



Annual Report 2011

LWF ETHIOPIA

THE LUTHERAN WORLD
FEDERATION DEPARTMENT
FOR WORLD SERVICE
ETHIOPIAN PROGRAM

LWF was invited to operate in
Ethiopia by the Ethiopian Evangelical
Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY)





Goat in Dawe Kachen.

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Photo Cover: Women Sorting Grain in Dawe Kachen.

Photo Back: A Girl collecting firewood in Dollo Odo Transit Center where LWF provides water and sanitation as well as environmental protection

All Texts, features and Photos By: LWF Ethiopia Staff, unless stated otherwise.

Graphics By: Hanna Berhanusdotter

LWF is a member of
actalliance

Message from LWF/DWS Resident Representative

After the heavy involvement during the emergencies of the 1980s and 1990s, LWF had scaled down its interventions to Zero in 2004. In the 80s LWF had several heavy duty trucks (44 trucks with trailers, 18 trucks and 3 tankers) for emergency operations and a staff of 150 in this field. In the "2004-2008 Country Strategy Outline" (CSO2), however, it was decided to move away from massive relief to small but effective community based development programs, known as "Integrated Community Development Projects" (ICDPs).

ICDPs have been addressing and continue to address community identified problems by building people's confidence and believe in themselves to spearhead their own development. The program employs a training program called "Community Organization and Leadership Training for Action (COLTA)", which aims at enhancing individual and community self-awareness and self-worth.

While earnestly implementing the ICDPs in 2011, the widely known east African Drought badly hit the region. 10 million people were affected, 4 million of them Ethiopians. LWF was obliged to return to emergency response to address the negative effects of the drought.

LWF/Eth. was operational in 4 districts, identified by the local government as most affected. The other humanitarian disaster that was apparent, during the reporting period, was the refugee crisis. Thousands of refugees fled war and the effects of harsh climatic changes, in Somalia, and entered Dollo Ado, which will soon, became the largest Somali refuse camp after "Dadab" camp in Kenya.

LWF is involved in water, hygiene and sanitation, livelihood, environment, skills training and primary school (4) constructions. WatSan is by far, the biggest and most challenging operation, as LWF covers the Reception and Transit centers and Bur-Amino camp, in Dollo Ado.

LWF is very grateful to the many partners who supported, both, the development and Emergency Operations in 2011. In addition to our traditional partners (EED, DKH, CLWF, FCA, CLWR, ELCA, NCA and DCA/ECHO), the Emergency Operations were further funded by new partners - ICCO, ALWS, MCC, CA and Band-Aid, this year. LWF/Ethiopia Management is very grateful for the confidence and trust partners had in us.

Our overall program operations would not have been effective without the understanding and leadership of the LWF/EECMY Board. Our Special Thanks go to the Board Chair Person, Rev. Dereje Jemberu, EECMY Vice President, for his wise counsel and support. Last, but by no means least, we are grateful to the EECMY President Rev. Dr. Wakeseyoum Idossa for his patronage and guardianship. In his calm and collected Leadership, he has been a great encouragement and motivation to the program, in general, and to me, the Resident Representative, in particular. LWF-ET relationship with DASSC has been cordial, understanding and supportive, with both Directors being Board Members in one and the other Board.




Lemma Degefa (Dr.)
Resident Representative
LWF Ethiopia

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Message from the EECMY President

Ethiopia is acclaimed for having achieved many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2011. The United Nations, World Bank, and IMF were all appreciative of the national efforts and successes achieved in health, education and in the provision of clean drinking water.

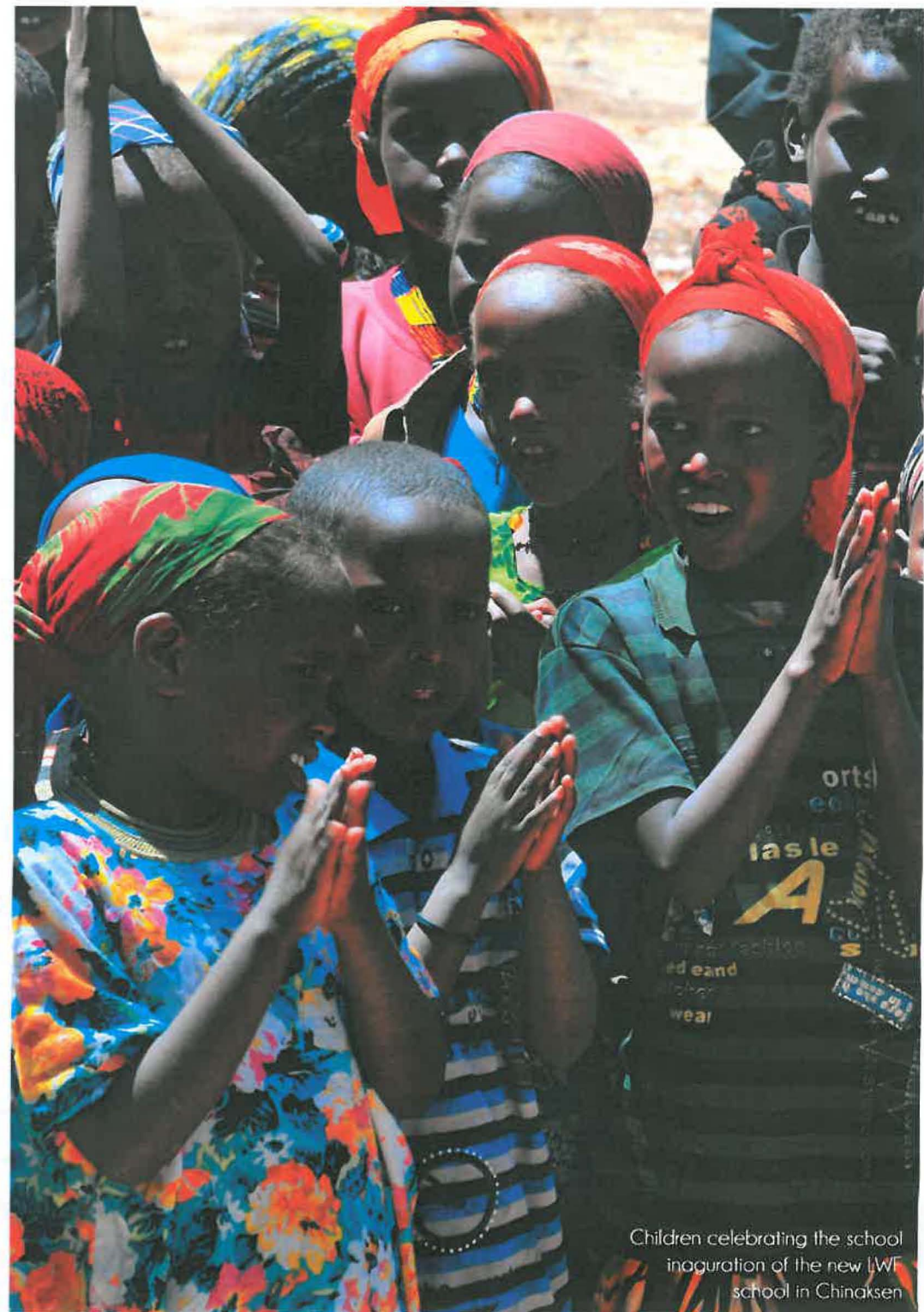
The one significant factor in this positive development was the government's open approach in including Civil Society Organizations, Youth and Women Organizations, and Faith-Based Organizations into its five-year "Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP)". This plan was criticized for its over ambitious targets, but the government insisted that they would press on with it regardless. The government's determination to implement the GTP is evident as it strongly required the Civil Society not only to be part of the implementation, but also to monitor the engagement of all of the actors in their respective areas of operation. In the Prime Minister's own words, "We want you, the Civil Society, to be the eyes and ears of the Government".

