

HOPE indeed

KENYA PROGRAMME 2008 Annual Report



THE LUTHERAN
WORLD FEDERATION
Department for World Service



HOPE
indeed

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Our Vision

A society in Kenya which reflects the care for God's creation, and where peace, dignity, harmony, and social and economic justice prevail.

Our Mission

LWF/DWS Kenya seeks to address the causes and consequences of human suffering and poverty amongst some of the most vulnerable communities in Kenya, through participatory relief and development interventions in partnership with local communities, organizations and institutions.

For more information, contact:

Kenya Country Representative
P.O. Box 40870-00100
Nairobi, Kenya
Philip-wijmans@lwfkenya.org
www.lwfkenyasudan.org



**THE LUTHERAN
WORLD FEDERATION**
Department for World Service
Uphold the rights of the poor and oppressed

Cover photo: A refugee who lives in one of the camps in Dadaab, Kenya. More than 200,000 refugees, mostly from Somalia, live in three camps. LWF/DWS Kenya manages several key parts of the camps.
Photo by Sofia Malmqvist



Project manager, writer and editor: Stephen H. Padre
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CONTENTS



2 Country Representative's Foreword

3 Kenya map and profile

Features and reporting on main project areas



4 Dadaab Refugee Assistance Project



12 Turkana District Host Community Project



16 Report on special project to respond to post-election violence in Kenya

17 Finances



8 Kakuma Refugee Camp



19 Staff

Some of the common acronyms used in this report

ACT	Action by Churches Together International
LWF/DWS	Lutheran World Federation/Department for World Service
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

FOREWORD

People are at the heart of what we do, the essence of LWF/DWS Kenya's existence. The people we work with are seeking hope, have hope and/or even see their hope fulfilled. Under difficult and often forced circumstances, many people we work with creatively deal with challenges in their lives, find solutions, and try to improve their children's lives, themselves and their communities. This is what we believe our business is, and we are very good at it: Helping people build their lives with hope. In tangible actions – **in deed** – LWF/DWS Kenya offers hope, and hope is truly – **indeed** – something that we can provide.

LWF/DWS has been working with the people of Sudan for more than 30 years, following them wherever they went, both inside and outside Sudan, to assist them and to offer hope. Now the LWF/DWS Sudan programme, independent from the LWF/DWS Kenya programme, is forging ahead to help people build their livelihoods within Sudan. Many Sudanese refugees who have been under the care of LWF/DWS in Kenya are returning to their roots, where they lived before, where they want to live again. Many go because the full extent of services in Kakuma Refugee Camp in Kenya is no longer offered. Refugees do not like that their children cannot attend school, and so they are seeking solutions in Sudan or even in Kenya. That means that people are able to move about, use their life skills, learn about their environment, push their boundaries, and find solutions. However, there will always be many refugees in Kakuma from various countries who do not have much hope, and we will be with them for as long as it takes, holding on to hope for them and with them.

LWF/DWS Kenya must be where there are needs, irrespective of whom and what the people are. We step in to help provide hope. In Somalia, the situation is so bad that one cannot even find the right words to describe it. The lives of its citizens have been turned upside down for decades, and the situation is only worsening. Somalis are resilient – some would even say tough, hard, rough, and violent. But the fact is that the situation in the country is so severe that one has to be all those things in order to just survive. But in Dadaab, a town in Kenya where thousands of Somalis have fled to find refuge, life is not easy either. Despite the many good humanitarian agencies that are working there to improve conditions for the refugee residents, it is a hard place to be. The Dadaab refugee camps, where LWF/DWS Kenya has been developing its operations as a lead agency, have gained a reputation in Somalia as heaven and a safe haven. Somalis want to go to Dadaab if they have the chance to flee their country. And people came in 2008 more than ever before. The normal resilience of people has been tested to the limit, and many are running out of strength. Some are losing hope.

LWF/DWS Kenya is helping people through different stages in their lives as refugees. In the first stage, we are helping people with their basic needs. With other humanitarian agencies, we are also providing safe transit to and reception in refugee camps, helping to re-establish social structures, and settling new arrivals on small plots if there is land available. Even though one sees a lot of land in Dadaab, the permission to use it is contested. The host and older refugee communities need large tracts of the arid land for their animals' grazing, and this is often their only livelihood. Still, compared to conditions in Somalia, Dadaab is heaven, a place where refugees can live peacefully, where they can restore their hope.

In 2008, our work became easier and more challenging in various ways.

After many years of hard work, often personally by Dr. Ishmael Noko, General Secretary of the overall LWF, LWF/DWS Kenya signed an agreement with the Government of Kenya that exempts the organisation and international staff in Kenya from paying taxes and import duties. This means that LWF/DWS Kenya can reduce some of its personnel and equipment costs from March 2008 forward, and there could be implications for staff costs prior to that. The agreement also covers LWF/DWS as a regional office, which could theoretically have advantages to surrounding programmes.

Despite this long-sought-for tax development in 2008, it was also necessary to further reduce costs and overheads, which resulted in some involuntary staff terminations in the projects. This was especially the case in Kakuma because of a reduction in the task load there and an even more drastic corresponding reduction in that project's budget, as well as in Nairobi in order to stay in line with programme trends. However, by the very end of the year it became clear that the Kenya government would not make more land available for Somali refugees in Dadaab, announcing that 50,000 refugees would be moved from there to Kakuma, setting the stage for a re-evaluation of the whole picture in 2009.

When budget revisions like those that occurred in 2008 are necessary, overheads tend to suffer first, which threatens project implementation and administration. It is always a great struggle to keep administration costs low, even though everyone believes administration oversight is important, as cheap in the short-term could mean expensive in the long-term. If there are not enough controls in place or if there is insufficient capacity to carry out ever-increasing tasks, situations of mismanagement could arise.

LWF/DWS Kenya is fully aware that all its work is under the mandate of the Government of Kenya and UNHCR. Within that mandate we find many friends to work with us. We are not just the LWF's arm in Kenya, but we are all of us that care: our related agencies and their donors, and all the people therein; the host and refugee communities and their individual members; and the staff of all agencies. We want to assure everyone that the work LWF/DWS Kenya is doing is excellent, with great, committed staff. We are providing Hope InDeed.

Philip Wijmans
LWF/DWS Kenya Representative



Photo courtesy of Philip Wijmans

Kenya Country Profile

Area

total 582,650 sq km
land 569,250 sq km
water 13,400 sq km
length of coastline 536 km

Land use

arable land 8.01%
permanent crops 0.97%
other 91.02% (2005)

Population

total 37,953,840
growth rate 2.758% (2008 est.)

Infant mortality

total 56.01 deaths/1,000 live births
male 58.95 deaths/1,000 live births
female 53.02 deaths/1,000 live births
(2008 est.)

Life expectancy at birth

total population 56.64 years
male 56.42 years
female 56.87 years (2008 est.)

HIV/AIDS

people living with HIV/AIDS 1.2 million
(2003 est.)
prevalence in adults 6.7% (2003 est.)
deaths 150,000 (2003 est.)

Literacy rate (age 15 and older who can read and write)

total population 85.1%
male 90.6%
female 79.7% (2003 est.)

Economy

GDP per capita purchasing power parity
\$1,700 (2007 est.)
population below the poverty line 50%
(2000 est.)
unemployment 40% (2001 est.)
labour force in agriculture 75%

Rank on U.N. Human Development Index:

148 (2005)

Source (unless indicated): CIA World Fact Book 2008 –
www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ke.html



DADAAB

Refugee Assistance Project



Managing the Dadaab Camps, Keeping People – and Hope – Alive

Anne Wangari, Project Coordinator of the Dadaab refugee camps for LWF/DWS Kenya, says there are many challenges she and LWF/DWS face in their management roles in the camps. Many of the challenges are daunting or simply out of their control, especially because LWF/DWS Kenya began its work in the camps so long after they were established and over the years many areas of the camp have become disorganised and have fallen below standards. Speaking on the morning before important elections of refugee leaders in the camps (see related story) in October, Wangari looked back at what LWF/DWS Kenya had been able to accomplish in 2008, on a day that also began LWF/DWS Kenya's second year of work in the Dadaab camps.

Wangari described the year as "tough" and "challenging," yet noted that LWF/DWS Kenya had achieved a great deal. Much of its accomplishments might not be seen now, she said, as LWF/DWS Kenya had spent most of the year only laying the foundations and putting structures in place to make its more visible work in the coming years easier. Among the notable accomplishments in these areas were mobilising the camps' residents for leader elections, and Wangari said that the physical layout of the camps was being improved and that there were

fewer security incidents to deal with.

In its preparatory work, Wangari was most proud of the fact that LWF/DWS Kenya was to begin moving, later in the month she was speaking, some of its staff into the camps themselves, rather than being based in one central compound. This was going to allow LWF/DWS Kenya to address the many issues relating to land and space and make it more readily available to the needs of the refugees. Another achievement worth noting, Wangari said, was LWF/DWS Kenya's part in receiving an influx of asylum seekers through Liboi, a border town. With new arrivals, "we have again been at the forefront in giving plots to all new arrivals until mid-August. After that, there was no more land for plots," she said. LWF/DWS Kenya has provided new arrivals with mats, jerry cans, soap, blankets and other non-food items, even before they were registered by UNHCR, according to Wangari.

