



The Lutheran
World
Federation

Kenya - Djibouti
Annual Report
2011

Partnership

Our Vision

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

Our Mission

The Lutheran World Federation Department for World Service Kenya - Djibouti seeks to address the causes and consequences of human suffering and poverty amongst some of the most vulnerable communities in Kenya, through participation relief and development interventions in partnership with local communities, organisations and institutions.

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Over the past year, I am reminded almost daily of how challenging our work is. After all, if solving poverty was easy, it would have been achieved long ago.

Despite the difficulties, we have achieved much. We played a lead role in receiving and relocating more than 150,000 new arrivals in Dadaab. Over the past year we have managed to increase the scale of our activities by

over 50 percent, whilst, at the same time improving the quality of our programs. We consistently managed to provide at least 21 liters of water per person per day for more than 80,000 refugees in Kakuma and we have improved both the quality and quantity of the water supplied to people in the Turkana region – one of the areas hardest hit by the 2011 drought in Kenya.

Our ability to respond built the trust that all of our partners have in us. Often the support we receive is more than just financial and a number of partners have provided us with help that extends beyond our projects.

Staff from the Australian Lutheran World Service travel a long way to visit the projects in Eastern Africa and along with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (ELCA) have responded with flexibility to our funding needs. The Church of Sweden has seconded expert staff to our program, in another example of the way that our relationship with our partners goes beyond funding.

ELCA also provides funding that enables us to respond quickly to the emergencies in Eastern Africa – something for which we are grateful. GNC-HA (the German National Committee) was one of the partners who reached out to staff by funding housing and medical costs for us. Our main funding partner, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, trusts us to carry out some of the largest programs in the region – a responsibility we take very seriously and work hard to fulfill.

Often, in our work, it can seem like we are trying to scale a mountain. We can do it, but we won't be able to do it alone. The 2011 Annual Report has been dedicated to partnerships - our donors, our partner organizations, the Kenyan Government and the people we serve.

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**LWF Kenya - Djibouti
Head Office**
LWF Staff International - 2
National - 16

Kakuma Refugee Camp

Established	1991
Population	90,000
LWF Staff	International - 1 National - 201 Refugee - 440
Nationalities	Uganda, Tanzania, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Congo, Burundi
Programs	Community Services, Education, Food Security, Protection, Gender and Human RightsWater, Camp Management & Host Community



Ali Addeh Refugee Camp

Established	1991
Population	19,445
LWF Staff	International - 2 National - 10 Refugee - 22
Nationalities	Somalia
Programs	Education & Income Generation

Dadaab Refugee Camps

Established	1991
Population	443,280
LWF Staff	National - 134 Refugee - 544
Nationalities	Uganda, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Ethio- pia, Eritrea, Burundi
Programs	Community Services, Education, Protection & Camp Management



The refugee camp near Ali Addeh, Djibouti

After managing the refugee camp near Ali Addeh, Djibouti for two and a half years preparations to open a second camp were at an advanced stage by the end of 2011. LWF has been operating education and livelihood programs in Ali Addeh and will do the same in the new camp at Hol Hol.

Education

LWF manages the primary school in Ali Addeh, as well as four junior 'classes' located inside the refugee camp for younger children. 2000 students from grade one to eight were enrolled in the school over the past year – almost half of whom are girls.

LWF provides textbooks, school books, writing material, school uniforms and desks and chairs. The primary school also runs HIV/AIDS awareness activities, games, drama and additional languages classes in French and Arabic to help the refugees integrate into Djibouti where these are the official languages. Discussions with the Ministry of Education in Djibouti and in Kenya aim to help get a combined Kenya-Djibouti curriculum taught in the school.

Income Generation

Income generating activities benefitting over 200 families were also part of the programs supported by LWF. These included livestock rearing, entertainment, shops selling clothes and household equipment, restaurants and transport businesses. Women in particular were trained to make school uniforms for the pupils and young people were trained in screen printing. A group of women started a savings scheme from the proceeds of their businesses, which significantly enhanced their financial security. Youth printed and sold caps, t-shirts, banners and labels using their skills, which also boosted their income. These small-scale businesses give hope for the future of refugee youth and women in the camp.

No simple solution

In sub-Saharan Africa, there are almost 10 million school-aged children who do not attend school (UNICEF). Ali Addeh refugee camp epitomises this problem. Of the 4,500 who are school-aged, only 2,014 regularly attend. But there is still cause for optimism. When LWF first started working in the camp, only 1,300 children attended Wadajir Primary School - the only school in Ali Addeh.

Robai Naliaka and her colleagues who work for LWF are constantly asked to provide an English curriculum, but, as Djibouti is French speaking, LWF and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees are trying to create a curriculum that is harmonised between both Kenyan and Djibouti curricula. Although the Kenyan curriculum is generally acceptable in East Africa, refugees are global citizens and must be able to fit into any part of the world.

This poses significant challenges to the school system in Ali Addeh. Students can only go to Djibouti Secondary Schools if they use the



Going to class at Wadajir Primary School in Ali Addeh Refugee Camp

French language, but the refugees do not want to go into this system. Many refugee children do not know English, which is now the official language in the school in the camp. However, Robai says that every child is trying to learn as many English words as they can and those who are struggling are taking classes outside school time.

Finding qualified teachers is another challenge. As they teach parts of the Kenyan curriculum, there is no educational qualification in Djibouti that matches the jobs they have.



Girls in a class at Wadajir Primary School

There are also very few trained teachers among the refugee community and a high turnover among the teaching staff who are trained. LWF is forming a partnership with a National Teacher Training Centre in Djibouti to second local teachers to the camp.

Even so, properly qualified Kenyan teachers will not be found in Djibouti, so some teachers will need to come from Kenya. “We need to lay a good foundation,” says Robai,

“We have approached donors to fund a pre-school and Diakonie has agreed to pilot a program. Kindergarten and grade one will go to these schools and our target is 1,000 students in October.”

Many people are only concerned about basic literacy, so the quality of education would not improve over time. A pre-school will provide students with a good foundation to a comprehensive education that will serve them well whatever their future might be.

But when you walk into any of the senior classrooms in Wadajir Primary, students ask only one question, “When is the high school coming?” LWF needs to work with many stakeholders because the Primary School is still trying to meet the standards of the Kenyan curriculum. Secondary education will become a possibility only if there are bridging classes.

“Meaningful education here must continue... Secondary education will bring so much hope in the camp,” says Robai.

“They (refugee children) still have the same rights that other children have and I am hoping that LWF can take that lead role,” says Robai.

Mustafa Warssama is the Head Teacher of Wadajir Primary School and has been a refugee since 1991, so he knows the struggles of his students well and is realistic about their future. For the next few years at least, most will continue to live in Ali Addeh. Only one in ten of the refugees there will resettle in another country. For the majority who aren't resettled, the only other option is repatriation back to Somalia. Mustafa is optimistic that this could happen over the next ten years and this is why he wants to teach his pupils more than simply how to read and write. “Most of them are born in the camp and know nothing of their country,” he says.

One of the positive changes that LWF has already made is to make it easier for girls to go to school.



The Head Teacher of Wadajir Primary, Mustafa Wassama

The school is less than 3 kilometres away from the camp and there are no fees.

Robai is grateful to all the partners for bringing hope to the lives of refugees in Djibouti. “Out of those rocky hills and valleys, somehow there is a path being carved out for refugees to get to their destination,” she says. Perhaps this path will lead them back to Somalia, when there is finally peace and they will need educated people to rebuild.

Small business not for the fainthearted

The main street in Ali Addeh refugee camp isn't very long, but what it lacks in length it makes up for in vibrancy. Clothing shops, grocers, restaurants and even a butcher are housed in wooden shacks, staffed by industrious owners eager to make money.

