Cover photo: Women in a tailoring class at the LWF Livelihoods Center in Kambioos.
At the end of 2015 about 60,000,000 people were displaced in the world. Had those 60 million been a country, it would have been the 24th most populated country in the world and the 5th most populated in Europe. Displacement is no longer a marginal issue but a global issue we all need to face. The need to address the underlying causes of displacement and find solutions to the issues that force people to flee is obvious and urgent. The need to find what we call durable solutions for those already displaced is huge and growing. These include: Local integration, i.e. that people are welcomed to stay in the country they have fled to, Resettlement i.e. being welcomed in a third country, and Return to the country of origin. With the current situation, all of these options are needed.

In the LWF World Service Kenya – Djibouti program, our main focus, however, is to, in close collaboration with the displaced persons themselves, provide the protection and assistance they need during their time of displacement. For our program, the refugees we serve are mainly a result of the wars in Yemen (Djibouti), Somalia (Dadaab, Djibouti, Kakuma) and South Sudan (Kakuma).

The period of displacement should ideally be short and temporary. In reality it is often long and protracted. According to some reports, 100,000 children have been born in Dadaab refugee camps; most of them still live there. They grow up as refugees, they marry and have children who become third generation refugees. The concept of “going home” is challenged; what do we mean by “home”? Our grandparent’s country or where we and our parents were born and grew up? There is no definite or simple answer to that, but our perception of ‘refugee’ is challenged, as is our perception of ‘refugee camp’. The five camps in Dadaab have 340,000 inhabitants which together with the local Kenyans make Dadaab the third largest town in Kenya. But numbers are only part of the story. Djibouti is hosting about 1 refugee per 45 citizens which makes it one of the most ‘refugee-welcoming’ countries in the world. And behind every number there is a human being, a person with dignity, dreams, aspirations, pride as well as physical and spiritual needs.

2015 was a year with important changes. We now operate with a board that includes members of the two Kenyan member churches of the LWF. Support for refugees in Djibouti town has been established (The Urban Refugee Project) and we strengthened our role in advocacy both through the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) project and in direct advocacy with the Government of Kenya on refugee policies. A new project with restricted cash for purchase of fresh food by refugees from host community vendors was prepared for implementation in 2016. We also continue to serve refugees across 9 refugee camps in two countries, with a focus on Education, Child Protection, Peace & Security and Community Services (especially new arrivals, physically disabled and also elderly people).

I want to thank all our staff – almost 3,000 people – who through their dedicated, committed and professional service makes this possible. A big thank you also goes to all our supporters and partners, from all ‘corners’ or the world for mobilizing the resources needed. Thank you!

Lennart Hernander,
Representative,
LWF Kenya Djibouti Program
In Djibouti, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) implements education in Ali Addeh, Hol Hol refugee camps and offers education support in Markazi camp. Overall school enrolment for 2015 in the 3 camps was 3,347 (1,560 girls, 1,787 boys). Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology (MMUST) in partnership with LWF offered diploma courses in education in February 2015. Through the course, 40 teachers graduated.

A 5 month teacher mentorship programme was developed where 2 teachers helped their colleagues put their academic learning into practice. A total of 40 trained and 36 untrained teachers benefitted from the mentorship program. A breakthrough was made in 2015 regarding the curriculum. The Government of Djibouti now allows the refugee pre-schools to use the Djiboutian curriculum, thereby making a more promising future for the children.

In Dadaab, LWF works in Hagadera and Kambioos which have a combined population of 177,263 (80,427 women and 96,836 men) people. 2015 saw an increase in the number of Early Childhood Education (ECD) learners by 555 (259 girls and 296 boys) and primary school learners by 917 (336 girls, 581 boys). A milestone was posting the better results in the national examinations (Kenya Certificate of Primary Education, KCPE) than previous years. Out of 1,370 (509 girls, 861 boys) candidates, 1,161 (339 girls, 822 boys) scored more than 200 marks. These students have since been able to join secondary education. Another achievement is the construction of a girl friendly space at Furaha Primary School in Kambioos, funded by Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH). This enables girls to play in an environment that is acceptable to their cultural and religious orientation.
Integration of religious studies through the so called *Duksi* and the formal Early Childhood Development (ECD) was started to ensure children come to school at an early age (3 – 5 years old). Previously, learners could only come for formal education after completion of their Duksi trainings which was often carried out between the ages of 9 – 10 years.

