

WFP/UNHCR/GOK/DONORS

JOINT ASSESSMENT MISSION, KENYA

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ACRONYMS

ANC	Ante Natal Care
CDC	Centre for Disease Control
CHW	Community Health Worker
CMV	Combined Mineral Vitamin
COW	Community Outreach Worker
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
EPI	Expanded Programme for Immunization
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFD	General Food Distribution
GoK	Government of Kenya
GTZ	German Development Cooperation
HB	Haemoglobin
HH	Household
HRM	High Energy Milk
ICU	Islamic Courts Union (ICU)
IF	Infant Feeding
IPs	Implementing Partners
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ITN	Insecticide Treated Nets
JFAM	Joint Food Assessment Missions
Ksh	Kenya Shillings
LWF	Lutheran World Foundation (NGO, IP)
MFU	Milling Fortification Units
MSF	Medicines Sans Frontiers
MSG	Multi Storey Garden
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
NCKK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NFI	Non Food Items

PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
P/L	Pregnant/Lactating
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNC	Post Natal Care
RDA	Recommended Daily Allowance
RSD	Refugee Status Determination
RUTF	Ready to Use Foods
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Programme
TFG	Transitional Federal Government (Somalia)
UNCT	United Nations Country Team (Kenya)
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
W/H	Weight for Height

Executive summary

The refugee camps in Kenya, currently home to some 250,000 refugees (55% male, 45% female), were established 15 years ago, and are comprised largely of Somali (62%) and Sudanese (33%) refugees, living in the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps, who fled war and insecurity in their home countries.

The Government of Kenya encampment policy prohibits the refugees from seeking employment outside of the camps, cultivating land or grazing livestock. The harsh semi-arid environments in which camps are located do not provide any meaningful coping mechanism that could constitute a source of income. Indicators from joint assessment missions and nutrition surveys carried out regularly by WFP and UNHCR confirm that the refugees are highly dependent upon humanitarian aid for their survival since the establishment of the camps.

Lack of security and infrastructure in Sudan and Somalia continues to deter large numbers of refugees from returning home and both camps have experienced influxes in 2006. In particular, Dadaab is currently witnessing a large influx of refugees from Somalia through the official border crossing of Liboi, in addition to an unknown number who bypass official channels and enter spontaneously. With the continuing conflict between the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) in neighbouring Somalia, there are real concerns that the numbers of refugees in Dadaab will rise dramatically in the months ahead.

Following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Sudan in January 2005, it is expected that large numbers of Sudanese refugees are expected to repatriate during the next Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) period provided that the current process is sustained and adequate funding is made available to support repatriation. In addition, there is a smaller caseload of refugees of other nationalities (Ethiopian, Eritrean, Burundian and Rwandan) for whom resettlement to a third country will be an option for some; other durable solutions including limited repatriation or local integration will need to be sought for the others.

Since 2003, WFP has been able to provide an average of 94 percent of food requirements to the refugees, representing a significant improvement compared to the chronic under-resourcing that plagued the operation prior to 2003. However, UNHCR's 20 percent global funding cut in 2006 has had a negative impact on the provision of essential services and non-food items like firewood and soap. The provision of complementary foods by the agency has also been severely hampered. Both camps experience high malnutrition rates, with 2005 surveys indicating rates well-above WHO's emergency threshold of 15 percent, with nearly 20 percent in Kakuma and over 26 percent in Dadaab.

The Joint Assessment Mission set out to investigate the reasons for the persistently high prevalence rates of malnutrition - above emergency thresholds - despite an adequate WFP food pipeline over the past four years. To understand this phenomena, a comprehensive review of the efficiency of other inputs into the operation were undertaken, including the availability of a range of services and non-food items such as firewood and milling facilities, the composition of the food basket, health facilities (including curative services) and the general water and sanitation supply systems. The impact of UNHCR's 20 percent budget cut

was also assessed, as were the additional factors of population size and the existing registration processes.

The High Commissioner for Refugees has set for UNHCR the target of reducing the rate of acute malnutrition to a maximum of 10 percent in operations with high acute malnutrition rates such as Kenya in 2006. This has been endorsed by WFP's Executive Director.

The overall findings of the mission concluded that the continuing high prevalence rates of malnutrition are contributed largely to the following factors:

- Low TFC and SFP coverage rates;
- Despite a healthy food supply in recent years, the amount of food available to be consumed by the refugees is seriously constrained by:
 - Cost of food processing (milling): for example, refugees would have to sell one third of their sorghum ration to mill the rest, resulting in a significant loss of kilocalories per day;
 - Lack of firewood: refugees cannot cook the number of meals they require with the limited firewood rations provided and must sell a significant amount of their food ration just to purchase firewood;
 - Dilution of assistance due to sharing of resources with unregistered refugees and scaling back of assistance programmes due to UNHCR's budget cut have also had an adverse impact on the nutritional status of the refugees;
 - Poor educational practices limits the uptake of supplementary feeding programmes, as does the non-provision of food for caretakers in TFCs;
 - Poor sanitary conditions and water handling practices in the camps;
 - The influx of Somalis into Kenya is diverting already stretched resources from the existing programme.

Accurate registration of refugees is a fundamental issue of concern. The mission had little confidence in the estimated numbers of refugees residing in the camps which made the required projection of figures a challenge. A biometric registration exercise is being carried out in Kakuma and of some new arrivals in Dadaab. However, there are many unregistered new arrivals residing in both camps, sharing the limited resources available. In addition, there are those refugees who have taken advantage of the system and have registered multiple times.

The current two-year PRRO (Project 10258.1) began in October 2005. In July 2004, WFP took over the management of the Final Distribution Points (FDPs) and with this development, the whole food chain is now managed by WFP. UNHCR is responsible for the overall coordination of the refugee operation and specifically for protection and general care of the refugees. A number of local and international NGOs are involved in the provision of services in the camps. The Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons coordinates the refugee operation and oversees policy and security-related issues. A new department has been formed to handle refugee matters in the country within the Ministry. Additional resources and commitment by the Government would enhance the capacity of this new department.

Comprising of representatives from WFP, UNHCR and the Government of Kenya, the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in consultation with donor observers reviewed the overall supply of food and non-food items to refugees in Kenya and explored means of improving the overall nutritional status of the beneficiaries. As the number of refugees is on the rise in Dadaab Refugee Camp with a steady influx from Somalia, the mission also reviewed the registration process to ensure that the needs of the new arrivals are met. The mission recommendations will be used in drafting the project document of the next phase of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation which will be submitted to the WFP Executive Board for approval in June 2007.

Organization of the report

The report is organized into following sections:

- Executive Summary
- Section I: Methodology
- Section II: Key issues of concern relating to critical food and non food factors affecting nutritional status.
- Section III: Additional factors affecting nutritional status and food security
- Section IV: Other operational details
- Section V: Matrix summarizing final recommendations and measures and actions required in related sectors

Section I: Methodology

This JAM was conducted under the existing framework of UNHCR and WFP's Memorandum of Understanding which requires periodic review of all joint operations. In the case of the refugees in Kenya, this has typically been conducted every two years. However while several stand-alone surveys have been undertaken in the two camps in recent years -- notably on nutrition through the annual nutrition surveys -- the last JAM was undertaken in September 2002.

Since the last joint assessment, a number of operational changes have taken place in the two camps, including population changes due to the registration of new arrivals, the commencement of voluntary repatriation to South Sudan in Kakuma after the signing of the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005 and general funding constraints, particularly for UNHCR. Furthermore, there has been an increase in the number of persons of concern, particularly in Dadaab, due to the deteriorating security situation in Somalia following the stand-off between the Transitional Federal Government and the Islamic Courts Union.

About one month before the commencement of the assessment, WFP and UNHCR held consultative meetings to agree on the modalities for undertaking the assessment. Among the key issues to be discussed and agreed were the terms of references, identification and composition of the mission members, scheduling of the field activities, and modalities for funding the mission. As part of the build-up to the commencement of fieldwork, WFP and UNHCR compiled documents and secondary data required. In addition, both WFP and UNHCR sub-offices in Kakuma and Dadaab were required to prepare briefing kits, using a checklist provided by the Mission. The briefing kits provided the data and information necessary to back up the primary information collected during the field visits to the camps.

Prior to visiting Dadaab and Kakuma Sub-Offices for consultations, the mission members convened in Nairobi to discuss the Terms of Reference and agree on the assessment methodology. Decisions on the composition of the groups were guided by the need to have adequate expert coverage in the areas of food security, self reliance, health, nutrition, logistics and non-food items.

A preliminary desk review and analysis of existing information was carried out at the field level. The recommendations of the 2002 JFAM and the 2005 Joint Nutrition Review were assessed to see which had been acted upon and the continuing relevance of those which had not been followed up on.

The mission members were divided into four thematic groups charged with looking at the following issues:

- 1) Population numbers: new influx and prospects for repatriation, registration processes and Government policies
- 2) Logistics and supply of non-food items (NFI)
- 3) Health, nutrition and food basket
- 4) Self reliance, school feeding and gender

Three days of field work in each of the camps was carried out to verify secondary data and to assist with highlighting gaps. The mission travelled to Dadaab from 20th to 23rd September 2006 and Kakuma from 25th to 28th September 2006.

The specific means used to gather and review information included:

- Review existing reports/studies/surveys;
- Meet with and interview WFP and UNHCR staff members in the field offices, as well as staff of the main implementing partners;
- Discuss issues with refugee leaders and female refugee representatives;
- Visit the Extended Delivery Points (EDPs), Final Distribution Points (FDPs), hospitals, supplementary feeding programmes (SFP), therapeutic feeding programmes (TFP), schools and water collection points;
- Visit various projects supported by NGOs, particularly Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and multi-storey gardens (MSG);
- Visit refugee markets;
- Observe other refugee activities such as livestock husbandry and farming;
- Meet with and interview local authorities, leaders and community representatives;
- Hold mission meetings at the close of each day.

The mission benefited in particular from several key documents which are listed in Annex 2.

Section II: Key issues of concern relating to critical food and non food factors affecting nutritional status

II.a POPULATION NUMBERS

General

The refugee camps in Kenya, currently home to an estimated 250,000 refugees (55% male, 45% female), were established 15 years ago. The population is comprised largely of Somali (62%) and Sudanese (33%) refugees, living in the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps, who fled war and insecurity in their home countries. Pending the conclusion of the biometric exercise being carried out in both camps, the lack of accurate population figures remains a fundamental issue of concern.

Population Dadaab

The actual number of the refugees living in the Dadaab refugee camp continues to be difficult to establish. The last verification was done in 2005. Since then many changes in the population have occurred including limited organized repatriation and resettlement. Recent fighting and the fear of an escalation in the conflict between the TFG and the ICU in Somalia are causing an influx through Liboi border crossing. Based on a UNHCR report, the registered population as of the end of August stood at 136,019, excluding the new arrivals. Estimated number of new arrivals varies from 18,000 to 25,000 from January to August 2006. This number is expected to rise further in the coming months, with a worst-case scenario of 80,000 new arrivals by the end of 2006. The health and nutrition services offered are greatly overstretched as the capacities of the agencies have not been improved to cope with the situation. Moreover, omission of this population may lead to under-reporting or over-reporting of some of the important performance and outcome indicators.

The new arrivals from early 2006 who were not identified as most vulnerable/people of concern had been left for a period of time (some as long as 8 months) without ration cards. As a result, relatives and people around them had to share their limited food rations and food was consumed quicker than planned. At Ifo camp, it became apparent that there were problems with the current manifest for people of concern and the newly registered, resulting in people being turned away from distributions to which they were reportedly eligible.

Although UNHCR registration capacity has improved recently with the ongoing biometric registration of the unregistered 'backlog' of asylum seekers who came to the camps last year and earlier this year, the continued influx of new arrivals could create a new backlog. The statistical breakdown of the new arrival population in terms of gender and age was also not very accurate. Of special concern is the actual number of children below five years as this is the population sampled for nutritional surveys used to plan nutrition programmes. In addition, it is the target to calculate their coverage and under five mortality rates to establish performance or impact indicators. Within the limitations described, children under five years make up 15 percent of the population.

UNHCR has identified areas within the existing camps to accommodate the new arrivals, and according to the UNCT contingency plan, a total of 50,000 new arrivals can be absorbed in the three camps. In view of the potential for larger influxes, the option for additional camp(s) needs to be determined with the Government.

Recommendations Dadaab

- Conduct a biometric screening* of the already existing caseload in tandem with the biometric screening of new arrivals to prevent recyclers and establish reliable population figure.
- UNHCR should significantly increase the number of screening officers to review the existing and new caseloads simultaneously. This would provide a more accurate reflection of the true number of refugees living in the camps and allow current resources to be more-effectively targeted. In addition, useful demographic statistics would be generated. This exercise should be finished by the first trimester of 2007.
- Given the continuing insecurity in Somalia with the threat of real conflict between the TFG and the ICU and the expansion of the Courts' control in Southern and Central Somalia, an average of 6,000 new arrivals per month is anticipated. A period of 10 months has been chosen in establishing the planning figure, which stands at a total of 196,000 refugees in Dadaab at the start of the next phase of the PRRO in October 2007. This figure may need to be revised upwards or downwards depending on the results of the biometric verification exercise and the influx resulting from events in neighbouring Somalia in the coming months.
- Given the GoK's concern regarding the spread of diseases, medical screening and immunizations should be provided to all new arrivals at the new arrival area.
- A potential fourth camp will need to be identified.
- A 10 percent contingency should be included in the next phase of the PRRO to allow for a quick response to a sudden influx.

Population Kakuma

The population in the camp is 94,152, with Sudanese representing 81%, while Somalis and Ethiopians make up 11% and 5.2% respectively. There have been 11,000 new arrivals in Kakuma since Jan 2005 when UNHCR's voluntary repatriation exercise began. The 2006 arrivals have cited the following reasons for seeking asylum.

- 60 percent: education possibilities
- 30 percent: family reunification and healthcare
- 10 percent: conflict and resulting food insecurity

In order to encourage repatriation to South Sudan, UNHCR indicated that they plan to scale down educational activities in the camps with three schools likely to close next year. Kakuma's Teachers College is closing, with activities being moved to Sudan and the NGO Don Bosco is being encouraged to follow. In August 2006 the transit centre in Lokichoggio was closed and refugees must now make their own way to Kakuma reception centre. The JAM strongly supports the efforts being made by UNHCR Kakuma to discourage new arrivals from South Sudan whose reasons for fleeing do not justify refugee status.

From January to September 2006, 1,400 refugees were repatriated to South Sudan out of UNHCR's initial planning figure of 10,000. The planning figure was subsequently scaled down to a total of 3,000 for 2006. Therefore a remaining 1,600 are to be repatriated in the coming three months. The poor progress is attributable to the limited absorption capacity in South Sudan – i.e. insufficient infrastructure, limited reception centres/way stations, lack of

basic services such as medical facilities and the great distances, at times in still insecure areas, between UNHCR offices and the final destinations of the refugees. There have also been budgetary constraints on both UNHCR Kenya and South Sudan operations. The mode of repatriation has recently been changed from airlifts which cost on average US\$200 per refugee to facilitating return by the less-costly overland route, although this is subject to the localized security situation.

UNHCR reported that an average of 50 refugees a day are being registered for repatriation and that the refugees themselves are interested in returning as long as there is some assistance on the other side of the border. The South Sudan Government along with support from UNHCR South Sudan is coordinating the return assistance. WFP Sudan does provide a 3 month returnee package and WFP Kenya provides 15 day transit rations to those going by road.

The Refugee Repatriation Advisory Committee indicated a growing frustration with the slow return process and that refugees are beginning to lose faith in UNHCR's commitment to the repatriation process. They cited several incidences of refugees who signed up for repatriation in 2004 and are still in the camp. In addition, some South Sudanese who had gone home have returned to Kakuma and highlighted the lack of assistance being provided. The issue of having to share very limited resources including food, water, and health between returning IDPs, refugees and the existing community in Sudan could lead to additional tensions. It is apparent that there is a strong dependency syndrome in Kakuma which is also holding some South Sudanese refugees back.

Those refugees who register for repatriation are fingerprinted and upon repatriation are de-registered from the database/food manifest and their ration cards are surrendered. The biometric database ensures that those who have been repatriated do not later appear as recyclers. A complete biometric verification of Kakuma is currently underway and expected to be completed in early 2007.

New arrivals from other countries other than Sudan and Somalia undergo Refugee Status Determination (RSD) in Kakuma. They are received in a reception centre where they remain for approximately 1 or 2 months while filling in the RSD paperwork and initial registration. There is a concern that those who are genuinely rejected and are not forced to leave the camp may constitute a potential security threat and may be sharing other refugees' limited food rations, thereby possibly exacerbating the already poor nutritional status of the existing caseload.

UNHCR and the Government of Sudan (GoS) are not adequately prepared to take advantage of the interest of the Sudanese refugees in returning to Sudan. For example, the Kapoeta way station which currently handles 41 returnees every two weeks, has, to date, not been expanded to facilitate more and this has created a bottleneck. There is a window of opportunity to increase the number of returnees to South Sudan which should not be missed.

A durable solution for some 18,000 non-Sudanese refugees residing in Kakuma has not been established. Of these, 14,000 are minority Somalis, 4,000 Ethiopians and the rest are from DR Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Eritrea, Uganda and Tanzania. To date, there are a total of 400 Darfurians in the camp. Given the current socio-political situation in Darfur, the number asylum seekers from there could continue to increase.

A Tripartite Agreement between the GoK, GoS and UNHCR signed in January 2006 provisioned for the creation of a technical committee that could address policy issues and concerns. To date this committee has not been formed.

Recommendations Kakuma

- GoS, UNHCR, WFP and donors work together in to create conditions conducive for large scale repatriation so that UNHCR can meet its target of 10,000 to 15,000 in 2007.
- The Tripartite Commission and the Technical Committee be established as outlined in the January 2006 Tripartite Agreement and meet regularly to resolve outstanding issues and increase the pace of repatriation to South Sudan.
- Current information sharing system with the refugees in Kakuma regarding the repatriation exercise needs to be enhanced in order to address some of the misinformation being disseminated, clarify issues and encourage return.
- With regards to the smaller caseload of non-Sudanese refugees residing in Kakuma, the JAM recommends that UNHCR work with GOK to identify viable, durable solutions by the end of 2007. This may include resettlement for protection cases and advocacy for local integration for those whose personal situation may warrant.
- The GoK should establish and enforce a mechanism of handling the RSD cases that have been rejected by UNHCR in order to prevent those individuals from remaining in the camps.
- Those seeking asylum from Darfur should receive full entitlements, including individual shelter and NFIs, given the on-going instability in that region of Sudan.
- The planning figure for Kakuma is estimated to be 67,400 at the start of the next phase of the PRRO. This figure may need to be revised upwards or downwards based on donor commitment to and the resulting success of UNHCR's repatriation exercise. As stated above, a 10 percent contingency should be included in the next phase of the PRRO to allow for a quick response to unforeseen changes in the political situation in neighbouring countries.