It's mid-morning and in one of the restaurant tents on the main street, women are happily preparing lunch for the customers who will arrive in a couple of hours. Their mood is as bright as their clothes and makes anyone who enters the restaurant stay for a cup of tea from the pot sitting on a charcoal burner outside. These women, and many others with businesses along the street, would not be there if it weren't for the Income Generation Activities funded by the United Nations High Commission (UNHCR) for Refugees and run by the Lutheran World Federation (LWF).

The program began in 2009 and, since then, almost 200 people have received grants.



Fatima Ahmed, who owns a restaurant in the refugee camp.

Before the program started, it was apparent that families did not have enough income. Girls dropped out of school as their families sent them to the city to earn money. Some families did not have enough food.

Fatima Ahmed owns one of the restaurants that was funded by a UNHCR loan. She smiles, surrounded by her five daughters, as she prepares lunch. Her restaurant has been running for two years and she has paid off her loan. She manages to feed her family, save USD28 per month and, even employs her husband in the business.

Businesses like Fatima's make a contribution to the community that is more than economic. In one tent, a television sits at one end. At night, the tent fills with paying customers who watch films and play games - it's businesses like this that are not only a source of income, but also give vibrancy to life in the camp.

But the cost of doing business in Djibouti is high. Stock must be purchased from the city, 150 kilometres away and the return fare costs USD11. Vitalice Ochieng, who manages the program, says that establishing a business in Ali Addeh is not for the faint hearted.

Regardless, there are a number of refugees who have changed their lives through hard work. One lady says that when she came into the camp she owed people a lot of money and had debts for a number of years. She was motivated to work hard and to pay off her debts. Now she is debt-free.

For all the successes of the program, it hasn't been without its challenges. "When we came in 2009, we were still new. Microfinance needs time... It's not like a formal bank where people are bound by the rules.

They must believe in your idea first of all and then you must work with people ... that you can trust," says Mr Ochieng.

The biggest challenge in the program was getting people to understand why they should repay the money. He explained to the refugees that the money would only be given to a few people, so they must show that they deserved it. "A refugee camp is like any other society. There are those who are honest and some, who after receiving the money ... then left the camp." said Vitalice.

A review in August 2011 caused a number of improvements to be made to the program. LWF is establishing a community committee to whom they will delegate some of the responsibility and is also seeking to form savings groups among the refugees. About 5 million Djibouti Francs of the initial grants have been recovered and this will help implement the second phase of the program.

Microfinance programs need to be adapted to the culture and the context in which they operate. Over the past year, the program in Ali Addeh has been improved to suit the particular combination of culture and isolation that prevail in Ali Addeh.

The first refugee camp was established near Dadaab in 1991 as a temporary solution to conflict in the Horn of Africa. It was built to accommodate 90,000 refugees. Today it is home to five times that number. Although many have lived there for most of their lives, at least 150,000 arrived during 2011.

A group of newly arrived refugees from Somalia wait at a reception centre in IFO camp, Dadaab. (c) Lutheran World Relief/Jonathan Ernst



Dadaab Kenya

Camp management

LWF Kenya was appointed camp manager four years ago and coordinates the humanitarian activities in the camps. Staff work directly with refugee leaders planning the camp, strengthening community governance, assisting the Government Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) and also the UNHCR in coordination and administration. In 2011, new camps were surveyed and demarcated for the newly arrived refugees. New roads were opened and refugee leadership was developed through training and coaching.

Community Peace and Safety

LWF's programs in protection and psychosocial support to individuals and households included management of the Safe Haven and the voluntary service of Community Peace and Protection Teams (CPPTs). We provided training and coordinated the CPPTs work in the camps.



The home of one of the hundreds of thousands of refugees who arrived in Dadaab in 2011

This included setting up section posts inside the camps that enabling social workers and members of the CPPTs to be within reach of the vulnerable people who needed their services.

Education

2011 was the first year LWF became involved in education projects in the Dadaab camps. In the final examinations of 2011, LWF schools were the top of all 23 schools in the camps. The schools also had a higher mean grade compared to 2010. LWF manages six primary schools in Hagadera camp, where about 15,000 students are enrolled.

Shelter

LWF provides semi-permanent shelters (mud brick walled and tin roofed) to the refugees in Hagadera camp who have been in the camp for many years. In 2011, we built homes for 643 households. These homes significantly improved the living conditions for these families who were vulnerable by virtue of old age, ill-health or other critical factors.

Social Work

Given the increasing numbers and specific needs of the refugee population in Dadaab, LWF continually assesses their vulnerability and needs. Targeted individuals and families receive non-food items such as soap, sleeping mats, kitchen utensils and jerry cans. To encourage self-reliance, LWF also supports livelihood initiatives. In 2011, refugee women and youth produced clothes, bags, shoes and other hand-woven materials which were sold in Dadaab and Nairobi. Several small-scale businesses were also started. The income that these enterprises provide means that vulnerable people such as women, disabled and the elderly, are given a degree of protection by virtue of their financial independence.

Famine in Africa: inside Dadaab, the world's largest refugee camp

By Sally Williams

Dadaab was once a tiny town at the edge of nowhere. It's a two-hour drive through grey desert to Kenya's outer limits. It has always been a Wild West of bandits, carjackings and guns. The refugee camp was opened in 1991, with a capacity of 90,000; 20 years on, Dadaab is Kenya's third largest 'city', with a population of nearly half a million refugees (98 per cent Somali). Six thousand are third-generation – grandchildren of the original arrivals.

I meet Moses Mukhwana in his office on the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) compound, 20 minutes down the road from the camp, protected from the no-go area outside by a barbed-wire fence. As a project co-ordinator with the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), the agency appointed by the UNHCR to run the camp, it is his job to plan Dadaab. He is 40, from Kenya, and trained as a teacher. He joined LWF April 2011, but has worked in the relief world for 13 years. He is a model of tact, restraint and compassion, on the edge of a precipice.

'I start receiving calls as early as 5am,' he says. 'Sometimes I leave the office at 10 at night, sometimes I go beyond midnight. Sometimes I just have to close up and go, because you can break.'



IFO extension, the newest section of the refugee camp around Dadaab (c) Lutheran World Relief/Jonathan Ernst

The trouble is the camp is full, more than full. In 2009, when Mukhwana arrived, there were already 270,000 inhabitants, and 13 per cent were severely malnourished. There were 36,000 too few latrines and 40,000 too few shelters.

Then, between June and August this year, numbers increased by about 340 per cent. If you were to look at rates on a graph, the number would chart an ever-upward trajectory for years, and then when it hit June 2011, it would rise almost at a right angle. And they are still coming: on average 1,000 a day.



And there are some parts of Dadaab that feel disconcertingly civic. Ifo, for example, has eight primary schools, two secondary schools, one adult education centre, 50 mosques and at least 150 imams.

It also has five ‘markets’ – a collection of shops selling bicycles, biscuits, powdered milk, dates, spaghetti (Somalia was colonised by the Italians). ‘Not all the refugees are poor,’ Mukhwana says. ‘Some come in with resources to do big business here – they run big shops, for example – but the majority are in a needy state.’

Plots ran out in August 2008. New arrivals moved in with family or friends.

‘The camp started swelling from within,’ Mukhwana says. Classrooms expanded from 60 to 120 children. By last October there was no more space in the camp. So people settled on the outskirts. ‘It’s this area you see here,’ Mukhwana says, pointing off the map, to a space that is white and empty. Unofficial limbo. Tens of thousands are now gathered here, many of them ill. The set-up is even poorer, dirtier, more humiliating and dangerous than the camp itself.