In Kakuma, LWFs education efforts focus on ECD, Primary Education, Special Needs Education, Quality Assurance and standards, provision of School Meals and Teacher Training. In 2015, LWF was managing a total of 32 (12 pre – primary and 20 primary) schools in Kakuma refugee camp, which are all registered and recognized by the National Government. The schools offer Kenyan education curriculum with a combined enrolment of 72,022 (43,231 boys, 28,791 girls) children.

The examination results in 2015 were excellent with Shambe Primary school producing the best candidate in Turkana West Sub-County – among refugee and non refugees. Out of the 2,865 candidates who sat for the exams 2015, 2,679 scored above 200 out of 500 marks, thus qualifying then to proceed to secondary education. This represents a 93.5% pass which is an improvement from 87% in 2014.

Throughout 2015, LWF made significant efforts to improve the quality of teaching and learning by investing in teacher training programs where 76 (8 women 68 men) teachers were trained. By end of 2015 the ration of trained teachers in primary schools was 45%.
LWF provides services to persons with specific needs – or PSN. In Dadaab, the community services office works in all the five camps, that is Hagadera, Kambioos, Dagahaley, Ifo 1 and Ifo 2 with a mandate from the UN refugee agency, UNHCR. The work include a Social Unit providing services to older persons, Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) unit for persons with disabilities (PWDs) and a Psychosocial Unit for both elderly and PWD with psychosocial needs. LWF has been offering services to older persons since 2009 and to PWDs since 2013 in Hagadera and Kambioos. Due to provision of good services to PWD’s, the mandate by UNHCR was extended to all the five camps in 2015.

In 2015, 466 (244 women and 222 men) older persons received material support like mattresses, hygiene kits, mosquito nets, bed sheets and mats. 400 (187 women and 213 men) attended ten psychosocial sessions to reduce stress due to harsh living conditions, and 300 (150 women and 150 men) participated in the monthly elderly coordination meetings. 30 (14 men and 16 women) were trained to do agribusiness for management of the greenhouses, which is a source of income to older persons. International Day of Older Persons was also celebrated in Dagahaley, Hagadera and Kambioos, thus creating a platform where they shared their challenges with the community, partner agencies and also appreciated the support they have received from the LWF.

In 2015: LWF provided assistive and mobility devices like wheelchairs, walking frames, white canes, walking canes, cerebral palsy supportive wheelchair, auxiliary crutches for PWDs. Corrective minor surgeries, for instance in cases of severe burns, contractures, club foot, cleft lip and cleft palate is supported by LWF in collaboration with Kijabe hospital. Prosthesis fitting and repairs are done in Kangemi Rehabilitation Centre in Nairobi supported by the LWF, to enhance people’s mobility and access to services in the camps. Parents and caregivers of children with mental challenges have attended psychosocial sessions to cope with the challenges they face, and supported to be proud parents of amazing children.

PWD’s also receive professional services of Physiotherapy, occupational therapy, technical repairs and postural management at the Rehabilitation centre and at the blocks. LWF works to promote respect and dignity of persons with different forms of disability by mitigating the negative impacts of impairments, chronic illnesses, reducing stigma, discrimination and violence associated with PWD and the older persons.
In Kakuma, the LWF promotes gender equality as a development goal rather than working with women as a target group. In 2015, the LWF carried out 5 Gender mainstreaming trainings for LWF staff – both national and refugees - as well as for elected refugee leaders in the camp. A total of 307 persons (129 women and 178 men) benefitted from the trainings. 90% of the trained staff and community leaders are currently engaged in activities that promote gender equality through trainings, community forums and activities in which representation and views from both male and female are considered. Conscious efforts for gender equity have been noted among trained community leaders in e.g. promoting and supporting girl child education. This has been seen during the children open day forum when community leaders encouraged children, especially girls, to acquire education.