LWF/Eth, together with EECMY, is one of the actors, albeit in a small way, in nation building effort and in achieving the GTP and MD Goals. During the reporting period, LWF/Eth -EECMY was able to contribute to all of the sectors (education, health, food security, potable water, environment and Community capacity building) in a positive way, as the details of this report show.

What makes the contributions distinct is also the fact that all the inputs were made in the remote areas of Ethiopia, where there are very few or no NGOs operating and where government involvement is minimal. These contributions may seem like a drop in the ocean when one looks at the enormity of the challenges. However, as the saying goes "a journey of 1000 miles starts with one step" the most important thing is to get the development effort started and continue adding momentum to it.

Our appreciation goes to all of the staff and the management, who made relentless efforts to enhance positive development. I also applaud the support and the accompaniment of the LWF/EECMY Board. I'm positive that the good work being done amongst needy communities will serve as an example for others to emulate.

Rev. Dr. Wakseyoum Edossa
EECMY President



Children celebrating the school inauguration of the new LWF school in Chinaksen



About LWF Ethiopia

The Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Department for World Service (DWS) has been working in Ethiopia since 1971 and implements programs in the Amhara, Oromia, Afar and Somali regions of Ethiopia. LWF/DWS-ET is a Humanitarian and Development Organization focusing on community development in remote rural areas where no or little public services or NGO assistance reaches. LWF/DWS-ET also implements refugee programs for the Somali and Sudanese refugees in the Somali and Beneshangul-Gumuz Regions respectively in collaboration with UNHCR and the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA). It responds to natural or human-made disasters, as well as, support communities in high-risk areas, to build their resilience and preparedness.

OUR VISION

People in Ethiopian society meet their priority needs, and improve their quality of life.

Seedlings from nursery
sight in Abaya



MISSION

Inspired by God's love to humanity, LWF Ethiopia works together with communities for their empowerment, as agents of their own development, to practice their rights, and to live in harmony with their social and natural environment.

ETHIOPIA AT A GLANCE

Full name: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Capital: Addis Abeba

Population: 83 million

Age dependency ratio: 81 (% of working-age population)

GNI per capita, PPP: 1040 (current international \$)

Monetary unit: 1 Birr = 100 cents

Land area: 1.13 million (sq. km)

Agricultural land: 34,9 (% of land area)

Forest area: 12,3 (% of land area)

Life expectancy at birth: 60years (female), 57years (male)

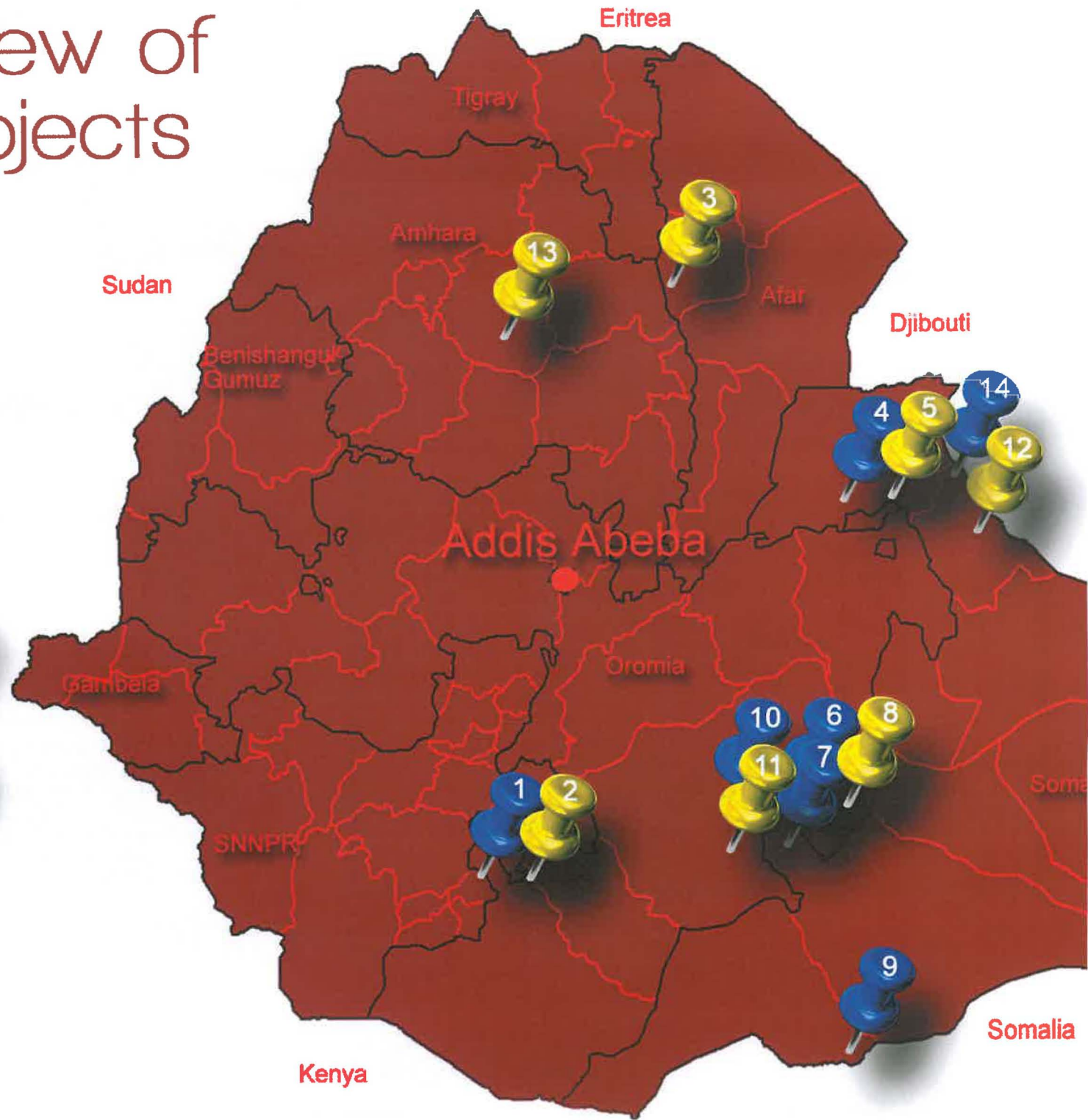
Birth rate, crude: 31,43 (per 1,000 people)