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www.telegraph.co.uk*

He points to his computer screen and shows me a map of the camp, which is sub-divided into three zones – Ifo (the oldest), Hagadera and Dagahaley. We fix on Hagadera. The surprise is how organised it is. A geometric pattern of blocks and sections, it reminds me of New York’s grid system. ‘Yes,’ Mukhwana nods, ‘it’s adapted from that, for sure.’

Each block contains 100 households; each household has five to six people; each section is made up of 10 blocks. The problem is that few refugees return to Somalia.

Shelter from the drought

Ahmed has a wife and four children, and that is all.

His family fled hunger in Somalia after the herd of cattle he owned were all gone and there was nothing to feed them. To make the trip, he sold his farm to his extended family and used the money to hire transport at the border to get them to the Dadaab refugee camps in eastern Kenya. Ahmed and his family set out from their home near Baidoa, one of the regions hardest-hit by the famine, but were stuck at the border for quite some time before they finally decided to sell their holdings and buy passage for the journey to Dadaab.

They have lived on the outskirts of the camps for a month and five days. In 2011, over 100,000 people poured into Dadaab, fleeing from drought and violence in Somalia. Some stay with relatives or other families from their clan, but many pitched their tents on the outskirts and stayed there. These tents sat on sandy orange dirt, a long way from water and other amenities.



Children move to a new camp close to Dadaab (c) Lutheran World Relief/Jonathan Ernst

Those working in the camps were stretched to their limits and beyond trying to meet the needs of this wave of humanity. But refugees and workers alike have had the pressure relieved as those camping on the outskirts were settled into planned camps.

All of the land in and around Dadaab belongs to the Kenyan government, who have generously donated massive tracts for the refugees to settle on. Since mid-August, LWF has been relocating refugees living on the outskirts to permanent plots within the official camp.

For people who have experienced so much change and dislocation, there is some resistance to moving again. Some of the refugees need convincing that their new homes will be better than the old.



Ahmed in front of his tent. (c) LWR/Jonathan Ernst

When it came time to decamp from the brushy outskirts of the Hagaderah camp to relocate to the new Kambioos settlement, some Somali refugees wasted no time at all.

Morning cooking fires still smoldered nearby as Abdullah, 50, prepared his donkey cart for the short journey. All around him, other members of his family rolled up mats, folded tarpulins and collected their belongings.

Even small children carried their bags to the trucks and buses waiting to ferry them to Kambioos.

“We were fleeing from drought and fighting in Lower Juba,” says Abdullah, who travelled with his wife and their seven children. “I don’t know how many kilometers it was, but it was a very long journey. All of us made it here alive, but some people were very seriously ill when we arrived.”

Their group, which he estimates at one hundred or more, lost eight donkeys along the way. The rest of their livestock perished in the drought before they ever left Lower Juba.

After they arrived, they huddled together in makeshift dwellings outside of the Hagadera camp, where they endured weeks living a long walk away from latrines and a clean water source.

“Water is the main problem,” says one man. “Our family is eight people, and we only get twenty liters for the day.”



Loading belongings onto a truck to move to new homes.

That's just 2 1/2 liters per person per day; far less than the water used in a single flush of most Western toilets. "We are expecting that life there in Kambioos will be somehow gentler," said Abdullah.

When the first members of the group arrive at Kambioos after the short bus trip they find sturdy tents erected on well-defined plots, and there is a greater sense of privacy.

A large new water tank sits in the middle of the camp atop a pedestal of sand bags, and the camp is outfitted with latrines and other sanitary features.

Afra Mohammed and his family of three are among the first to arrive and he is immediately relieved that they have their own tent instead of sharing with another family.

"We are ready for anything because we are refugees who are looking for a place to settle," he said. "But I am happy to have this plot." He echoes the hope of many of the refugees who have fled to Kenya, which is one of stability and a life away from drought and civil war. Ahmed also sounds the same note as the other refugees, "I am not thinking about going back to Somalia. There's no food to sustain us."

The Sooty Kettle

By Regina Muchai

The kettle belongs to a 40 year old lady called Fatuma who lives on the outskirts of Dagahaley refugee camp in Dadaab, Kenya. Fatuma bought the kettle almost 20 years ago in Somalia and has used it ever since to prepare tea for her family of six.

It reminds her of their journey from Somalia to Kenya, a journey that took ten days. They barely had any food but, thanks to the kettle, she could prepare tea for them. It was this kettle, together with an old cooking pot that helped them survive the journey to the camp.

The kettle is covered in soot because Fatuma uses firewood to prepare tea for her family twice a day, but she says that it is made from solid material, so the kettle has had a long life. She points to the handle saying that she has repaired it many times and also notes that almost all the families that have traveled to Dadaab will have brought a kettle with them to help them survive the hunger that is an inevitable part of the journey.

Although she was strongly attached to the kettle, she was still prepared to lend it to her neighbours everyday. It was a true sense of selflessness.

The kettle has become a symbol of survival and endurance. It is the same age as the refugee camp it's self, and, like the refugees bears evidence of the journey that it has taken.

Knowing that Fatuma needs a kettle, we gave her a new one so that she has one to use for herself – one which she appreciated. Fatuma is one of the many refugees who often assist each other before outside help comes.

Humanitarian support may never fulfill all their needs, but we can at least provide the basics as well as boost their own capacity.



The sooty kettle

From Barde to Dadaab

He was sitting with a group of men quietly under a tree in the reception centre of Ifo Camp when we met Bulle Abdi Osman. Although one of the men was his son who had lived in the camp since 1992, Abdi had only arrived that day. When Abdi arrived at Dadaab the night before, he found his son through the verbal network that exists among the refugees at the camp.

Abdi said he was 80 and had walked for eleven days to get to the camp from his home in Barde, Somalia. It was easy to see from the lines of his face that his life had been hard and his stick thin limbs were evidence that his journey had taken a toll on him. Looking into his eyes, it was obvious that he was partially blind from cataracts. Handicap International (HI) helps those with disabilities in Dadaab and according to them, cataract blindness is the most common disability among the refugees.

Among the refugees that arrive at the camps in and around Dadaab, Kenya, elderly people are some of the most vulnerable.



Bulle Abdi Osman when he arrived in Dadaab. (c) Jonathan Ernst/Lutheran World Relief

For this reason, they are taken out of the queues at the reception centres and fast-tracked so that they can receive the assistance they need as soon as possible. At the camp, each agency looks after a specific group of vulnerable people and the responsibility for the elderly lies with the Lutheran World Federation (LWF).

Abdi soon left his place under the tree and, supported by his son, walked towards the reception centre where his details were recorded and he was issued with supplies and food.



An LWF social worker following-up with Mr Osman in his home. (c) Jonathan Ernst/
Lutheran World Relief

By the time Abdi left the reception centre he was laden with supplies and needed the help of his son to carry them. He was given a sleeping mat, a tarpaulin, a collapsible tub, soap, cups, plates and spoons, sugar, salt, lentil, porridge and flour.

Many other vulnerable people like him; pregnant women, children on their own, the critically ill; all receive the attention that they need soon after they arrive in Dadaab, bringing relief and respite at the end of their long journey from Somalia.

A few days later, an LWF social worker visited Abdi at the home he shared with another of his sons and his family. His son had been in the camp for two months and seemed glad to have his father safely with him. Abdi was feeling unwell however, complaining of headaches and pains in his chest.

The LWF social worker took him to a health clinic in the town where he was referred to the hospital.

A few days later, LWF was told that Abdi was well and being taken care of by his family.

Back to School in Dadaab

On the first day of the new term in Kenya, the dusty landscape around Dadaab is dotted with students in colourful uniforms on their way to school.

John Kaissa has been an educator since 1990 and has managed programs in Kenya and Sudan. He is now LWF's Education Coordinator in Hagadera Camp where he oversees the operation of six schools in which around 15,000 students are enrolled. Mr Kaissa is quick to admit that the program here is tough. It is one of the harsher part of Kenya and he says that desert people need education to make the best of their environment.