One factor in the situation remains out of the control of LWF/DWS Kenya. There is not much hope for Somalia in the near future, Wangari said. There is no talk at the moment of resettling refugees in Dadaab in a third country or of reintegration. Therefore, she sees LWF/DWS Kenya's presence in the Dadaab camps being necessary for at least several more years. ❖

REFUGEE POPULATION FIGURES (all are estimated)

- Total population of the three camps in Dadaab: 216,000 (about the size of Des Moines, Iowa, in the United States or Southampton, U.K.)
- Ideal population of each camp: 30,000
- Population of the largest camp (Hagadera): 80,000
- Approximate number of spontaneous arrivals per day: 200
- Number of families awaiting plot assignments: 6,000-8,000
- Ideal density of each block in camps (according to Sphere standards): 120 families
- Current density: 600 families



Photo by LWF staff

clearing the way for BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS

One part of the provision of services by LWF/DWS Kenya to residents of the three camps in Dadaab is overseeing the layout of the camps. A major part of physically organising the camps is ensuring there are good roads that enable all parties, from refugees to organisations providing camp services, to get into and around the camps easily and efficiently. See the box below for other challenges that this sector faces.



UNHCR mandated LWF/DWS Kenya to improve major roads within the Dadaab refugee camps in October 2007. An assessment of the roads revealed that most of the 157 kilometres of major roads had been encroached upon, narrowed or blocked by unsanctioned shelters, latrines, livestock fences and vegetation.

Not only was everyday navigation and accessibility to various important places within the camps difficult, but delays in reaching refugees in disaster and emergency responses were having devastating consequences, especially in outbreaks of fire, sudden epidemics and delivery of emergency services.

UNHCR approved a budget for improving 20 major access roads (26 kilometres) in 2008. In addition, the Church of Sweden (CoS)/Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) funded improvements for 18 additional access roads (24 kilometres), 18 road tags and labels, and shelter/toilet relocation assistance for 170 units.

LWF/DWS Kenya conducted several meetings and awareness sessions with refugee leaders before the road improvements began, but it failed in getting their full commitment and support. As much as the leaders acknowledged the importance of clearing the roads, they were not

happy because some shelters and latrines were located on future roads (road reserves) and had to be demolished.

The assistance of CoS/SIDA in relocating shelters and toilets was a powerful bargaining and negotiating tool to get support from the refugee community. But it was not over yet. The actual commencement of the work in Hagadera camp faced further difficulties. In some cases, the measurement and demarcation of road reserves were regularly stopped by protesting community members. During nights and weekends, the markers defining the road reserves were continuously uprooted, which meant the work had to be re-done.

LWF/DWS Kenya sought the intervention of UNHCR. This resulted in a pilot project on one road that involved marking and clearing the road at the same time. This was done after realising that it was not possible to secure support from everybody. LWF/DWS Kenya needed to show some determination, seriousness and firmness to succeed among the Somali community.

UNHCR provided its earthmoving machine that cleared fences and demolished latrines that were encroaching on the road immediately after the road was marked. Following the pilot project, there was immense success and support in the clearing of the subsequent nine access roads.

LWF/DWS Kenya partnered with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) for material and technical support in latrine relocation and replacement. NRC provided quotations for latrine construction, after which LWF/DWS Kenya settled on procurement and distribution of sacks and/or digging pits as part of its assistance. NRC also collaborated with LWF/DWS

Kenya on raising awareness of the relocation of latrines immediately after the road demarcation and prior to clearance and gradation of the roads. As of September 2008, 8,580 sacks had been distributed to reconstruct 132 affected latrines in Hagadera camp. It was anticipated that more families would be assisted than was budgeted for.

The refugee community agreed to reconstruct their own temporary shelters, leaving LWF/DWS Kenya to assist in the relocation of mud-brick shelters only. LWF/DWS Kenya worked together with UNHCR, NRC and the community to achieve this. Fifteen mud-brick shelters were earmarked for assistance. LWF/DWS Kenya also secured the technical support of Kenya's Ministry of Roads in improving the roads.

All in all, the working partnership among UNHCR, NRC, refugees and the Government of Kenya, complemented by assistance from the Church of Sweden in relocating shelters, toilets and fences, made improving the roads a success in the Dadaab refugee camps. ♦

– *By Samuel Ouma, LWF/DWS Camp Planning Officer, Dadaab*

TIMELINE

Year camps were established in Dadaab: 1990

Time LWF/DWS Kenya began its work in camps: October 2007

the rubber meets the road in one LWF/DWS Kenya staff member

When it comes down to it, Elizabeth Akello is the one who has to deal directly with the pressure for space in one of Dadaab's camps. In other words, for finding new refugee arrivals a living space or clearing passageways among them, Akello is where the rubber meets the road, as the saying goes.

As the Camp Planning Assistant for LWF/DWS Kenya in Hagadera camp, Akello functions as accommodation finder and city planner, roles that range from assisting individuals or families to making decisions that could affect tens of thousands of camp residents. She was involved in the first major clearance of roads (see main story), helping to mobilise the communities in the camps in support of the project. When her efforts to get the cooperation of the camp's block and section leaders were unsuccessful, in a desperate attempt, she approached some of the camp's religious leaders. She got a breakthrough when the Muslim leaders found a passage in the Koran that supported her argument for clearing the roads. "The religious leaders helped me a lot," Akello said.

(continued next page)

Akello named the benefits of creating clear roads among the blocks of each camp:

- accessibility for camp residents and outside service providers
- mutatu (public transportation) businesses can start up and thrive, which creates income and builds an economy in the camps
- the distance camp residents have to travel between their houses and businesses is shorter
- improved security; for example, there are fewer places for thieves and attackers to hide along a straight road with no obstructions
- communication is faster in an emergency, and a response to a fire, for example, is quicker
- a vehicle taxi can be hired instead of a donkey cart to take a patient to the hospital, for example, which is faster
- water-delivery lines can be monitored easier

Akello also described the dilemma she faces on a nearly daily basis. On one hand, as the person in charge of space, she is approached by many of the 200 people who arrive spontaneously in the three Dadaab camps daily (despite the closed border between Kenya and Somalia). “When they come, there is no more space to demarcate and give out,” she said. These scores of families have been through an ordeal already – fleeing

violence in their home areas of Somalia, losing their homes, livelihoods and often family members, and travelling long distances to reach the refugee camps. They desperately want and need a spot to rest, settle and take care of their basic needs. But with space so tight in Hagadera and the other two camps, Akello’s first recommendation to these spontaneous arrivals is to find a relative or friend in one of the camps to live with in their existing space and home.

Thus begins a vicious cycle. If these arrivals are able to find someone to live with, even temporarily, the population density of the camps rises quickly, and the pressure on the space and facilities mount. Families begin to move into open spaces, such as roads, plots planned for market areas, or even spaces outside the legal boundaries of the camp which are owned and used by local residents. This sometimes brings the refugees into conflict with the host community. This cycle increases the demands on Akello. “We are not able to monitor encroachment, which is part of our activities,” she said.

Akello knows she has done her best. “I’ve played my part,” she said, explaining how she has exhausted every possibility for accommodating new refugee arrivals while trying to maintain order in the camp. The solution to the space issue, she said, needs to come from UNHCR, which as overall authority in the camps and responsibility for the refugees. In the coming year, UNHCR was planning to open a fourth camp in the area to ease the pressure for space. ❖



Providing Extra Protection for Special Cases

One area of the camps that LWF/DWS Kenya is managing is the “safe havens,” which are separate living areas for refugees who need special protection. Their reasons for needing protection vary and can stem from their situation before they became refugees, such as the country or tribe they came from or their social status, or something that has happened to them as a resident in one of the camps, as this example shows.

Kimal came to Dadaab from Somalia six years ago. While he and his family (his wife, four children and 11 step-children) were at the transit centre of Dagahaley camp, he said he had become involved in some trouble about ten days before.



Kimal owns a small restaurant in the market area of Hagadera camp, and because the police knew that he had been a radio operator back in Somalia, they approached him to help them retrieve a stolen police radio. The police asked him to help investigate the theft by going to the market and asking for a radio. After two days, two men came to his restaurant and said they had the perfect radio for sale, so Kimal went with them. He saw that the radio was the one that had been stolen from the police, and he agreed on a price with the men. He went back the next day, but instead of bringing money, he brought seven police officers with him. The two men were arrested, but five more who had been working with them were still not identified. Kimal was asked to return to the market and find them. He was afraid of the men, but felt he should obey the police. He didn’t tell his wife anything because he wanted to protect her. Kimal was able to find the five other suspects, who were arrested. But then trouble arose as friends of the suspects came after him. He went to the police, who sent him to the UNHCR Protection Office, which referred him to the Dagahaley Transit Centre. ❖

– By Sofia Malmqvist, Coordinator for the Somali Refugee Programme

Photos by Sofia Malmqvist

Probably the biggest task that LWF/DWS Kenya undertook in 2008 was organising the elections of the refugee leaders in all of the camps, which took place in October. These elections served many purposes, including giving camp refugees a greater voice in their affairs and self-determination by providing a continuing leadership structure; organising residents to more effectively carry out functions like communication of important messages throughout the camps; and in a more indirect and less tangible but no less important way, teaching the refugees something about democracy and proper governance. On the LWF/DWS Kenya side, the elections simultaneously involved many facets of its work in the camps, from organising residents to go to the polls to coordinating the other non-governmental organisations that assisted with the elections. One candidate standing for the post of block (the divisions of the camps) leader described his role, which explains from a refugee's perspective the function of the elections and the leadership structure in their lives in the camps.

Ujulu Obang comes from the western region of Ethiopia. He fled his country in 2004 because his tribe was being targeted for killings by the government and came to live in one of the Dadaab camps. In 2006, he was elected the leader of his block. This was before LWF/DWS Kenya took over management of many parts of the camp, and elections for block leaders were conducted with block residents voting by queuing behind their favoured candidate. This sometimes caused problems among residents as voting was done publicly and residents' choice of candidates was visible to all.