Human development index: 0,33 (place 174)

Industry, value added: 8,79 (annual % growth)

Source: World Bank

Map: Overview of the 2011 Projects



Humanitarian Project



Development Project



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Funding Sources for Respective Project

1. Abaya

Type: Emergency Response Project
Duration: Sep - Dec 2011
Target Group: (Sep) 15 186, (Oct) 9 889,
(Nov) 7 909
Supporting Agencies: ACT, MCC, CA

2. Abaya ICDP (phase II)

Type: Integrated Community Development Project
Duration: 2010 - 2012
Target Group: 30 980
Supporting Agencies: FCA, ELCA

3. Chifra ICDP (phase III)

Type: Integrated Community Development Project
Duration: 2011 - 2013
Target Group: 58 208
Supporting Agencies: EED, ELCA

4. Chinaksen

Type: Emergency Response Project
Duration: Sep 2011 - Aug 2012
Target Group: 14 736
Supporting Agencies: ACT, MCC, FCA

5. Chinaksen ICDP (phase III)

Type: Integrated Community Development Project
Duration: 2011 - 2013
Target Group: 39 668
Supporting Agencies: EED, ELCA, CLWR/CFGB

6. Dawe Kachen (Phase I)

Type: Emergency & Recovery Project
Duration: Aug 2011 - Nov 2011
Target Group: 11 050
Supporting Agencies: ACT

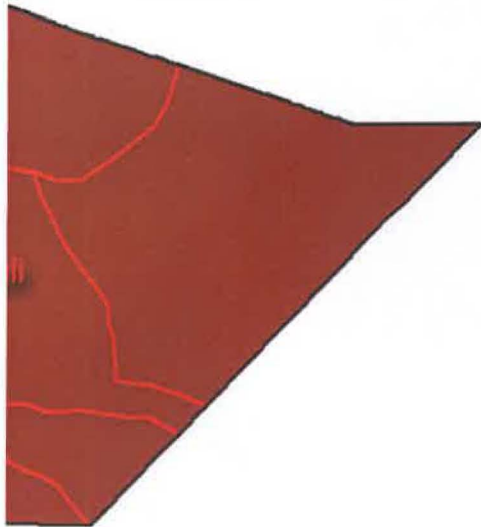
7. Dawe Kachen (Phase II)

Type: Emergency & Recovery Project
Duration: Oct 2011 - May 2012
Target Group: 11 400
Supporting Agency: DAC/ECHO

8. Dawe Kachen DRR

Type: (Drought Risk Reduction) Rehabilitation Project
Duration: Jul 2010 - Dec 2011
Target Group: 23 100
Supporting Agencies: DCA/ECHO

Somalia



9. Dollo Odo

Type: Somali Refugee Assistance Project
Duration: Sep 2011 - Dec 2011
Target Group: 45 000
Supporting Agencies: ACT, MCC, CAVA,
UNHCR

10. Goro

Type: Emergency Response &
Risk Management Program
Duration: April - Sep 2011
Target Group: 18 350
Supporting Agencies: CFCB

11. Goro ICDP

Type: Integrated Community Development Project
Duration: 2009 - 2012
Target Group: 17 109
Supporting Agencies: CoS

12. Jijiga District ICDP

Type: Integrated Community Development Project
Duration: 2011 - 2013
Target Group: 76 050
Supporting Agencies: ICA

13. Meket

Type: Food Facility Project
Duration: 2010 - 2011
Target Group: 10 610
Supporting Agencies: DCA/ECHO

14. Aw Barre, Sheder and Kebribeyah

Type: Somali Refugee Assistance Project
Duration: (Aw Barre) from 2007, (Sheder) from 2008
and (Kebribeyah) from 2010
Target Group: ca 40 000
Supporting Agencies: CoS, FCA, UNCHR

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Participants in ICDP
in Chinaksen



Integrated Community Development Projects

The Integrated Community Development Project (ICDP) is LWF Ethiopia's main project format. It is a long term development engagement, which has a comprehensive and community based approach. ICDP's are implemented in the most vulnerable and marginalized areas of the country, assisting people to lift themselves out of poverty and deprivation. LWF Ethiopia currently runs five ICDPs namely: Goro, Abaya, Chinaksen, Chifra, and Jijiga.

The community based integrated approach addresses multiple root causes of poverty. It provides a sustainable way forward in combating community identified problems with the full participation and ownership of the beneficiaries.

In the following section, a few highlights were selected from the aforementioned ICDPs. These are presented thematically so as to show the achievements registered in the past year.

Food Security

Crop Production

Based on the pre-assessment (baseline survey) conducted in the districts, the ICDPs introduced improved seeds and new farming practices to fill in the missing gaps. With relevant training and extension (advisory) services, farmers were able to double their yield in comparison with the previous year. Field visits were organized to the plots of model farmers to transfer knowledge and skills. Thus, successful farms served as platform for learning. The visits helped farmers to compare and contrast their own practices with others and see the benefits of applying new techniques. Farmers, who were not involved in the 2011 program, observed the changes in the lives of the

model farmers and signed-in to adopt the technology.