Fleeing from drought or violence doesn't make children good students says Mr Kaissa. "They are not used to rules," he says. "They come to school today, but maybe they don't come tomorrow." But even without all students in attendance, there are not enough school supplies for all of the students. Students as old as thirty attend Undugu Primary School in Hagadera camp, so competition for textbooks, desks, classrooms and even toilets is fierce.



Students in a tent that serves as a classroom in Dadaab.

Undugu needs over forty classrooms and fifty to toilets to accommodate the 3061 students at the school.

Mukhtar Osman, the head teacher at Undugu, says that up to nine students can share one textbook. Both Mr Kaissa and Mr Osman say that classrooms are too small for the number of students at the school, but they are hoping that a nursery school, which will soon open, will ease the strain on resources. Not only will this free up places at the primary school for older students, but it will also give children satisfactory schooling from the start.

Despite the problems, Somali children have a better chance at an education in Kenya than they do in Somalia. The literacy rate in Somalia is 49 percent and only 24 percent for girls, compared to Kenya where 92 percent of adults can read and write. (UNICEF) Learning is the first thing Somali children mention when asked what they like about school.

Abdullah is ten years old and has been attending Undugu for three years. His favourite subject is English, although he also studies Math, Science, Social Studies and Swahili. When he finishes school, he wants to be a teacher, an aspiration that Warsan, one of the 1151 girls who attend Undugu, also has. Mr Osman says that girl's enrolment has been steadily rising and,

if the current trend continues, there will be equal numbers of boys and girls enrolled in the Dadaab schools within the next three years. This is, in part, due to a campaign funded by the World Food Program, which gives sugar tokens to girls who attend 80 percent of classes every month.

Students on their way to school in Hagadera camp.





Abdi - one of the special needs students at Undugu Primary School

One of the happiest students at the school was 12 year old Abdi who has a learning disability. Abdi's bright smile makes him stand out from the crowd and he is one of the 696 special needs students who attend school in Hagadera. Truphena Kirior, the head teacher of this group, says that their teachers need specialised training so that they can take proper care of their students.

There is a lack of trained teachers across all the schools in the camps, which is not helped by the fact that the

starting wage for the 400 odd teachers in the Dadaab program is USD75 per month. As most of the teachers in the Schools are refugees themselves, they are untrained they therefore paid less than trained teachers. This means that there is still a large demand for qualified teachers, so LWF is starting a partnership with a Kenyan University to train Dadaab's teachers in the afternoons and holidays.

Education in Hagadera is a large and costly program, but Mr Kaissa says every cent donated to the program counts. "Every cent changes somebody's life. Every cent can give somebody hope," he says. Education is fundamental to breaking the cycle of poverty and, as long as these children are in Kenya, they have a chance that this will happen.

As John Kaissa says, "Can you imagine changing somebody's life?"

Keeping the Peace

By John Davison

A husband and wife argue over food and money, friends and relatives intervene and the dispute escalates into violence. Two men struggle while others try to pull them apart and the authorities are called. This is a serious business.

Except that some of the participants can't help smiling as the action unfolds. For it is actually part of a role-play training exercise for the extraordinary volunteers of the Community Peace and Safety Teams (CPSTs) in the Dadaab refugee camps.

The Teams which are managed by The Lutheran World Federation (LWF), will now be extended. After their month-long training, which begins this week, they will make up new Teams in the new camps that have opened in response to the new influx. Their job will be to keep the camps safe for refugees escaping drought and insecurity at home.



An LWF Social Worker reviews a protection case

The first experiment with CPSTs began in 2006. But it was only after LWF took over the management of the three camps [Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera] at Dadaab that the system was extended to cover every corner of the complex. In charge throughout has been Samwel Cheruiyot, a former Kenyan policeman who is LWF's senior safety and security officer.

“When the question of structuring the camps came up, I stressed the importance of community policing,” says Cheruiyot.



Community police in IFO camp, Dadaab

“It’s working very well, and all the other agencies here now factor these teams into their work.”

Cheruiyot has only two national staff in his office, but five Somali refugee supervisors and a total of 350 CPST members in each of the three camps who act as his “eyes and ears.” The numbers contrast sharply with those for the regular police in the area. There is currently one police officer serving 15,000 people in Dadaab.

This compares with a national average of one for 650 members of the population and an international standard of one for 450, says Cheruiyot. “There is a big, big gap and the CPSTs are filling that gap,” he says.

One community leader described a boundary dispute, when a neighbor had moved his fence to encroach on another’s plot. This led to a quick escalation, where family members of each side started to appear armed with pangas (machetes) and sticks. A CPST was sent for, and the situation was eventually diffused by negotiation.

In the densely-populated camps, tensions are never far away and things can turn nasty quickly.

During a water dispute that lasted only 15 minutes, six people were hospitalized with panga (machete) cuts.

“We deal with cases of domestic violence, quarrelling, people causing a disturbance and cases involving the youth,” says Abdi at Dagahaley. “All criminal cases—such as rape, robbery, violence against children or murder—are referred to the police.”

Indeed referral to the police is the main sanction the CPSTs have in every case. Most people prefer to have their disputes sorted out by local elders and religious leaders as it is the only way that the camps can cope with the low level of police numbers.

The massive influx of refugees in 2011 put additional pressure on the system. Land encroachment increased as new arrivals settled on areas designated for refugee facilities. Disputes and assault cases both increased according to Amina, one of the female leaders in the camps.



The hands of a victim of domestic violence

Ibrahim was in Dadaab for only four months when he was recruited into a CPST. His story is the familiar one of trying to escape from drought and conflict with his family. His reason for wanting to join the CPSTs is similar to that of other recruits.

“Here there are still shortages of food and water, but one thing is much better—there is peace,” he says. “Nothing is possible without peace. I love peace. And I want to help keep peace in the community.”

Eid among refugees

During the month of September 2011, everyone in Dadaab observed the holy month of Ramadan in one way or another.

The end of Ramadan is marked by the first crescent of the new moon or Eid ul-Fatr. On Monday evening, speculation was rife throughout Dadaab as to whether or not the new moon would appear that night and the air was filled with the same festive anticipation that Christians feel on Christmas Eve.

Most of the refugees who live in the camps are Muslim and have been fasting from dawn until dusk. As a sign of respect for their Muslim colleagues and clients, non-Muslim staff who work for LWF do not eat or drink in front of those who are fasting.

The only ones who didn't feel the same sense of anticipation was the small herd of goats tethered outside the kitchen. Traditionally, food is gifted at the end of Ramadan so that everyone can celebrate Eid and, throughout Dadaab, goats were slaughtered to mark this tradition.



Muslim men gathered in Dadaab on the morning of Eid (c) Jonath

On Tuesday the 30 August, the fast ended and, at LWF compounds throughout Dadaab, Christian and Muslim staff celebrated together. Mary Mburu, the head caterer, was up at 5.30am preparing a lunchtime feast. For the first time since the beginning of Ramadan, the mess was full and Muslim staff ate together with everyone else. All of the staff were treated to barbecued goat, chicken, soft drinks and desert.

Mohamed is a driver for LWF and, like many who work for the organisation, he is a Muslim. He has been working for LWF since 2005 and was one of the first staff in Dadaab who helped set up the compound there.



an Ernst/LWR

Mohamed will take leave after the first day of Eid to be with his family, as is also the tradition during the festival, but he says that, “The good thing about LWF is that they don’t discriminate about religion or gender...now I’m part of the family, in fact the oldest in the family!”