LWF also distributes sanitary kits comprising of pads, panties and soap to women and girls of that age, for their personal hygiene, preservation of self-dignity and to enable them participate in daily activities, including girls to attend school the full month. 2 distributions were done, reaching out to 96.1% of the camp female population of that age.

In 2015, the Reception Center in Kakuma and the Transit Centre at Nadapal, both managed by the LWF, received and supported 7,140 (4,051 male and 3,089 female) asylum seekers and refugees, providing them with food, accommodation, and Non Food Items (NFIs) like blankets and jerry cans. The staff manning the 2 facilities also administered Psychosocial assessments where a total of 2,230 (1,192 male and 1,038 female) asylum seekers were identified to be in specifically vulnerable situations. They were referred to other agencies for more appropriate and specialized support. The refugees and asylum seekers are also taken through an orientation into camp life and provided with information on who does what in the camp.

In Djibouti, LWF renders services to persons with specific needs (PSNs) including children, to enable them participate in community processes. In 2015, 464 (Ali Addeh 350; Hol Hol 105) such assessment were conducted and the children in need given various material support in the form of NFIs.
Child Protection and Youth Development

Child Protection (CP) LWF works to ensure the well-being of children. The work includes Case Management, Data Management, Outreach, and work with Youth and Sports activities. In 2015 in Kakuma, LWF implemented and made full use of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS), to maintain an interactive database of all vulnerable children in the camp. This work won awards from the regional child protection working group for its exemplary work with CPIMS. This means LWF Kakuma has been chosen as the first place to pilot the newer version of the system known as CPIMS+ or PRIMERO.

With the help of the CP staff at the Reception Centre, identification, registration and Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) are carried out, and Non Food Items (NFIs) are provided.

Aware of the immense talent and skills among the youth in the camp, the LWF rolled out a number of activities which kept the youth meaningfully engaged in the evenings, weekends and school holidays – furthering their talent and using their skills. In 2015, LWF unveiled Gobole, a dancing group that participated in the annual Sakata Maharini TV Dancing Competition where they emerged the best group in the North Rift region of Kenya, and proceeded to the main event in Nairobi. Here they competed against teams from all over East Africa showcasing the talented youth of Kakuma. The group didn’t win the competition, but they have put Kakuma on the dancing map of East Africa. An indications of the interest, talent and recognition of Gobole, 14 other dancing groups have since been formed in the camp.

LWF facilitated a girl’s football team to travel to Trans-Nzioaka County for a benchmarking tour where the girls participated in a tournament organized by Football Kenya Federation (FKF) Western branch. The group of 20 girls played 4 matches winning 2, losing 1 and drawing 1. The trip motivated and inspired the girls, leading to 39% more girls in the camp coming forward to participate in outdoor sports activities.
Peace and Safety

LWF Peace and Safety works only in Kakuma where it ensures early identification of conflicts and insecurity, to promote the well being of all. LWF has established community-based conflict management structures including the Community Peace and Protection Teams (CPPTs), peace committees and work with community leaders. These structures helped in management of conflict cases in the communities and in promotion of peaceful coexistence and prevention of crimes among communities living in the camp and the host community. Linkages and collaboration between CPPTs, community leaders and government security has been enhanced, thereby allowing smooth flow of information among the stakeholders.

Refugee elections are organized by the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) and UNHCR. The newly elected leaders worked closely with agencies in the provision of services and adequately represented issues affecting refugees in the camp. In 2015, there was a significant decrease in all categories of insecurity-related incidents. 381 incidents were reported in 2014 while the reported cases in 2015 were 302.