In Abaya, for example, 225 farm households who couldn't produce enough for their own consumption before the project's intervention were able to produce three times as much from as little as 0.25 hectares of land. The impact of agricultural support was further evident in the lives of farmers as they were able to acquire household assets like oxen, goats and additional farmland with the sales of their produces.

Side by side to the arable farming, vegetable growing was practiced in Goro district. The introduction of backyard gardening changed the mono-cropping culture. It provided about 100 families with the much needed supplementary nutrition. The surplus sale also earned them additional income.



Harvesting wheat in
Chinaksen © Melany Martham

The story of Halima: Picking vegetables from the garden

Alima Hasen is 23 years old and one of the beneficiaries who implemented vegetable production in Ro'osade kebele, Goro District. She is married and has four children, three of whom are girls.

Alima's livelihood was based on cereal farming (wheat and Barely) before Goro ICDP provided her with vegetable seeds. She used to spend about 140 birr (about 6 Euro) per week on vegetables for home consumption. But since early July 2011, Alima has been harvesting vegetables from her garden. She proudly speaks that her vegetable gardening is paying dividend. "Vegetable gardening has enabled me to save the daily expense of 20 birr (about 1 Euro) and I have saved about 1,800 birr (about 78 Euro) in three months, I also bought clothing for my children from the sale".

She also expressed that she feels she is getting economically independent from her husband. "I do not ask my husband to give me money for small and big things any more. I am a happy person. I feel I am productive". Alima is now recognized as a model woman in the community. She is planning to scale up the vegetable production. She has also begun encouraging other families to follow her example.



Alima picking head cabbage from her garden

Livestock Development

In the project districts where livestock productivity is reported to be very low, due to shortages of pastures, water and veterinary services, the ICDPs helped farmers to acquire knowledge on pasture development and fodder production by establishing area closure. This very simple measure enhanced the average daily milk yield. For instance in Goro, the average milk yield increased from 0.75 to 1.5 liters per cow. It proved to the agro-pastoralists that "change" is around themselves, if only they can make the effort.

The pasture development, further improved the morbidity and mortality rate of livestock. Para-vets trained by the projects

were also instrumental in providing veterinary services. In Abaya this was, especially, important as 2010 claimed huge numbers of livestock in the absence of such services. Similarly in Goro, an 85% increase in the veterinary coverage made a big difference in the lives of the agro-pastoralists.



Cattle drinking water from a Cattle Trough constructed by LWF in Jjiiga



Amin feeding his Cattle

The story of Amin Kaloita

Amin Kaloita is one of the beneficiary farmers of the project in Chifra. Similar to other Agro-pastoralist community members in the district, his livelihood is totally dependent on livestock. "Our life is dependent on the lives of our animals. Our animals are everything to us. We sacrifice everything, including our own lives, to make sure our animals stay alive in times of drought" says Amin, who lives in a village that has witnessed recurrent drought and great loss of animals.

"In times of drought the only choice we have is migrating to the neighboring Oromia Zone and to other areas like Wello and Awash. This has been a wearisome exercise for us almost every year. When we migrate, we face a lot of challenges as we travel long distances; animals die on the way and half of our family members live alone for long period of time. But the most difficult part of our migration is conflict with the host ethnic group. We fight with ethnic Amharas when our animals cross over to their territory". A lot of people had died due to the border conflict between the two ethnic groups at different times. Migration has also hindered the Agro-pastoralist from using basic social services like sending their children to school, as there is no sufficient food left for the children when the cattle are moved away.

Amin had been hearing about LWF's development activities in Chifra, but wasn't a part of the project until 2011. Amin says "I was in a difficult situation, unable to provide for my family and livestock, when LWF invited me to an awareness raising meeting. I heard in the meeting, for the first time in my life, that the Afar region was rich in natural resources, if used properly." Life was routine for Amin, and he didn't realize the rich resources around him, as well as, the way to maximize it. He then enrolled in the training session on livestock production, animal disease control and forage development practices. Amin says "In the training and field demonstrations, I grasped the forage development methods very well. Then I went and closed off 0.25 ha of land for trial. Following the success of the first trial, I expanded my land to 2.5 hectares and protected it from animal and human intrusions. I harvested and stored enough grass for my animals throughout the year"

Amin is now happy and fulfilled because he has developed expertise to conserve forage. He says "My life has changed since, thanks to Allah for connecting me with LWF. There is no more migration in search of forage as I have sufficient feed for my animals. All my family members stay in one place now and my children go to school".

Natural Resource Conservation

LWF Ethiopia's natural resource conservation program is aimed at improving natural resource management and promoting conservation through biological and physical methods. This is implemented in all of the project areas, where natural resources are continually being depleted. In 2011, the ICDPs assisted the planting of various species of tree seedlings. Multi-purpose trees and forage seedlings were distributed throughout the different project sites. Hand tools and seeds were also provided in order to support individual farmers in setting up their own nurseries. In Abaya for instance, 126,878 seeds of trees, coffee and fruits were provided to farmers and transplanted. By popular demand and active participation of the Abaya farmers, the planned target was exceeded by 27 percent from 100,000 seedlings in 2011.

With the intention of decreasing pressure on the forest resources, fuel saving stoves was introduced. The stoves were good news, especially, for the women whose job it is to collect fire-wood. It improved fuel efficiency by 40-50 percent. Furthermore, trainings on 'Climate change and its effects' were provided to model farmers in the project areas. This has helped create understanding about the current climate change challenges and their impending effects on human lives.

Social Services

Birka Construction

Water is scarce but it is the decisive factor in the livelihood of the pastoralist and the agro-pastoralists community in Jijiga district. Migration to neighboring districts in search of water and grazing during dry seasons is common. As a coping mechanism, the community collects surface runoff water during rainy season in a traditional storage pond called "Birka". However, due to the nature of the soil, the water in the 'Birkas' is quickly lost through seepage. The cost to construct improved (cemented) Birka is too high for the pastoralists. Recognizing the challenges, the project constructed two new Birkas in 2011, which brings the total to 9 'Birkas' since 2009. Community enthusiasm and participation was phenomenal. They were engaged in



the planning (site selection), the excavation and completion of the construction. The communities are spared from migration, unless it is severe drought and all the water in the 'Birkas' have dried out. The communities also use water from the 'Birkas' for domestic purpose, but they chlorinate them before use.