During Ramadan, Mohamed and his Muslim friend would gather in the small mosque on the outskirts of the compound every evening to pray. On the morning of the first day of Eid there was a special gathering and throughout the refugee camps, thousands gathered to pray in the open spaces between the tents. LWF has planned the camps carefully so that there is a place in every block that is reserved for worship.

“Eid was excellent. We had a very nice lunch. The organisation has supported us very much also,” he said.

Yvonne Abade is the Human Resource Manager at LWF in Dadaab and, because the staff could only take one day’s holiday, she asked all the Muslims when they wanted to celebrate it.

This respect and understanding for the other’s religion extends beyond the staff at LWF in Dadaab and into the camps. It is one of the reasons LWF is trusted by the refugees, but this has not always been the case. Mohamed said that when LWF first came to Dadaab, “Most of the people who were already here were Muslims, but we were just here to help people. People have accepted us now and in fact the host community, who are 100 percent Muslim, are appreciating the work that we (LWF staff) are doing.”

The mutual understanding that Christians and Muslims have for one and other is voiced by all those who work for LWF in Dadaab. “As Christians, we look forward to Christmas, and for them it was the same way. I enjoyed being together. They are our brothers and sisters, so we are all part of it” said Yvonne.



Kakuma

Kenya

Chasing the ball in one of the many football games that children in Kakuma play at dusk every evening

Education

LWF supports seven preschools, 13 primary schools, including a girl's boarding school, and one secondary school. The Special Needs Education Unit teaches students with disabilities and employs community mobilizers who implement a home-based program.

Food Security

One of the areas hardest hit by the drought in Eastern Africa in 2011 was the North West part of Kenya. Lying within this area is the Turkana region where cyclic droughts have increased in their severity with climate change. A pastoralist community, LWF now provides water, animal care, peace building and conflict resolution to the Turkana people.

In addition to distributing food provided by the World Food Program, the School Meals Program (SMP) provides meals for 15,000 school students, aiming to increase their involvement in basic education while also improving the nutrition of these children.



Digging trenches for new water pipes in Kakuma.

Turkana Community

LWF/DWS also helps the local community care for their livestock. In conjunction with the Government, they conduct livestock vaccination campaigns in the area. We also establish drug stores and train local people them on how to manage the stores. Animal health workers or ‘village vets’ are chosen from the community and trained to care for animals who are particularly vulnerable to illness during times of drought.

Community Services

The community services that LWF provides in Kakuma target the most vulnerable of the people in Kakuma. This program includes a Child Development, Gender Equity and Human Rights Promotion, Youth Development and Protection, Peace Building and Conflict Resolution and a Reception Centre. LWF identifies separated or orphaned children in the camp, documents their social histories and helps to place them in foster families and follow-up with home visits.

Water

LWF supplies 60,000 cubic meters of water every month to Kakuma refugee camp and maintains 13 boreholes; nine for the refugee camp, two for agency compounds and one for water trucks. LWF drills and repairs boreholes and handpumps, constructs water pans and trains the community how to maintain and manage water facilities with the aim of improving the access and quality of water for all.

Recovering from drought

It's early morning in Naduat, a small town in the Turkana region of Kenya. Children are on their way to school, women walk to the market with bowls of food balanced on their heads and John Ekoyan feeds his goats and sheep.

Mr Ekoyan lives in a mud and wood hut on the edge of the town and stands wrapped in a colourful blanket, as is traditional for people in this part of Kenya. John is talking to Dr. Erenius Nakadio, who are both Turkana people and, like their Masaai countrymen, are traditionally pastoralists who own goats, camels, donkeys and cattle. Mr Ekoyan's sheep and goats are in a pen close by, although they are fewer in number than last year.

Dr Nakadio is a veterinarian who works for LWF and the men are discussing the problems that the drought has caused to livestock. "...because of the problem of drought, because of the prevalence of the different diseases around here, he only has this small herd...about ten to fifteen animals," says the Doctor.

Fifty kilometres away, LWF operates the Kakuma refugee camp. As much aid is devoted to the refugees living in the camp, it is important to help the local people who are often also impoverished. LWF's programs around Kakuma include livestock management, animal vaccination and vet treatment.

Mr Ekoyan explains to the vet that animals that have survived the drought often fall ill and he needs drugs to keep them healthy. "We want to help the community control ... diseases because livestock is the main source of livelihood here," Dr Nakadio explains.

Seasonal rains that arrive in October create pastures for starving livestock, so now that the pasture has recovered, livestock has a good chance of survival. "We will give five to ten small ruminants to each household so that they can rebuild their assets and continue with their life," says Dr Nakadio. To help the animals survive year round, LWF trains village vets. As they are local people, they ensure that herdsmen in the most remote places get the help they need. Drug stores are in villages and local people can obtain what they need to keep their animals healthy.

James Ekuwam is a village vet and runs a small drugstore that serves herdsmen around his village. Vets like him receive refresher courses to make sure that they are able to treat the animals well and to remember what diseases the drugs treat.

“We impart them with animal health skills so they can treat the animals - the basics, such as simple surgery. Most of them come from the community and they also manage the drug stores,” says Dr Naikado.

Most viral diseases are not treatable and can only be controlled by vaccination. If Dr Naikado receives a report of a notifiable disease in the area, he collaborates with the Government to launch a vaccination campaign. “Because they are the ones on the ground, they are aware of anything that happens,” he says.

Changing climatic conditions mean that the traditional way of life of the Turkana people may not be viable in the future. Dry river beds are a common sight in and around Kakuma and, although they flood during the rainy season they dry up again very quickly. When the rivers are dry, wells are dug in the riverbed to water livestock.



John Ekoyan feeds his sheep in Naduat

“The amount of rainfall that people receive is irregular. Those who live around sources of water – rivers – we encourage them to do some agricultural work. We also encourage them to do some trade, because it’s what has been proven to improve their livelihoods around here,” says Dr Naikado.

Many local people still need to travel long distances to water their animals, so LWF has sunk four boreholes around Kakuma where Turkana people can water their livestock. If this is not enough to keep their herds a live, then they may have to look for other ways to support them into the future.

The Rights of Children

Working as a child protection officer for the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in the Kakuma refugee camp is both emotionally draining and fulfilling for Viola Ocharo, a Kenyan lawyer.

Deputy Child Protection Officer Ocharo admits that upholding the rights of the poor and the oppressed requires tenacity, for those who work in north western Kenya for LWF.

For the last five months, her work has taken her to Kakuma refugee camp where, LWF manages the Kakuma refugee camp – home to more than 90,000 refugees. Many of them have made the long, gruelling journey from conflict- and drought-stricken Somalia, far to the east.

LWF operates care and protection programs for the refugees. Ocharo was based in Nairobi before she joined LWF having studied Human Rights and Transitional Justice as a postgraduate. She says she has always had a passion for protecting children and prays she will have many of her own to care for someday.

“Emotionally it’s draining but also fulfilling at the same time and it’s very interesting,” explains Ocharo. “You meet different people everyday. You get to appreciate your life more.”

In the child protection unit there are two departments – social protection and legal protection. Social protection includes foster care for unaccompanied minors who may be separated from their parents or are orphaned. Foster care takes into account the child’s religion, background, nationality, the needs of the child and the foster family.

Families who take in children are given assistance, such as blankets, kitchen sets, buckets, basins, plates, clothes and shoes. If their accommodation is inadequate, they are also given shelter – a tent or a house. It’s not always easy to find families for children who arrive at the camp unaccompanied.

One of the most difficult cases Ocharo dealt with involved a father living with his 10-year-old HIV-positive son. She heard accusations that the father had mistreated the boy. “I was shocked and surprised when the boy told me he did not want to live with his mother. He wants to live with his father because his father loves and cares for him,” Ocharo said.



Three young Somali refugees in Kakuma

The boy, who also had tuberculosis told her, when he was alone with Viola, that he gets the medical care he needs and is also sent to school. “When he told me that, I asked myself, ‘What must he be going through?’”