The Kakuma Youth Peace Parliament, established by the LWF, had 85 elected youths from all parts of the camp holding their regular parliamentary sessions, one of which was graced by Danish Minister of Development and officials from the Danish Embassy. One of the key peace initiatives organized by the parliament was the Kakuma Peace Festival whose theme was “Let us come and reason together”. The sector also conducted peace sessions on Atanayeche FM, Kakuma.
The Sustainable Livelihoods sector implements activities aimed at enabling vulnerable groups like the elderly, people with disabilities, women and youth access sufficient and sustainable livelihoods.

In Kakuma, one of the highlights of the year was the vocational training where 46 (35 Male, 11 Female) vulnerable youths from the host community were facilitated to attend skills training in fields such as tailoring, carpentry, masonry, computer maintenance, and catering. The sector also implemented the VSLA (Village Savings and Loan Association) concept in both host and refugee community where vulnerable persons already doing small businesses were identified, trained and encouraged to form VSLA groups which would allow them to make savings and access loans to grow their businesses. By the end of 2015, there were 25 active VSLA groups both in the camp and host community with a combined share capital of KShs. 5,990,075.

LWF also took the catering group members through trainings on basic business skills, food production and hygiene to enable them offer their quality services in an efficient manner. The groups earned a total of about KShs. 6,000,000 for actual services rendered and the members used the money to improve their individual living standards.

In 2015, the Dadaab LWF livelihoods sector successfully undertook livelihoods interventions targeting persons of concern in Hagadera and Kambioos. Various livelihoods opportunities were created for the youth and women in Kambioos with emphasis on quality vocational skills training. On ICT, 40 students (30M, 10F) were enrolled on computer skills training in the livelihoods center all the students later sat for the Computer Society of Kenya Examination (CSK), and they passed and were issued with certificates.

Towards the last quarter of 2015, LWF Dadaab successfully launched a fresh food voucher project targeting 15,300 beneficiaries who are all refugees. The project aims at improving the nutritional needs of persons with specific needs. The project will also address improving and strengthening peaceful co-existence between the refugees and the host community by establishing sustainable vendor base for host community traders.
Accountability Sector

The sector is committed to working in an open and responsible way that builds trust and respect for all stakeholders to ensure better working relationships for all parties involved. Implementation of the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), on quality and accountability (a result of Joint Standards Initiative (JSI) and Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) International), aims to bring better quality and greater accountability in our work.

LWF uses Community Based approach and Rights-based approach to serve the people better. The Community based approach ensures the community is equally involved in all aspects of the program from assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting while the Rights based approach ensures the community and individuals understand their rights, and as a result, can assert and claim their rights. The sector is responsible for carrying out day to day monitoring of project activities, ensuring accountability to project beneficiaries, donors, partner agencies, staff and the community. Refugees are involved in order to strengthen the trust between staff and the community through recruiting incentive staff, having awareness campaigns and training sessions for the community (host and refugee communities).

In Kakuma, a major highlight for the sector in the year was the collaboration with Transparency International Kenya when they attended the ‘uwajibikaji’ partner’s forum committed to accountability and openness in humanitarian assistance. From this forum, a toll free number 22128 was created where concerns and complaints to LWF can now be sent.

In Dadaab, the sector held a training on HAP for community leaders. This was a major highlight for them since they were empowered with knowledge of the HAP principles and benchmarks to ensure the community is served better. In Djibouti, accountability is aimed at ensuring information sharing and community structures are strengthened. This involves empowering the community to assert and claim their rights, participate in community processes and decision making, and having access to care, support and protection to address their special needs.
Universal Periodic Review Project: Achieving Impact

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a United Nations assessment mechanism to observe and monitor how member states are fulfilling their human rights obligations which were established in 2006. So far, the Kenyan government has had two reviews in 2010 and 2015.

The UPR Kenya project is situated within LWF Local to Global advocacy campaign which is based on strengthening the linkage between local programming and global level advocacy. It seeks to empower the persons of concern to effectively push for the implementation of UPR commitments made by their respective states to realize impact on the ground and essentially increase access to fundamental human rights and freedoms.