Rehabilitation/Extension of Primary Schools

There is nothing like the benefit of education that the rural communities have understood, of late. They have clearly realized that life improvement is to be achieved, it is only through education. A lot of families, therefore, do not want the opportunity to slip away from their children. As one of the farmers put it, "we do not want our children languish in ignorance as it happened to us". Parents have begun changing their belief that girls should stay home. They are opening up to send their girls to school. So, school facilities are in great demand. Community participation in improving existing structures and expanding the old ones is on the increase. To this effect, all of the LCDPs have

been active in promoting primary education. In Abaya, more than 500 additional students were able to gain access to primary education because of the construction of 10 additional classrooms in four schools. As a result, the average distance travelled by students has dropped from 8 kilometers to about 3 kilometers. Also, the number of girls attending primary education in the target sub-districts increased from 383 in 2010 to 2,045 at the end of 2011 - 54 percent increase in one year.

In Jijiga, because of the construction of one new primary school in Araska sub-district and rehabilitation of an old one in Wajigabo sub-district, school enrollment increased from 260 in 2010 to 400 in 2011 (over 400 percent increase). The trend is very encouraging. Of course, as one of our visitors said, "the government has to also think of job creation, in parallel, as these children would need places to work 20 years down the line".

A woman fetching water from one of the Birkas constructed by LWF in Jijiga.



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Capacity Building

Women Empowerment

Rural women face significant burdens resulting from deep traditional, cultural and socio-economic conditions. Little or no access to economic resources is just one such obstacle. With a view to mitigating this problem, LWF Ethiopia's development projects focused on expanding ways through which incomes can become more diversified. It was also hoped that the livelihoods of rural populations could be made more secure. The mechanism used to implement these goals was done through the provision of saving and credit schemes, known in LWF Ethiopia as Saving and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs). In 2011, Goro had four SACCOs organized, Abaya had nine, Chinaksen had two, Jijiga had 39 and Chifra had one.

The groups in each ICDP have started various business activities to diversify their means of income. The business activities they are mostly engaged in include the following; goat fattening, poultry, sale of grains, sale of milk and milk products, buying and selling spices and wheat and small scale trading in salt, coffee, sugar, oil and the like. Now, most of the SACCO members are earning good incomes and notable change in their lives are obvious from their acquiring of livestock, building of new houses, expanding of small businesses, sending their children to school and by repaying loans. As a result, the lives of their family members have improved and their influence in their communities has increased. This has confirmed the high entrepreneurial skills of women and the invaluable contributions that they make to economic development, when they are given access to resources and to education.

Trends of harmful traditional practices such as; polygamy, wife inheritance, abduction, early marriage and resistance to female education, which were prevalent in the ICDP areas, are improving. For example, in Abaya, the project has worked closely with the district's Women and Children Affairs Office. In part, thanks to their efforts large reductions in polygamy and wife inheritance were reported during discussions made with the target community.

In Chifra, incidences of female genital mutilation showed a considerable decrease in the new target kebeles, where the project had not previously been engaged. This came as a result of 11

community conversation sessions that were conducted both on Harmful Traditional Practices (HTPs) and on HIV/AIDS. These discussions involved 734 people, 40% of whom were women from the community. The conviction of the religious leaders that this practice was not religious (Islam's requirement) but was due to years of traditional imposition also helped the communities to change.

COLTA - Capacity Building Tool for Development

Community Organization and Leadership Training for Action (COLTA) is an approach which LWF uses to ensure community participation in the ICDPs, carried out in accordance with the motto "True development comes through changed mindsets." COLTA is a community based and people-centered development tool that mobilizes and empowers people to spearhead their own development. LWF supports the developmental process; however, the initiative itself must be handed over to the community at an early stage.

The various committees of COLTA under each ICDP serve as a bridge between the community and the project. Notably, they have created a greater awareness regarding sustainable development. This method has empowered the community to act as agents of change through the creating of awareness.

"I have broken out of my shell and left it behind...."

Merama Aw Aden lives in Jijiga district, Ethiopia. She is married and has seven children; two boys and five girls. Merama speaks about the successes in her life very proudly. It all started in 2010 when she signed up for an income generating activity for women, which had been initiated by LWF's Jijiga District Integrated Community Development Project (JDICDP). Merama joined a small group of six women, who received training by the Jijiga project on Business Identification and Loan Management. The training was followed by a loan disbursement of €92 to each participant.

She used the money to start up a small sheep fattening business. Later on, she started a small house-to-house women and children's clothing business in her village. She says "The business grew very slowly". She had to persevere and work hard. But after a year and five months, she can boast "I now own 11 sheep that I bought with the money I earned from the fattening and selling of the sheep I raised with the first loan that I took. I also manage my clothing business very well." She had completed the repayment of her first round loan and has qualified to take the second round loan of €137. She happily says "Now, I don't have to rely on my husband's income only, I can buy my children's school materials; I feed my family three times a day... and I have changed my traditional Tukul house to a stone built house"

Before Merema received the loan from the JDICDP she had to wait for her husband to provide for every need in the house including; food and school materials for her children. At that time, she explained "What he brought home wasn't enough even to cover our daily basic expenses; we couldn't eat three times a day. He had to either borrow money from friends or sell sheep from the family's herd".

Her family used to depend on the agro-pastoral farming system to support themselves. Comparing her life now to how things were before, Merema says "Having access to credit changed me and my family's life. It is as if I have broken out my shell and left it behind to begin a new life"