“That really just made me break down for the first time....Here I was ready to take the child out of the father’s life.”

She realised all the child wanted was to live with his father who was doing his best.

The case illustrates that problems in refugee camps are often complicated and the solutions not always obvious. The LWF has a paediatric counsellor. Both the child and the father received counselling. Instead of separating them, Ocharo gave them both the support they needed to get proper nutrition and for the child to stay in school.

“I think we do make a difference; because we monitor children a lot, especially children who are orphaned and vulnerable.”

She says the health and approach to life appears better in children in the LWF programs which can also rescue them from early marriage.

“When you go back to check on them, their views about life are much different and you feel content with that,” notes Ocharo, adding, “We have cases of physical abuse, and sexual abuse is quite rampant in the camp.”

Yet she learns to cope. “You find one case that lifts your spirits up and you go on for another week or two,” says Ocharo. “You learn to appreciate your life and those things around you”

Finding the future

Over fifty percent of the refugees living in Kakuma are under the age of 18 (UNHCR). Many of them have lived in the camp for most of their lives. Although they receive a decent education, once they have finished, their prospects are limited. Here, they reflect on life in Kakuma.

Namira is from South Sudan. She is 21 and first arrived when she was eight years old. She says that life in Kakuma is really very nice compared to back in South Sudan. The main reason for this is that in Kakuma, unlike South Sudan, women can choose their husbands.

“Even if you don’t love that man your parents will force you to marry him because of the resources he has. Even if this man is older than you,” she says. She says he could be forty years older than a girl and parents would still force their daughters to marry. “But now, I am really very happy, because LWF has discouraged this practice,” she says. “My village that I come from has changed,” she says.

Namira married for love and now has a baby daughter with her husband. She says that they courted for three years before they married. “I’m really very happy with life that I get in the camp,” says Namira.

Elias is from Burundi and is 32 years old. Like many young people, he arrived in Kakuma alone. In the beginning, it was tough. He found it hard to get a job, but in order to do so he needed to speak English.

He took up odd jobs to survive, which was when he decided to join the adult education program. Elias now speaks English fluently and after working as a volunteer for a year, now has a job with LWF.



Namira from Sudan

Most evenings in the camp, the landscape is filled with brightly coloured figures playing football or basketball. Marwan also enjoys the benefits of this program. He is 17 years old and has lived in the camp for almost eleven years and is also Sudanese.

One of the things that he enjoys about Kakuma is the number of different nationalities in the camp.

“It’s a multinational camp. You can’t get one colour. You get multi-colours. We form a team and we play as a team,” he says. “The best thing that I have acquired is an education,” he says, reflecting the feelings of many young people. For Marwan at least, the prospects are bright. Since becoming independent, there are many opportunities for young South Sudanese rebuilding their country after five decades of war.



Rukiya from Ethiopia

Rukiya is an Ethiopian Muslim who has recently graduated from High School. She is a gifted poet and orator and her dream is to work for Al Jazeera.

She finds both positive and negative sides to life in Kakuma. It is a safe place where she can study and she says that ‘90 percent’ of the young people who live there are talented.

“Life in the camp here is good, but I really don’t want to spend the rest of my life here,” she says. With a pained look on her face, she says, “I want to achieve my goals. I want to make all my dreams come true.”

It is perhaps one of the greatest tragedies of young refugees, that their physical needs are met, but for young people like Rukiya, their future is thwarted.

Running dry

For most people in developed countries, it's difficult to imagine not being able to turn on a tap and for water to flow. Yet, as climate change increases year after year, water shortages are a reality that millions of people have to face.

The minimum standards in humanitarian response state that people who live in arid environments need at least fifteen litres of water per person everyday. This should be enough to drink, for bathing and to prepare food with. The source of water should not be more than 500 metres away from the person's home. But the reality of most emergencies means that meeting minimum standards can be almost impossible. During a drought, for example, how do you find water for hundreds of thousands of people in the middle of an arid valley or a desert?

Dominic Gachanja grapples with this problem every day. He is a senior water officer for The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Kakuma refugee camp, where the average annual rainfall is 250mm.

Dominic manages a water supply for the refugees in the camp allocating around 21 litres of water per day to each person.

In this area, there are no rivers, only river beds. "The water situation in Turkana is not the best, because one of the only places you can get water is by drilling underground boreholes," says Dominic. This is expensive and even when they drill, they may not find water. Fortunately, riverbeds indicate where water can be found and Dominic says that you always find water drilling in the riverbeds.

The local people have adapted to survive in the arid environment. During a drought they migrate with their livestock to the Ugandan border. But in recent years, the Ugandans and Sudanese have started to steal cattle from these people. As some of their grazing land is also occupied by the refugee camp, the boreholes that supply the camp also provide water to livestock. Drought means higher costs for Dominic and the program. LWF operates thirteen boreholes in the camp and when the yields of some of the boreholes go down they have to pump for long hours



A woman with water collected from a tap stand in Kakuma

stretched, this pushes them even further.

Water is supplied to Kakuma through a pipe network that is over ten years old. Twenty percent of the total volume has been leaking out of the pipes,

to satisfy the demand of the camp.

“That means we spend much more on fuel...

we overwork our pumps... and that adds up to higher operational costs. Last year we lost one borehole completely because of the drought,” says Dominic.

At a time when resources are already

but major work is currently underway to replace the aging system. New pipes will ease the pressure on the boreholes and the water supply overall. Compared to other refugee camps, Kakuma is well provided for, but Dominic estimates that water projects will need support for the next five years.

The weather forecast over the next decade in Kenya predicts more periods of drought followed by short but heavy rain - a climate that reaps havoc. During the rains, roads and homes are washed away and the refugee camp becomes cut off. Although he knows what it takes to mitigate this, the current level of funding does not provide for this, which presents a difficult choice between meeting minimum standards and mitigating the effect of climate change.

“Of course, in that situation, you go for the obvious – meeting the minimum standards,” he says. Dominic hopes that the constitutional change that will decentralise Kenya’s government over the coming years will send revenue to the provinces like Turkana, so that people can rely on resources, such as water, coming from outside the camp.

The bare necessities

By Hilda Thuo

Sanitary wear is a basic necessity for women and girls of reproductive age. However a lot of females in developing countries cannot afford sanitary wear. The situation is made worse in conflict situations where the women and girls are fleeing from war or when they are living in refugee camps. This exposes them to unhygienic alternatives and also makes them vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse as they search for the items.

In the past girls in Kakuma Refugee Camp schools were reported to miss classes during their menses while women skipped meetings and other community engagements during this critical time of the month. LWF makes provision for sanitary wear for girls and women of reproductive age with funds from UNHCR, LWR/BPRM and Danish Church Aid/DANIDA. The objective is to boost their confidence and improve their hygiene during this critical time. This enables them to participate in camp activities throughout the month uninterrupted. There are 4984 girls between the age of 10 and 25 in two secondary schools and 14 primary schools who benefit from four cycles of sanitary distribution in 2011.



A young woman washes clothes in Kakuma

Each girl received a bar of soap (700 grams), two panties and three packets (ten pieces each) disposable pads per distribution cycle. In addition there were three sanitary wear distribution cycles to the general female population of reproductive age (10-50 years). An average of 22,000 women and girls of reproductive age benefited from one bar of soap, two panties and one packet of disposable pads in each cycle. Sanitary wear distribution is carried out in collaboration with UNHCR and Education Department who identify the target groups.

The business of beauty

Kadir Hassan Bariso stands comfortably behind a client in his salon. He parts her hair and runs the comb through it. He carefully divides the hair into small sections, rolls it around a roller and secures it with a pin. He repeats the exercise until the head is full of rollers. He then asks the client to sit under the drier and turns it on. He is completely professional as he has done it so many times.