According to Obang, as block leader, he has:

- coordinated communication between the various humanitarian agencies, including LWF/DWS Kenya, that are working in the camp and the camp's residents, voicing the needs and concerns of the refugees
- helped to disseminate information from the agencies to his block's residents
- identified vulnerable residents to the agencies and followed up to make sure their needs were addressed
- ensured the security of the community in cooperation with its elders and served as a representative to the Government of Kenya or the agencies in these matters



In the October 2008 elections, Obang was standing for re-election in his position. Just before the election, he had held a meeting with his block's residents at which he gave a report of his work as leader in the previous year. "They are very pleased with the services I have given them these years," he said, confident of his re-election. In addition to having occupied the post before, Obang has gained other experiences that are similar to his work as block leader. With a good command of English, Obang also works as a translator for UNHCR, a position in which he also serves as a liaison between an agency and refugees.

Obang named some of the challenges he was expecting to face if re-elected, which were expressed to him at the meeting of the block's residents. Obang said residents complained that not all needy people are being served by the agencies. He also said that resources are scarce. He gave the example of an agency asking him to identify only five vulnerable people for a particular type of assistance that as many as 1,000 may need.

In his plan for his next term, Obang said he would continue to encourage the community to take advantage of the education that is available in the camps – to send their children to school and not allow their education to lapse while they are refugees. "We need also for security to be maintained," he said, expressing the hope that the agencies will continue working with the refugees on this issue. "If there is no security, life will be difficult."

LWF/DWS Kenya changed the procedure of voting to a secret ballot in which residents were hidden from view and placed a slip of paper in a jerry can labelled with a photo of their chosen candidate. LWF/DWS Kenya encouraged camp residents to vote with an awareness campaign that included broadcasting messages in their language through speakers mounted on a vehicle that drove through the camps. ❖



Kakuma REFUGEE CAMP



Helping Women Sew Seeds for the Future

Rhoda Nyakoich arrived at Kakuma in 2003 as a refugee from Sudan. Her father died before she was born, and her mother died when Nyakoich was 14 years old. She supported her siblings and the children of her older sister, who had also died, by brewing beer. She was forcefully married off by an uncle at the age of 16 and then had four children.

Upon arriving at the camp, she realized life wasn't easy there either. She borrowed 3,000 Kenyan shillings (US\$39) from a neighbour to buy supplies to resume her beer brewing in order to earn some money. This choice of livelihood, in addition to being illegal, is viewed negatively in Kenya because it attracts troublesome customers who visit a brewer's house and often use foul language and become drunk and unruly. In 2005 her husband returned to Sudan, married another woman and stopped communicating with Nyakoich.

In 2006 she heard about the tailoring training that was offered by LWF/DWS Kenya in the camp. But interviews had already been conducted and trainees recruited. Nyakoich stubbornly asked to be given a chance to take part in the training, and she stood firm until she was admitted. She attended the training in the morning but continued brewing beer in the afternoon. She was a very hard worker and the best student throughout the training.

After completing the training, Nyakoich's life changed. At the end of the training, every two trainees are issued with a sewing machine to use for a year. For the first time in her life, Nyakoich had a skill other than brewing beer from which she could earn an income. In fact, since the training, she has been able to give up brewing beer.

When training in arts and crafts was added in the camp, Nyakoich volunteered for five months with no pay at the handicraft centre to train women how to sew, store training materials and sell finished items. She did her work diligently as she continued par-

ticipating in tailoring production work. When funding became available for the position of assistant in the income-generating project, she became employed in a job that has changed her life completely. Now as a full-time job, she supervises the production of arts and crafts items, attends to customers in the shop where the items are sold, supervises the production of sanitary wear, and helps in the procurement and supply of sodas for the canteen at the income-generating project centre. The items she makes, such as stuffed animals and patchwork bags, are sold in the craft shop. After business hours, she continues working to earn more income by sewing uniforms, underwear and women's sanitary wear that are used by LWF/DWS Kenya in the camp.

Nyakoich is now an empowered woman who is a common figure around the LWF/DWS Kenya finance offices, where she goes to get change for the operation of the income-generating projects or to push for payment for supplies

made for other departments within the organisation. She can now afford to employ a woman to do her washing and cook for her children as she attends to work. She is also able to comfortably pay the fees for all her children to attend the Kenyan schools outside the camp, which most camp residents cannot afford to do. She has just constructed a new house for her family, and she is saving money to buy a multipurpose sewing machine with an aim of starting an embroidery business. "Life now is better," said Nyakoich.

In an interview, Nyakoich spoke about how she stood in her church and gave a testimony about how the tailoring training helped her move away from beer brewing. She also said she has been tithing to thank God for changing her life.

Nyakoich easily communicates in Kiswahili and understands a bit of English but cannot write in English. She therefore hopes to start attending adult English classes soon. This will enable her to attend to clients at the showroom, write invoices and create reports.

Late in 2008, Nyakoich travelled to the capital of Nairobi with other women in the arts and crafts training to sell their wares at a large Christmas craft bazaar. She is among the many women who have benefited from the activities of the income-generating project that is operated by LWF/DWS Kenya. LWF/DWS hopes to run the same types of activities in its gender programme in order to benefit more women who are at risk due to their vulnerability. ❖

– By Hilda Thuo, LWF/DWS Kakuma Gender Assistant for Income-generating Activities



helping children know and defend their rights

As a way of protecting children, who are a vulnerable category of refugees in Kakuma Refugee Camp, as well as empowering them to enforce their own rights, LWF/DWS Kenya conducts training on the topic of children's rights. It has found that an effective way of instructing children on their rights is to have children themselves spread the knowledge among their peers. Children's rights clubs have been formed in the camp, and in 2008, LWF/DWS Kakuma staff offered training for the leaders of these clubs.

All 34 club leaders were trained in the three-day sessions. Thirty of the leaders then conducted at least one sensitisation meeting on children's rights with their club's members at their monthly meetings.

These trainings were an eye opener for children in the camp. The trained children's rights club leaders are not only making the clubs' members aware of their rights, but they are also able to take a lead role in protecting children's rights. Tabitha Nyadeng (whose name has been changed to protect her identity) is one club leader whose experiences illustrate this well.

Tabitha is a 15-year-old refugee who came to Kakuma in 2004 with her uncle, whom she has been living with in the camp. "My parents were shot in my presence, and it took me time to forget about that incident," she said. "Thanks to the LWF Child Protection Unit, which referred me to Jesuit Refugee Service for counselling, I was able to cope with my misfortune after a short duration of one year."

"Before I was elected a leader in 2007, I had no idea of what children's rights were, and I only knew about our Sudanese cultural practices, some of which I realised later did not respect children's rights,"

Tabitha recalled. "My election to a children's rights club leader position was actually my turning point in my life."

Tabitha has been actively educating other children on their rights, although she said it has not been smooth. "Who is lying to you children that you have rights?" are some of the comments that I came across in my effort to protect our rights," she said. "However, I rarely hear them of late."

She said that after several training sessions for club leaders, "I can now stand firmly and advocate for children rights." She holds regular meetings with members at which they discuss issues affecting them as children. After some meetings, she shares what she has heard from the discussions with a child development worker. "I have been reporting child abuse cases to the LWF security

office whenever I come across one," she said.

A recent case was of a 17-year-old girl from the Sudanese Dinka community who was being forced to marry a man much older than she was. The girl's parents had already received a dowry payment for her marriage. "I reported the case, and arbitration was done but all in vain," Tabitha said. "Eventually the young girl was taken to the Jesuit Refugee Service safe haven for protection. I count this as one of my achievements for the year 2008."

The LWF Child Protection Unit has noted that at least one-eighth of child abuse and child-related cases that are registered per month are reported by children themselves.

Tabitha said she is happy that most children in the camp are aware of their rights. "I hope that people will advocate for children's rights and fight all the harmful traditional practices treasured by custodians of culture," she said. "I will fight till the end until I see all children's rights have been respected!" ❖



“Human Rights for Women: Human Rights for All” was the slogan that appeared all over the world as human rights advocates took to the streets with white ribbons either tied on their wrists or pinned on their chests to show their solidarity and commitment to eliminating all forms of violence against women.

The Kakuma community also took part in marking this occasion. Human rights supporters and LWF/DWS Kenya gender staff joined the campaign on 25 November 2008, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women and the first of 16 days of worldwide activism against gender-based violence that ended on International Human Rights Day.

Violence against people, especially women, remains a challenge in Kakuma Refugee Camp. Governments have not fully implemented the Human Rights Convention of 1948. LWF/DWS Kenya, UNHCR and other implementing agencies, together with the Government of Kenya, continue to address this issue.

Nyandeng (whose name has been changed for her protection) is a refugee in Kakuma Refu-

gee Camp. Her situation is one among many in the camp that stands as an example of gender-based violence and how LWF/DWS Kenya has addressed it.

In 1991, Nyandeng fled her home country of Sudan during its civil war with her mother and two sisters and went to Ethiopia. She was raped on the way by an Arab soldier and got pregnant. The next year, when she was only 14 years old, she gave birth to a baby boy one month after their arrival in Kakuma Refugee Camp. She had it rough in her community when it was discovered that the child was an Arab. Her relatives advised her to kill the child, but she refused. Later she was forced to marry a 65-year-old man and become his fourth wife. She tried to refuse, but her uncle threatened to sell her to the Murule, a tribe in Sudan, if she didn't give in. She was forced to marry the older man because her country's tradition would not have allowed another single man to pay a dowry to marry her as a woman who had given birth out of wedlock. Only Sudanese women (from the Dinka tribe) who have been paid for with a dowry are given respect in the community.

In 2005, the husband Nyandeng had been forced to marry died after an illness. His family decided that she would become their property, but again she refused. The case was handled by a bench (traditional) court that decided she had to be inherited or her children be given to the husband's family. She was uncomfortable with this decision and reported her situation to the LWF/DWS gender staff in Kakuma. They called together all parties, including elders from the bench court, for an arbitration meeting.