II.b NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Malnutrition

Malnutrition remains an enormous challenge for the Kenya refugee population. Since 2003 malnutrition levels have remained very high (20-25 percent in Dadaab and 20 percent in Kakuma) with no statistical difference between the years. The rates are well-above the international thresholds for prevalence of malnutrition used to define an emergency, i.e.>15 percent.¹ The JAM has noted that there is a statistically significant difference in the prevalence of malnutrition between Dabaab and Kakuma in 2006 which can be attributed to: poor care and weaning practices, insufficient coverage of health care workers and poor sanitation in Dadaab. The overall infant feeding practices are better in Kakuma, which is mainly linked to cultural practices. IRC is implementing a project supported by WFP to promote proper young child and infant feeding practices. A baseline survey for the project has been conducted and implementation is scheduled to start in late 2006. A similar project is being undertaken in Dadaab, through CARE. The challenge mothers are facing is the lack of appropriate weaning foods, in the absence of complementary foods. Some mothers reported

¹ WHO

selling their WFP food ration in order to purchase weaning food for the young children. This is a challenge that mothers and the project will continue to face if complementary foods are not provided.

It is important to note that since 2003, the quantity of food distributed to the refugee population has continuously increased. However, the actual quantity of food aid consumed by the refugees is constrained due to the need to sell large quantities to cover essential non food requirements, notably milling and firewood.

While the Under Five Mortality Rates for 2006 are within the acceptable levels, the rates doubled compared with 2005. This high mortality is attributed to a cholera epidemic in Kakuma and an outbreak of measles in Dadaab earlier in 2006. These mortality rates could be underestimated because the deaths occurring at the community levels are not all reported or captured due to inadequate data collection system at this level or refugees hiding the information in order to maintain their food ration levels.

Malnutrition trends in Dadaab Refugee camp 2002-2006

Year	GAM %	CI	SAM %	CI	CMR (per 1000/month)	U5MR (per 1000/month)
2002	15.9%	12.3 - 19.5	2.1%	0.8 -3.3	No data	No data
2003	23.9%	20.0 - 27.7	3.7%	2.5 -4.9	0.12	0.25
2004	No data		No data		0.38	0.76
2005	25.6% 20.1%	24.0 - 28.8	3.8% 3.1%	2.9 -5.1	0.31	0.61
2006	22.2%	19.9 - 24.9	4.9%	3.7 -6.4	0.46	1.32

Malnutrition trends in Kakuma Refugee camp 2001-2006

Year	GAM (%)	SAM (%)
April 2001	17.2 [14.3 – 20.2]	8.6 [CI: 6.3 – 10.7]
September 2002	14.3 [CI: 10.9 – 18.4]	1.3 [0.5 - 3.3]
December 2003	21.3 [CI: 18.6 – 24.1]	3.1 [CI: 2.1 – 3.3]
October 2004	18.4 [CI: 14.9 – 22.1]	2.6 [CI: 1.7 - 4.5]
October 2005	19.6 [CI: 17.3 – 22.2]	2.4 [CI: 1.1 – 4.8]
2006	N/A	N/A

Acceptable Standards: GAM <15% CMR <1.5/1000/month SAM <1% U5MR <3.0/1000/month

The level of morbidity and mortality associated with malaria is exceedingly high, with inadequate prevention of malaria. This finding is reflected in other assessments and surveys including the yearly nutrition surveys carried out by the implementing partners. Some refugees have taken the initiative to obtain mosquito nets, primarily used to protect their children, although not all can afford to do so.

Iron deficiency anaemia prevalence among pregnant and lactating women has continued to be high (>70%). This particular health situation in turn negatively affects birth weight and increases the risk of maternal mortality. Anaemia is also a major problem among children below the age of five. In 2005, the prevalence of anaemia was 86.2%, with a slight drop in 2006 to 78%. There are a number of factors contributing to high anaemia levels, including malaria, worm infestation and poor eating habits. While there is an iron supplementation intervention for pregnant women through the provision of iron/folate tablets in Ante-natal

Clinics, the level of adherence and compliance is unknown. Previous assessments including the 2005 WFP/UNHCR have recommended an iron supplementation programme focused on children under five years and older children in primary schools. As double fortified salt has not yet been accepted for trial by the Government of Kenya, other food commodities suitable for fortification need to be identified.

Vitamin A supplementation rates for both lactating women and children under five years were 49.5% and 97.9% respectively in 2006, an improvement compared to 2005 when the proportion was 47.8% and 55.2 %.

The health condition of the new arrivals from Somalia through Liboi appears satisfactory. They have access to water, toilets, food and some non-food items. No children were observed with overt signs of malnutrition. Medical screening and immunizations are undertaken at the border and those found malnourished or sick are immediately referred to appropriate programmes.

Selective Feeding Programmes (SFPs)

These programmes target malnourished children less than 5 years of age, all pregnant women in the third trimester, all nursing mothers for six months, and TB and HIV/AIDS patients. The beneficiaries are given a premix of oil, CSB and sugar as a take-home ration.

The number of admissions into the SFPs varies depending on the season of the year. In 2006 the highest new admissions were observed during the month of April which may have been associated with a 20 percent reduction in the general food distribution ration which was instituted in mid March as a result of a lack of contributions to WFP's operation. In early 2006 there was also an outbreak of measles, and there were floods which resulted in diarrhoeal diseases. More female children are admitted to the SFPs than male. This is unexpected as the population distribution for children below 5 years indicates that there are more boys than girls. There may be cultural reasons to this, resulting in female children being more malnourished or being more likely to be taken to the feeding programmes if found malnourished. There is also the possibility that more girls are admitted from the host population which also uses the hospitals. However, these findings need to be further investigated.

In general, the performance indicators, in terms of recovery and default rates, for SFPs and TFCs are acceptable. However, coverage continues to be a big challenge in both refugee camps, with the most affected being TFP.

Performance indicators Kakuma Jan - Aug 2006

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	Jul	Aug
Recovery Rates %								
TFC	89	93	89.7	90.6	83	96	93.5	60.6
SFC	87	88.4	79	86.7	76.9	86	72	64
Death Rates %								
TFC	3.7	0	2.56	0	13	2	0	3
SFC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0.8
Defaulter Rates %								
TFC	7.4	7.0	7.69	9.4	4	2	4.8	24.2
SFC	4.7	6.3	8.9	8.2	5.59	6	19.6	35
Length of stay (days)								

TFC	29.5	28	21.9	26.4	19	29	32.1	36.5
SFC	76	73	75	72	71	70	61.7	65.5
Average weight gain g/kg/day								
TFC	11.8	11.4	10.6	9.9	11.7	9.7	9.7	9.1

While the above performance indicators are within acceptable levels from January to July, most of performance indicators were below average during the month of August.

Performance Indicators Dadaab

	Recovery rates	Mortality Rate	Defaulter rate	Average length of stay
SFP (2006)	90.6%	0%	5.1%	60
SFP (2005)	88%	0.08%	7.5%	N/A
TFP (2006)	89.6%	5.3%	4.7%	26
TFP (2005)	85%	5.4%	5.25%	N/A
<u>Benchmarks</u>				
	Recovery rates	Mortality rates	Defaulter rates	Average length of stay
SFP	>70%	<3%	<15%	-
TFP	>75%	<10%	<15%	<3-4 weeks

The low selective feeding coverage can be attributed to the following:

- 1) Limited community mobilization and sensitization focusing on cultural practices and attitudes which include the community's perception of the food offered at SFP. CSB is not valued as it is perceived by some as equivalent to yellow maize flour; mothers fail to present their children for further screening after MUAC due to discouragement as a result of previous false positive cases.
- 2) The distance to the clinic where further screening is conducted and admissions made. While this is true to some extent, it is not clear why the severely malnourished group is the most affected. The admission process to the TFP has 3 stages (MUAC, Weight for Height, OPD) while the SFP only has 2 stages, which could be a possible explanation for the difference.
- 3) An average of 26 days spent continuously at TFC. High opportunity cost of mothers affects TFP coverage. Moreover, some beneficiaries are not satisfied with the services offered, particularly the non-provision of food for the caretakers at the TFP phase 2.
- 4) Insecurity in the camp.

Recommendations

- Provide food for the caretakers of children in TFCs and camp hospitals
- Provide UNIMIX with 10% sugar to the SFPs to increase palatability
- Provide education to mothers on the differences in nutrients between CSB and yellow maize meal
- UNHCR to find a funding solution to complementary foods
- Continue to lobby for active case finding in the community
- Consider implementing a Community Based Therapeutic approach for severely malnourished children

II.c UTILIZATION OF FOOD AID, FOOD BASKET AND MILLING

Food Aid

According to PDM reports, the majority of the refugee population is largely dependent on the general food ration distributed by WFP as its main source of food and this is what was observed by the JAM.² Since 2002, there has been a significant improvement in the quantity of food aid distributed to the refugees. In 2006 the refugees have to date received an average of 1,996.64 Kcal worth of food aid each day, only slightly lower than the 2005 average level of 2,052.80 Kcal.

Food Commodity Delivery Statistics, Dadaab

The table below displays food commodity deliveries to Dadaab since the last JAM report (2002). As evident from the figures, food deliveries (and Kcal levels) have been very close to 100%. SPR reports for each year show that warehouse losses have been insignificant at around 0.1-0.2%.

Period	Oct-Dec. 2002		2003		2004		2005		Jan-Jul. 2006	
Average population fed	136,990		132,077		135,361		139,027		130,161	
Planned (plan.) / Actual	Plan.	Actual	Plan.	Actual	Plan.	Actual	Plan.	Actual	Plan.	Actual
Wheat flour	3,118	2,773	5,323	10,611	4,922	11,171	1,175	11,470	0	5,870
Wheat grain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	3,118	2,773	5,323	10,611	4,922	11,171	1,175	11,470	0	5,870
Maize meal	0	0	0	0	3,438	0	1,353	0	827	0
Sorghum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,124	0
Maize	3,281	2,962	13,532	11,334	13,706	11,933	15,585	12,252	3,607	6,271
Other Rice	0	0	855	0	76	0	3,262	0	14	0
SUB-TOTAL	6,398	5,734	14,387	11,334	17,220	11,933	20,201	12,252	12,573	6,271
TOTAL CEREALS	9,516	8,507	19,711	21,945	22,142	23,104	21,376	23,722	12,573	12,141
Pulses	843	756	2,747	2,894	2,722	3,047	2,388	3,128	1,221	1,601
Oils/Fats	352	315	1,050	1,206	1,118	1,269	1,202	1,303	447	667
Blended foods	394	504	1,884	1,929	1,371	3,149	1,967	2,085	1,030	1,067
Sugar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salt	70	63	229	241	249	254	379	261	139	133
Other/UNHCR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	11,176	10,145	25,621	28,216	27,601	30,823	27,312	30,499	15,410	15,610
Actual vs. planned	110 %		91%		90%		90%		99%	
Average Kcal	2,068		1,986		2,084		1,991		2,009	
Actual vs. planned Kcal	95%		92%		96%		92%		93%	

All figures are mt (except 'average population fed' and %-figures)

Food Commodity Delivery Statistics, Kakuma

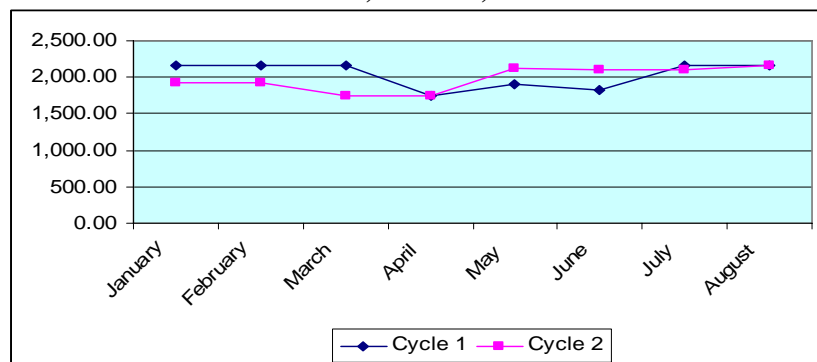
The table below shows the food commodity delivery to Kakuma since the last JAM report (2002). It is also evident here that food deliveries (and Kcal levels) have likewise been very close to 100%. Warehouse losses at Kakuma have also been insignificant at around 0.1-0.2%.

² Joint Food Assessment missions (JFAMs) conducted in 1996, 1997, 1999, and 2002 and the Joint Evaluation from 1999 all indicated that 90 percent of refugees' rely on external assistance.

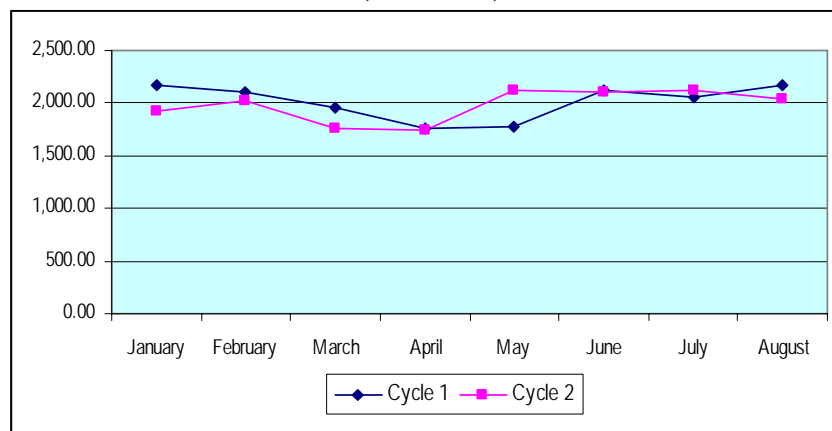
Period	Oct-Dec. 2002		2003		2004		2005		Jan-Jul. 2006	
Average population fed	81,820		85,496		88,221		89,399		94,141	
Planned (plan.) / Actual	Plan.	Actual	Plan.	Actual	Plan.	Actual	Plan.	Actual	Plan.	Actual
Wheat flour	1,644	1,656	3,473	6,621	3,104	6,832	786	6,923	21	4,246
Wheat grain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	0	0	0	0	2,308	0	633	0	673	0
Maize meal									5,710	
Sorghum	1,937	1,769	9,221	7,072	8,758	7,298	10,256	7,395	2,540	4,535
Maize					54		2,723			
Other Rice	3,581	3,425	9,221	7,072	11,121	7,298	13,613	7,395	8,923	4,535
SUB-TOTAL	3,581	3,425	9,221	7,072	11,121	7,298	13,613	7,395	8,923	4,535
TOTAL CEREALS	5,225	5,081	12,694	13,693	14,225	14,129	14,399	14,318	8,944	8,781
Pulses	446	452	1,791	1,806	1,627	1,863	1,495	1,888	801	1,158
Oils/Fats	215	188	699	752	778	776	757	787	352	482
Blended foods	149	301	1,113	1,204	1,053	124	937	1,259	745	772
Sugar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salt	43	38	144	150	156	155	154	157	96	96
Other/UNHCR			191		79		120		0	
GRAND TOTAL	6,079	6,060	16,632	17,605	17,917	17,048	17,863	18,409	10,938	11,290
Actual vs. planned	100%		94%		105%		97%		97%	
Average Kcal	1,982		1,986		2,084		2,053		1,997	
Actual vs. planned Kcal	92%		92%		96%		95%		92%	

All figures are mt (except 'average population fed' and %-figures)

Kilocalories of WFP Ration, Dadaab, 2006



Kilocalories of WFP Ration, Kakuma, 2006



Food Basket

The current food basket consists of the following:

Food item	Amount grams/person/day
Maize	235
Sorghum	230
Pulses	60
Vegetable Oil	25
CSB	40
Salt	5
2166 Kcal	

The ration provided is in line with UNHCR/WFPs ‘Guidelines on estimating food and nutrition requirements in emergencies’ in terms of protein fat and calories (even allowing an additional 66 calories to compensate for milling losses) but in no way reflects the amount available to the refugees for consumption.

Refugees in both camps report that the food aid does not on average last for the planned 14 to 15 days, but rather for just 10 days. This is attributed to selling and sharing of food aid. For much of 2006, the refugees have been given sorghum and yellow maize as their primary cereals which need to be milled and which also consume a lot of firewood to cook; in addition, the red sorghum provided was not considered culturally acceptable, resulting in additional sales.

Milling

There are several diesel powered milling machines grinding maize and preparing “anjera”, a traditional Somali food made from fermented maize and wheat flour, in the camps. The cost of milling a kilogram of maize/sorghum ranges from 3 to 4 shillings, while the price of a kilogram of maize and sorghum is 20 and 10 shillings, respectively. This suggests that refugees would have to sell approximately one-third of the sorghum ration to mill the rest, while about one-quarter of maize would need to be sold to mill the rest of that ration. To

illustrate this further, in Kakuma, maize grain has a value of approximately Ksh 20/kg (\$274/mt) and grinding costs Ksh 3/kg. Each person is given 235 grams per day, or 3.5 kg at each bimonthly distribution. The refugee would need to sell 0.5 kg to grind the remaining 3 kg. In order to compensate for this, a surplus delivery of 14.3% would be required. This scenario illustrates that milled cereals should be provided and that centralized milling of maize should be further explored as an alternative to the present arrangement, although it would only be cost-effective for high extraction milling. A further viable alternative may be hand-driven mills, although this would need to be further analyzed in terms of logistics and costs.

The JAM conducted a brief study of the possibility of large scale milling in Kenya and found it to be feasible. The major mills are located around Nairobi and Mombasa. The calculation below is based on information provided by two major actors on the milling market, Unga Ltd. Nairobi and Mombasa Maize Millers and is based on cost information as of October 2006, which may change without prior notice depending on the market situation.

Type	Extraction rate Approx. (%)
Super	60 (roller mill)
Special	80 (roller mill)
Sifted	90 (hammer mill)
Unsifted	99 (hammer mill)

The total cost for milling depends on the agreed costing with regards to the negotiated milling cost, extraction rate and byproducts. At an extraction rate is 80% and with an average cost of \$ 250/mt for maize, the total additional cost will be in the range of \$ 76/mt (30.4%). The total landed cost for maize in the refugee camp, including support cost, is \$ 576/mt. The additional cost for un-sifted quality would remain at Ksh 1,792 /Kg (\$24.6/Kg) equivalent to 9.8%.

Food Basket and Sale of Food Aid by Refugees

Other reasons sited for sale of food aid include purchase of other food items, including sugar, pasta, rice, vegetables, meat and non-food items, mainly firewood and soap.