Merama Aw Aden showing her transfer of housing

Crosscutting Issues

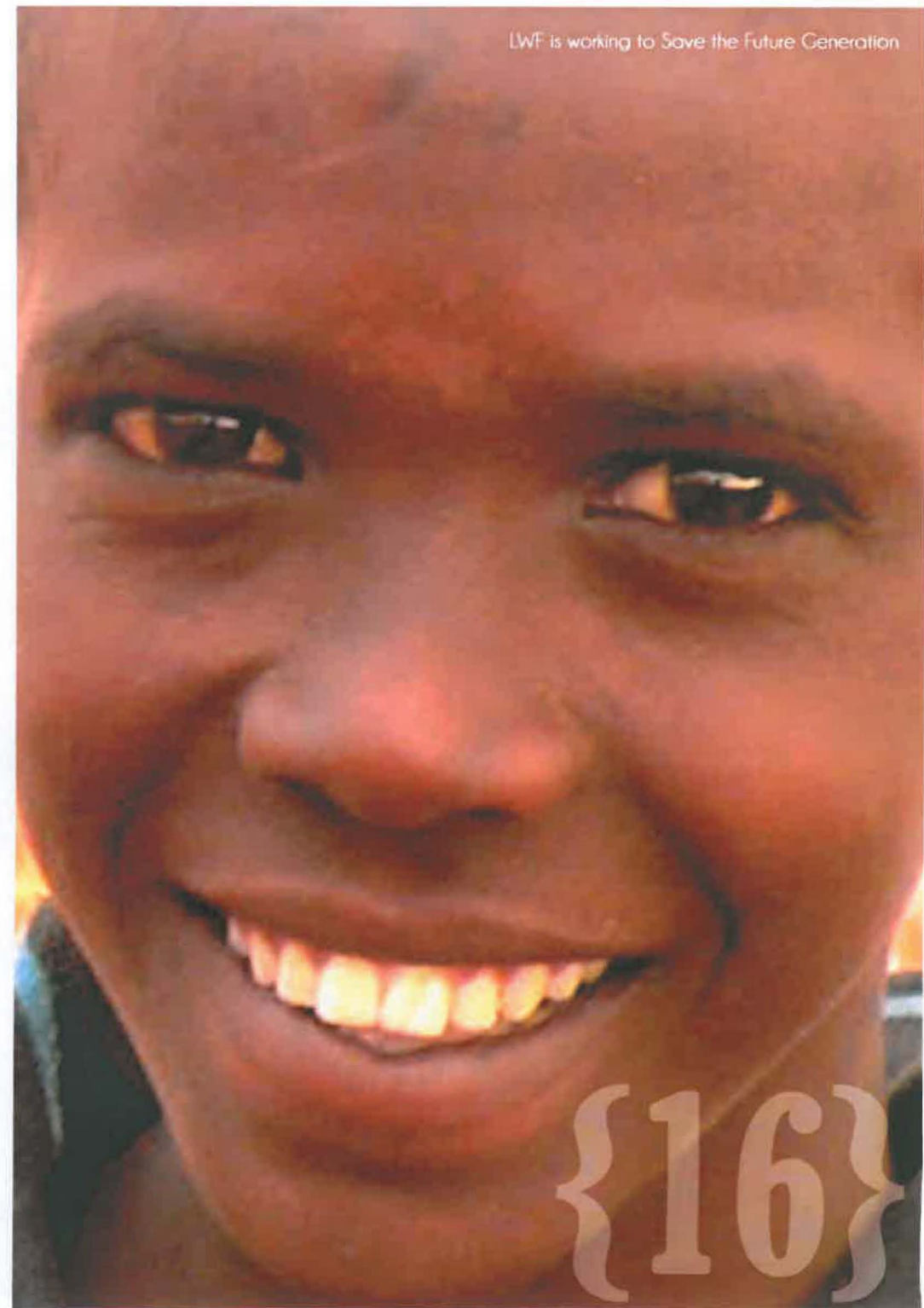
HIV and AIDS Prevention

In 2011, the ICDPs provided voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) to thousands of people following awareness raising campaigns. The projects also worked with People Living with HIV/AIDS Associations (PLWHA).

In Jijiga, the project in collaboration with the district health office organized mass awareness creation sessions, counseling and VCT at five target kebeles reaching out up to 1,642 people in 2011. The confidence in the project encouraged 891 people to voluntarily take VCT after counseling. In the years previous to the project's intervention, the rural people in the targeted sub-district had no information about HIV/AIDS. The awareness raising sessions, which were conducted helped them to acknowledge the existence of HIV/AIDS and improve their understanding of how they could protect themselves and others from infection.

The Chinaksen ICDP also provided seed money for 12 PLWHA (People Living With HIV and AIDS) association members to help them engage in small businesses. This was done after the participants had received appropriate trainings. The PLWHA members expressed gratitude for the opportunity created for self-employment. They also appreciated the trust and confidence the project showed towards them. Furthermore, the project equipped 3 community-based HIV and AIDS school clubs in 2 Kebeles, where work had been done to increase dialogue and awareness about HIV and AIDS.

LWF is working to Save the Future Generation



Proud Shop Owner!

Fatuma, now 40 years old, lives in the village of Amola Kebele, Chinaksen District. She has six children and her husband is a model farmer in the village. At the beginning, Fatuma and her family were supported by relatives. Before she was included in the Saving and Credit Cooperative established by LWF project, she managed to live with barely enough food or money to survive. She received 1000 birr (about 43 Euro) from the program in 2006.

Amongst the saving and credit beneficiaries, Fatuma Abdulahi is one of the most successful individual beneficiaries engaging in business activities. She sells cereal crops, vegetables and coffee primarily. She has followed through on her commitment of collecting the needed cereal crops and vegetables from surrounding areas twice a week. She then takes them to sell in the district capital of Chinaksen.

Now she is the owner of a shop, one milking cow, four oxen, five beehives, twenty domestic chickens and has 15,000 birr worth of savings. She has constructed a four-room house and her way of life has been completely changed. In addition, she has bought four donkeys for the purpose of transporting trading materials from the district capital Chinaksen town to her village Amola. Most importantly, she is now able to send her three children to school.

Fatuma and her husband also assist each other and their relationship is much stronger. Her husband started sharing responsibilities at home. He looks after the children, fetches water, collects fire wood and hauls grain. Fatuma is admired locally -- the people who are living in Amola Kebele look at her as a role model.

Fatuma in her shop with one of her children




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Canola seed

Meket Food Facility Project (MFFP) was completed


For the past 2 years, the MFFP has been implemented. This project has been operating under the title of "Capacity Enhancement to Promote Food Security in the Meket District Amhara Region." It was financed by DCAVEU and was completed during 2011. The project had an objective of contributing to the sustainable improvement of household food security in 4 Kebeles. Accordingly, a total of 8,427 people benefited from the project. A range of activities were implemented using a participatory process, during which beneficiary communities were involved in making decisions throughout the entirety of the project cycle. Highlights include:

 Helping improve the availability of irrigated water and putting an improved water management system in place in the area. As a result, water distribution among the beneficiaries has tremendously improved and previously prevalent conflicts over water usage have significantly reduced.

 The majority of farmers in the intervention area have shifted their cropping pattern from growing only chickpeas as an irrigated crop to growing marketable crops such as; like onions, cabbage, tomatoes, garlic, lettuce, etc. This has resulted in an improvement in the ability of the farmers' to satisfy significant portions of their household food demand and has also served as a means of generating income by selling the surplus vegetable. Farmer's knowledge on marketing has increased on account of the relevant training that they have received. This training enabled them to realize the importance of increasing the areas where they were selling their products.