In 2006, her husband's family wanted to marry off Nyandeng's 13-year-old daughter to a boy who had resettled in America, but she refused and reported the case again.

The perpetrators fled to Sudan when they heard that the case had been reported. The daughter was taken to a girls' primary boarding school to enable her to continue her studies after several attempts of abducting her failed.

Nyandeng said it was her prayer that her children excel in their studies so that they can grow to challenge the harmful traditional practices that put women at risk. ❖

– By Rita Mami, LWF/DWS Kakuma Gender Equity and Human Rights Officer

POPULATION FIGURES

At beginning of 2008: 60,578 people
At end of 2008: 50,320 people (16.9 percent reduction) (51 percent Sudanese, 36 percent Somali, 9 percent Ethiopian, 4 percent other)

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE SERVICES LWF/DWS PROVIDES IN KAKUMA REFUGEE CAMP

Services provided:

- distribution of food and water
- education
- community services – includes:
 - gender equity and human rights
 - peace building and conflict resolution
 - refugee empowerment
 - sports and youth development
 - preschool, primary and secondary education
 - vocational skills training
 - reception of newly arrived asylum seekers
 - combating HIV/AIDS

FOOD FACTS

LWF/DWS distributes food rations to camp residents on behalf of the World Food Programme twice each month.

Amount of food provided per person per day: 2105.146 kilocalories

LWF/DWS distributed supplemental food rations provided by UNHCR to provide additional nutrition to recipients:

- 275.908 metric tonnes of ground nuts (2,070 kilocalories)
- 229.765 metric tonnes of green grams (898 kilocalories)

WATER FACTS

Average amount of water available to each camp resident per day:

- in 2007: 22.9 litres
 - in 2008: 23.4 litres
- (Both figures are well above the Sphere guidelines of 15 to 20 litres per person per day.)

Average number of persons using each water tap:

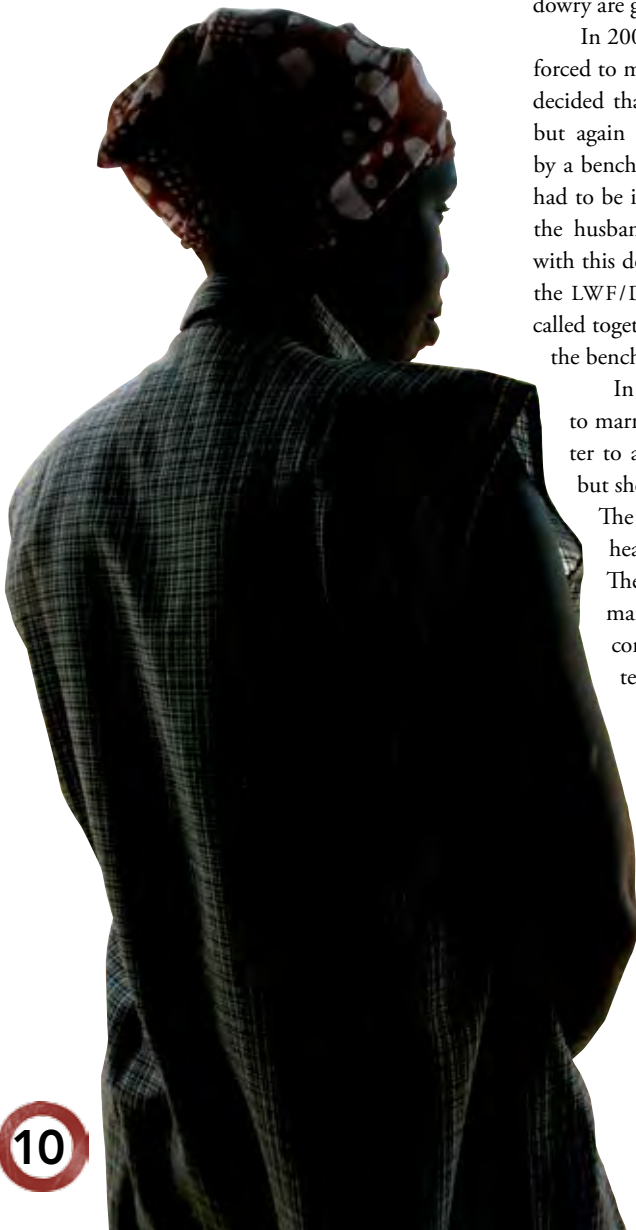
- in 2007: 103
- in 2008: 76

The reduction is mainly due to the falling camp population. The increased accessibility to water had a positive impact on hygiene and reduced incidences of community members getting water from untreated sources.

EDUCATION FACTS

2,320 girls in 1 boarding and 6 day schools received uniforms that were made by trained refugee women's groups.

15 primary schools received school supplies in the first term, and after three schools closed as a result of a declining camp population, the remaining 12 continued to receive supplies.



With approximately 1,500 bicycle taxi operators, known locally as *boda bodas*, providing this service is a popular business in Kakuma Refugee Camp. The camp, inhabited by refugees and residents of the host Turkana District, covers an area of 21 square kilometres, which has created the right conditions for the supply and demand of a simple form of transportation that can also provide a small income for operators.

The *boda bodas* are usually concentrated around the Somali community area, which is the commercial hub of the camp. They are operated by cyclists who come from the refugee and host communities. Most are between 16 and 25 years old.

For a long time, these cyclists had no training on highway codes, traffic regulations, cycling safety, and first aid. Consequently, there were numerous bicycle accidents which at times resulted in fatalities and fights and tension among ethnic groups. In 2007, approximately 12 bicycle accidents were being reported every week, with approximately five deaths a year. The cyclists took no responsibility for their actions and often fled accident scenes without caring whether the victims would survive or not. Ethnic tensions stemming from accidents rose to their highest in March 2008 when a three-year-old refugee girl died as a result of a reckless host-community bicycle taxi rider.

Concerns were often expressed about the negative health and social effects of irresponsible and disorganised bicycle taxi operations around Kakuma. These concerns were raised at meetings of community leaders and peace committees and at joint peace and security meetings. As a result, LWF/DWS Kenya identified the need for streamlining *boda boda* operations, and took the lead role in doing this. While promoting the rights of the refugees and the host community, the objective was to create a safe transport system, reduce the incidents of communal/ethnic conflict and tensions, and enhance the livelihoods of local and host community youth. Ultimately, LWF/DWS Kenya intended to facilitate a process in which the Kenya government, the police, *boda boda* operators and customers, and the refugee and host communities at large all exercised their duties and responsibilities in promoting security and safety, multi-ethnic coexistence, and protecting livelihoods in and around Kakuma Refugee Camp.

To do this, first LWF/DWS Kenya identified and invited all the relevant stakeholders for a brainstorming session on how to streamline *boda boda* operations. These included the District Officer, who is the local government official in charge of security; the Commanding Officer of the local police station, who oversees law and order; the LWF/DWS chief Security Officer in charge of security in the camp; the LWF/DWS Peace-building and Conflict-resolution Officer in charge of promoting peaceful coexistence; and representatives of the *boda boda* cyclists and community leaders. This session not only reflected interdependency among these actors, but also created a feeling of ownership of the initiative by all the affected and interested parties.

It was agreed that the first step was to create an association which all cyclists would be required to join. The association was formed and registered with the government's Department of Social Services, a constitution was prepared, and officers were elected. The officers were then taken for an exchange and learning visit to three other towns in western Kenya that have organised and active bicycle taxi associations. LWF/DWS Kenya facilitated a five-day training workshop for 60 members of the association on the highway code. The topics covered included traffic signs and signals, general traffic offences and proper conduct of a taxi operator.