Amount of food that would need to be sold to buy other food commodities:

To buy 1 kg sugar	30 kg sorghum OR 12 kg of maize sold
To buy 1 kg wheat flour	20 kg sorghum OR 8 kg of maize sold
To buy 1 kg of pasta	40 kg of sorghum OR 16 kg of maize sold

Example of current values of different commodities, inside and outside Kakuma Camp:

Food commodity	Refugee camp, Ksh/kg	Kakuma town. Ksh/kg
Maize	20	20
Sorghum	10	10
Pulses	40	40
Beans	40	40
Rice	70	65
CSB	10	20
Maize meal	20	20
Sorghum flour	15	20
Wheat flour	40	50
Sugar	70	80

Sukuma week	50	50
Vegetable oil	180/ltr	130/ltr

The refugees would prefer wheat flour to other milled cereals as it is more culturally acceptable, versatile, uses less firewood to cook and can easily be eaten by young children and elderly. It is quite clear from this and previous assessments that if inappropriate foods are provided, there is a reduction in the total food intake. The current food basket distributed does not provide the optimal levels of all micronutrient requirements and this is further compromised by the lower levels of food ration actually consumed. Additionally, complementary foods, although considered essential, have not been routinely provided due to UNHCR funding constraints over the past several years. To improve the quantity of food available for the refugees, the food basket should be modified as follows: cereal flours or preprocessed grains (e.g. bulgur wheat) should replace the cereal grains. In addition, local milling and fortification should be explored.

The CSB component of the food ration should be increased by an additional 15 grams/person/day to improve the nutritional value of the overall ration. An extensive education campaign on both the nutritional and monetary value of CSB and other fortified blended food is also required. In addition, when possible, CSB with 10% sugar should be distributed in the SFPs to improve the palatability of the product for small children and help distinguish it from maize meal.

Proposed Food Basket

Food item	Amount grams/person/day
Cereal Flour	420
Pulses	60
Vegetable Oil	25
CSB	55
Salt	5
2100 Kcal	

Recommendations

- Reduce the need to mill cereals and the burden on firewood through distribution of already milled/processed cereals such as maize meal, wheat flour and soy fortified bulgur
- WFP to increase the CSB ration from 40 to 55 g/p/d
- Include sweetened CSB for SFPs and provide education concerning its value.
- Draw up and/or regularly update lists of the most vulnerable for refinement of targeting when resources are limited
- UNHCR to find solutions to funding complementary foods
- WFP to take over food assistance from transit centres to camps in cases of new arrivals in Dadaab
- An in-depth market survey to be carried out in Kenya to pursue the possibility of establishing frame agreement for hammer milling (high extraction rate) of maize, which is more cost-effective than having beneficiaries arrange for in-camp milling.

The in-camp milling/selling costs were provided by millers and beneficiaries and need to be verified among a larger population through a future assessment. An assessment of the viability of manual, hand-driven mills in the camps should also be carried out.

II.d FIREWOOD AND SELF RELIANCE

Firewood

Both Dadaab and Kakuma camps are located in semi-arid regions and fears of severe environmental impact on a fragile ecosystem due to extraction of large amounts of firewood and other natural resources have been expressed by both the host community and the Government. Over the years, as the distances required to cover to find dead wood has increased, firewood collection has become a preoccupation for the refugees. Commercial harvest systems around the camps and wood marketing have developed. There has also been growing concern over the increasing number of rape cases being reported of refugee women who venture into the bush for firewood. As a consequence, a firewood supply project was introduced in mid 1998, primarily on humanitarian grounds. This project harvests dead wood beyond a certain distance around the camps, transports it by truck and distributes in bulk to the camps. The firewood is collected through commercial contracts offered to the host community members and is a source of income generation for the host community. Implementing partner GTZ ensures that the firewood is collected in an environmentally friendly manner in order to minimize negative environmental impacts. Only collection of dead wood is permitted.

GTZ is also responsible for the distribution of firewood to the refugees and for environmental conservation in and around the camps. It enforces environmental policies through the Environmental Working Group (EWG), a special forum established to address environmental concerns in the region. The EWG is composed of local and refugee leaders, the Government, NGOs and UNHCR. The firewood project helps to counter the chronic problems of banditry attacks and rape of refugee women and children while collecting firewood in the bush. Since the beginning of the project, UNHCR has distributed approximately 68,972 mt. The quantity of firewood received depends on the household size, with a household of one person receiving 10 kilograms of firewood per distribution. While a distribution should take place every month, at the moment only five distributions are scheduled in Kakuma and nine in Dadaab in 2006. As a result, there is a severe shortage of firewood that has left households with no option but to sell some of their food ration to buy fuel for cooking.

GTZ has established a local manufacturing unit to produce firewood efficient stoves in Kakuma and Dadaab. Correctly used, this stove can save up to 30 percent of firewood. The present production capacity is approximately 250 stoves per week and the cost is approximately Ksh 400 per unit. The benefiting households very much appreciate the efficiency of these stoves. At the moment, GTZ is not providing energy saving stoves due to UNHCR's 20% budget cuts. Shortage of firewood coupled with lack of energy saving stoves to maximize the little firewood provided has only made the situation worse.

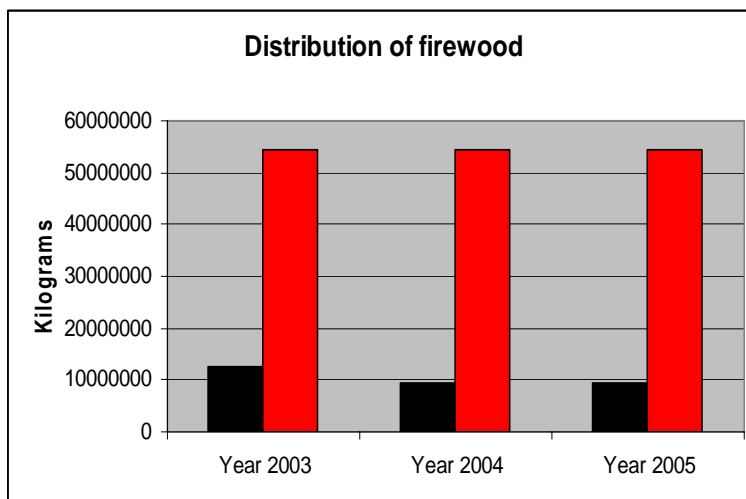


Chart illustrates the level of distribution of firewood. Black and red pillars indicate actual vs. required (required being 1 kg per person per day)

Consumption Levels

There has been an improvement in the food consumption levels from 2005 to 2006. In 2005, a staggering 79.3 % of the households reported to have eaten just one meal a day while in 2006 only 4% reported to resort to this coping mechanism. However with the reduced distribution of firewood by UNHCR, the refugees struggle to prepare meals as required. Discussions with refugee women revealed that the firewood provided lasts for only one week when utilized with an energy saving stove and preparing two meals a day. To bridge the gap, they are collecting dead firewood in the surroundings of the camps and are also selling part of the food rations. They indicated that they had to supplement the firewood with charcoal which they buy at Ksh. 100 per basin. One bucket of charcoal (three meals worth) is currently equal to the value 35 kg sorghum or 5 kg Maize.

Recommendations

- Ensure that institutions (schools, hospitals) are equipped with energy-saving stoves resulting in considerable savings. All the large cooking pots at the institutions should be supplied with lids which should be used.
- GTZ /UNHCR to increase funding for the proper supply of firewood to limit further damage to the surrounding forest and conflict with the local population.
- Increase the production capacity of energy-saving stoves in both camps to enable distribution of stoves to all households. This should be done in parallel with training on proper use of the stoves.
- Further evaluations should be carried out to study the possibility to introducing kerosene or solar cookers as a complement to firewood. Further development and implementation of firewood-efficient stoves should be explored and a study on the possibility of using sawdust or bark as a source carried out.

Self Reliance

The mission affirmed previous surveys that refugees are almost entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance and food relief. A small number engage in small-scale businesses such as retail shops and grinding mills while others keep livestock within their compounds.

Incentive work is also an opportunity for a limited few. Production of complementary foods through vegetable gardens is almost non-existent due to a lack of access to seeds and pesticides, as well as the harsh climatic conditions in the camps. Due to the lack of skills development, only a small number of refugees are able to find incentive work in the agencies operating in the camp.

There are two types of income-generating activities in the camp: those that are set up through refugees' own resources and those that have been financed through micro-finance credit, mainly from UNHCR/CARE in Dadaab and NCKK in Kakuma camp. The majority of "big" businesses, i.e. those dealing in clothing, mobile phones and hotels, are owned by Somalis and Ethiopians, while the other, minority communities own smaller retail shops and kiosks. Burundians and Rwandese specialize in milling machines which they have set up in the main markets as well as in various residential blocks. Small businesses thrive along clan and community lines. Minority communities informed the mission that establishing a business in the main markets was near to impossible due to extreme discrimination and security threats. Those who manage to start small businesses are either forced out of the main market through threats by the big communities or simply cannot find enough customers to sustain their businesses.

Other barriers cited by the refugees include government restrictions on movement outside the camps which makes it difficult for traders to access both raw materials and customers outside the camps, as well as harassment by the local authorities to pay taxes. Knowledge of sources of funding for small businesses was limited, and almost non-existent among the new arrivals. A good number of women traders indicated that they accessed small loans and savings from informal women groups commonly known as "merry-go-round", in which a group of women join to save and give each other loans in turn.

In Kakuma, refugees have access to micro-finance credit from Don Bosco who operates the project with funding from UNHCR. A small number receive empty sacks from WFP to set up small-scale businesses. Since 2003, Don Bosco has provided loans to more than 400 individuals who have set up various businesses in the camp including bicycle repair, tailoring, retail shops and groceries. The program first provides a small loan to the client, either in cash or in kind, and then increases it depending on the repayment ability. In the recent past, the programme has changed the lending procedures from group lending to cooperative formation, with the initial plan to form three cooperatives each year. Although 16 cooperatives have already been formed, they have not started due to lack of funds.

In October 2005, NCKK started an initiative in Kakuma to help vulnerable women involved in commercial sex and illicit brew earn a decent living through engaging in legal and honorable business. Currently, 36 groups (22 refugee and 14 host community), comprising of 309 women have received an initial Ksh. 10,000.00 each. Most of the women are from the Sudanese and the host communities. The women are engaged in such small-scale businesses as selling of cereals, grocery, fish and embroidery. In addition to receiving business training from Don Bosco, the women also receive training in HIV/AIDS and reproductive health. There is still a demand for assistance, as evidenced by the fact that there were still many females engaged in the brewing of illicit brews and commercial sex, especially within Sudanese Equatorials. A number of men too have expressed interest in the program but these have been turned away due to lack of finances.

For its part, WFP Kakuma has provided some 24,800 empty sacks worth 173,600 shillings to beneficiaries from 2003 to 2006, while WFP Dadaab has provided 176,300 empty sacks, valued at 1,234,100 shillings. IGAs assisted through this programme include computer school, tinsmith, embroidery and retail of cereals. The assistance targets the most vulnerable persons in the community, including single mothers, disabled and households with no incentive worker. Assistance is given in line with WFP's enhance commitment to women.

Incentive Workers

Approximately 2,000 incentive workers are employed in Dadaab by UNHCR, WFP, GTZ, NCKK and CARE. In Kakuma, approximately 2,800 incentive works are working for LWF, IRC, JRS, WFP, UNHCR NCKK, GTZ, WTK, Kenya Red Cross, IOM, Don Bosco, Handicap International and FilmAid.

It appears after meeting some refugees during the beneficiary-based interviews that more information should be given regarding the incentive worker system. The majority of the interviewed refugees would like to be given the chance to work as an incentive worker and thereby have the possibility to earn money to their households.

Kitchen Gardens and Multi-Storey Gardens

Kitchen gardens (KG) and multi-storey gardens (MSG) have been supported by GTZ through funding from UNHCR since 2000 and later by WFP in 2004. Kitchen gardens thrived in the camp from their start in 2000 until 2005 when funding was discontinued. At the activity's height, there were 5,200 refugee households and 950 individuals in the host community involved. The KG provided an important supplement of nutrients and income to the household. Currently only 3,000 still exist and GTZ only provides technical support. A budget of Ksh.1.9 million would be required to fund the activity. KG training was offered to a total of 400 school youths, some of whom have used their certificates to obtain jobs in Sudan.

The MSG concept was introduced in 2000 but did not pick up until 2004 due to technical problems associated with soil composition, fertilizer and the timing of the planting. At the beginning, the project targeted vulnerable households, including those headed women with children below age five, those with elder persons, and unaccompanied minors. Later on, the project spread to other groups as more and more individuals expressed interest in the technology. Both refugee and host communities were targeted, with the refugees benefiting most from the assistance.

In addition to UNHCR funds, WFP has supported the MSG initiative from September 2004 to late 2005. Without additional donor support, WFP and UNHCR pulled out of the activity, leaving GTZ to provide technical advice to interested households. At its peak, there were 1,144 MSGs benefiting 344 households (129 men, 215 women). On average, each MSG produced 5 kgs of vegetables every two weeks. While there is an interest among in the community to continue, there unfortunately is no support for inputs such gravel, seeds, pesticides and manure as funding has expired.

A joint nutrition mission carried out by WFP and UNHCR in December 2005 described the MSG project as "an innovative and exciting method of addressing some of the nutrition issues in the camps". The mission concluded: "It is extremely important to continue to fund this project."

Recommendations

- IGA support like that being provided through Don Bosco is critical to self-reliance initiatives, especially as regards business training. Through this training, refugees are prepared to start own businesses when they eventually go home. UNHCR should endeavour to find resources to ensure that this support is not discontinued and similar support should be provided in Dadaab.
- In Kakuma, WFP could consider initiating a revolving fund for micro-financing through the sale of empty sacks like that in Dadaab. The funds can be managed by Don Bosco and monitored by WFP. The funds could also be accessible to NCKK for support to other vulnerable groups.
- Clear information on how the incentive workers are recruited should be displayed at strategic points such as community notice boards. A rotation system (e.g. every 6th month) for low skill requirement (loaders, scoopers) incentive should be introduced.
- WFP should include funding for MSG or kitchen gardens in its next project document for the most vulnerable and institutions so that complementary foods can be grown to supplement the general food ration.
- Targeted support for KGs and MSGs is recommended for communities who have shown interest during the previous projects. The new initiatives should be focused more around the water trough to take advantage of run-off water and to prevent the spread of malaria from the troughs which have become breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

Section III: Additional factors affecting nutritional status and food security

Health Services, Dadaab

In Dadaab, the health services are delivered through a hospital and a health post in each of the three camps. In addition, there is a community outreach programme and a referral system to Garissa. TFP is run at the hospitals while the SFP is done at the health posts. Overall, the accessibility to health services is reasonable with the refugees accessing the services at the rate of 1 to 4 visits/refugee/year which is within the acceptable levels. The health facilities however are very basic and dilapidated and need replacement/repair. The medical equipments are inadequate in terms of both quantity and quality.

Current Morbidity Rates:	
Malaria	37%
ARI	30%
Intestinal worms	7%
Skin diseases	5%; Ifo had more eye diseases than other camps
Diarrhoea	3%

While the attendance at the MCH is very high resulting in high levels of immunization in the camps, there is very limited growth monitoring as there is no well-established growth monitoring promotion. Pregnant mothers attend ANC and receive standard routine treatment. Family planning uptake however is very low among the Somalis, leading to poor child spacing and negatively impacting children's and mothers' nutritional status.

There is a sense of fatigue and a lack of motivation among the health and nutrition educators in the camps as there has been little positive change in the mothers' habits and practices despite repeated talks and trainings. The reasons for lack of visible impact may be the result of limited training materials and techniques. The training mostly takes the form of lecture, which may have very little effect given the refugee audience. Although demonstrations, which may be the most effective method, are also employed, this is handicapped by the lack of training materials.

Consultation per clinician per day (52) is within the accepted standards (<50), however the quality is questionable because 9 of the clinicians are refugee incentive workers with only basic on-job training.

Staffing for Health and Nutrition Services in Dadaab Camp

Type	Number	Staff: Population Ratio	
		Current	Accepted Standards
Doctors	4	1: 34,000	1: 20,000
Contracted Clinical Officers ³	8	1:9, 714	1: 10,000
Clinical Officers (Secondment by Ministry of Health)	6		
Nurses/ Midwife contracted	11	1: 5913	1:3000
Nurses/ Midwife (MOH)	12		
Incentive Health Workers	182		
Community Health Workers	74	1: 1,838	1:1000
Traditional Birth Attendants	40		
Nutritionists for all nutrition activities	2		

³ Contracted by GTZ

Nutritionists (specific to IYCF project)	1	
Nutrition Assistants (IYCF)	1	

As indicated in the table above, the staff:population ratio for most of staff type is below the SPHERE standards, despite a general improvement in the overall number of staff since 2004. The CHWs and auxiliary nurses have been trained on basic nutrition while TBAs, outreach and hospital health incentive workers (total 103) have been trained on breast feeding counselling. GTZ is in the process of recruiting contractual and MOH-seconded staff in view of the increasing numbers of new arrivals from Somalia.

Health Services, Kakuma

One hospital and four satellite clinics provide primary health care to both the refugees and the host community in and around Kakuma. In addition, there are two VCTs and a referral system to Kakuma Mission Hospital. The camp facilities are clean, adequately equipped and provide standard range of medical services except surgery which is available at Kakuma Mission Hospital. The hospital is well-managed and has adequate water; however, there is intermittent water supply at clinic 1 and 5. The toilets are insufficient in the hospital and services for TB, paediatric and cholera are provided in temporary structures. Apart from the TB ward which is under construction, the rest are unlikely to be changed due to budgetary constraints. New visits to the health facilities are at 2/person/year which is within the acceptable standard of 1 to 4, and the number of consultations per trained clinician per day is 32, the minimum standard being 50.

Health and Nutrition Staffing Levels

Staff type	Number	Staff: Population ratio	Recommended ratio
Doctors	5.	1:20,000	1:20,000
Clinical officers	7	1:14,878	1:10,000
Nurses	15	1: 7,000	1:3000
Midwife ⁴	12	1:8,6879	1:30,000
CHW	87	1: 1,082	1: 1,000
Lab technical staff	3		
Nutritionists	2		
CHW	87		

Documentation of Health and Nutrition Information in Kakuma and Dadaab Camps

There is a tremendous improvement in the documentation of information since the introduction of the Health Information System. The HIS enables both nutrition and health information to be collated and analyzed. In addition, the records are well-kept at the hospital. Despite HIS being a very good system, there is still need for improvement as there is an omission of important indicators like weight, BP and vitamin A supplementation of pregnant women at ANC which is done but not captured in the report. In addition, mortality data collection needs to be improved to capture deaths that occur at the community level.