 Farmers' post-harvest losses and stocking problems were greatly reduced because of the two grain stores constructed by the project.

 A significant percentage of the farmers also adopted soil and fertility improvement practices.

 30 farmers were able to purchase livestock and 10 were able to change their grass thatched houses into iron sheet roofing. These gains demonstrate clearly the impact of the project.



Left: Fozia inside her cafeteria serving a customer.
Right: Feeding fodder to her sheep.

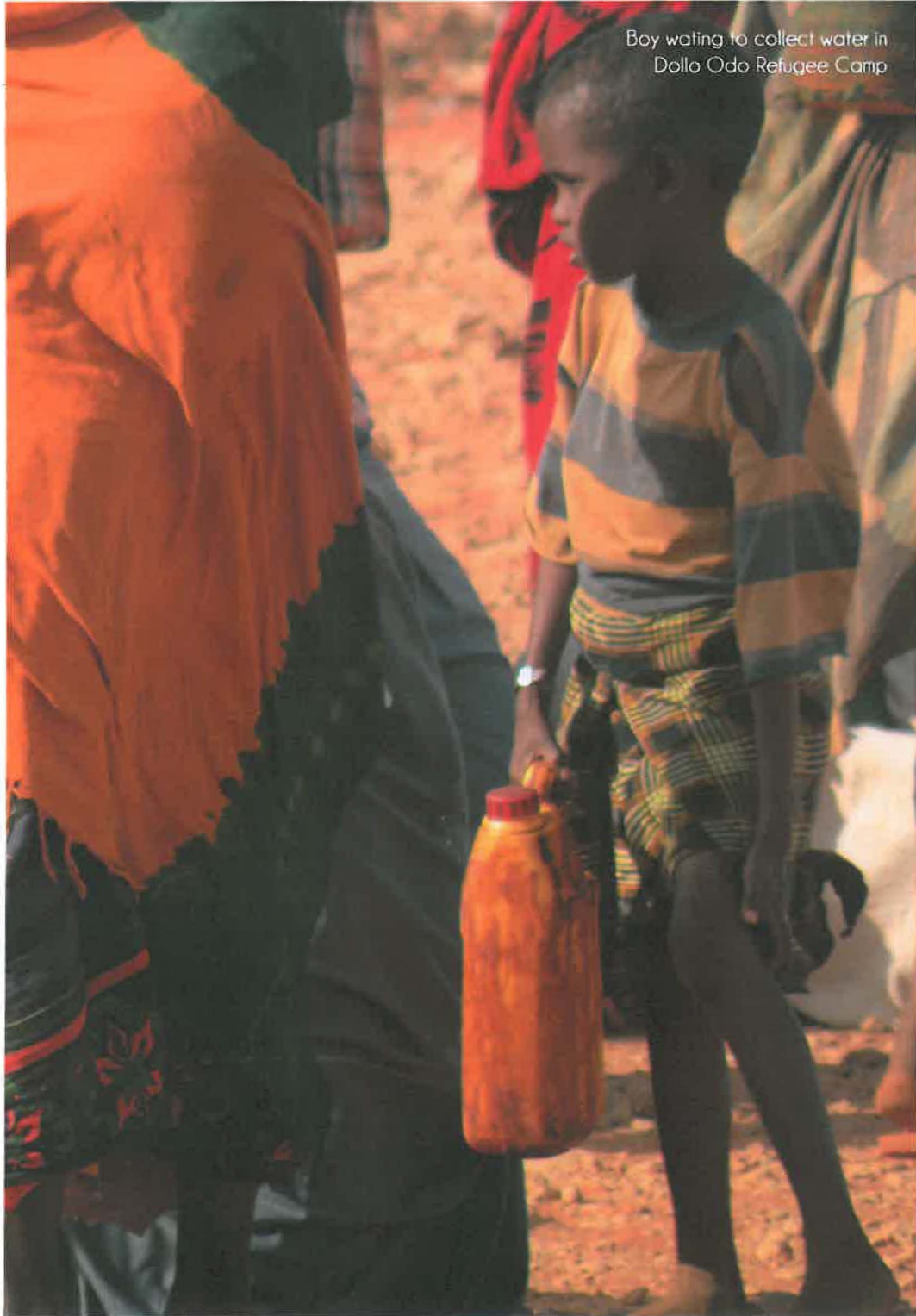
"Now I can see a light at the end of the tunnel...."

Fozia Edris, 27, is a tenacious orphan, who had a very tough childhood. She spent most of her early childhood serving as a maid. In order to liberate herself, she decided to get married at a young age. Unfortunately, she became sick and went to have an ordinary check-up. During that process, a blood test revealed that she and her husband were both HIV Positive. The news came as shock to the married couple.

"The world became dark. I felt helpless and sought death as an escape from a dreadful life. I was consumed with bitterness about my life for a long time. I felt that there was no chance of me ever sharing my story" says Fozia remembering that painful time. "Providence finally came to my life" reflects Fozia, when she thinks about LWF Ethiopia.

LWF is an active organization in mitigating HIV/AIDS in Chifra. In 2010, after hearing about the organization, Fozia participated in awareness creation sessions organized around the subjects of; HIV/AIDS prevention, voluntary blood testing and stigma and discrimination within the Chifra community. The session encouraged the participants to unmask their fears and motivated them to act as agents of change in their community by forming associations for People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLHWA).

In the year 2011, Fozia received a 3,500 birr (about 152 Euro) loan from the PLHWA association that she was a member of. She then started her own small cafeteria business as well as engaging in sheep and goat rearing. The new business now has a total capital of 11,917 birr (about 518 Euro). She is happy with life and is not facing discrimination of any kind from her community. She has a vision of expanding her business in the future to generate a greater income for herself. "Now I can see a light at the end of the tunnel. My dark world has become filled with light. I feel healthy; physically, socially and psychologically" says Fozia.



Boy waiting to collect water in
Dollo Odo Refugee Camp

Emergency Response and Risk Mitigation Projects

Since the early 1970s, LWF-ET has been involved in humanitarian activities. It continues to undertake different emergency relief responses, which benefited hundreds of thousands of people in food insecure areas of the country.