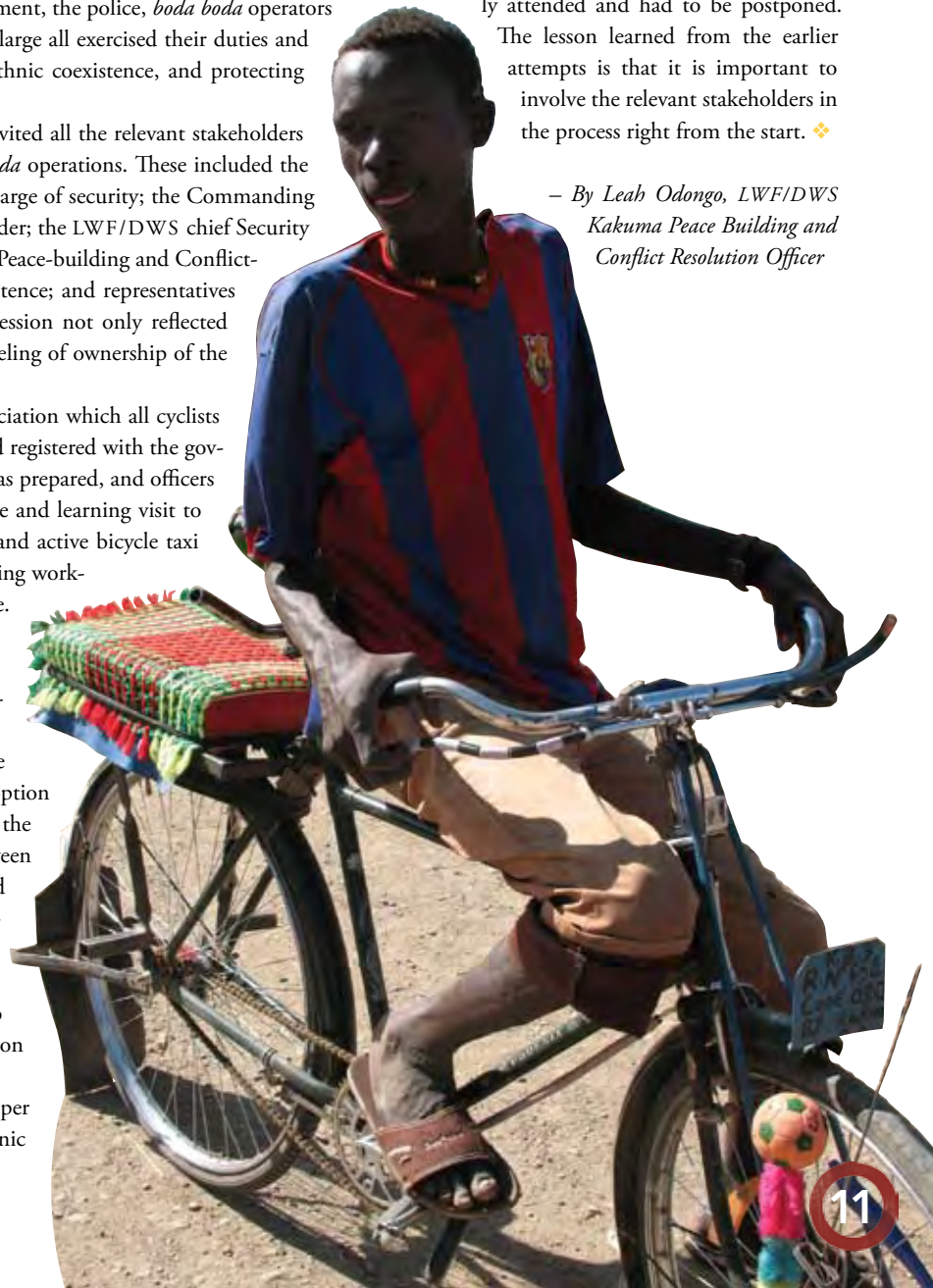
The association was able to register 645 *boda boda* operators as members. They were given registration numbers and number plates for bicycle taxi identification. Positive results have been reported and observed following the adoption of the identification tags, with significant improvement in the safety of *boda boda* customers and social harmony between refugees and the host community. The problems associated with hit-and-run accidents are declining as a result of self-regulation mechanisms adopted by *boda boda* operators. The association has also identified routes and stations in the camp where taxi riders are to operate on in order to lessen congestion and road obstructions. Route and station supervisors have also been appointed.

Bicycle accidents have decreased to an average of four per week. Roads have become safer, and there have been no ethnic

tensions created by *boda bodas*. More youth from the host and refugee communities have been attracted to the bicycle taxi business and are forming self-help groups to enable them to purchase bicycles to start and/or expand their businesses. On average, a *boda boda* operator earns a net income of about US\$4 per day, which is way above the average daily income of ordinary residents of Turkana District, of whom more than 70 percent earn less than one dollar a day.

It is important to note that this was not the first attempt to streamline the *boda boda* operations. Initial attempts by UNHCR and the LWF/DWS Kakuma security and peace units in 2006 and 2007 failed due to the approach that was adopted – not involving all relevant stakeholders, such as the police, who are legally mandated to enforce traffic laws, community leaders, and most importantly, the *boda boda* operators themselves. These earlier failures also posed serious challenges at the beginning of the 2008 attempt. The first two meetings were poorly attended and had to be postponed. The lesson learned from the earlier attempts is that it is important to involve the relevant stakeholders in the process right from the start. ❖

– By Leah Odongo, LWF/DWS
Kakuma Peace Building and
Conflict Resolution Officer



Turkana District host community project



SUSTAINING THE CORE LIVELIHOODS of the region's residents

In 2008, LWF/DWS Kenya continued its emergency and development activities from the previous year in the Turkana District, the host community of Kakuma Refugee Camp. These activities largely addressed the factors that had negative impacts on the pastoral way of life, which is the main livelihood among host community residents. These factors are a shortage of natural water sources for animals and humans, insecure food supplies, and internal and external security incidents.

Building on this core of support to residents' livelihoods, the Turkana project expanded its activities in 2008 (see related story). However, the original activities experienced their own share of challenges and successes.

Turkana District is classified as a water-deficit zone, and the drought which prevailed for most of 2008 exacerbated the problem of inadequate pasture and water for human and livestock use. LWF/DWS Kenya drilled four new boreholes and rehabilitated three that had broken down. The gold-mining area received water in tanks supplied by LWF/DWS Kenya early in the year. Repairs on a water pan at Nasekona were also made. Pastoralists are also being trained to maintain these water facilities as a regular part of the work.

Around the refugee camp, the only source of naturally occurring water is hand-dug wells in a dry riverbed, which are shared by the host community and some refugees, sometimes resulting in conflicts. Another cause of conflicts are when pastoralists search for pasture and water for their animals and cross international borders, encroaching on other pastoralists' land and resources.



LWF/DWS Kenya conducts peace-building and conflict-resolution activities to prevent and settle these conflicts, leading to coexistence among the Turkana, refugees and communities across the border in Uganda and Sudan.

A major security incident occurred in August when some nomadic pastoralists wandered into Uganda, where they were bombed in Oropoi Division. One person was killed along with more than 250 cattle and some donkeys. Livestock raids into Southern Sudan occurred, which resulted in the killing of pastoralists and the abduction of Turkana children into Sudan. In a major success, however, some livestock were recovered peacefully from Uganda as a result of efforts led by LWF/DWS Kenya and intergovernmental collaboration.

Pastoralists experienced many outbreaks of livestock diseases, and LWF/DWS Kenya, in collaboration with the Kenya government's livestock

department, vaccinated 200,470 sheep and goats against goat plague and 133,710 against caprine pleural pneumonia. Many animals were also treated and dewormed in the process. The two stores supplying drugs for livestock in Kalobeyei and Letea received a new supply, and two new satellite drug stores were started in the gold-mining area and Lokangae. This improved the drug supply chain to the pastoralists. Pastoralists received training to help them better manage livestock diseases and the drug supply chain. The training also included drought management strategies. ❖

Photo by LWF staff

helping a local economy adapt to changing conditions

The relationship between Kakuma Refugee Camp and its host community in Kenya's Turkana District has both positive and negative aspects. There has been both peaceful coexistence and conflict among the camp's refugees and the permanent residents of the area. Despite this "love-hate relationship," the camp has, over the years, become a major contributor to the local economy of the host community. The trade between the two communities is estimated to be worth millions of Kenyan shillings.

In the trade of livestock alone, before thousands of refugees began to return to Sudan after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005, and when the camp's population was at its peak of 90,000, an average of 80 goats was slaughtered in the camp daily. Goat is a common meat in Kenya, and most goat meat was sold to refugees by Turkana residents who had raised the animals. In 2008, the average number of goats slaughtered daily had decreased to 45. At a cost of 2,000 Kenyan shillings (US\$26) per goat, this meant a loss of 70,000 shillings (US\$888) in income daily. Similarly, the slaughter and sale of cattle has decreased to two animals daily from a high of five, which is about 50,000 shillings (US\$634) of lost income.

The host community has also lost employment opportunities and a large part of its market for other products, such as firewood and building materials, as the camp's population has decreased. Although these economic losses have not been quantified in monetary terms, they have been felt nevertheless. LWF/DWS Kenya's Turkana project believed, therefore, that there was a need to create and develop income-generating activities to compensate for the lost income and that would exploit existing opportunities outside the camp.

Thus a sustainable livelihood-improvement project was started in 2008. While 60 percent of the host community relies on livestock for its livelihood and over the years LWF/DWS Kenya has been assisting residents in combating livestock diseases and providing water for them, there has been a deliberate effort to diversify, develop and exploit other opportunities for generating income and employment, especially for youth and women. The components of the project are providing microcredit for small income-earning enterprises and helping people develop new skills. These are aimed at providing

(continued next page)



the project's participants with tools and resources to develop economic self-sufficiency.

Some of the Turkana residents who are receiving assistance from LWF/DWS Kenya in setting up micro-enterprises are pastoralists who have lost their livestock to diseases or the frequent cross-border raids. With no way to continue earning a livelihood, these pastoralists face extreme poverty, and so the micro-enterprise activities give them a new way to be self-reliant.

For income-generating activities, LWF/DWS Kenya helped residents form 11 groups of about 25 members each. Members were chosen from three divisions in the district, with a focus on unemployed youth and women. LWF/DWS Kenya facilitated a process for the groups to develop rules and regulations (bylaws) and to register with the relevant government ministry (Social Services). The groups were then trained on group dynamics, leadership, resource mobilisation, and business management. Finally, the groups came up with business proposals that were reviewed by the project's staff, and upon approval the groups received capital support from LWF/DWS Kenya. It disbursed amounts ranging from 60,000 shillings (US\$760) to 206,500 shillings (US\$2,617) to groups that planned to start small businesses such as grocery or retail shops or livestock trading.