Water and Sanitation, Dadaab

The water supply is adequate in terms of overall availability and quality. The management of water at the taps is conducted by tap monitors who not only supervise the collection of water but also make use of the waste and spilled water to irrigate small kitchen gardens. Some refugees reported to be paying for water; a similar finding was observed previously, yet the water is meant to be free. The water at the tap level is of accepted quality; however, there is a problem of contamination at the household level due to the use of dirty containers for both

⁴ Out of 15 nurses, 11 are also trained in midwifery.

transporting and storage. Routine bacterial checks of the water at the household level reveal that out of 51 samples, an average of seven samples are contaminated. This could be one of the leading causes of the high diarrhoea levels among the children less than five years old in the camps. According to the 2006 nutrition survey results, 32% of children suffered from diarrhoea. According to the data available in the camps, the ration of toilets to refugees is 1:14 which is very good by SPHERE standards. However, it is not specified as to how many toilets are actually functional and that utilization levels vary.

Overall, the general camp environment is unhealthy with litter and polythene plastic bags left on the roadside. Plans are being made by the agencies to deal with menace of polythene plastic bags with the refugees collecting them for recycling. This project however is yet to start. Disposal of solid waste is also a challenge. Some communities have pits while others dispose the waste in the open. Of particular concern is the waste including used syringes and needles and drugs from the health facilities, given the lack of incinerators.

Water and Sanitation, Kakuma

On average the quantity of water supplied is 17.5 lit/person per day with Zone 1 and 5 getting between 10-15 lit/person/day. One water tap serves 156 persons and the distance from taps ranges 5m – 200m. Batch chlorination is done which does not provide adequate contact time for decontamination of the water, hence the residual chlorine level at tap stand ranges between 0.3 – 0.8 gm /litre. The water is distributed twice a day for two hours each session; however, refugees reported that it was often less than one hour per session especially in areas that are densely populated like Group 58 which is described as the epicenter for diarrhea diseases.

Water storage containers are a challenge both in terms of cleanliness and capacity. Diarrhoeal disease outbreaks are very high in Group 58 and 10. This is linked to high levels of water contamination at the household level due to poor hygiene of water collection/storage facilities. Water quality testing is conducted on a weekly basis. The results indicate that 16% of the samples drawn from the households have faecal contamination. Water spillage at the tap stands is very high (over 10%) in some areas in the camp and water troughs at the tap stands act as breeding sites for mosquitoes. Tap stand monitors exist in the form of water committees, but are not functional as they demand paid incentives.

Environmental sanitation is poor, in particular at public areas including market places which are littered with solid waste and polythene papers. There are 4,785 functioning latrines translating to 1:19 persons; however, this ratio is not reached in Group 58 and 10 due to congestion and the lack of space to build more latrines. In addition, there are cultural practices that inhibit the utilization of latrines leading to indiscriminate defecation around the mentioned Groups. In schools, the toilet person ratio is 1:62, against the recommended minimum SPHERE standard of 1:50.

Recommendations

- Increase water pumping by one to two hours per day , targeting needy areas in Kakuma to ensure equitable access to water by all groups.
- Re-position the FDP in Kakuma I to the other side of the GTZ store, as some refugees use the area close to the current FDP in place of a toilet.
- Clean the camp environs in Dadaab
- Replace cylinder jerry cans with smaller, more portable, rectangular ones

Health and Nutritional Status of the Local Population.

Both Dadaab and Kakuma are located in arid and semi arid zones which have been affected by the recent long periods of drought in Kenya. Even in normal times these districts are characterised by harsh climatic conditions with high temperatures and low rainfall. The environment is also fragile with low vegetation cover.

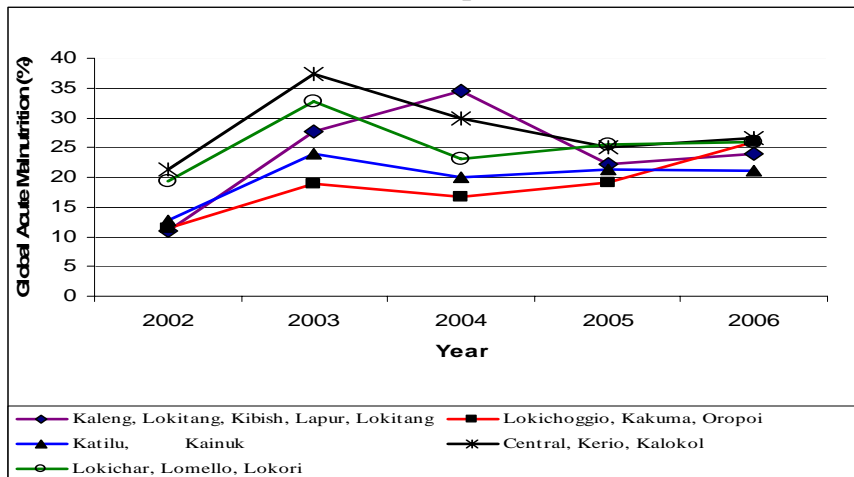
Garissa – the district which hosts the Dadaab Refugee Camp – is largely populated by people of the Kenyan Somali ethnic group. The economic mainstay of the region is pastoralist with a high dependence on livestock. There are pockets of agro-pastoralism along the Tana River. Two consecutive years of drought have had a serious impact on the nutritional status of children under 5 in the district and the most recent survey showed that 18.6% of the children were acutely wasted. While indicating a serious situation, it is somewhat lower than the levels being experienced by the refugees in Dadaab.

Likewise the host population in Kakuma in Kenya’s Turkana district are mainly pastoralists, and livestock is their main source of livelihood. Because of constant droughts, the people are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity as they lose a large proportion of their livestock during periods of little or no rain.

Due to food insecurity in these areas, the host populations are forced to purchase food. Some food aid is sold by the refugees to the host population. The current WFP Emergency Operation in the district where food aid is distributed on monthly basis has had a negative effect on the food prices in the refugee camp.

An important indicator to consider is the prevalence rates of malnutrition in the local population which is similar or higher than that of the refugee population (see below table).

Malnutrition Trends in the Host Population 2002-2006



WFP Kakuma works with the Turkana Rehabilitation Project on a Food For Assets programme to address some of the needs of the host community through the creation of community assets. The objectives of the project are to:

- 1) mitigate tension among the refugee and host community and enhance a harmonious co-existence of the two communities;
- 2) create sustainable assets to benefit both women and men in the host community;
- 3) provide short-term employment opportunities thus reducing household food insecurity; and

4) improve long-term food security in the host community through creation of sustainable assets.

The joint assessment of the pilot phase rated the project highly successful in achievement of the set objectives. In particular, 17 community assets were created (four shallow wells, 10 agricultural projects and three water pans) resulting in increased food at household level. From the agricultural projects, more than 300 acres of land were cultivated, yielding approximately 100 metric tons of sorghum in July 2005.

In speaking with the provincial administration and local security personnel, the JAM noted that they associate a decrease in the number of insecurity incidences to the implementation of the project, while most beneficiaries indicated that household food security had improved. In addition, Turkana interviewed expressed their desire to continue with the food for assets projects and declined to be enlisted in the on-going Emergency Operation for free food aid, arguing that the FFA assistance was more sustainable and enabled them to live a life with dignity.

Currently, the project targets 4,200 households for a total of 25,200 beneficiaries (with an average of six persons per household) and is implemented within a radius of 25 km of the camp. Project inputs include food, tools, seeds and cash from WFP and the Government of Kenya. Direct beneficiaries of the project work for 12 days a month, allowing time-off to attend to their other activities, and receive a ration of 3.4g of cereals, 1.8g of pulses and 0.6g of vegetable oil per household per day. The project aims to create an additional 30 new community assets for use by the host community in Kakuma Refugee Camp and begin in Dadaab.

The host community comprises about 20% of the population receiving health and nutrition services in Kakuma refugees' camp. This means that with the scaling down of the services due to the ongoing repatriation, the host community may lack the services they require. Therefore, there is a need for a transitional hand-over of these responsibilities to the Government.

The WFP Emergency Operation food aid to the local population is planned until February 2007, but is likely to continue in some capacity.

Recommendations

- WFP to continue to support FFA activities around Kakuma camp, focusing primarily on water catchments
- WFP to work with the GOK to find an implementing partner and introduce FFA within a 25km radius of Dadaab.

Section IV: Other operational details

IV.a LOGISTICS

DADAAB

Assessment of Access Roads to Dadaab

The well-maintained tarmac road between Nairobi and Garissa en-route to Dadaab Refugee Camp causes no delays in access for transport vehicles. The road between Garissa and Dadaab however is gravel/sand and during rainy seasons becomes impassable for 30-35 mt load capacity transport vehicles, leading to delays in distributions. To overcome this, WFP arranges for transport on 10-15 mt load capacity or 6x6 trucks, but nevertheless some delays in food deliveries has occurred in recent years. During the flood emergency in eastern Kenya in 2006, this section of road remained impassable for over one month, with not even heavy, 6x6 trucks passing. In addition, the road was severely damaged by the floods and despite emergency repairs carried out by the Kenya Ministry of Works, it still requires extensive repairs and reconstruction in order to avoid periods of inaccessibility in the future and the resulting costly air lifts which WFP was forced to resort to to meet the refugees' needs.

The road between Mombasa and Garissa is well-maintained tarmac except for 1-2 kms between Garsen and Hola towns where the tarmac is incomplete and the road during rainy seasons becomes impassable for 30-35 mt load capacity transport vehicles for several days. In these situations, drivers are either asked to wait until the road re-opens or, in urgent situations, asked to divert through Nairobi which increases transport costs.

Roads from Dadaab town to the three camps are all hard sand roads except for the Dadaab-Hagadera road which consists of a softer sand surface. Transport is impeded here during rainy seasons, especially for standard 30-35 mt load capacity trucks. The impediment usually lasts two to three days per season and does not usually affect food distributions to any significant extent. However, during the 2006 floods, the Dadaab-Ifo-Dagahaley road was severely damaged and impassable for over a month for 30-35 mt trucks and to some extent even smaller trucks. Thorough repairs and reconstruction are necessary to avoid long periods of inaccessibility in the future.

Presently, it is the informal agreement between WFP and UNHCR, that the latter is responsible for the inter-camp road maintenance, primarily through the grading of the roads which must be conducted frequently. UNHCR has not adhered to this consistently and is recommended to take action hereto. The intra-camp roads are all hard-sand surfaced, and in general conditions are reasonable although some stretches quite narrow. No maintenance has been carried out by UN agencies.

Flood Protection

The 2006 flood emergency severely impacted the Dadaab operation. Relating to logistics, infrastructure and site planning, the worst affected area was Ifo camp and the Dadaab town – Ifo road. The Ifo EDP and distribution centre were flooded and food commodities were damaged, thus impeding distributions. The area in which the EDP and distribution centre are located is low and vulnerable to floods. As it is not likely that Ifo camp will be closed or moved in the near future, initiatives should be taken to protect the camp, the EDP and the distribution centre. Furthermore, the Dadaab-Ifo-Dagahaley road requires extensive reconstruction in order to ensure that the road can withstand future floods (e.g. construction of water diversions, bridges, etc). As for the camp, possible solutions include reinforcement

of the road section passing along the camp so that it functions on the western side like a dike and erect further dike constructions and/or construct water diversion channels. Also, the construction of higher concrete floors in the warehouses should be considered. It is recommended that a joint site planning exercise and discussion be carried out as soon as possible.

Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) and Final Distribution Points (FDPs)

The JAM inspected all EDP and FDP compounds. The following are the findings:

Extended Delivery Points

ISSUE \ CAMP	DAGAHLEY	IFO	HAGADERA
Physical structure (canvas, floors, storage, drainage, packaging, stacking, pallets, equipment, weighing scales)	Physical structure reasonable, apart from: - ventilation issue impedes efficiency and creates bad working conditions; back end cannot open due to incorrect construction; this to be amended and noticed for future constructions; also, future constructions to be elevated to truck platform level - water pumps to be installed to avoid flooding - additional pallets required - additional weighing scales required - additional canvass maintenance (approx. 1 rubbhall per camp per year)	Physical structure reasonable, apart from: -rubbhall floors to be repaired asap water pumps to be installed to avoid flooding - additional pallets required - additional weighing scales required - additional canvass maintenance (approx. 1 rubbhall per camp per year) - soak pit to be repaired as planned and should be expanded	Physical structure reasonable, apart from: - water pumps to be installed to avoid flooding - additional pallets required - additional weighing scales required - additional canvass maintenance (approx. 1 rubbhall per camp per year)
Security, fire protection	More extinguishers needed Safety perimeter to be implemented around EDP/FDP compound (refugee constructions have been established too close) Security: fence between EDP and FDP to be reinforced	More extinguishers needed Safety perimeter to be implemented around EDP/FDP compound (refugee constructions have been established too close) Security: fence between EDP and FDP to be reinforced	Current conditions are adequate
Extension/expansion possibilities (capacity)	Extension is possible up to another 3 rubbhalls within existing compound Expansion of compound possible	Extension and expansion will be complicated	Extension is possible up to another 3-4 rubbhalls within existing compound
Staffing/management	Staffing and management is adequate for current caseload and operation	Staffing and management is adequate for current caseload and operation	Staffing and management is adequate for current caseload and operation
Operation	Overall level satisfactory. No significant impediments observed or reported	Overall level satisfactory. No significant impediments observed or reported	Overall level satisfactory. No significant impediments observed or reported

FDPs (Food Distribution Points)

ISSUE \ CAMP	DAGAHALEY	IFO	HAGADERA
Physical structure (construction, corridors, fences etc.)	Major repairs to be foreseen; durable constructions (metal) to replace existing wooden structures (old, damaged, infested by termites). Applies for entire compound	Major repairs to be foreseen; durable constructions (metal) to replace existing wooden structures (old, damaged, infested by termites). Applies for entire compound	Major repairs to be foreseen; durable constructions (metal) to replace existing wooden structures (old, damaged, infested by termites). Applies for entire compound
Operation	Overall distribution procedures are adequate. Present structure capacity can absorb an increase of maximum another 20,000 refugees, reaching a total of approximately 55,000. UNHCR presence during distributions should be mandatory (card/ registration/manifest issues). Communication with refugee communities has improved and is efficient under current formal/informal structure. UNHCR registration backlog causes occasional impediments to distributions. Due to the 100% digital weighing at FDP during distribution, the control weighing at FDP exit should be reviewed	Overall distribution procedures are adequate. Present structure capacity can absorb an increase of maximum another 5,000 refugees. UNHCR presence during distributions should be mandatory (card/ registration/manifest issues). Communication with refugee communities has improved and is efficient under current formal/informal structure. UNHCR registration backlog causes occasional impediments to operations (distributions) Due to the 100% digital weighing at FDP during distribution, the control weighing at FDP exit should be reviewed	Overall distribution procedures are adequate. Present structure capacity can absorb an increase of maximum another 5,000 refugees. UNHCR presence during distributions should be mandatory (card/ registration/manifest issues). Communication with refugee communities has improved and is efficient under current formal/informal structure. UNHCR registration backlog causes occasional impediments to operations (distributions) Due to the 100% digital weighing at FDP during distribution, the control weighing at FDP exit should be reviewed
Equipment	Digital weighing scales work to full satisfaction. Additional scooping equipment needed	Digital weighing scales work to full satisfaction. Additional scooping equipment needed	Digital weighing scales work to full satisfaction. Additional scooping equipment needed
Staffing	Staff level is adequate, apart from security where police presence is not always noted. Recruitment procedures of incentive workers for scooping and loading/offloading to be reviewed (see also under 'Incentive Workers' in present report	Staff level is adequate, apart from security where police presence is not always noted. Recruitment procedures of incentive workers for scooping and loading/offloading to be reviewed (see also under 'Incentive Workers' in present report	Staff level is adequate, apart from security where police presence is not always noted. Recruitment procedures of incentive workers for scooping and loading/offloading to be reviewed (see also under 'Incentive Workers' in present report

Transport Data

In general, food deliveries arrive as scheduled. Approximately 1,000 trucks arrive at Dadaab per annum. Average transport times for the 30-35 mt trucks from the major warehouse locations in Kenya and recent years' transport rates are displayed in below table:

Route	Transport time	2004	2004	2004	2005	2005	2005	2006	2006	2006
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
Mombasa-Dadaab	3 days	3530	4059	4059	4059	4059	4059	4059	4059	4668
Nairobi-Dadaab	2-3 days	3530	4059	4059	4059	4059	4059	4059	4059	4059
Eldoret-Dadaab	3-4 days	3839	4415	4415	4415	4415	4415	4415	4415	4415
Kitale-Dadaab	4 days	4159	4782	4782	4782	4782	4782	4782	4782	4782

Notice: a/b/c refers to revision during the year. Rates in KSH/mt are for all commodities except veg. oil, to which approximately 20% must be added.

KAKUMA

Assessment of Transport Access Roads

The A1 road between Kapenguria and Lokichoggio, which is the only access road to Kakuma, is in very poor condition and is in urgent need of repair in several locations. WFP deliveries are frequently delayed, especially during rainy seasons, and in general transport time is disproportionate due to the poor road standard. A report from October 2005 produced by Ministry of Roads and Public Works (MoW) in conjunction with WFP Kenya thoroughly describes the repairs needed on several sections, and the report includes costs estimations for each section. Roads from Kakuma/EDPs to camps/FDPs are all hard-sand surfaced and of adequate standards. Distributions are not normally impeded during rainy seasons. Some sections could be improved though, especially road to FDP 3 which requires vehicles to pass through a seasonal river and where UNHCR already has projected some repairs. The intra-camp roads are all hard-sand surfaced, and in general conditions are reasonable although some stretches quite narrow. No maintenance has been conducted by UN agencies.

Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) and Final Distribution Points (FDPs)

The team inspected the EDP and FDPs at Kakuma. Findings are presented in below text boxes (for EDP and FDPs respectively). The JAM team members would emphasize the urgent need for action to be taken on the FDP structures since risk for collapse and human injury is likely.

ISSUE	FINDINGS/RECOMMENDATIONS
EDPs	
Physical structure and equipment (canvas, floors, drainage, storage packaging, stacking, pallets, equipment, weighing scales)	Physical structures are all adequate. Canvas maintenance will reach total of 1 rubbhall per year in coming years. Back side fence of compound to be replaced. Pallets to be purchased occasionally. All other equipment levels are satisfactory. Warehouse losses are insignificant at a level of 0.1-0.2% since last JAM report (2002)
Security, fire protection	All structures and equipment adequate
Staffing/management	Staffing/management adequate/appropriate for current caseload. Loaders/offloaders recruited among local community (Turkana)
Operation	Overall level satisfactory. No significant impediments observed or reported.