In Kenya, the focus of the project is on the rights of refugees and asylum seekers. To create awareness on UPR, LWF has so far reached a cross-section of over 350 staff and refugee communities in Nairobi, Kakuma and Dadaab (44% male and 64% female). Consultative sessions have also been held with the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) and various NGOs. From the community sessions, a team of 76 focal teams from various categories was identified for further training on UPR monitoring and reporting.

In a meeting with the DRA Commissioner, he proposed LWF should consider undertaking an audit of DRA’s operations in order to provide evidence based information to direct their programming. The community lauded this initiative as a critical platform to amplify their voices concerning human rights issues of what they called “a forgotten community”. Some of the human rights issues projected as pertinent by the refugees included violation to the right to access justice, freedom from arbitrary arrest, freedom of movement, right to expression, right to quality medical care, right to citizenship (for those born in Kenya), and right to quality education.

Moving forward the project will work on imparting knowledge and skills to the UPR focal team on advocacy strategies and enable them to have engagement forums with relevant duty bearer and strengthen national coalitions to engage with the implementation of the state UPR commitments.
Financial Report

Where the money was spent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Program</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kakuma</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadaab</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nairobi direct</td>
<td>2%</td>
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</table>
Sources of funds LWF Kenya-Djibouti

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LWF Members &amp; Related Agencies</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other UN</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT Alliance</td>
<td>2%</td>
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</table>
## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT for the year ended 31 December

*(in Euro)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Project Income</td>
<td>9,133,211</td>
<td>10,961,134</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Operations</td>
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<td>10,630</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non project income</td>
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<td>276,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
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<td>11,247,900</td>
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<td><strong>Expenditure</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Statement of Needs Projects</td>
<td>313,487</td>
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<td>Emergency Projects</td>
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<td>Other Projects</td>
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<td>10,085,184</td>
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<td>Other Income Program operations</td>
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<td>10,630</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Project Expenditure</strong></td>
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<td>Non-Project Expenditure (Unrestricted)</td>
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<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
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<td>11,342,220</td>
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<td>Increase/(decrease) in reserves for the year</td>
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<td>Reserves - beginning of year</td>
<td>362,059</td>
<td>456,379</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserves - end of year</td>
<td>475,168</td>
<td>362,059</td>
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Defying all Odds

17 year old Margaret Awak Aguer from Kakuma refugee camp defied all odds becoming the best student in the 2015 the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) examination results in Turkana county. She scored a stunning 400 marks out of a possible 500 marks.

Margaret’s story is that of hard work, humility, discipline and desire to succeed in life, despite the obvious obstacles on her path. In 2010 at the age of 12, she arrived in Kakuma from South Sudan accompanied by her Aunt Sarah Abul, leaving the rest of her family behind. “I really wanted to go to school immediately but every time I went, some older children would bully me and so I stayed home to avoid being bullied,” says Margaret. She however gathered courage and decided to confront her fears head-on and confidently enrolled in Class 4 at Shambe Primary School, about 2km from her home. Like many other girls in similar settings, Margaret had to balance studies and domestic chores. “Whenever she came from school, she used to assist with the work, eat dinner and then study until around 11pm. In the morning she wakes up at 5am to fetch water, help prepare breakfast before leaving for school,” says her aunt Sarah.

She says it was a big miracle for her after not sitting for the county preparatory mocks due to sickness. “Kiswahili was the most challenging one for me,” she says, though she still scored an A. She is full of praise for her Kenyan class teacher who kept on encouraging and guiding the candidates as they prepared for the exams. “He brought us many books and revision materials and spared his time to help us understand questions better,” explains Margaret. “I want to study law and eventually become a judge,” she reveals excitedly.