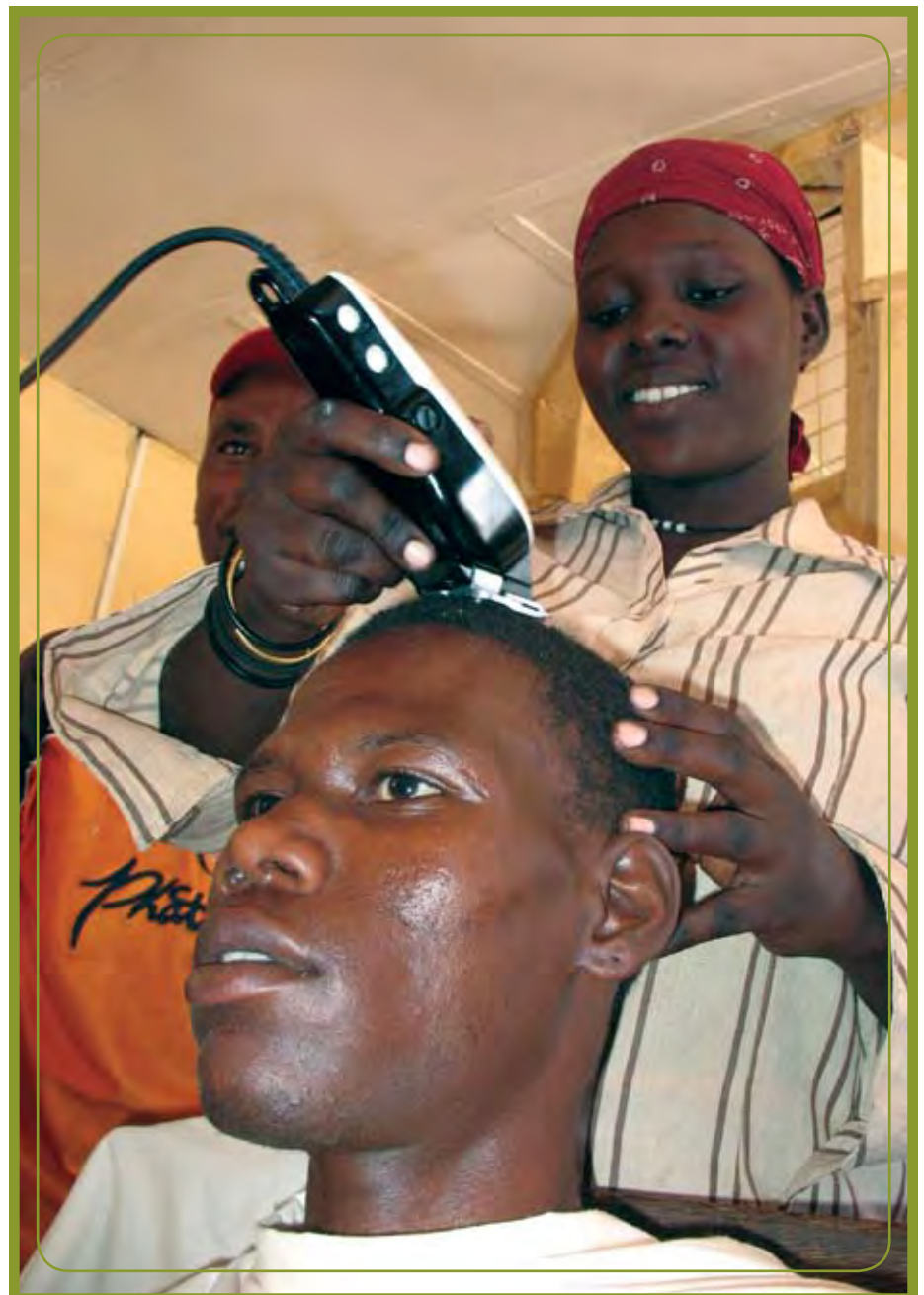
One group in Makutano, an area 70 kilometres from Kakuma, is buying goats to raise that the group tries to sell at a higher price at the livestock market in Kakuma. In December 2008, it had purchased 30 goats and had sold 24 of them a few weeks later, earning a profit of several thousand shillings. Jeremiah Epao, who was elected secretary of the group during the organising phase, said that members had learned various lessons. He said members had benefitted from the training in business practices, seeing the value of investing their personal funds as well into the group's activities, which will hopefully benefit each of their families through the profits. But the group was also seeing the value of being together, discussing ideas, and benefitting from doing something in a group which could not be realised by individuals acting alone.

The challenge for the future is how the groups can sustain themselves, especially when LWF/DWS Kenya stops its support. As a way forward, the project involved the relevant government ministries and agencies and expects that they will continue supporting the groups in the future.

To facilitate the learning of new skills, LWF/DWS Kenya, together with the communities and local leadership, identified 12 people to learn hairdressing and beauty skills and 20 people to undergo computer training. Participants in the former received training over three months and now have marketable skills in hair-cutting and styling and giving manicures, pedicures and massages. The majority of participants in the computer training are young people who had recently completed their secondary education. Their new skills in typing and in Microsoft Windows, Word and Excel will hopefully bring them to the competitive level in the job market.

By the end of 2008, these groups and individuals with new skills were trying out what they had learned. It is hoped that more employment opportunities are being created, incomes are being improved, and that the impact of a shrinking refugee camp population is being mitigated. ❖

— *By Owen M. Karong'e, Project Officer for the LWF/DWS Turkana project*



Protecting Young People FROM A DEADLY VIRUS

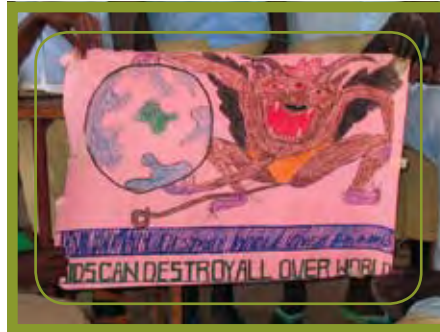
*Kenya's burning.
From the virus, the HIV virus.
Stop the menace.
Tell the message about the virus.*

– Anti-HIV/AIDS song composed by students

In 2008, the LWF/DWS Kenya project in Turkana District expanded its activities beyond its core livestock, water, peace-building and conflict-resolution activities. In addition to helping Turkana host community residents start small income-earning enterprises (see related story), the new activities also address HIV and AIDS in the district. Kakuma, for example, has an HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of about 2 percent. The project has chosen to work with primary schools in addressing the pandemic locally in order to start getting the message to young people at an early age, which can hopefully slow the spread of the disease.

Kalobeyi Primary School, in the village of Kalobeyi, a short drive from Kakuma Refugee Camp, is a school that benefited from the project's initial HIV/AIDS activities in 2008. The village is no stranger to LWF/DWS Kenya. It is the site of a store and dispensary for livestock drugs that the LWF/DWS Turkana project established, and it has received other assistance from LWF/DWS Kenya.

The school's head and deputy head teachers, along with two other teachers, received training starting in August. The knowledge gained from the training is used to train other teachers and



students on how to deal with HIV and AIDS. A government-issued curriculum for schools is used, and the process includes training peer facilitators – students who are equipped to talk to their fellow students about the disease. This is especially important as children often receive information – some of it false – from their friends. One purpose of the training is to dispel myths about HIV and AIDS that children also learn in their villages and from their families.

“LWF has done a great job,” said Ngipuo Bernard, head teacher.

In the training, the students are given information through songs, poems and plays. They even write their own compositions and create drawings with messages of prevention.

Demonstrating a message they can deliver in a song, a classroom of students sang:

*Abstain from sex if you want to live.
Secure your body until marriage.
Your body is the temple of the Lord.*

And a poem they composed to share their view on HIV and AIDS includes the words:

*AIDS, AIDS,
What we want is life...
Let's fight AIDS...
Abstinence is our weapon. ❖*

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES LWF/DWS KENYA CARRIES OUT IN THE TURKANA DISTRICT

ACTIVITIES FOR:

- water supply and management
- livestock care and management
- peace building
- food security

FACTS ABOUT WATER SUPPLY AND MANAGEMENT

- 4 boreholes were drilled and equipped with hand pumps.
- 3 boreholes were rehabilitated.
- 5 hand pumps were repaired.
- 40 technicians and 6 water user committee members were trained.

FACTS ABOUT LIVESTOCK CARE AND MANAGEMENT

- 2 satellite stores to supply livestock drugs were opened.
- 30 animal health workers were recruited from the community and were trained and equipped.

FACTS ABOUT PEACE BUILDING

- 1 workshop was conducted for joint peace and security committee members.
- 1 joint peace-building workshop was conducted among refugees and host community members.
- 6 peace committee meetings were held across the three divisions of the district to discuss peace, especially along the border areas.
- 12 village-based peace meetings were held in the villages neighbouring the refugee camp to discuss peaceful coexistence among host community members and the refugees.
- 1 cross-border visit in which 40 local community leaders from Kenya went to Uganda was conducted. Grazing rights were discussed and agreed upon, and this reduced the grazing conflicts during the dry months of May to October.



The disputed results of the presidential election in late December 2007 triggered sporadic violence in many parts of Kenya for several days into January 2008. Riots and protests erupted, and gangs of youth were often responsible for perpetuating the violence. Members of certain ethnic communities were attacked, forcing them to seek refuge in police stations, church compounds and other perceived “safe” areas. The violence left more than 1,000 people dead and hundreds of thousands internally displaced. Kenya, which had played host to refugees from other countries for many years, had created refugees of its own citizens and within its own borders.

In Teso District in western Kenya, the violence complicated an earlier situation of land clashes between the Sabaot Land Defence Force (SLDF) and local communities. The SLDF had waged a brutal and bloody war against the communities that were resettled by the government in the Mt. Elgon area.

The post-election crisis compounded this situation when the district had both displaced people returning from the previous conflict and residents who were fleeing the new rounds of violence. Some families were ready to return to their ancestral homes but lost everything during the

post-election riots and violence. Others, such as business owners, had nowhere to go when their establishments were looted and razed by lawless youth. Churches had been accused of taking sides in the election campaigns, and thus their leaders were not perceived to be credible in mediating or stopping the violence. Farming activities were greatly affected by the violence as major highways were barricaded, thus hampering the supply chain of farm inputs. This caused further increases in farm input prices after the violence ended, making it difficult for small-scale farmers to afford them.



LWF/DWS Kenya Responds

Members of the global alliance of churches and related agencies Action by Churches Together (ACT) International responded from the beginning of the crisis by donating tents and kits of essential supplies for internally displaced persons. It was noted, however, among ACT members that not all needs were being addressed in the response.