ISSUE	FINDINGS/RECOMMENDATIONS
FDPs (1, 2 and 3)	
Physical structure	Major repairs and replacements to be planned immediately; durable construction (metal) to replace existing wooden structures which are old, damaged, infested by termites). Applies for all three FDPs. FDP 1 to be moved away from 'rock area' used by refugees for defecation. Budget preparations and urgent action required since some of present structures could collapse at any time especially during strong winds or storms. Detailed projection and cost estimations to be outlined, involving all relevant partners
Operation	Overall distribution procedures adequate. UNHCR present during distributions. See also above comments on LWF.
Equipment	Recent introduction of digital weighing scales highly appreciated, but service repairs are needed and IP staff request WFP assistance on this. Additional scooping equipment will be needed occasionally
Security, fire protection	All structures and equipment adequate
Staffing	Staff level is adequate, apart from security, where additional security staff is recommended (1 extra officer at each FDP). Recruitment of incentive workers for scooping (see also under paragraph 'Incentive Workers') is adequate

Transport Data

In general, food deliveries arrive as scheduled. Approximately 600 trucks arrive at Kakuma per annum. Average transport times for the 30-35 mt trucks from the major warehouse locations in Kenya and recent years' transport rates are displayed in below:

Route	Transport time	2004 a	2004 b	2004 c	2005 a	2005 b	2005 c	2006 a	2006 b	2006 c
Mombasa-Kakuma	6-7 days	7392	7392	7392	7392	8501	8501	8501	8501	8501
Nairobi-Kakuma	4-5 days	4886	5619	5619	5619	5619	5619	5619	5619	5619
Eldoret-Kakuma	2-3 days	3758	4322	4322	3637	4322	4322	4322	4322	4322
Kitale-Kakuma	2 days	3216	3698	3698	3698	3698	3698	3698	3698	3698

Notice: a/b/c refers to revision during the year. Rates in KSH/mt for all commodities except veg. oil, to which approximately 20% must be added.

Increased transport rates are mainly due to the increase in global fuel price and spare parts. For both Dadaab and Kakuma camps, it is estimated that approximately 4 to 5% of trucks arrive with delay. The average delay is 2-3 days. When delays occur, the primary reasons are:

- 1) Road conditions: cause occasional delays especially during rainy seasons. Furthermore, the general level of the roads makes transport times disproportionately long, e.g. a transport time of a 30-35 mt load capacity truck of 3 days from Mombasa to Dadaab and up to 5 days from Nairobi to Kakuma for a 30-35 mt load capacity truck seems disproportionate taken into consideration that the distance is only approximately 500 km to Dadaab and 700 kms to Kakuma from the respective cities. Also, truck maintenance is not always at a sufficient level leading to breakdowns etc., especially on poor standard road sections.
- 2) Import restrictions/regulations and slow processing at Kenyan authorities: occasionally, certification processing is delayed; hence food commodities are not released as planned.

Cost of EDP and FDP operation, Dadaab and Kakuma

A main source for cost information and assessment is the WFP LTSH (Landside Transport, Storage and Handling) matrix. The matrix includes all relevant costs and calculates an integrated average USD/mt for the transport, handling and storage of the food commodities from Mombasa port entry (or discharge from local purchase storage warehouse in Kenya) to the hand of the beneficiaries. Another source is the Letter of Understanding signed with the implementing partners (IPs) for the FDP operations (distributions). The LoU forms part of the LTSH matrix, but for relevance of the present report, the two documents will be presented individually.

The below table displays the LTSH matrix USD/mt rate since 2003 (revisions). It is important to note that the LTSH matrix is based on *both* Kakuma and Dadaab together:

Date of matrix revision	Duration	Tonnage (mt)	LTSH USD/mt rate
January 2003	24 months	115,333	119.04
February 2004	24 months	113,296	125.00
December 2004	24 months	124,809	119.55
2005	24 months	113,582	120.00
June 2006	16 months	66,348	144.00

As mentioned above, the FDP costs (distribution costs) are reflected through the contracts (LoUs) with the implementing partners. For Dadaab and Kakuma FDP operations, the implementing partners are CARE and LWF, respectively. The table below displays the trend in the USD/mt rate CARE and LWF have charged for the FDP operation in recent years:

CARE, Dadaab

Time period of contract	Tonnage (mt)	USD/mt rate
July 2004-June 2005	27,500	11.08
June 2005-October 2005	6,875	11.08
October 2005-June 2006	20,625	15.00
June 2006-June 2007	29,000	16.92

LWF, Kakuma

Time period of contract	Tonnage (mt)	USD/mt rate
July 2004-June 2005	18,000	11.00
July 2005-June 2006	16,800	13.66
July 2006-June 2007	16,800	15.93

Despite the increasing trend in FDP operational costs (USD/mt rate paid to Implementing Partners, IPs), it is still regarded as the most cost-efficient approach to engage with NGOs/implementing partners. Recent calculations (2005) conducted by WFP Kenya Country Office have indicated that should WFP take over the FDP operations, the cost would reach at least 19.00 USD/mt if all direct and residual costs are included as is required. Consequently, the present FDP operations should be regarded as cost-efficient.

In addition, EDP operations costs have remained stable in recent years. Being currently under the management of WFP following the 2004 pilot, no considerations have been made in terms of sub-contracting this operation to an implementing partner. In general, costs could be regarded reasonable and the operation hence cost-efficient. However, JAM team members

recommends that budget revisions and renegotiations with implementing partners continue to be prepared and carried out thoroughly, and, more important, that LTSH matrix revision is conducted between 6 months to once a year in order to keep track of all costs trends and fluctuations.

Recommendations

- Prepare EDP and FDP capacity and operations for expected influx of refugees
- FDP management should remain under WFP as per 2004 pilot and subsequent continuation as it is an efficient and cost-effective operation.
- Review management and control of FDPs (distribution operations), and performance of the implementing partners
- FDP structures at both camps to have emergency repair (short term, particularly Kakuma) and to be reconstructed (longer term)
- Road repair projects to be carried out on camp access roads; HCR to look at inter-camp repairs; GoK involvement to be enhanced

IV.b NON-FOOD ITEMS

DADAAB

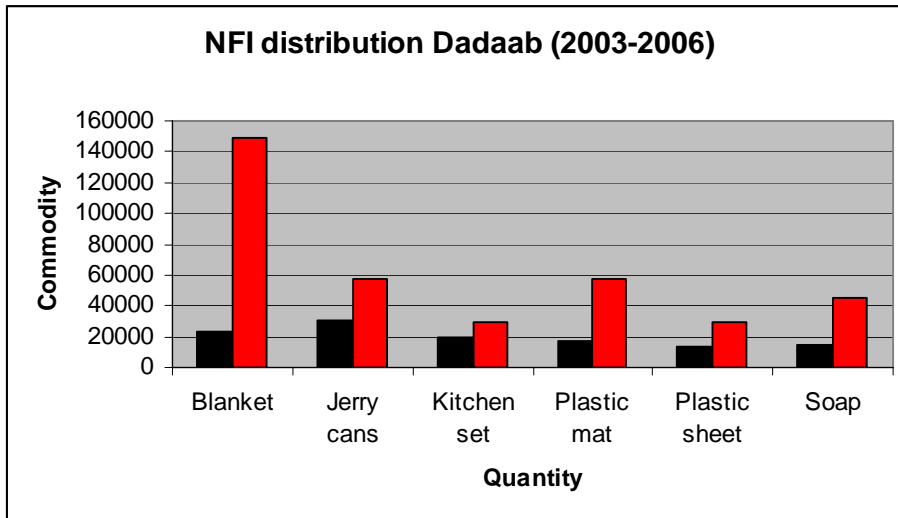
Non-food items (NFI) such as blankets, soap, jerry cans, plastic sheets and kitchen sets are distributed to all new arrivals and to needy refugees by UNHCR. In 2003 and in February 2004, UNHCR carried out a general distribution of kitchen sets, blankets, jerry cans and plastic mats in Dadaab. The following input is based on the concerns raised by the refugees during the interviews and on observations made by the members of the JAM team.

Plastic sheeting: The plastic sheet is supposed to provide shelter for a limited time. The usable lifespan is approximately 1 year mainly depending on the climatic conditions (UV radiation, wind, and water). The plastic sheet has not been part of the general distribution for the last years, resulting in deterioration of the protection capacity. It was noted that the green plastic sheet which was distributed as shelter material pending the arrival of the normal tarpaulin being procured internationally, is a thinner material with reduced UV resistance and should normally only be used as a partition wall, construction of toilets etc. It is not, and should not be, the usual tarpaulin distributed to refugees.

Jerry cans: Jerry cans are provided in two sizes: 10l and 20l. The shape is rectangular or round. The refugees have a slight preference towards the round which allows them to roll the can from the water collection point instead of having to hand carry. However, this results in contamination of the water. The cap supplied with the circular jerry cans is not user friendly. The design will not allow for easy and secure tightening.

Kitchen sets: CARE alerted the team members that the kitchen sets distributed in 2003/2004 as part of the general distribution were of sub-standard quality. Several complaints especially relating to the pots had been received from the refugee community. Some comments had also been made on the composition of the sets.

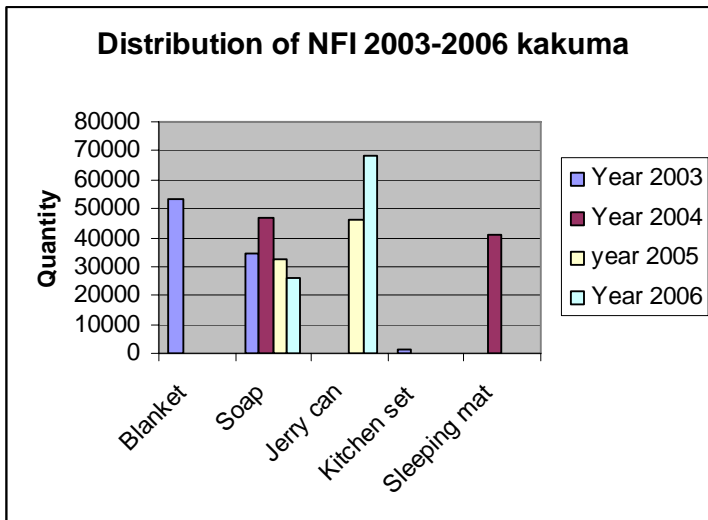
Soap: The soap was received well in terms of quality. There was some confusion regarding the amount as it changed from 250 grams to 125 grams.



Above chart shows the distribution of NFI between 2003 and 2006 (black). The red colour shows the recommended distribution.

KAKUMA

The refugees in Kakuma have not received NFI for the last 5 years as part of the general distribution. Vulnerable groups and repatriated have received commodities as per below table.



Recommendations

- HCR to look for solutions to funding problems for NFIs to limit the sale or exchange of WFP food assistance to cover gaps;
- Distribution of the standard plastic sheet to replace the most needed ones. Green plastic sheet should not be distributed for shelter;

- General distribution of the plastic sheet in parallel with construction of houses for the most vulnerable;
- Construction of houses with corrugated iron sheet and brick walls along with HCR's recent shelter project;
- Procurement and distribution of rectangular/round jerry cans to the most vulnerable
- Fine tune the specifications (leaking caps, thickness etc.) with potential vendors to ensure supply of most appropriate jerry can. Including aspects of transport/storage cost.
- The composition of the kitchen sets should be carefully reviewed by parties involved in the operation prior purchase to optimize its usefulness. The sets shall be embossed with appropriate text to reduce recycling on the local market.

IV.c SCHOOL FEEDING, GENDER, ENVIRONMENT

General

In Dadaab, there are 16 primary schools receiving food aid from WFP, whereas in Kakuma there are 23 primary and three secondary schools receiving assistance. Access to education by the refugee children in the two camps has been made possible through various inputs by several stake-holders. In Dadaab, CARE has been contracted by UNHCR as the lead partner handling all education matters. For this reason, CARE also runs the School Feeding Programme in 16 primary schools using WFP food. In Kakuma, LWF is the lead partner in education and therefore implements the School Feeding Programme. Both camps follow the Kenya 8-4-4 curriculum in primary and secondary schools inclusive. There are also pre-unit and special units in some of the schools. UNHCR as the lead agency provides funding for primary and secondary education to the refugees. The funds are usually not sufficient to provide all the necessary educational materials.

Despite the efforts made to ensure that the refugee children receive an education, this sector faces several challenges. Over-stretched school facilities have made it impossible for any marked education achievement to be realised. Problems consist of over-crowded classrooms, inadequate educational materials, poor and inadequate sanitary facilities and lack of water. This scenario cuts across all the schools in both Dadaab and Kakuma camps.⁵ Practical observations at the visited schools revealed seriously over-crowded classes (84 children to 1 class in Kakuma and 73:1 in Dadaab at the minimum). This is further aggravated by limited educational facilities like desks and textbooks which are shared by several students. As many as 8 children share a desk and one textbook is shared between 4 children.

Irregular attendance and children dropping out of school are common phenomena. Staffing in schools is a major constraint with very few teachers managing large classes. It should be noted that most of the schools depend highly on refugee teachers, some of whom have not undergone proper teacher training process. The number of trained teachers in these schools is extremely limited.

The major JAM findings from Dadaab where the review team visited Unity, Umoja, Undugu, Midnimo primary schools in the three camps, were that the school kitchens were unsanitary, lacking proper washing facilities for the utensils and that there were no firewood-efficient stoves. Further more, from a nutritional perspective, it was noted that the amount of salt being provided in the CSB porridge was unnecessary. While school uniforms and school feeding

⁵ UNHCR and CARE together with NIKE and other private donors have introduced the 'Together for Girls' project which aims at improving the performance of girls in school in Dadaab.

have improved the overall enrolment and attendance of girls in the school, the gender gap was very apparent, particularly in the upper classes where it is not unusual to see only a few female students amongst a full classroom of boys.

In Kakuma, the JAM team visited Raja, Nile, and Fashoda Primary Schools and Napata Secondary School. Up to primary school Grade 3, the enrolment is relatively gender-balanced. Beyond grade 3, fewer and fewer girls are enrolled for education. School uniforms for girls and school feeding have apparently improved enrolment of boys and girls in school.

In both camps, parents are aware of the value of education for boys. However, sensitization with regards to the importance of education for the girl child has had limited success, as the importance of education for girls is reportedly still subordinate to the importance of ensuring a marriage and receiving a suitable dowry for girl children.

Absenteeism and School Drop-Out

The headmasters in the schools visited informed the team that children needed strong encouragement to attend school and actively participate in the lessons. When a child is absent from school, a teacher will inquire with fellow students. Should the child continue its absenteeism, the parents will be contacted for an explanation. Girls are found to be the most common absentees, although school feeding is said to have improved the retention of children in schools. Fewer pupils are absent from classes or skip sessions of the day. Regarding the drop-out rate among children enrolled for school, the drop-out rate among girls gradually increases from Grade 3 (primary) onwards due to social pressures as household chores and early marriage.

In Kakuma, repatriation to Sudan is said to have impacted on school attendance. At Napata Secondary school, some 50 male students had left school early in favor of return to Sudan. Attendance certificates were prepared by the school administration. The school administration expressed concerns over the voluntary nature of repatriation of these boys. The students had apparently complained that they were forced to repatriate with their family by UNHCR. Although they were not willing to leave Kenya before finishing school, they had apparently been informed that their ration card would be invalid if their families repatriated without them.

School Feeding

School feeding is provided in primary schools in both camps as well as in Kakuma secondary schools. In total, WFP provides a nutritious mid-morning porridge made from CSB to 53,000 students, 29 percent of whom are girls, to help alleviate short-term hunger and help improve enrolment, attendance, and graduation rates..

Boys and girls are fed separately from each other to prevent girls from feeling uncomfortable in the presence of boys, and to avoid abuse. Children complained of the lack of sugar in the porridge. In Kakuma, the enrolment for secondary education was largely contingent on the continuation of school feeding, hence creating a need to extend the service to secondary schools there.

The porridge in schools is prepared by female cooks who are refugee incentive workers who undergo medical clearance before being appointed. Each school has one male refugee as the storekeeper.

School Kitchens

Since 2003, there have been only limited funds available for the maintenance and repair of school kitchens in the camps. Several kitchens in both camps were found to have broken chimneys, thus preventing the smoke from exiting the school kitchens. Schools in Dadaab are not outfitted with energy saving stoves and some fuel-efficient stoves in Kakuma need repair. Without energy saving stoves, the schools rapidly consume the limited firewood. Some school kitchen floors are soil, in contrast with the cement floors other kitchens, making it more difficult to maintain proper hygiene standards. Some schools lacked adequate supply of utensils for serving the porridge and soap for cleaning.

Firewood for School Feeding

All schools reported a lack of firewood at the beginning of term. Once the firewood delivery starts, there are sufficient supplies to provide school feeding.

Recommendations

- School feeding is a recommended activity that should be continued in the camp schools
- To address the continuing gender gap in schools, WFP should provide a take-home ration of sugar to regularly-attending female students. In addition, the agencies should work to find other incentives to retain older female students in higher classes (6, 7 and 8 grade) through the provision of NFIs.
- A budget needs to be identified for the maintenance and repair of school kitchens. Fuel efficient stoves to be provided for Dadaab in addition to soap for cleaning the utensils. Pots should be provided with lids.
- Salt should be reduced in the porridge; 10 g of dry milk should be used in the CSB porridge to increase calcium and other nutrients
- Firewood tendering by GTZ should start early enough to ensure an available firewood stock for school kitchens at the beginning of the school year.
- UNHCR Protection should investigate and prevent the misinformation regarding the cut of ration cards if family members remain behind while others repatriate.

Gender

The implementing partner responsible for gender awareness raising is Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Kakuma and CARE and NCKK in Dadaab. Gender issues are addressed through various means: gender mainstreaming; human rights education; vocational training for refugee women; and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse-project (PSEA). Gender mainstreaming entails the introduction of gender-sensitivity in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting on all camp activities. It includes the mobilization of women for camp management, to ensure the needs and concerns of women are taken into account.

Pertaining to female representation in decision-making processes, there are equal numbers of elected leaders for all the nationalities represented in refugee committees. However, participation of women in decision making forums remains low. Firstly, many women are illiterate and/or not fluent in English and require interpreters during public deliberations, which at times can pose a barrier to their participation in discussions. There has only been very limited leadership training due to funding limitations. Thirdly, there continue to be cultural barriers that prevent women from speaking openly (and be listened to) in the

presence of men in both camps.

The implementation of prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) project relies on support groups who provide sensitization and training on gender and SEA, as well as group therapy and where necessary protection to survivors of gender-violence and SEA. While the number of reported cases of sexual and gender violence is on the increase, there are limited facilities for accommodating the victims and the safe havens and protection areas are often overstretched. In Kakuma, repatriation has resulted in an increase in cases of SBGV and SEA. There are reportedly a considerable number of complaints of young refugee girls who are exposed to attempted abduction or forced repatriation, for forced marriage to men in South Sudan. The Sudanese Diaspora, particularly the formed “Lost Boys”, are also engaging in forced marriage with refugee girls in Kakuma camp and are reportedly outbidding local Sudanese suitors by several millions of shillings. In addition, the communal shelters for new arrivals are a major violation of personal privacy. In addition, they promote an environment that is conducive to SGBV. Lack of information among these recently arrived refugees on reporting mechanisms, gender, and human rights, could be shielding cases of abuse.