Kadir's clients are mostly women who enjoy his hairdressing and beauty services. But he is a Muslim and, normally, men are not allowed to see let alone touch women, but he ignored protests from other male Muslims and nothing will stop him working as a hair dresser. Thanks to LWF he received three months training in hairdressing and beauty in 2008; a year after he arrived in Kakuma. He was one of four male trainees out of 26 and Kadir was the best. even outperforming the women.

After the course, LWF gave him capital to start his own salon, including equipment and

three-months' rent and electricity. Kadir has established a clientele and he now comfortably pays his own his rent, buys supplies and even makes a profit. Before the training, Kadir worked in a restaurant as a waiter earning Ksh50 per day. He now earns Ksh 5000 per week and has extended his services to organizing weddings, hiring out a wedding gown and other wedding accessories. Other services he offers are hand and leg paintings, which are a common practice among Somalis.

The intermittent power supply, which was also very expensive, sometimes affected his profit, so LWF bought him a generator which also supplies power to households nearby. Kadir has repaid three quarters of the total cost of the generator. Now he is able to serve his clients any time of the day and with no power bill and he has maximized his profit.

He has gotten married and his siblings a brother and two sisters have joined him in the camp this year, so he provides for them as well. He is happy and comfortable and says he will forever be grateful to LWF.

Chep Makur Chuo spent 12 years in Kakuma before moving to Australia in 2005 to study engineering. He recently contacted WFP via Facebook to say thank you for the food assistance he received during his time at Kakuma camp. He says it allowed him to build a future for himself and his family.

I am a South Sudanese refugee, now living in Perth, Australia. I am the first born in my family and I am here in Australia with my mother, siblings, as well as my children.

I lost my father during the war in South Sudan. He was a major in the army until he was killed in 1992, which then left my family very vulnerable. After his death, all of our crops and cattle were taken. In search for a better life, my mother walked for months through Ethiopia until she reached Kakuma refugee camp in northern Kenya. She built a small shelter there and then came back for us after two years.

While she was away, we had nothing. I lived with my grandmother in our village and even when we had food, we only ate once a day.

Sometimes, all we had was a little bit of milk. Sometimes, not even that.

We didn't even know if my mother was still alive. People who left the village were getting killed. Those who tried to leave, gave up and would come back with terrible stories. When she came back to the village to get us, we then went to the refugee camp where we lived for 12 years before coming to Australia.

The first thing I remember about the refugee camp was our mother cooking dinner for us from the food rations. I was eight years old at the time and wanted to carry our bag of wheat flour, but it was too heavy, so my mother had me carry the oil instead.

When you are a refugee, you have nothing. No money, no food, no land. You depend on other people for everything and you never know what is going to happen next. Your whole life feels temporary. We knew that there were people around the world who knew about us and wanted to help. Without them, a lot of people like me would not have made it.

When I arrived at the camp, I could not read or write. You cannot go to school when you are hungry; you must have something in your stomach. Without WFP providing food, we would not have been able to study. Since WFP gave us porridge at lunch all the way through high school, this made sure that we kept coming!

I received my high school certificate while in the camp. When I came to Australia, all I needed were a few college-prep courses and I was ready for university. The entrance exams were difficult, but I passed and now I am about to graduate with a degree in electrical engineering.

People do not believe me when I tell them all that I learned in the camps. It was not easy and I couldn't have done it without the food. They served rice and beans not just to little kids, but I kept receiving school meals until I received my diploma. There is no way you can pass a physics exam if you're hungry. It's just too hard!

I am in my final semester and will finish my engineering degree in June 2012. After that I hope to return to South Sudan to build a school and library in my village. In the future, I want to work for a charity organization that helps our people achieve what I have. The reason that I am studying electrical engineering is because I want to help build my country.



A child holds a cup in a school feeding program

It is a new country and it needs young people who are smart and full of energy. We have had many challenges, but we're ready to build our own future.

Trust and teambuilding

Who thinks an audit report is interesting and what is ACCPAC?

The answer to both of these and many other questions were part of three-day long finance workshop held in Nakuru, Kenya towards the end of 2011. LWF Finance staff participated in the workshop, learning about budget preparation, tax compliance, payroll and ACCPAC (a computerised accounting system) that LWF uses.

The workshop was about more than teaching practical financial skills. As one staff member noted, it helps all projects to read from the same script. Still, this was not the most important lesson learnt in the workshop, which was essential to finance staff.

One of the most useful sessions was presented by Country Representative, Lennart Hernander, and focused on the prevention of fraud and corruption. Workshop participants rated this session as one of the most useful in the entire workshop.

But the workshop wasn't all hard work. The first session was spent team building and saw the Finance staff grappling with ropes and buckets outside the venue. Although it may seem like innocent fun, exercises like this help build relationships within the finance team.



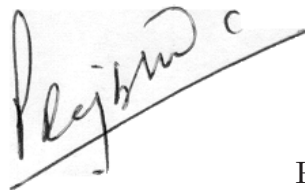
LWF staff at a finance workshop, teambuilding and problem solving (C) LWF

These relationships are critical to building trust, which is fundamental to the productive utilisation of resources and the frontline of defence against fraud. Ongoing training is fundamental to maintaining or raising levels of accountability to all of LWF's partners.

We can't afford to lose a single shilling through wastage or negligence, because every shilling wasted is a shilling that could help someone.

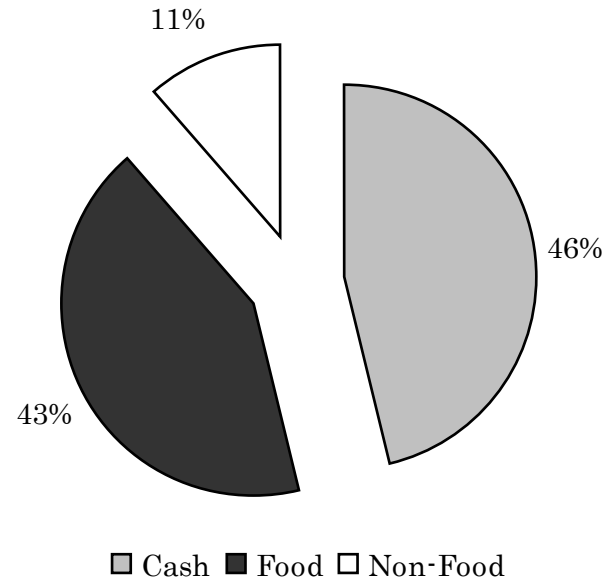
Finance isn't only about counting money, but it's also about saving it and making sure that it goes to where it is needed most.

Unfortunately, poverty is often caused by corruption and greed and it therefore prevalent in many developing countries. Upholding the rights of the poor and oppressed means ensuring that these people get what is entitled to them – the funds that donors have entrusted to us. The mechanism for this is sound financial management and stewardship; something that is integrated into all of the programs managed by the Kenya – Djibouti program.



Prakash Rajbhandari,
Finance Manager

Resources managed in 2011



Including...

4,148 blankets (ADEO), 454 bars of soap, 288 brown tents (GOAL), 4000 hygiene kits, 2,329 white tents (UNHCR) and 20 sleeping mats (UNICEF).