A few days after the violence and displacement began, LWF/DWS Kenya partnered with the National Council of Churches in Kenya (NCKK) to provide assistance to the most vulnerable groups in Teso District. Families that received direct assistance were identified by the community members themselves.

In total, 449 displaced families received kits of essential household supplies. The kits contained mosquito nets, blankets, kitchen sets

and sanitary items. Maize flour, sugar, milk and bread were distributed to families and individuals who were staying in makeshift camps and police stations in the city of Kisumu. Financial assistance of about 2,000 Kenyan shillings (US\$26) was given to families that had fled violence-stricken areas and that were willing to return to their communities.

Maize seed and fertilizer were distributed to 300 vulnerable farming families to help improve their food production. The recipients were small-scale farmers who could not afford the high-priced farm inputs. Some returnees who had farms also benefited.

LWF/DWS also facilitated an early psychosocial assessment mission, supported by the Church of Sweden, which was later followed by a three-day psychosocial training session

for 35 pastors, counsellors, teachers, internally displaced persons and community leaders and that was conducted in Malaba Town. The participants came from the Teso, Malaba, Busia and Mt. Elgon areas, which were adversely affected by the crisis.

A disaster-preparedness and management training was prepared and was expected to be conducted in early February 2009 for ten LWF/DWS Kenya staff and five ACT Kenya Forum members to help strengthen the organisation and the forum’s capacity to respond to and manage disasters.

The ACT appeal for the response to the humanitarian crisis raised only about 20 percent of the targeted amount, and therefore proposed responses had to be prioritised based on the most urgent needs. ❖

FINANCES

Income and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31 December 2008 (unaudited) (in United States dollars)

Project Number	Project Name/Donor	Income	Expenditure
	Statement of Needs Projects		
09-4201	Kakuma Refugee Assistance Project	337,386	337,386
09-4208	Turkana Recovery Project	64,743	64,743
		402,129	402,129
	Emergency Projects (ACT appeals)		
09-4420	ACT Appeal AFKE81 – LWF Assistance to IDPs in Teso	72,794	72,794
09-4423	ACT Appeal AFKE73 – Emergency Preparedness to Receive Somali Refugee Influx in Dadaab	75,508	75,508
		148,302	148,302
	Other Projects		
09-4418	Church of Sweden – Assistance for Somali Refugees in Kenya	654,225	654,225
09-4624	UNHCR – Assistance to Refugees in Kakuma	1,501,022	1,501,022
09-4635	Lutheran World Relief (LWR)/U.S. Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM) – Kakuma Refugees	396,615	396,615
09-4640	GTZ (German Development Corporation) – Community Peace and Security Team (CPST)	18,274	18,274
09-4648	World Food Programme – Food Distribution in Kakuma	138,200	138,200
09-4651	DanChurchAid (DCA)/Danida – Kakuma-Turkana	1,006,423	1,006,423
09-4656	World Food Programme	136,452	136,452
09-4657	UNHCR – Voluntary Repatriation of Sudanese Refugees	201,940	201,940
09-4661	Australian Lutheran World Service – Kakuma Refugee Camp	212,440	212,440
09-4665	DCA/SCOUTS Rays of Hope Kakuma	(1,843)	(1,843)
09-4666	UNHCR – GLIA	31,484	31,484
09-4670	FinnChurchAid – Support for Reintegration of Refugees Returning to Southern Sudan	133,182	133,182
09-4671	UNHCR – Emergency Assistance for Refugees in Dadaab Camps	399,173	399,173
09-4672	UNHCR – Liboi-Emergency Assistance New Somali Arrivals Dadaab	337,209	337,209
09-4673	LWR/BPRM – Somali Refugee Assistance in Kenya	65,660	65,660
09-4674	UNHCR – Dry Borehole Rehabilitation, Kakuma Refugee Camp	201,756	201,756
		5,432,212	5,432,212
	Other Projects - not managed by LWF Kenya		
09-4801	A Mother's Cry for a Healthy Africa	40,285	40,285
09-4802	Third Summit and Pre-summit for Youth	2,288	2,288
09-4803	Interfaith Action for Peace in Africa (IFAPA) – Nairobi Office	50,701	50,701
09-4804	IFAPA Youth Activities	21,361	21,361
09-4810	Churches Ecumenical Action Sudan Crisis Management Team	20,450	20,450
		135,085	135,085
	Totals	6,117,728	6,117,728

Donors in 2008
(in United States dollars) (unaudited)

Cash donations through Geneva	
Australian Lutheran World Service	212,440
Canadian Lutheran World Relief	702
Caritas	10,475
Church of Sweden	686,552
DanChurchAid	-1,843
DanChurchAid/Danida	1,006,423
Disciples of Christ Week of Compassion	2,990
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	260,652
Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada	30
FinnChurchAid	295,467
GNC-HA Deutscher Hauptausschuss	14,743
Lutheran World Relief	15,000
Lutheran World Relief /U.S. Department of State	462,275
Matsuki Suguru-Wakachiai	5,000
Mennonite Central Committee	9,975
Methodist Relief & Development Fund	38,536
Other international donors	3,030
United Church of Canada	15,135
	3,037,582
Funds Received Locally	
German Technical Cooperation	18,274
Transfers from LWF Geneva for IFAPA projects	93,275
Trust Africa	21,361
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2,672,584
World Food Programme	274,652
	3,080,146
Total	6,117,728



Photo, top right, courtesy of LWF German National Committee
 Photo, centre right, by LWF staff

STAFF

Name of Staff Nationality Position

Nairobi – Head Office

Philip Wijmans	Dutch	Country Representative
Sarah Padre	American	Finance Manager
Tulasi Sharma	Nepali	Refugee Programme Manager
Sofia Malmqvist	Swedish	Programme Coordinator
Nancy Elizabeth	Kenyan	Office Administrator
Donald Magoba	Kenyan	Network Administrator
Moses Andalo	Kenyan	Office Clerk
Joseph Oduor	Kenyan	Transport Supervisor
Jane Macharia	Kenyan	Office Receptionist
Washington Onyango	Kenyan	Office Orderly
Luka Kibande	Kenyan	Gardener/Cleaner/Driver
Njeri Makumi	Kenyan	Deputy Finance Manager
George Kirungi	Kenyan	Senior Accountant
Samuel Gitau	Kenyan	Asst. Finance Manager
Rosemary Mugalla	Kenyan	Cashier/Accountant
Killion Ooko	Kenyan	Logistics & Procurement Officer
Jack Kisero	Kenyan	Procurement Officer
Joy Ikiara	Kenyan	Storekeeper
Lavendah Okwoyo	Kenyan	Programme Development Officer
Alex Malome	Kenyan	Programme Assistant
Lokiru Matendo	Kenyan	Programme Officer
Anthony Njiru	Kenyan	Procurement & Admin Asst.

Dadaab Refugee Assistance Project

Anne Wangari	Kenyan	Project Coordinator (from June)
Felida Asaava	Kenyan	Project Coordinator (until March)
Samuel Ouma	Kenyan	Planning Officer
Alfred Ngonga	Kenyan	Security Officer
Peter Maina	Kenyan	Administrator/Finance Officer
Lillian Kilwake	Kenyan	Camp Management Officer
Joseph Ikalale	Kenyan	Camp Management Officer
Mahatho Biriye	Kenyan	Matron Officer – Safe Haven
Leila Issack	Kenyan	Administrative Assistant
Goefrey Kamau	Kenyan	Accountant
Jackson Lowoi	Kenyan	Construction Supervisor
Mohamed Noor	Kenyan	Head Driver
Mohamed Ali	Kenyan	Driver
Mohamed Bare	Kenyan	Driver
Omar Badula	Kenyan	Driver
Douglas Mwirigi	Kenyan	Driver
Fatuma Hassan	Kenyan	Security Assistant
Muhiyadin Abdi	Kenyan	Security Assistant
Beverlyn Nyagule	Kenyan	Security Assistant
Elizabeth Akielo	Kenyan	Planning Assistant
Goerge Wasonga	Kenyan	Planning Assistant
Joshua Kinyua	Kenyan	Planning Assistant
Nasibo Abdi	Kenyan	Cleaner
Omar Ali	Kenyan	Cleaner
Abiwahab Ahmed	Kenyan	Camp Management Officer
Abdirahman Aden	Kenyan	Camp Management Officer
Maryan Hassan	Kenyan	Security Assistant
Benard Langat	Kenyan	Planning Assistant
Meah Sirinji	Kenyan	Reception Centre Officer

Name of Staff Nationality Position

Turkana Project

Michael Esang'ire	Kenyan	Project Coordinator
Owen Mangua Karonge	Kenyan	Project Officer
Hellen Lipo	Kenyan	Community Development Asst.
Imuton Joseph	Kenyan	Community Development Asst.
Abdullahi E Lokidongo	Kenyan	Driver
Boniface Amorock Loyan	Kenyan	Driver