Most gender cases that are reported to UNHCR pertain to domestic violence (physical or sexual abuse by a spouse of family member, etc.), or cultural violence (forced marriage, ghost marriage, wife inheritance, attempted abduction/forced repatriation, etc.).

Recommendations

- Gender sensitization of both men and women should continue. Where possible, women should be empowered through language and leadership training.
- The need to increase safe haven and protection area facilities in the camps to cater for the increased number of cases and those with prolonged protection issues.
- Although some effort has been made to separate newly arrived boys, girls, and married couples, in the communal shelters, there is need partition the dwellings so to offer more privacy. Accommodation in the shelters should for a limited period not exceeding one month, by which the refugees should be facilitated to erect their own shelter.

Environment

The impact assessment of refugee presence and camps on environment and surroundings is based primarily on very recent extensive reports, *Dadaab Refugee Camp – Environmental Audit Report* and *Kakuma Refugee Camp – Environmental Audit Report*, published in December 2005 by the consultancy group *Environmentalists Sans Frontieres*. The Environmental Audit Reports were commissioned by UNHCR Kenya in compliance with Kenya’s National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) requirements outlined in Environmental Management and Coordination Act (from 1999). This Act requires an environmental audit to be undertaken for any activities that are likely to have or have any impact on the environment. The team’s observations and inquiries during the mission to the camps have been supplementing the content of the Audit reports.

For a detailed and thorough analysis of Dadaab and Kakuma camps environmental issues, the JAM team referred to the Environmental Audit Reports.

The Audit Report describes several areas of impact, which to a varying extent were confirmed by JAM team’s observations and inquiries. Main areas are:

1. Collection of firewood by refugees in camp surroundings (deadwood as well as occasional collection of fresh wood) entails various negative impacts on the environment (ecosystem: natural soil nutrient cycles, depletion of species)
2. Ad hoc sourcing of material to shelter construction entails negative impact on vegetation due to the significant use of biomass (e.g uprooting of grass for thatching, collection of wood poles, branches and sticks, soil harvesting, a.o.) in a random and uncontrolled manner by refugees
3. Ineffective management of solid waste (especially plastic polythene bags). Millions of plastic polythene bags are disposed everywhere within the camp and spread by the wind to camp surroundings. This is particularly the case for Dadaab camp.
4. Insufficient construction of pit latrines, particularly at Dadaab.

Assessment of Environmental Rehabilitation and Conservation Programmes and Recommendations

Firewood collection: continued collection of deadwood would exhaust supply within reasonable walking distance perimeter of camp in approximately 5 years. A long term solution is to establish woodlots (greenbelts) around the camp in designated areas with fast growing trees which can be used for firewood. This has been implemented by GTZ who has established 450 ha of greenbelts in Dadaab and 91 ha in Kakuma since 2002. Unfortunately, this programme will be closed by end of 2006, a decision which JAM team members recommend to be reconsidered by UNHCR. It is highly recommended to explore extensive distribution and use of energy-saving metal/clay stoves, which can reduce firewood consumption by up to 30% if used properly. Other possibilities to be explored are alternative, complementary sources like solar cookers, kerosene stoves or biogas, which so far have been either experimented unsuccessfully or not been explored. All elements must be taken into consideration, i.e. purchase costs, energy balance, risks, inclusion of refugees in production, instruction in use to refugees, cultural acceptance by refugee, etc.

Shelter material collection / vegetation: UNHCRs recent ‘shelter project’ improved shelter standards of new constructions, built of mud bricks made by the refugees themselves with UNHCR providing iron sheet roof elements. The entire construction process was guided and supervised by UNHCR, and it is highly recommended that funding for this project be found to continue and expand it, especially having the expected influx in mind (Dadaab). Previously distributed roof plastic tarpaulins (plastic sheets) are not adequate in longer term. It was the impression of the JAM team members that the environmental burden of the shelter material collection is a matter of high preoccupation among local host community. Consequently, it is also recommended that GTZ’s seedling project (‘tree and plant nurseries’) should receive continued support (since 2001, approximately 700,000 seedlings have been distributed from GTZ to refugees in-camp Dadaab respectively 500,000 seedlings in-camp Kakuma).

Plastic polythene bags: CARE has a network of community workers in Dadaab and monitors who work with garbage collection. However, refugee disposal behaviour and the massive quantity in question make it an impossible task to keep the camp and its surroundings clean of the plastic bags. Previously, a Recycle Income Generating Activity existed and had a very positive effect, but the activity was closed due to lack of funding. It is recommended that a

similar project is revived or that another major system of garbage collection is implemented including refugee incentive worker employment (e.g numerous garbage bins could be established and a more efficient and frequent garbage collection system set in place). A supplementary recommendation is to ban plastic bags and replace them with brown paper bags. At Kakuma, the problem is insignificant in comparison to Dadaab due to among other elements a GTZ implemented 'Environmental Education Programme'.

Pit latrines: In Dadaab, CARE also runs different hygiene education projects in order to teach children on proper hygienic behaviour. It is even the intention that children should influence their parents' behaviour. After rainy seasons, the camp is sprayed in order to eliminate pests and vectors, and latrines are likewise sprayed against insects. Furthermore, CARE provides the material and guidance for latrine construction. It is recommended that activity levels are maintained and that number of latrines is increased, however assuring that this is done on planned, designated sites at secure distance from hospitals, markets, schools, FDPs, etc.

Section V: Matrix summarizing final recommendations and measures and actions required in related sectors

1	2	3
Recommendation Dadaab	Recommendation Kakuma	Action taken, and when (explain any difference from recommendation)
Demographic profile and characteristics of the refugee population		
<p>Dadaab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conduct a biometric screening* of the already existing caseload in tandem with the biometric screening of new arrivals to prevent recydlers and establish reliable population figure. ➤ UNHCR increase the number of screening officers to review the existing and new caseloads simultaneously. This exercise should be finished by the fist trimester of 2007. ➤ Given the GoK's concern regarding the spread of diseases, medical screening and immunizations should be provided to all new arrivals at the new arrival area. ➤ A potential fourth camp will need to be identified. ➤ A 10 percent contingency should be included in the next phase of the PRRO to allow for a quick response to a sudden influx. ➤ UNHCR should ensure that distribution figures correspond to the actual number of refugees residing in the camps 	<p>Kakuma:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Tripartite Commission and the Technical Committee be established as outlined in the January 2006 Tripartite Agreement and meet regularly to resolve outstanding issues and increase the pace of repatriation to South Sudan. ➤ GoS, UNHCR, WFP and donors work together in to create conditions conducive for large scale repatriation so that UNHCR can meet its target of 10,000 to 15,000 in 2007. ➤ Current information sharing system with the refugees in Kakuma regarding the repatriation exercise enhanced in order to address some of the misinformation being disseminated, clarify issues, encourage return. ➤ UNHCR & GOK to identify viable, durable solutions by the end of 2007 for other refugee groups. ➤ The GoK establish and enforce a mechanism of handling the RSD cases that have been rejected by UNHCR ➤ Those seeking asylum from Darfur should receive full entitlements ➤ The planning figure for Kakuma is estimated to be 67,400 at the start of 	

Selective Feeding Programmes – Dadaab and Kakuma		Action taken, and when (explain any difference from recommendation)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide food for the caretakers of children in TFCs and camp hospitals ➤ Provide UNIMIX with 10% sugar to the SFPs to increase palatability ➤ Provide education to mothers on the differences in nutrients between CSB and yellow maize meal ➤ UNHCR to find a funding solution to complementary foods ➤ Continue to lobby for active case finding in the community through an outreach system/MUAC ➤ UNHCR should ensure that distribution figures correspond to the actual number of refugees residing in the camps ➤ Consider implementing a Community Based Therapeutic approach for severely malnourished children 		
Food Aid – Dadaab and Kakuma		Action taken, and when (explain any difference from recommendation)
Proposed Food Basket Cereal Flour 420 Pulses 60 Vegetable Oil 25 CSB 55 Salt 5 2100 Kcal		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce the need to mill cereals/ burden on firewood through distribution of already milled/processed cereals such as maize meal, wheat flour and soy fortified bulgur ➤ WFP to increase the CSB ration from 40 to 55 g/p/d ➤ Include sweetened CSB for SFPs and provide education concerning its value. ➤ Draw up and/or regularly update lists of the most vulnerable for refinement of targeting when resources are limited ➤ UNHCR to find solutions to funding complementary foods ➤ WFP to take over food assistance from transit centres to camps in cases of new arrivals in Dadaab ➤ An in-depth market survey to be carried out in Kenya to pursue the possibility of establishing frame agreement for hammer milling (high extraction rate) of maize 		
<p>Firewood – Kakuma and Dadaab</p>		<p>Action taken, and when (explain any difference from recommendation)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure that institutions (schools, hospitals) are equipped with energy-saving stoves resulting in considerable savings. All the large cooking pots supplied with lids. ➤ GTZ /UNHCR to increase funding for the proper supply of firewood to limit further damage to the surrounding forest and conflict with the local population. ➤ Increase the production capacity of energy-saving stoves in both camps to enable distribution of stoves to all households. This should be done in parallel with training on proper use of the stoves. ➤ Further evaluations should be carried out to study the possibility to introducing kerosene or solar cookers as a complement to firewood. 		
<p>Self Reliance – Kakuma and Dadaab</p>		<p>Action taken, and when (explain any difference from recommendation)</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ UNHCR should endeavour to find resources to ensure that IGA support is not discontinued in Kakuma and similar support should be provided in Dadaab. ➤ In Kakuma, WFP institute revolving fund for micro-financing through the sale of empty sacks like that in Dadaab. ➤ WFP should include funding for MSG or kitchen gardens in its next project document for the most vulnerable and institutions ➤ Targeted support for KGs and MSGs is recommended for communities who have shown interest during the previous projects. 		
Additional Factors		
Sanitation – Dadaab and Kakuma		Action taken, and when (explain any difference from recommendation)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase water pumping by one to two hours per day , targeting needy areas in Kakuma to ensure equitable access to water by all groups. ➤ Re-position FDP in Kakuma I to the other side of the GTZ store ➤ Clean the camp environs in Dadaab ➤ Replace cylinder jerry cans with smaller, more portable, rectangular ones 		
Nutritional Status of Host Population		Action taken, and when (explain any difference from recommendation)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ WFP to continue to support FFA activities around Kakuma camp, focusing primarily on water catchments ➤ WFP to work with the GOK to find an implementing partner and introduce FFA within a 25km radius of Dadaab. 		
FDP/EDP and Logistics		Action taken, and when (explain any difference from recommendation)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare EDP and FDP capacity and operations for expected influx of refugees ➤ FDP management to remain under WFP as per 2004 pilot as it is an efficient and cost-effective operation. ➤ Review management and control of FDPs (distribution operations) and performance of the implementing partners ➤ FDP structures at both camps to have emergency repair (short term, particularly Kakuma) and to be reconstructed (longer term) ➤ Road repair projects to be carried out on camp access roads; HCR to look at inter-camp repairs; GoK involvement to be enhanced 		
<p>Non Food Items</p>		<p>Action taken, and when (explain any difference from recommendation)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ HCR to find solutions to funding problems for NFIs to limit the sale or exchange of food; ➤ Distribution of the standard plastic sheet to replace the most needed ones. Green plastic sheet should not be distributed for shelter; ➤ General distribution of the plastic sheet in parallel with construction of houses for the most vulnerable; ➤ Construction of houses with corrugated iron sheet and brick walls along with HCR's recent shelter project; ➤ Procurement and distribution of rectangular/round jerry cans to the most vulnerable, fine tune the specifications ➤ The composition of the kitchen sets should be reviewed. 		
<p>School Feeding</p>		<p>Action taken, and when (explain any difference from recommendation)</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ School feeding is a recommended activity that should be continued in the camp schools ➤ To address the continuing gender gap in schools, WFP should provide a take-home ration of sugar to regularly-attending female students. In addition, the agencies should work to find other incentives to retain older female students in higher classes (6, 7 and 8 grade) through the provision of NFIs. ➤ A budget needs to be identified for the maintenance and repair of school kitchens. Fuel efficient stoves to be provided for Dadaab in addition to soap for cleaning the utensils. Pots should be provided with lids. ➤ Salt should be reduced in the porridge; 10 g of dry milk should be used in the CSB porridge to increase calcium and other nutrients ➤ Firewood tendering by GTZ should start early enough to ensure an available firewood stock for schools at beginning of term ➤ UNHCR Protection should investigate and prevent the misinformation regarding the cut of ration cards if family members remain behind while others repatriate. 		
<p>Gender</p>		<p>Action taken, and when (explain any difference from recommendation)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gender sensitization of both men and women should continue. Where possible, women should be empowered through language and leadership training. ➤ Increase safe haven and protection area facilities in the camps to cater for the increased number of cases and those with prolonged protection issues. ➤ Although some effort has been made to separate newly arrived boys, girls, and married couples, in the communal shelters in Kakuma, there is need partition the dwellings so to offer more privacy. Accommodation in the shelters should for a limited period not exceeding one month, by which the refugees should be facilitated to erect their own shelter. 		

Annexes

Annex 1

Matrix summarizing final recommendations and actions taken in related sectors from JFAM 2002.

Dadaab Camp

1	2	3
Recommendation	Action taken, and when (explain any difference from recommendation)	Results
A) Demographic Profile and characteristics of the Refugee population		
Based on projections of new arrivals, repatriation, resettlement, and the growth population rate, the mission recommends that an average planning figure of 139,578 be adopted for the next phase of the operation, October 2003 to September 2005.	This was done	The population decreased in 2005 after the verification exercise but is increasing as a result of the influx
It is crucial to undertake a revalidation exercise rapidly in order to have an accurate idea of the number of people in the camps and plan assistance accordingly. The revalidation is planned for March 2003 and all efforts should be made to see that this date is maintained.	UNHCR conducted a revalidation exercise in 2003 March-April. In 2005, from March-November, a verification exercise was conducted and major registration issues streamlined. Since August 2006, online registration is being conducted in the camps.	UNHCR has changed its registration data base to progress. The registration procedures have also been streamlined.
While data on departures and arrivals are being recorded in the main system, UNHCR should ensure that CARE distribution figures correspond to the actual number of refugees residing in the camps	The UNHCR figures in the data base are indicative of registered refugees. There are many asylum seekers who have not registered with UNHCR and as such, the total population is not known. However, UNHCR has fast-tracked the process of registering new arrivals and asylum seekers.	This is a work in progress

B) Health and Nutrition - Selective feeding Programmes		
<p>The outreach system needs to be improved, and the implementing partner should undertake active case findings through periodic MUAC surveys. On the basis of the most recent nutrition data, the yearly-planning figure for children in the targeted feeding problem should be about 2000</p>	<p>An outreach coordinator has been contracted under the UNHCR/BMZ/GTZ partnerships. MUAC surveys are now done 3 times a year in both camps. However, solid programme action has yet to be developed for the outreach programme.</p>	<p>The fact that the outreach system is the backbone of the refugee health programme could not be over emphasized. While useful steps were taken in the right direction to strengthen this department, i.e. the recruitment of an Outreach Coordinator and focus on growth monitoring activities, the programme still lacks proper programming and consistent focus on priority health issues. The gap between the outreach and the refugee community is still as wide as ever and has not been significantly breached. Therefore, the mission recommends the Outreach Coordinator to concentrate on this activity full time in the coming months and provide continuous training and supervision to the Community Health Workers to improve coordination of the various health and nutrition activities with the outreach system.</p>
<p>The mission recommends the introduction of growth monitoring activities in the MCH Department, using weight for age, in an effort to reach all malnourished children under five in the camps. This would be a tool to monitor the overall health and nutrition status and supplement data from other nutritional surveillance activities</p>	<p>Growth monitoring activities and centralization of immunization activities for under five children have been achieved in both camps.</p>	<p>Progress has been achieved in growth monitoring and centralization of immunization activities for under five children.</p>
<p>In order to compensate for the household sharing, the current ration of blended foods (225 gr. of CSB) should continue and follow up at household level should be increased in order to ensure that ration is consumed by the targeted child</p>	<p>Current CSB ration in supplementary is 250g/p/d and 40 g/p/d in GFD</p>	

In view of the high prevalence of anemia, pregnant (at the second quarter of pregnancy) and nursing mothers should be included in the system. Based on the current population profile, the number of women to be included should be about 3,640 for a period of 9 months	On average, 1,974 malnourished children, 1,659 Pregnant mothers and 1,965 Lactating mothers respectively benefited from the SFP in Dadaab in 2005 (Total, 23,682 children and 43,488 Pregnant and Lactating mothers) Currently 10,500 PLW are targeted every month in both camps,	
In view of the fragile nutrition situation of the population, it is recommended that UNHCR or WFP assign a nutritionist to strengthen this aspect of the programme	Ruth Stoma nutritionist hired in WFP	
Acknowledging the poor weaning, breastfeeding practices and short birth spacing, the mission strongly recommends to actively enhancing nutrition and health education through women's groups	Done as : 1) GTZ came up with Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices initiative in the third quarter of 2005. Working closely with CARE. 2) WFP just was able to secure funds to fund the IRC implemented a best infant feeding practices promotion.	This has increased health education through women's groups and number of children breastfed exclusively for the first six months has increased from 4.1% in 2005 to 29.1% in 2006 according to the nutrition survey carried out in Dadaab in June 2006.
School feeding in Dadaab should be linked with deworming activities for school children	Not implemented as a prevalence study on worms including specification of type of worm is not available and such a study should come first	
C) Durable solutions (Repatriation, Local integration, Resettlement)		
UNHCR should work with agencies operating in southern Somalia and Sudan and explore possibilities of encouraging "go and see visits" for Somali and Sudanese refugees to areas of tranquility for an eventual repatriation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activity was planned for Somali refugees but was not undertaken due to logistical related issues. 	
D) Level of self-support D.1. IGAs within the Dadaab Camps		
In the absence of full work permits, agency IGAs and small self-starting IGAs should not be taxed by the GoK.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions have been held on the payment for IGA... CARE has restructured the programme and it is now a Micro Credit Sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small refugee businesses are being funded through the micro credit scheme.
A full business register should be established of both types of IGA s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Done 	

UNHCR loans for IGAs should be increased in order to encourage partial self-support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IGA/Micro credit schemes are revolving funds. UNHCR has not injected fresh funds into the scheme since 2003. 	
More effective co-ordination should be implemented amongst all parties in order to maximize the use of existing resources and avoid duplication.	Done through JPA and co-ordination meetings at each camp.	
The issue of 10% interest (management fee) on credit based IGA was strongly questioned by the team and should be further assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CARE implementing the project. Assessment was not undertaken. 	
D.2. Incentive Workers		
In consultation with the refugees, better off incentive workers should be identified and NGOs and agencies should advocate for a reduction in food rations to incentive workers (see targeting).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not done 	
A full database of incentive workers should be maintained, together with salary levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR is compiling data-base 	
D.3. Trade and Refugee Movements		
All efforts to be made to ensure that ID cards are provided in a timely fashion to increase safe movement within Kenya.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugee bill has not been passed. NRB closely involved in the registration of refugees in the Dadaab camps and was involved in the 2005 verification exercise. 	
D.4. Agricultural Production in the Camps		
While refugee initiatives to provide for their own needs have to be encouraged, dry land farming and potential hostility of the local community must be controlled in order to avoid environmental degradation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming is not allowed by the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees continue to rely on UNHCR and WFP for all forms of assistance.