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT for the year ended 31 December 2011 (Audited)
 (Projects which have no disbursements are not included in this statement)

INCOME (In Euro)	Income *	Expenditure
<u>Summary of Needs (SoN) Projects:</u>		
Djibouti Refugee Assistant Project	20,680	20,680
Sub total	20,680	20,680
 Emergency Projects:		
09-4401 ACT SOM111 - Drought Response - Somali Refugees	302,617	302,617
09-4402 ACT KEN111- Response to Drought Situation, Kenya	208,925	208,925
09-4424 ACT-Assist to Somali IDPs and Refugees Fleeing Conflict	6,017	6,017
Sub total	517,559	517,559
 Bilateral Projects:		
09-4602 CoS-Somali Refugee Program	184,332	184,332
09-4603 UNICEF-Child Protection Contingency Planning, Kakuma	7,362	7,362
09-4604 FCA- Emergency Assist. to Somali Refugees in Dadaab & Ali Addeh	57,365	57,365
09-4605 Dadaab Staff Accommodation	8,781	8,781
09-4606 DKH-Access to basic education for children in Djibouti	17,580	17,580
09-4607 CA-Emergency assist to the Somali refugees in Dadaab	48,836	48,836
09-4608 LWR-Emer. Support- Somali Refugees at Dadaab Camps	16,710	16,710
09-4609 WV-NFI kits distribution, Dadaab refugee camps	15,765	15,765
09-4610 UNICEF- ECDE in Hagadera camp, Dadaab	500	500
09-4611 LWR- Somali Refugee Assistance in Kenya	19,080	19,080
09-4612 FAO- Junior/ Farmers Field & Life Schools, Kakuma	670	670
09-4615 CoS-Djibouti Child Protection in Refugee Camps in Djibouti	12,743	12,743
09-4624 Protection & Assist Prog Refugees in Kakuma Camp- 2011	2,565,020	2,565,020

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT for the year ended 31 December 2011 (continued)

INCOME (In Euro)	Income *	Expenditure
09-4635 LWR- Kakuma Refugee Camp & Maint. Assistance Project	242,056	242,056
09-4636 CoS- Somali Refugee Program-2010/2011	257,653	257,653
09-4639 FCA/ UNICEF-Water & San. Gaps- Turkana-2010/2011	109,819	109,819
09-4651 DCA- Refugees and Host Comm. Kakuma- 2010/2011	874,220	874,220
09-4656 WFP- Food Assist. Somali and Sudanese, Kakuma-2010/2011	300,414	300,414
09-4661 ALWS-Kakuma Refugee Camp-2011	101,910	101,910
09-4671 Emergency Assistance to Refugees in Dadaab Camp-2011	3,545,100	3,545,100
09-4675 UNHCR- Refugees & Asylum Seekers- Djibouti-2011	454,644	454,644
09-4681 FCA- Emer. Assist.- Somali Refu. in Dadaab & Djibouti -	90,253	90,253
09-4682 LWR- Somali Refugee Assistance in Dadaab-2010/ 2011	210,337	210,337
09-4683 UNICEF- Water & Sani. in Schools in Turkana 2010/2011	104,492	104,492
<u>Sub total</u>	<u>9,245,642</u>	<u>9,245,642</u>
Head Office, Nairobi		
<u>09-4000 Project Management & Coordination (indirect costs)</u>	<u>5,636</u>	<u>5,636</u>
<u>Sub total</u>	<u>5,636</u>	<u>5,636</u>
 Total	 9,789,516	 9,789,516

Income shown as recognized income includes previous year, current year and receivable contributions from all partners/ donors.

SUMMARY OF INCOME RECEIVED & RECOGNIZED for the year ended 31 December, 2011

(Audited)

(In Euro)

	Received/ Re-imbursed	*Income Recognized	Recognized Income	% Contri. based on
Australian Lutheran World Service	477,423	177,066		1.81
Canadian Lutheran World Relief	94,433	-		-
Christian Aid	53,284	53,284		0.54
Church of Sweden	792,528	454,728		4.65
Church World Service, USA	7,714	-		-
DanChurchAid	817,372	940,670		9.61
Diaconie Evangelical Lutheran	2,500	1,708		0.02
Gem Tes-Gravenhage				
Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	809,060	17,580		0.18
Disciples: Week of Compassion	-	2,252		0.02
Dutch Lutheran Diaconie	75,000	-		-
ECLC, Brazil	11,974	2,149		0.02
Evangelical Kirche Deutschland	50,000	-		-
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	572,898	282,867		2.89
Evangelical Lutheran Church in Bavaria	159,000	35,000		0.36
Evangelical Lutheran Church in Colombia	735	-		-
Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia	1,550	-		-
Evangelisches Missionswerk, Bayern	27,000	-		-
FinnChurchAid	470,288	257,437		2.63
Food & Agriculture Organization	17,193	670		0.01
Geneva contribution- staff treatment	4,348	4,348		0.04
GNC-HA Deutscher Hauptausschuss	20,680	20,680		0.21
ICCO	100,000	-		-
Lutheran World Relief /US Department of State	699,163	488,184		4.99
LWF staff	7,994	5,101		0.05
Methodist Relief and Development Fund	34,163	-		-
Mission EineWelt	13,000	-		-

SUMMARY OF INCOME RECEIVED & RECOGNIZED for the year ended 31 December, 2011

(Audited) (In Euro)	Received/ Re-imbursed	*Income Recognized	% Contri. based on Recognized Income
Nordelb Missionszentrum	5,830	-	-
Norwegian Church Aid	35,383	-	-
Other donor- Department of Theology & Studies	261	261	-
Other Donors-	574	574	-
Other donor-Wakachiai Project, Japan	4,056	4,056	0.04
Web Donors (International)	14,070	1,619	0.02
Others- scrap sales	1,288	1,288	0.01
People in Peril Association	12,000	-	-
Potomac Presbyterian Church, USA	1,822	-	-
Presbyterian World Service and Development	9,033	-	-
Swedish Diakonia	66,012	-	-
United Church of Christ, USA	3,765	0.04	
United Nations Children Fund	70,450	112,354	1.15
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	6,595,353	6,595,353	67.37
World Food Program	311,255	300,414	3.07
World Vision International	11,803	15,765	0.16
Y Care International	56,739	56,739	0.58
Sub Total	12,515,228	9,835,912	100.47
DanChurchAid- tents (In Kind)	66,009	66,009	0.67
Less: Funds to be Re-imbursed:			
Refundable to Christian Aid	(4,448)	(4,448)	-0.05
Refundable to UNHCR	(107,957)	(107,957)	-1.10
Sub Total	(112,405)	(112,405)	(1.15)
Total	12,468,832	9,789,516	100.00

* The columns Received/ Reimbursed and Income recognized combined previous year, current year and receivables contributions from all partners/ donors.

Acronyms

ACT	ACT Alliance
ALWS	Australian Lutheran World Service
CoS	Church of Sweden
ECLC	Evangelical Church of the Lutheran Confession, Brazil
FCA	Finn Church Aid
DCA	Danish Church Aid
ICCO	Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (The Netherlands)
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
WFP	United Nations World Food Program
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees

The Lutheran World Federation is a founding member of the ACT Alliance

ACT Alliance Australian Lutheran World Service Church
of Christ, USA United Nations Children Fund Canadian Lutheran World Relief Christian Aid Church World Service, US
cal Church of the Lutheran Confession, Brazil Evangelical Kirche Deutschland Evangelical Lutheran
lombia Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia Evangelisches Missionswerk, Bayern Food & Agriculture Organization GNC-HA D

LWF staff Methodist Relief and Development Fund Mission Eine Welt Nordelb Missionszentrum Norwegian Church Aid

High Commission

World Food Program World Vision International

Donors

ch of Sweden DanChurchAid Disciples: Week of Compassion FinnChurchAid United Church
ADiaconie Evangelical Lutheran Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe Dutch Lutheran Diaconie Evangeli-
ran Church in America Evangelical Lutheran Church in Bavaria Evangelical Lutheran Church in Co-
eutscher Hauptausschuss ICCO Lutheran World Relief /US Department of State-

United Nations on for Refugees

Y Care International

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Cover image - a young Somali mother in Dadaab refu-
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