Kakuma Refugee Camp

William Wawire Tembu	Kenyan	Project Coordinator
Godfrey G. Muthithi	Kenyan	Human Resources Officer
Patrick Kibet Cheruiyot	Kenyan	IT Assistant
Esther Akinyi Ochieng	Kenyan	Secretary
Salome Asibitar	Kenyan	Secretary
Joseph Siekisa W	Kenyan	Maintenance Supervisor
Walter Kipkebut	Kenyan	Electrician
Hellen Nabuin Kowot	Kenyan	Office Messenger
Mary Akal Tioko	Kenyan	Compound Cleaner
James Lowosa Eome	Kenyan	Janitor
James Nganga Kamau	Kenyan	Finance Officer
Eunice Mungai	Kenyan	Accountant
Tonny Munga Mwaura	Kenyan	Asst. Accountant
Farug Fadhil Bisbas	Kenyan	Chief Security Officer
Edward Lumumba	Kenyan	Asst. Security Officer
Jackson Lomer	Kenyan	Security Guard
Margaret Akiru	Kenyan	Security Guard
Lorine Atieno Oduar	Kenyan	Security Guard
Francis Nakwawi	Kenyan	Security Guard
David Kiptanui Korir	Kenyan	Security Guard
Eunice Jerop	Kenyan	Security Guard
Mackenzie Esin Akuuta		Security Guard
Fina Thomas	Kenyan	Logistics Officer
Nancy Mwaniki	Kenyan	Procurement Assistant
Francis Ewesit Esimit	Kenyan	Store Supervisor
Respar Lilian Ookot	Kenyan	Procurement Clerk
Julius Lisimba Mavisi	Kenyan	Mechanic
Hosea Edung Echwa	Kenyan	Driver
Joseph Kamau Muhu	Kenyan	Driver
Joseph Wangalwa Okumu	Kenyan	Driver
Douglas Mwirigi Nkanata	Kenyan	Driver
Alfred Otieno	Kenyan	Driver
Jonathan Chambai Kibet	Kenyan	Driver
Joseph Ikalale Imoni	Kenyan	Driver
Dandon Ekai Ekaal	Kenyan	Driver
Elim Lokisiau	Kenyan	Turnboy
Esau Wafula	Kenyan	Distribution C.Supervisor.
Lucy Njambi Muraya	Kenyan	Distribution C.Supervisor.
Simon Wamalwa Masinde	Kenyan	FDP Stores Supervisor
Peninah Akuru Ebuke	Kenyan	FDP Stores Supervisor
Leah Odongo	Kenyan	Senior Community Services & Dev. Officer
Rita Mamai	Kenyan	GEHR Officer
George Omondi	Kenyan	Youth Dev. & Sports Officer-AG SCDSO

Name of Staff	Nationality	Position
George Chemkang	Kenyan	Youth Dev. & Sports Assistant
Francis Namuya	Kenyan	P.B.C.R.Asst
Hilda Thuo Wangari	Kenyan	GEHR Assistant – IGA
Emily Soup	Kenyan	Child BID Assistant
Magdalene Wanza Muoki	Kenyan	Asst. Child Protection Officer
Zedekiah Omutayi Chitayi	Kenyan	Senior Water Officer
Mohamed Noor Hassan	Kenyan	Mechanic
Edward Wanyenya	Kenyan	Plumber
Nalioki Nalukoowoi Joh	Kenyan	Assistant Plumber
Lorot Agnes Ekutan	Kenyan	Store Keeper
Julius Losekon Munyen	Kenyan	Pump Operator
Reuben Mandila	Kenyan	Pump Operator
David Wanyonyi Chemkan	Kenyan	Pump Operator
Tonny Ekuwam Ikone	Kenyan	Pump Operator
Boniface Mwangi Munyau	Kenyan	Electrician
Noreen Chebet	Kenyan	Social Worker
Lawrence Karanja	Kenyan	Clerk
Fredrick Tati Adeya	Kenyan	Security Guard
Michael Ejikon Lopeto	Kenyan	Clerk
Joy Judith Khangati	Kenyan	Asst. Project Coordinator/ Senior Education Officer
Collins Otieno Onyango	Kenyan	Education Officer
Nick Lokitela Lomoruka	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Aemun Francis Lore	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Cosmos Orte	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Sirach Nanyangkot Mwanika	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Lucy Mugure Kithinji	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Kiprotich Rhoda Jerop	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Oduo Duncan	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Kiprotich Simion Kimutai	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Ngasike Benjamin Long'or	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Sabella Muthoni	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Justine Onchiri Nyaribo	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Lilian Cherotich	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Waiyaki Joseph Waithanje	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Nalianya Anthony Nakweika	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Monda Job Momanyi	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Ngugi Martha Njoki	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Eric Akatu	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Edward Koima	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Sharon Tinyilanga Imbala	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Fredrick Imbosa	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Victor Lochee Emorut	Kenyan	Primary School Teacher
Gladys Edesa Muganzi	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Humphrey Ngai Wakithae	Kenyan	Head Teacher
Wamanyengo Gelas Namunyala	Kenyan	Head Teacher

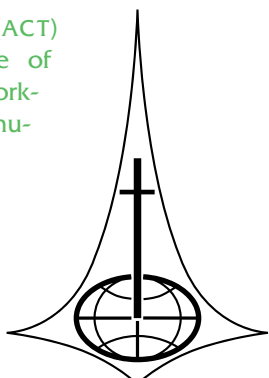
Name of Staff	Nationality	Position
Tuckson M. Kimathi	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Joseph Wekesa Namaulula	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Edward Omondi Ondula	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Adan Matet	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Oloo Rachel A	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Boniface Gitonga Mwenda	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Lagat Irene Cheptoo	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Magicho Jackson Ogembo	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Kimutai Emmanuel Kimaliele	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Nayanae Jeremiah Ewoi	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Issa Efumbi Maungo	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Ruth Ocheng Adoyo	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Shadrack Onyango Owalla	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Danson Kamau Gichinga	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Edwin Rotich Githaka	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Odhiambo B J Stephen	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Mige Jacob Odhiambo	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Margaret Wainaina	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Elsie Amollo Soita	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Annet Wanjira Kiura	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Hezron Kikwai	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Joseph Odero Ojwang	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Kapis Odongo Okeja	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Vivian Khimwende Asman	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Lilian Wawire	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Lydia Kanini Muendo	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Timothy Kithinji Gitonga	Kenyan	Secondary School Teacher
Wambui Kangethe	Kenyan	School Feeding Programme Field Supervisor
Anna Ekutan Eleman	Kenyan	School Feeding Programme Assistant
Jane Kemunto Mugaka	Kenyan	Copy Typist Logistics
Kimeli Kimitai		
Isaac Agevi		
Mozoni Harry		Gender Officer
Jackson Lowoi		
John Ekamais		
Andrew Loleel Ekanan		Education Officer
Regina Kiringo		Primary School Teacher
Emanuel Juma		Head Teacher
Mworira Carolina		Deputy Head Teacher
Paul Mwaura		Primary School Teacher
Miriam Lusiche		Secondary School Teacher
Stephen Kisorio		Secondary School Teacher
Kevin Mwangi		Secondary School Teacher
Isaac Maina		Secondary School Teacher



The Lutheran World Federation Department for World Service and ACT International: **PARTNERS IN EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

Action by Churches Together (ACT) International is a global alliance of churches and related agencies working to save lives and support communities in emergencies worldwide.

ACT
International
Action by Churches Together



THE LUTHERAN
WORLD FEDERATION
A Communion of Churches

LWF and ACT: A Strong Relationship

LWF is a founding member of ACT International, and ACT's members are drawn from the membership of LWF and the World Council of Churches. LWF is unique in ACT because it is both international and local.

LWF's Department for World Service is a leader in the implementation of ACT responses to emergencies and is involved in ACT's governance and the setting of its policies and procedures. ACT benefits from the local presence of LWF/DWS's programmes in 37 countries, including Kenya. These members of ACT give it its strong local roots that enable the alliance to provide locally based knowledge, analysis and understanding of emergencies and disasters.

As one of the world's major humanitarian organisations that has worked in communities in both long-term development and emergency relief for decades and as part of ACT, LWF/DWS is committed to supporting and facilitating capacities of local communities to respond to emergencies, linked to the ongoing process of ensuring sustainability.

How ACT Works

ACT offers assistance to people caught in natural and environmental disasters, as well as in emergencies caused by war and civil conflict. Striving to reach communities in crises across frontlines, national borders, and other ethnic, political or religious divides, ACT through its members provides assistance irrespective of race, gender, belief, nationality, ethnic origin or political persuasion.

The ACT alliance coordinates its global responses to humanitarian crises through the ACT Coordinating Office, which is based in the Ecumenical Centre in Geneva, Switzerland.

General Contact Information:

ACT Coordinating Office
Ecumenical Centre
150 route de Ferney
P.O. Box 2100
1211 Geneva 2
Switzerland
+41 22 791 6033
Fax: +41 22 791 6506
act@act-intl.org
www.act-intl.org

Africa Programme Officer:
Michael Hyden
mhy@act-intl.org





**THE LUTHERAN
WORLD FEDERATION**
A Communion of Churches

Photo by Philip Wijmans

The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is a global communion of Christian churches in the Lutheran tradition. Founded in 1947 in Lund, Sweden, the LWF now has 140 member churches in 79 countries representing more than 68.3 million Christians. The LWF acts on behalf of its member churches in areas of common interest such as ecumenical and inter-faith relations, theology, humanitarian assistance, human rights, communication, and the various aspects of mission and development work. The global offices are located in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Department for World Service (DWS) is the internationally recognised humanitarian and development agency of LWF. It works with marginalised and disadvantaged communities in the areas of greatest vulnerability and endemic need. With field programmes in 37 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin and Central America and Europe, DWS has a distinguished record of compassionate and professional responses, as well as effective long-term development programmes. Its efforts reach out to all who are in need without distinction of ethnicity, gender, religion, nationality or political conviction.

Lutheran World Federation
Department for World Service
150 Route de Ferney
P.O. Box 2100
CH-1211 Geneva 2
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 791 6111
Fax: +41 22 798 8616
info@lutheranworld.org
www.lutheranworld.org

Lutheran World Federation
Kenya Programme
P.O. Box 40870-00100
Nairobi, Kenya
Email (Country Representative):
philip-wijmans@lwfkenya.org
www.lwfkenyasudan.org

Tore Samuelsson,
Programme Officer for Eastern Africa
tsa@lutheranworld.org

Uphold the rights of the poor and oppressed
The Lutheran World Federation Department for World Service