Out of the 2,865 students who sat the exam, the 2,679 students who passed are eligible to pursue further education in government schools outside the camp. “The key issue now is to put in concerted efforts to see to it that all the meriting pupils get Form 1 placement both in the camp and the government schools,” LWF country representative in Kenya-Djibouti, Lennart Hernander, says. The schools are funded by UNHCR, World Food Programme (WFP) supports with a daily cup of porridge for every child attending school in the camp and students are taught by teachers trained by the LWF, many of whom are refugees themselves.
Farming for Sustainability

At the Kambioos Vocational Training Center in Dadaab, a garden flourishes. The Greenhouse Farming project, funded by Church of Sweden (CoS), is evidence of the hard work and dedication by a group of elderlies. The group of 30 plants vegetables which they sell to customers who come to the center to buy their fresh produce. On commemorative days such as World Refugee Day, World Day of the Elderly and World Disability Day, they organize a market display where they sell their fresh products. For instance, during the 2015 celebrations, they managed to earn KShs. 5000 within 2 hours.

The greenhouse project which started in 2015 took the group through trainings where they learnt how to plant, treat seeds and use pesticides. Another training was done on agribusiness illustrating how to earn and save money, group coordination and delegating duties. From their efforts, the group currently has savings of KShs. 10,000, and they all remark how the project has changed their social lives. “I can now use some of the vegetables from the greenhouse as breakfast to add to my daily nutritional intake,” Janay Ibrahim Matan, a 65 year old member of the group, says. Another benefit of the project is improved health from consuming fresh vegetables to the community. Still the group faces its own challenges. On some occasions, the sun destroys seedlings at the entrance, and cases of theft have been noted.

Looking towards the future, the group hopes to expand the project in order to address some of their current challenges by obtaining more farm inputs, different seed varieties, a proper fence around the site, and manure and drip irrigation equipment for the vegetables they plant outside.
Hidden Talent in Ali Addeh refugee camp

Zakari Ibrahim Nour is a 22 year old refugee in Ali Addeh camp, Djibouti. Born and brought up in Mogadishu to a family of 8, he never had the chance to go to school like his peers. Due to this, he started doing odd jobs at a very tender age to meet his needs, and learnt to read informally through self education.

We met Zakari for the first time when he was working on some signposts he had been contracted to do. Art runs in the family, as his elder brother is a renowned artist while his sister does embroidery work and henna tattoos for women in Mogadishu. His elder brother motivated and trained them both to enhance their skills. Working with his brother, he was able to earn a living, but due to the war, life became difficult for them, making it impossible to sell much.

Seeking a better life, he decided to flee to Ali Addeh in 2012. At the camp, he has been earning a living through odd jobs, and with the income he buys paint and does paintings which he sells in Djibouti city. He even got the opportunity to do the sign posts, complain box and banners for LWF which he was very excited about because finally people could see his work.

Zakari says he is inspired by his 2 years old son to live a meaningful life. He is concerned for the youth who sit idly in the camp. “If I had enough money, I would buy equipment and materials to train those who want to pursue art as a career”, he says.
LWF Kenya – Djibouti would like to recognize our donors, whose coordination and support enables our work. In 2015, LWF Kenya received Funding from the following:
Our Mission
Inspired by God’s love for humanity, the LWF World Service responds to and challenges the causes and consequences of human suffering and poverty.

Our Vision
We are motivated by the vision that is in the heart of every displaced person:

-of going back to their country of origin or resettling in a peaceful, stable community
-of living in dignity and with protection of their human rights ensured
-of children completing school and families thriving
-of bringing their talents and capacities to the development of their community and country.

2015 Management staff
NAIROBI
Representative: Lennart Hernander
Program Coordinator: Leah Odongo/George Wesonga
Finance Manager: Robert Moore
HR and Administration: Beatrice Ngota
Logistics and Procurement: Agnes Kidamba
Internal Audit: Valerie Murrey

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Managers
George Wesonga/Carolyne Wainaina: Dadaab
John Kaissa: Kakuma
Robai Naliaka/James Macharia: Djibouti

Editorial Team
Kikonde Righa
Theresia Nzisa