<p>The host government should make more land available to the refugees in order to enhance their capacity to complement food assistance. It is recommended that the Dadaab camp radius be extended from two to five kilometers in view of the growing refugee population. This issue should be discussed at the Environmental Working Group (EWG) and the wish of the refugees to practice farming in enclosed areas up to 5 kms from the camps should be considered</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not done 	
<p>Within the proposed 5 km perimeter, small-scale irrigation system should be developed. There is a need to develop lined and covered pans for rainwater and runoff harvesting, using cheap and labour-intensive technologies WFP could consider to expand its food for work project to include water harvesting structures in the vicinity of the camp under its regular programme and involving the local population to avoid imbalance and conflict</p>	<p>Done in Kakuma (2nd phase, discussing a 3rd phase) Not possible in Dadaab due to consecutive drought although IP has been identified and NFI have been pre-positioned.</p>	
<p>Given the enthusiasm among the refugees for the kitchen gardening MSG initiative, and its very low cost, it should be very actively encouraged</p>	<p>This was done when WFP secured a Canadian grant to fund GTZ in a 1 year project. Currently on hold as no new funding is available. WFP is however considering including MSG in its new project proposal.</p>	
<p>Additional funds for MSG/kitchen gardening should be sought in Nairobi from non-conventional donors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not done 	
<p>D.5. Production of NFI's in the Camp</p>		
<p>Wherever viable, NFIs should be produced within the camp</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR has standards for traditional NFIs. There are frame agreements with international and local companies on the production of NFIs 	
<p>Any surplus production for marketing outside the camp will be liable to Kenya taxes. Internal production should be tax exempt</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs further discussion/follow-up with CARE./GOK 	

D.6. Livestock production		
Undertake a comprehensive study of livestock and develop a livestock registry in order to assess ownership patterns and management system. Registration would have to be done in consultation with the refugee community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An internal assessment was undertaken in 2002-2003 among the refugee community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many refugees are sharing water with livestock thus reducing the actual amounts of water a person receives.
FAO or an agricultural NGO should be contacted to assess the livestock health conditions and risks of uncontrolled epidemics (which would also affect the host community stock) and to recommend measures for disease/vector control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not done 	
E) Targeting		
When the food basket falls short, a system should be established prior to the new PRRO, to ensure that the most vulnerable in the refugee population receive a complete and full ration, particularly those who are on the borderline of malnutrition.	This was only implemented in Kakuma between February and May 2003 when funding was so low that overall Kcal was below the 1,750 Kcal level. In the following years although ration cuts were implemented it was not required to do positive targeting as cuts were not maintained for very long periods and were only exceptionally due to logistical problems under the 1,750 Kcal value	
The mission agreed that the new arrivals fall into the most vulnerable category, their food and non-food needs being higher than the old caseload. In the case of shortage in the general ration, this group should be given priority and should be ensured to receive the full basket.	If UNHCR and the community are able to identify the most vulnerable. WFP will implement positive targeting under ration cuts. WFP has been feeding people of concern to UNHCR (the most vulnerable of non registered asylum seekers and new arrival)	
The community and agencies must identify these vulnerable groups, based on agreed criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not done 	
Based on the proposed registries of Incentive Workers, business and livestock holdings, on an advocacy campaign and on detailed consultations with the refugee community, a gradual process of targeting these groups should be implemented.	This is not feasible as PDM in both camp continue to identify that more than 90% of the population remains fully dependent on food aid.	

<p>This would imply three ration classes: reduced for wealthier, full for vulnerable; and variable for the rest.</p>		
<p>Since implementing this approach would require full support from the refugee community and refugee leaders, a sensitization and information campaign should be planned.</p>		
<p>The advocacy campaign should stress that the "savings" from reducing rations for better off groups will be used to ensure a full ration for the most vulnerable</p>		
<p>F) School feeding</p>		
<p>In view of WFP's experience in school feeding and the presence of a large school-feeding programme in the country run by WFP, it is recommended that WFP manage directly this aspect of the operation under the new phase of the PRRO. In the transition period a tripartite agreement should be signed between UNHCR, WFP and the IP (CARE) to agree on the modalities of intervention, monitoring and management issues.</p>	<p>WFP supplies CSB etc through CARE. Although WFP is experienced in school feeding it should be noted that these school feeding programs are being implemented by and with full cooperation of MOE and MOH of each country. WFP therefore never manages school feeding and this should also now not been done as education for refugees is a full responsibility of UNHCR and therefore UNHCR and its IP's for the education and health sector are therefore replacing in a camp setting the role of MOE and MOH.</p>	

<p>Under the current phase of the programme it is recommended that WFP, UNHCR and CARE agree to improve the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • standardization of kitchen construction; • standardization of provision of NFI (such as cups, bowls and cooking materials); • establishment of attendance records in order to clearly differentiate between the enrollment and attendance and to analyze the reason for non attendance; • Community (parents) participation (contribution to the provision of firewood, complementary food etc); • preparation of guidelines on food preparation/distribution; • timing of the feeding 	<p>In Dadaab, UNHCR supports the school feeding programme and has provided 14 kitchens. The refugee community provided three kitchens. UNHCR provides firewood through GTZ and the refugee community provides the cooks.</p> <p>WFP has been providing standard NFI to all schools in the last 2 years as UNHCR and its IP's have indicated that they were unable to foresee NFI due to budget constrains . As WFP had been able to identify some savings WFP temporarily took over this role and has constructed 5 kitchens in Kakuma with the standard layout.</p> <p>As firewood distributions to the community have been reduced to 5 X a monthly ration from 12, the refugees currently already have problems on foreseeing in their own fuel requirement and therefore contribution to the schools in form of firewood are impossible.</p> <p>WFP has prepared a school feeding handbook and will be distributing it within the next school term</p>	
<p>As per the MOU, modalities for WFP taking over the responsibility for distribution and management of that aspect of the programme will need to be agreed upon between WFP, UNHCR and the IP before the next phase of the PRRO</p>	<p>As above not possible for WFP in the current set-up</p>	
<p>In order to measure the impact of the feeding intervention on the nutritional status of the children, prepare a baseline survey against which it will be possible to measure progress</p>	<p>Not done</p>	

G) Food Distribution and Related Monitoring Activities		
More control by the IP CARE is required over the distribution process in order to ensure an equitable distribution of resources; this can be achieved by placing CARE contracted staff in key positions in the distribution line. Existing human resources within CARE could be used to reinforce the monitoring of the distribution process (It was noticed that CARE has the vast majority of its staff in each camp devoted to administration and education activities).	In both Kakuma and Dadaab with the take over of the FDP by WFP from UNHCR since July 2004. WFP and its partners for GFD have worked hard on improving the distribution mechanisms, monitoring and reporting of distributions. This process is still continuing.	
UNHCR to assign monitors to the distribution sites and coordinate distribution reports with WFP.	Not any longer applicable as WFP took over the FDP. However the presence of a UNHCR officer to address missing cards and other issues relating to the manifest and ration cards are advisable.	
A recourse mechanism should be identified, to address irregular scooping.	In the second half of 2004, WFP as a pilot a 50 % introduction of digital scales was done as pilot to see acceptability, sustainability and reliability. As the feedback was positive WFP increased to 100% coverage by digital scales and a 100% weighing off all commodities distributed in early 2006.	
WFP and UNHCR should share their monitoring reports and review them jointly.	Done	
Visible and clear boards should stand at the entrance of each distribution point where the scoops and individual entitlements are clearly drawn. Loudspeakers may be used at the entrance of the distribution site to inform refugees on the ration and the timing of the distribution.	Done	
MSF and CARE to calibrate scales jointly prior to each distribution.	Due to 100% weighing of commodities control weighing is no longer required.	

H) Water Supply		
In order to preserve the food ration, UNHCR and CARE should address the problem of “contributions” paid by refugees to the water point controllers as a matter of priority. Water point controllers should be requested to rotate regularly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees collect water at tap stands and water is free and available (20l/p/day) in Dadaab. 	
Donor support is urgently required by UNHCR, in order to properly maintain existing infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current infrastructure functioning. In 2006, UNHCR provided funds for major repairs of reticulation system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees continue to receive 20/p/day of potable water.
I) Non-Food Items (Shelter- Soap-Firewood)		
UNHCR and its donors should provide the required attention and funds to the shelter sector, which is closely linked to refugees’ protection and general wellbeing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2006, over 6,000 improved shelters have been built together with the refugee community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sense of dignity of refugees improved and greater refugee participation noted.
The same strategy would apply to other essential NFI, such as plastic sheeting and soap, as a priority, and other eventually to other items such as cooking utensils and clothes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General distribution of NFIs done (2003-2004). In 2005, distribution of some NFIs (blankets) done. Currently, new arrivals are being issued with basic NFIs. 	
UNHCR and its donors should agree to invest the necessary resources to find alternative and more sustainable solutions to the problems of dwellings and energy requirements for the households. Potential exists and researches and pilots are on their ways. A long-term vision is needed to invest in those initiatives, which are cost-effective in the long term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of solar cookers done. Sensitization on use ongoing. Maendeleo and other energy saving devises being fabricated and distributed to some refugees. In 2005, 8 firewood distributions held while in 2006, only 5 due to budget cuts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many refugee households have at least one energy saving devise/cooker.

J) Education		
UNHCR to explore the possibility of collaborating with UNICEF to improve the education system and contribute to the financing of the education programme. UNICEF assistance could mainly focus on teacher training, revision of the curriculum, provision of learning materials, construction of latrines and, if possible, construction of additional classrooms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited assistance in teacher training done by UNICEF until 2005. UNHCR continues to fund the construction of latrines and classrooms. The 'Together for Girls' project assisting in the education sector through the provision of additional books and teachers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR is funding the external studies of refugees in teacher training colleges however many of the teachers remain untrained due to budgetary constraints.
UNHCR should continue to mobilize resources (possibly exploring private donors funding) to support this programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'Together for Girls' project was started in 2004. Currently being funded by Japan Association for UNHCR, NIKE etc 	
K) Use of empty containers		
Assess the possibility that the empty sacks and tins be sold on the open market by WFP and the funds transferred to a special impress account to be managed by WFP. Proceeds should be used for activities that directly benefit women and have the potential to improve their lives.	Although currently in each camp empty bags are being used for direct sale or for sale by beneficiaries. At this moment it is not possible for WFP to sale of empty tins and sacks in the open market is impossible due to heavy regulations within WFP on such funds. This could even be further complicated by GOK legislature on revenue generation and taxes.	

Kakuma Camp

1	2	3
Recommendation	Action taken, and when (explain any difference from recommendation)	Results
A) Demographic Profile and characteristics of the Refugee population		
Based on projections of new arrivals, repatriation, resettlement, and the growth population rate, the mission recommends that an average planning figure of 90,581 be adopted for	Repatriation and resettlement are ongoing but the numbers are still small. Births continue to increase in numbers.	Population of the camp has grown bigger instead of getting smaller. Current planning figure is 95,000 people.

the next phase of the operation, October 2003 to September 2005.		
In view of the regular influx of new arrivals and the regular movement of young boys between southern Sudan and the camp, the next verification exercise in Kakuma should take place in April 2004.	A detailed registration/verification exercise took place in 2004. UNHCR took digital photographs of the refugees. Biodata on family size, levels of education, skills, etc., was updated. Sudanese refugees indicated their willingness to repatriate, as well as their intended timeframe and location of return.	As above. The population figure stood at 94,707 as at 10/9/06.
The mission recommends that the capacity of the transit center be reinforced in order to respond to the needs of new arrivals.	The focus now is to encouraging and facilitate Sudanese to return home. Therefore the transit centre was closed to new arrivals on 1 st August.	Asylum seekers travel to Kakuma. Reportedly, the number of new arrivals from Southern Sudan has dramatically reduced.
In view of the volatile situation in Sudan, it is recommended that the transit center be equipped to receive an eventual influx of people fleeing conflict in southern Sudan.	The situation in Southern Sudan is no longer volatile as it used to be in the past. Peace agreement signed between the South and the North still holds. Tranquility now prevails in most parts of the Sudan. There is no apparent risk for fresh influx of refugees from southern Sudan.	Transit centre at Loki ceased to receive new arrivals effective August 1, 2006
B) Health and Nutrition - Selective feeding Programmes		
Given that the number of beneficiaries in the selective feeding program was considerably less than expected, IRC should re-examine their case-finding strategy. The mission recommends periodic MUAC screening and expanded outreach services	MUAC screening is undertaken on quarterly basis. Community health workers are actively involved in follow up of malnourished children enrolled in the feeding program.	More children at boarder-line of malnutrition are identified on time and monitored regularly. As a result of improved outreach activities, defaulter rate has reduced.
While the mission commends IRC for the effectiveness of the therapeutic feeding centre, the case management of the children in the supplementary feeding program and follow up at the household level after their discharge from the program should be strengthened. The current double ration should continue to be provided to mothers of the children in the SFP to compensate for the sharing of the ration, which is likely to occur at home.	No additional ration apart from the usual entitlement provided at the Supplementary Feeding Program is given to mothers of children in the supplementary feeding program as per the recommendation made by JAM in 2002.	The average length of stay in the supplementary feeding program is 72 days instead of 50-60 days. The prolonged stay in the program is due to sharing of CSB ration with other family members.
During the household visits, the mission learned that a significant number of pregnant women in the camp were not enrolled in the antenatal services. Distance to the clinics and lack of	All known eligible pregnant women are enrolled in the antenatal services. Distance to the clinics is not an issue as the farthest point of the camp is within 2 km radius of the service delivery	ANC coverage is excellent (over 95%) of known

<p>enough knowledge about the services has been identified as possible barriers. Therefore, the mission recommends that IRC review the coverage of the antenatal and postnatal programme in order to identify barriers to the utilization of the services offered. In addition, the level of coordination of the antenatal/postnatal services with the work of the traditional birth attendants in the sections and the linkage of the antenatal/postnatal activities with the provision of the supplementary food should be improved.</p>	<p>points.</p> <p>Traditional birth attendants are actively involved in the reproductive health services, such as ANC and conduct uncomplicated deliveries.</p> <p>Health education</p>	<p>eligible women.</p>
<p>The mission recommends that a planning figure of 1,120 malnourished children and 2,240 pregnant and nursing mothers be retained for the yearly beneficiaries under the SFP in the PRRO.</p>	<p>The programme's planning figures is 1,053 moderately malnourished children and 43 severely malnourished. The IRC planning figure for nursing and pregnant women is 5664 which is a gross over-estimation of the population of pregnant and lactating mothers in the camp that are eligible for Supplementary feeding.</p>	<p>According to the IRC's working figures, coverage for Therapeutic Feeding Program (TFP) is 147%; SFP for under fives 57% and for pregnant and lactating women is about 32%.</p>
<p>C) Durable solutions (Repatriation, Local integration, Resettlement)</p>		
<p>Promotion of voluntary repatriation to "zones of tranquility" in Southern Sudan should be prioritized and allocated the necessary financial resources in order to be effected smoothly. A contingency plan and related budget requirements for large-scale repatriation should be established.</p>	<p>The situation in South Sudan is not secure enough to warrant the "promotion" of voluntary repatriation. Once the conditions in areas of return are sufficiently safe and stable, UNHCR Headquarters will issue policy guidelines authorizing Countries of Origin to engage in promotion of repatriation.</p> <p>A supplementary programme for the repatriation of Sudanese refugees has been in place since 2004.</p>	<p>The first organized repatriation movement took place on 17 December 2005.</p> <p>As at end-August, 1,362 individuals had returned to South Sudan through organized voluntary repatriation movement of UNHCR. Another 40 persons will be assisted to return on 21 September 2006.</p> <p>Progress has been marred by lack of funding, and a lack of logistical and returnee absorption capacities in South Sudan.</p>
<p>D) Level of self-support D.1. IGAs within the Kakuma Camps</p>		
<p>IGAs are not a long-term solution to self-sufficiency. Self-sufficiency objectives will only be achieved with flexibility in the Government refugee encampment policy. Donors and responsible institutions have to strongly discuss and convince the Government on eligible cases (those who have demonstrated capacity to sustain themselves) in order to have them</p>	<p>The Implementing Partner ARTES and UNHCR Protection have been liaising with the Government to liberalize work permits for refugees; this was ongoing even prior to the 2002 JFAM. However, very few opportunities are granted for refugees to engage in legal business/trade.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Immigration stopped renewing the work permits of Convention Refugees (CR) in 2005 making it more difficult for them to access formal employment opportunities.</p>

exempted from the prevailing policy and get them work permits.		
The donors should strongly request that the GOK allow the extension of the existing kitchen gardens and the practice of agriculture in the refugee hosting areas.	UNHCR has repeatedly raised the importance of kitchen gardening activities with the Government of Kenya and donor representatives. There are however more obstacles to the success and availability of kitchen gardens/crops, namely: the lack of water and regular rain supply, harsh environmental conditions, and insects that destroy the produce in these arid areas of Kenya.	UNHCR does not know to what extent donors have engaged in dialogue with the Government of Kenya on this topic.
Criteria for involvement /participation in these IGAS should be harmonized and standardized.	This recommendation does not tally with the one below. UNHCR and partners adopt an individual approach – tailored to refugees with specific needs. This approach does not allow for standardization.	Not applicable.
Greater efforts should be made to understand and distinguish between the various ethnic groups within the camp so as to identify their respective vulnerability levels and adapt the design of IGAs accordingly	Since September 2005, UNHCR, refugee women, men, boys, and girls of all ages, abilities, and backgrounds, and implementing and operational partners, have been engaged in continuous dialogue. The initiative is part of the UNHCR policy towards “mainstreaming of age, gender, and diversity”. The aim is to identify the specific protection and assistance issues touching each group, assess the existing coping mechanisms of refugees in this regard, and to jointly develop plans of action to respond to needs that refugees cannot meet themselves.	An ILO study was undertaken into livelihoods opportunities for refugees and host communities in Kakuma and Dadaab. UNHCR initiated several quick impact projects in Kakuma and Dadaab – using the recommendations of the ILO survey – through the Comprehensive Plan of Action for Somalia (CPA) and the Strengthening Protection Capacity (SPC) project.
D.2. Trade and Refugee Movements		
All efforts to be made to ensure that ID cards are provided in a timely fashion to increase safe movement within Kenya.	Refugees do not have access to ID cards. If there is reason for a refugee/household to travel outside the camp, a travel document is to be obtained from UNHCR/Government to authorize this out-of-camp movement and serve as a protection document. UNHCR Protection submitted project proposals for the development and production of refugee ID cards with advanced biometrics against fraud.	Donors did not make funding available for the development of UNHCR/Government ID cards bearing the refugees' fingerprint and/or iris scan.
F) School feeding		
While the mission agreed to continue the school feeding activities, and the provision of 70 gr. of CSB as a complement for the students, it	Kitchens, NFI, such as cups bowls and cooking materials are standardized. School attendance records in place and mid	There is mid morning CSB porridge served to all pupils that attend classes. .However, Sudanese big boys in schools without own kitchen, a times

recommends that this intervention be revisited to have an approach more in line with WFP school feeding standards, particularly with regards to clarifying the objectives and the timing of the feeding.	morning porridge served timely.	shy away from going to the neighbouring school to collect the porridge for themselves due to traditional beliefs that men should never be seen to collect food! Reportedly, tradition has it that only women and children have first priority on food and feeding. And men should never be seen to scramble for food. Apparently the school feeding program does not appear to have improved pupil retention rate at school. Some pupils just escape for school after the meal. The class attendance is highest on Mondays but it declines progressively over the rest of the week days.
In view of WFP's experience in school feeding and the presence of a large school-feeding programme in the country run by WFP, it is recommended that WFP manage directly this aspect of the operation under the new phase of the PRRO. In the transition period a tripartite agreement should be signed between UNHCR, WFP and the IP (LWF) to agree on the modalities of intervention, monitoring and management issues.	Tripartite MOU is available and each party's roles well defined. LWF carries out the feeding of pupils. WFP provides the food and UNHCR provides firewood.	School feeding program progressing well. But no appreciable trend in school attendance.
G) Food Distribution and Related Monitoring Activities		
The issue of women collecting rations needs to be studied further as it appears that this represents a major physical burden.	The trend remains that more women than men collect ration from FDCs. Culture dictates that women should handle issues related to food.	The problem continues. Of the collectors of rations from the food distribution centre, 56% are women and 44% are men.
All scoopers should be provided with facemasks as protection against dust	Implemented fully	Well implemented
It is recommended that the security guards at the distribution points are representative of the ethnic composition of the recipients, to avoid preferential treatment.	Implemented fully	Well implemented
H) Water Supply		

<p>The mission recommends that the distribution of water in the camp be improved so as to meet the minimum standards of 15 l per person per day. This will involve digging more boreholes and installing additional taps, with a particular emphasis on the situation of the Somali Bantus in Kakuma One</p>	<p>No improvement in per capita water supply in some of the zones, such as zone 5, Kakuma 1 due to the high population density.</p> <p>To address the high population density, a second borehole was drilled in compound one to alleviate water shortage in the affected zones. However, the water drawn from this borehole could not meet the Public Health minimum tolerable standards recommended for potable water. The water, reportedly, has unpalatable taste and smell. Therefore it was shut off.</p>	<p>Although the average supply is 17.3 litres per person per day, in some zones, like zone 5, the average is about 10 litres per person per day.</p>
<p>The mission further recommends water taps to be installed in the schools and the number of latrines be increased to meet the minimum standards, with a particular focus on latrines for girls.</p>	<p>There are enough latrines at the schools for boy and for girls.</p>	
<p>I) Non-Food Items I.1. Shelter</p>		
<p>In view of the dim prospects for durable solutions, about 19,000 shelters need to be converted into more durable structures and sufficient funding should be made available for accommodation of new arrivals.</p>	<p>Un-burnt brick shelters originally promoted were prone to destruction by flash floods. Therefore, there is limited number of more durable shelters. Flash floods of April 27th destroyed over 780 shelters especially the ones whose walls were made of un-burnt bricks. Many shelters are at the verge of collapse and no funding is available to replace them.</p>	<p>Five communal shelters were constructed for accommodation of new arrivals.</p> <p>Refugee shelters are in a sorry state of disrepair. Shelter materials were provided to 788 household whose shelters were destroyed by the flash floods of April 27, 2006.</p>
<p>I.2. Firewood</p>		
<p>It is recommended that the target figure of the provision of 35% of the refugee's firewood needs should be increased to provide 50% and accompanied by alternative measures to reduce firewood consumption. These measures will also increase food intake as a significant amount of food is currently being sold to purchase firewood</p>	<p>Funding is not adequate to provide firewood to the tune of 50% of the requirement for households. The same problem of inadequate funds affected exploration of alternative energy sources, like solar energy cookers and improved energy saving stoves produced by GTZ.</p>	<p>Amount of firewood provided is less than 35% of the family requirements.</p>
<p>J) Education</p>		

<p>The mission recommends that access to schools be given to all refugee children. This may involve the construction of schools in some of the camps.</p>	<p>UNHCR is committed to the Millennium Development Goal of 100% basic education for youth. However, funding constraints prevent UNHCR from establishing an education system with the capacity to accommodate all school children.</p>	<p>School enrolment and retention of both boys and girls has been rising steadily in Kakuma.</p> <p>There are insufficient funds available to construct more schools, and provide sufficient benches, teachers, educational materials, and equipment.</p> <p>In fact, since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan, donor funding has reduced dramatically for the Kakuma-project. Standards of assistance have diminished as a direct result of this, as compared to previous years.</p>
<p>K) Security</p>		
<p>As already noted, activities in the camp should target the unaccompanied adolescent male</p>	<p>Ongoing.</p>	<p>On track. Examples are the Don Bosco vocational training courses, micro-finance schemes, sports activities, activities and sensitizations of out-of-school youth, incentive work, etc.</p>
<p>In order to release some of the tension within the local community, possible assistance activities should be designed and undertaken for the local population in relation to their specific needs. It is recommended to use FFW activities to construct infrastructure.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners have continuously involved the local community in assistance activities. On average, UNHCR spends at least 22% of its annual budget on support to host communities.</p> <p>In the period 1997-2005 alone, UNHCR invested US\$30,445,469 in the refugee hosting communities of the Dadaab and Kakuma camps.</p> <p>Implementing partners have on separate occasions received funding from non-UNHCR sources for activities that support the local/host communities of the camps.</p>	<p>The local community surrounding Kakuma camp enjoys free education and medical services in Kakuma camp; access to a clinical surgeon and gynecologist at Kakuma Mission Hospital through UNHCR funding; inclusion in the Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding programmes; access to free water; benefit of environmental rehabilitation projects; training and material support for crop production; access to job opportunities, etc.</p>
<p>GoK and UNHCR should continue to cooperate to protect refugees.</p>	<p>Recommendation implemented.</p>	<p>On track.</p>
<p>The mission encourages the GoK to issue work permits for those refugees that have demonstrated their ability to support themselves.</p>	<p>See comments in Section D above.</p>	

Annex 2

WFP SECONDARY SOURCES FOR JAM

Joint UNHCR/WFP Documents

Matrix on major events in Dadaab & Kakuma Sept. 2002-present

Matrix summarizing recommendations of Joint UNHCR/WFP Nutrition mission

Matrix summarizing recommendations of FDP handover evaluation

Matrix summarizing recommendations of JFAM 2002 – Kakuma

Matrix summarizing recommendations of JFAM 2002 – Dadaab

Basic data on Kakuma

Basic data on Dadaab

JFAM 1999

Joint food needs assessment report

JFAM 2002

Joint food needs assessment report

WFP and IGA

Empty Sacks Kakuma (2003-2006)

Use of empty gunny bags Dadaab (July 2003-July 2006)

FFA

PRRO FFA evaluation report December 2004

FFA Report Fact finding mission Kakuma 2003

Gender

Kakuma gender report 2003

WFP-UNHCR joint review of the ECW

HIV-Aids

Film Aid report – final draft

HIV-AIDS LOU

WFP-HIV/AIDS awareness in Dadaab history

Host community

Short rains Donor brief January 2006

Garissa District LRA

Turkana District LRA 2006

Logistics

PRRO vehicle inventory

WFP logistic capacity Assessment Kenya 2004 (only on CD as to bulky)

Food:

Food pipeline as of 31st August 2006

International arrivals October 2002 to July 2006

LP's and distributions October 2002-July 2006

FDP:

WFP-UNHCR evaluation of the FDP

WFP-UNHCR evaluation of the FDP Kenya case study

LTSH matrixes:

LTSH 06226.0

LTSH 10258.0

LTSH 10258.1

Roads:

Engineering report for the spot gravelling of Garissa-Dadaab road

Garissa-Dadaab assessment report

KRB LOU emergency repairs Garissa Dadaab

Road condition –repairs Garissa – Dadaab Road history

Kapenguria assessment report

MSG

MSG concept paper

MSG end report Dadaab

MSG end report Kakuma

Nutrition

Kcal distributed by cycle for 2005-2006

DFS

DFS study report

MOH DFS refusal

Nutrition in the host community

Garissa

Garissa 2004 Survey Final report

Garissa Nutritional survey October 2005

Turkana

Turkana nutritional survey 2002

Turkana survey report 2003

Turkana nutritional survey 2004

Turkana nutritional survey 2005 (summary)

Turkana Nutritional survey 2006

MUAC

MUAC paper WHO March 2006

New method to establish programme coverage Myatt et al WHO January 2005

NUTVAL

Nutritional value of the food basket in Dadaab from January to June 2006

Nutritional value of the food basket in Kakuma from January to June 2006

UNHCR-WFP addressing malnutrition in refugee camps

Report of the Joint UNHCR-WFP nutrition mission

Global refugee nutrition strategy paper

Action Plan of the global strategy paper

HH food economy

Food consumption survey report Kakuma and Dadaab.

School feeding

PRRO SFP assessment report

Progress on the PRRO SFP assessment report

Schools assisted by the School feeding programme in Kakuma &Dadaab

UNHCR-WFP JPA's

2003 WFP-UNHCR Joint plan of Action Kenya
2004 WFP-UNHCR Joint plan of Action Kenya
2005 WFP-UNHCR Joint plan of Action Dadaab
2005 WFP-UNHCR Joint plan of Action Kakuma
2006 WFP-UNHCR Joint plan of Action Kenya

WFP work plans

2002 Work plan PRRO
2003 Work plan PRRO
2004 Work plan PRRO
2005 Work plan PRRO final end year review
2006 Work plan PRRO

WFP project documents

PRRO 10258.0
PRRO 10258.0 Budget revision 2
PRRO 10258.0 Budget revision 3
PRRO 10258.1
PRRO 10258.0 Budget revision 1

Annex 3

TERMS OF REFERENCE: JOINT WFP/UNHCR/DONORS ASSESSMENT MISSION FOR PRRO 10258.1 SEPTEMBER 2006

I. Background

The refugee camps in Kenya, currently home to some 230,000 refugees (55% male, 45% female), were established 15 years ago. The refugee population is comprised largely of Somali (62%) and Sudanese (33%) refugees, living in the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps, which fled war and insecurity in their home countries.

The Government of Kenya encampment policy prohibits the refugees from seeking employment outside of the camps, cultivating land or grazing livestock. The harsh semiarid environment where the camps are located provides refugees with limited means of home gardens. Indicators from joint assessment missions and nutrition surveys carried out regularly by WFP and UNHCR confirm that the refugees are dependent upon the aid WFP has been providing since 1991 for their survival.

Continued insecurity and lack of infrastructure in Sudan and Somalia continues to deter large numbers of refugees from returning home and both camps have experienced influxes of new arrivals in 2006. While the number of asylum seekers arriving in Kakuma has reduced in recent months, Dadaab has witnessed some 18,000 new arrivals and with the renewed insecurity in Somalia, there are concerns these numbers could rise dramatically in the weeks and months ahead.

The current two-year PRRO 10258.1 began in October 2005. As of July 2004, WFP took over the management of the Final Delivery Points (FDPs) and with this development the whole food chain is now managed by WFP. UNHCR is responsible for the overall maintenance of the refugee operation and specifically for protection and general care of the refugees. A number of local and international NGOs are involved in the provision of services in the camps. The Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Immigration coordinates the refugee operation and oversees policy and security-related issues.

Since 2003, WFP has been able to provide an average of 94 percent of food requirements to the refugees; a significant improvement over the chronic under-resorting that plagued the operation prior to 2003 when less than 81 percent of food requirements was provided. A 20 percent global funding cut has meant that UNHCR is not in a position to regularly provide essential non-food items like firewood and soap in the required quantities. The provision of complementary foods by the agency has also been hampered. Both camps experience high malnutrition rates, with 2005 surveys indicating rates above WHO's emergency threshold of 15 percent with nearly 20 percent in Kakuma and over 26 percent in Dadaab. In November 2005 a joint UNHCR/WFP nutrition mission took place in Kenya to assess these alarming levels and noted that poor hygiene and care practices, extreme environmental conditions, limited health infrastructure, and diseases were some of the main causes for the poor nutritional status. In addition, refugees will at times sell or exchange a limited amount of the food rations they receive to obtain essential items like soap, firewood and other basic goods.

The Joint Mission in consultation with representatives from donor embassies will review the overall food and non-food supply situation of the refugees in Kenya and will explore means

of improving their overall nutritional status. As the MOU between WFP and UNHCR indicates, the assessment mission should not only take into consideration food but also non-food needs that are relevant to the safe and effective use of food aid, such as cooking utensils, fuel, water and sanitation, medicines, soap and shelter. As the numbers of refugees are on the rise in Dadaab Refugee Camp with a continuous influx from Somalia, the mission will also review the registration process to ensure that the needs of the new arrivals are met. The mission will make recommendations, which will form part of the submission to the project document of the next phase of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation to the WFP Executive Board approval in May 2007.

II. Terms of Reference

The mission will undertake the following tasks:

1.0 Food and Nutrition

- 1.1 Review the food and non-food supply situation of the refugee population in Kenya with the aim to identify what new mechanisms are necessary to ensure a regular and adequate pipeline of both food and non-food items;
- 1.2 Assess the adequacy of the WFP food. Review methods of food processing including milling and cooking habits, as well as the acceptability of food being provided and explore the reasons why certain commodities are being sold;
- 1.3 Assess the impact (potential and actual) of UNHCR's 20 percent budget reduction on the health and nutrition of the refugees.
- 1.4 Review the nutritional and health status of the beneficiaries in view of assessing the quality and effectiveness of supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes;
- 1.5 Review specific recommendations of the 2005 Joint UNHCR and WFP Mission on the nutrition and food security situation in refugee camps in Kenya -- as well as relevant data from other available reports including the last JFAM in 2002, nutrition surveys and food consumption and monitoring reports – in light of the current situation on the ground and provide specific recommendations to address outstanding concerns relating to best infant feeding practices, nutritional screening, mineral and vitamin supplementation, and issues relating to the prevention of malaria and other diseases.

2.0 Programme Issues

- 2.1 Review issues affecting the size of refugee population and the impact of food needs, especially the registration and revalidation of Somali asylum seekers in Dadaab given the large influx in 2006 and repatriation and policies to dissuade new arrivals from Sudan in Kakuma. Review and provide recommendations on existing contingency plans to assist large influx of new asylum seekers in Dadaab and review assistance being provided through the voluntary repatriation exercise in Kakuma;

- 2.2 Review the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the camps and the effects on food security among affected populations and determine the type of assistance, if any, that may be provided to people living with the HIV;
- 2.3 Review both food and non-food assistance provided to host community in light of endemic food insecurity in the areas surrounding the refugee camps, including PRRO FFW activities ongoing in Kakuma and GFD in Turkana and Northeastern Provinces through the WFP Emergency Operation;
- 2.4 Determine the composition and ration sizes of food to be included in future food assistance and advise on potential targeting mechanism for the most vulnerable members of the refugee community, including chronically ill persons, school children, children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating mothers;
- 2.5 Review the recommendations from the previous JFAM in 2002 to verify status of implementation.

3.0 Self-Reliance and Durable Solutions

- 3.1 Explore refugees' access to alternative food and income sources and identify coping mechanisms and levels of food dependency;
- 3.2 Explore the impact of already existing camp projects such as the Multi-Storey Gardens and Income-Generating Activities and identify what new measures should be explored to ensure that the refugees achieve the maximum possible level of sustainable self-reliance pending a durable solution;
- 3.3 Review Government of Kenya's encampment policy and its effects on refugees and explore potential interim solutions and ways forward;
- 3.4 Based on the above, assess the food security and future food and non-food aid requirements taking into account population projections, sustainability and support activities undertaken by the refugees and alternative food assistance methods such as FFW schemes

4.0 Gender

- 4.1 Review women's participation in distribution and management of food aid as well as in outreach programmes which primarily target female refugee population with regards to breast-feeding and reproductive health issues;
- 4.2 Review issues concerning protection of female refugees;
- 4.3 Review school feeding programme's efforts to increase female enrolment and attendance through the supply of uniforms and other incentive items for female students. Explore whether food aid or other incentive items could help to promote the attendance of female students in secondary schools;
- 4.4 Review female refugees' access to fuel and water.

5.0 Logistics

- 5.1 Review the efficiency of internal transportation including such constraints as poor road conditions, insecurity on the roads and assess potential methods of improvement;
- 5.2 Review quantity and quality of warehousing to improve on the current strategic pre-positioning of food at the EDPs as well as commodity management;
- 5.3 Review the management of EDPs and the food chain in Kakuma and Dadaab following the WFP/UNHCR Joint Evaluation of the Pilot Food Distribution Projects report submitted to WFP's Executive Board in January 2006 and suggest potential performance improvements, especially as regards to the organization and cost of food distribution, warehouse losses incurred and the levels of operational reserves to minimise pipeline breaks;
- 5.4 Review the adequacy of emergency buffer stocks and warehousing facilities in light of the potential influx of new arrivals in Dadaab;
- 5.5 Assess the efficiency and cost effectiveness of food delivery.

The mission will review and analyse available reports on food security, nutritional status, self-reliance and the general well-being of the refugees and the host community. It will also consult relevant individuals in WFP, UNHCR, donors, local and international NGOs and Government representatives in Nairobi. Donor GOK representatives will be invited to join the mission as observers. The mission will visit both Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps and hold discussions with WFP, UNHCR, implementing partners and refugees.

III. De-Briefing and Report

The mission will hold debriefing sessions in Nairobi with Government representatives, WFP, UNHCR and implementing partners as deemed necessary.

The mission will produce a report depicting the areas addressed in the terms of reference and providing WFP and UNHCR with specific recommendations for the design and implementation of the next expansion of WFP PRRO. The draft report will be submitted to WFP and UNHCR Headquarters within 15 days of the ending of the mission. Based on comments, the mission will then prepare a final report.