In 2011, LWF-ET implemented emergency response and risk mitigation interventions in **Dawe Kachen, Goro, Abaya and Chinaksen** districts. These interventions reached out to a total of 85,533 people with funding coming from ACT Alliance, CLWR/CFGB, and DCA/ECHO. The main cause of the drought was the failure of the seasonal rains due to the effects of La Nina, which resulted in water shortages in the horn of Africa. Decreased water availability for human, agriculture, and livestock adversely affected livestock health, crop yields and household food security. LWF-ET provided relief food using a "food-for-work" approach, and water rationing.

In **Goro**, supplementary food rations were provided to pregnant and lactating women, as well as to children of less than 5 years of age. In addition, food was distributed to 18,350 individuals. 420 farmers and 28 Development Agents were provided with trainings on 'Soil and Water Conservation' and 'Emergency and Risk Management Methods'. More than 10,000 farm tools were distributed to encourage soil and water conservation works.

In **Abaya**, food aid was provided to 6,700 undernourished children as well as to lactating and pregnant women. 1,840 farmers were supplied with early maturing seeds as part of LWF's rehabilitation effort to jump-start the community's food production.

Interventions in **Chinaksen** included food aid, which improved the nutritional intake of 14,736 beneficiaries. Awareness raising training was provided to 480 farmer's representative on Agricultural and Natural Resource Management (NRM) practices and early warning system. Moreover, it has also increased awareness on integrated agro-forestry and organic farming.



Drought Emergency Response and Risk Mitigation Projects 2011

District	Implementation Period	Number of Beneficiaries Assisted	Partner/ Funding Agency	Activity
Goro	June-Nov, 2011	18,250	CLWR/CFGB	Food Aid
Dawe-Kachen	Mar-Apr, 2011	14,191	DCA	Water Rationing
	Feb-Aug, 2011	12,020	DCA/ECHO	Food Aid
	Aug-Nov, 2011	11,050	DCA/ACT	Food Aid
Chinaxsen	Sep-Dec, 2011	14,736	ACT	Food Aid
Abayat	Sep-Dec, 2011	15,186	ACT	Food Aid
Total		85,533		

Dawe Kachen Disaster Risk Reduction Project

The third phase of Dawe Kachen's Disaster Risk Reduction Project was implemented from July 1st, 2010 to December 31st, 2011. This project is completed during the reporting period. The project was based on a rationale, which shifted away from the tradition of only responding to disasters already occurring, to preparing communities in advance for drought effects. This was done by providing training regarding the identification and management of risks associated with droughts. The project also planned to alleviate the 'dependency syndrome' created and fostered by humanitarian organizations in their

rush to respond to disasters. This was done through two parallel mechanisms; firstly, by building the capacity of communities and local authorities to first look to themselves and believe in themselves to provide solutions and secondly, by mobilizing and by utilizing their local resources to minimize dependence on external support. With this in mind, the project has increased the resilience of the community to respond to the recurrent drought by providing a series of trainings. By the end of 2011, the number of people who benefited from the capacity building process were 29,842 Community members and 39 government staff. The successive capacity building and awareness creation enhanced ownership and the establishment of various functional community structures, one of which is the construction of three large ponds in Didibisa Gale (19,000m³), Bakasa(28, 000m³) and in Ade Haraga(18,000m³).

Refugee Program

LWF-ET's refugee program began in 2007, following an invitation by UNHCR to work in the **Aw-barre** (TeferiBer) refugee camp, in the Jijiga area in Eastern Ethiopia. The operations were expanded to the **Shedder** camp in 2008 and to the **Kebribeyha** camp in 2010. Presently a total of around 41,000 Somali refugees are hosted in these three camps, where LWF is working in partnership with UNHCR, Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) and Finn Church Aid (FCA) to provide clean water, environmental protection and livelihoods opportunities.

Following the huge influx of Somali refugees into Ethiopia during 2011, the Ethiopian government and UNHCR encouraged LWF to provide emergency assistance to Somali refugees in **Dolo Odo**, where a total of 145,000 refugees are living in 5 camps and in transit and reception centers. LWF-ET, in partnership with members of the ACT Alliance, CA (Christian Aid), NCA, ICO and MCC, have been providing assistance to these refugees since July, 2011. The support given focuses primarily on the areas of water supply, sanitation and hygiene, environmental protection, natural resource management and livelihoods opportunities creation.

Additionally, due to the conflict in the Blue Nile State of Northern Sudan, in the last quarter of 2011, thousands of refugees were received in the **Beneshangul-Gumuz**, Regional State. LWF-ET took part in the emergency assistance in the sectors that ARRA and UNHCR determined.

Bellow there will follow the Major Achievements in the camps throughout 2011.

JIJIGA

In 2011, LWF-ET assisted 24,654 Somali refugees by providing potable water in both the Aw-barre and Shedder camps. Being the lead agency in implementing the water sector in and around the refugee camps, LWF-ET built two more reservoirs, one in each camp, ensuring a continuous supply of water to, both, the refugees and host community. To facilitate access within short distances from their homesteads 18 additional water points were constructed; water management committees were established and trained to keep the water points safe and secured.

Seedlings were distributed to model practitioners picked from both the refugee and the local communities after mass sensitization campaigns were conducted. Soil and stone bund structures were constructed in Aw-barre (39km) and Shedder (27km). 50,000 seedlings were planted in fruit plantation sites, schools, health centres and the like. To prevent soil erosion and mitigate the paramount gully formation and the expansion of 1.45km gabion check dam was constructed in Aw-barre. Environmental awareness trainings were provided to develop environmental interest among refugees and the

host community.

The assistance program has continued with the well acknowledged backyard gardening and Multi-story gardening (MSG). Over 400 household benefit from vegetable produced using this method. A small scale drip irrigation is also being pioneered in the camps. This scheme is the first of its kind to be applied in a refugee camp setting. UNHCR is very keen and supportive of the project. Refugee and host community work on it with interest and curiosity.

Dollo Odo

Dollo Odo is newest and fast growing refugee camp in Ethiopia, implemented in partnership with UNHCR and ARRA (Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs). LWF is involved in WATSAN, Livelihood, Environment, Skills training and School Constructions. Potable drinking water was provided to 45,000 refugees at the reception and transit centres. Through the sanitation and hygiene program, LWF-ET assembled and installed 80 prefabricated emergency latrine blocks at the transit centre and constructed 167 new latrine blocks in Bur-Amino camp, serving a total of about 13,467 refugees. In collaboration with



NCA, 26 boreholes were drilled along the Genale River bank to ensure continuous water supply to the refugees and the surrounding host community.

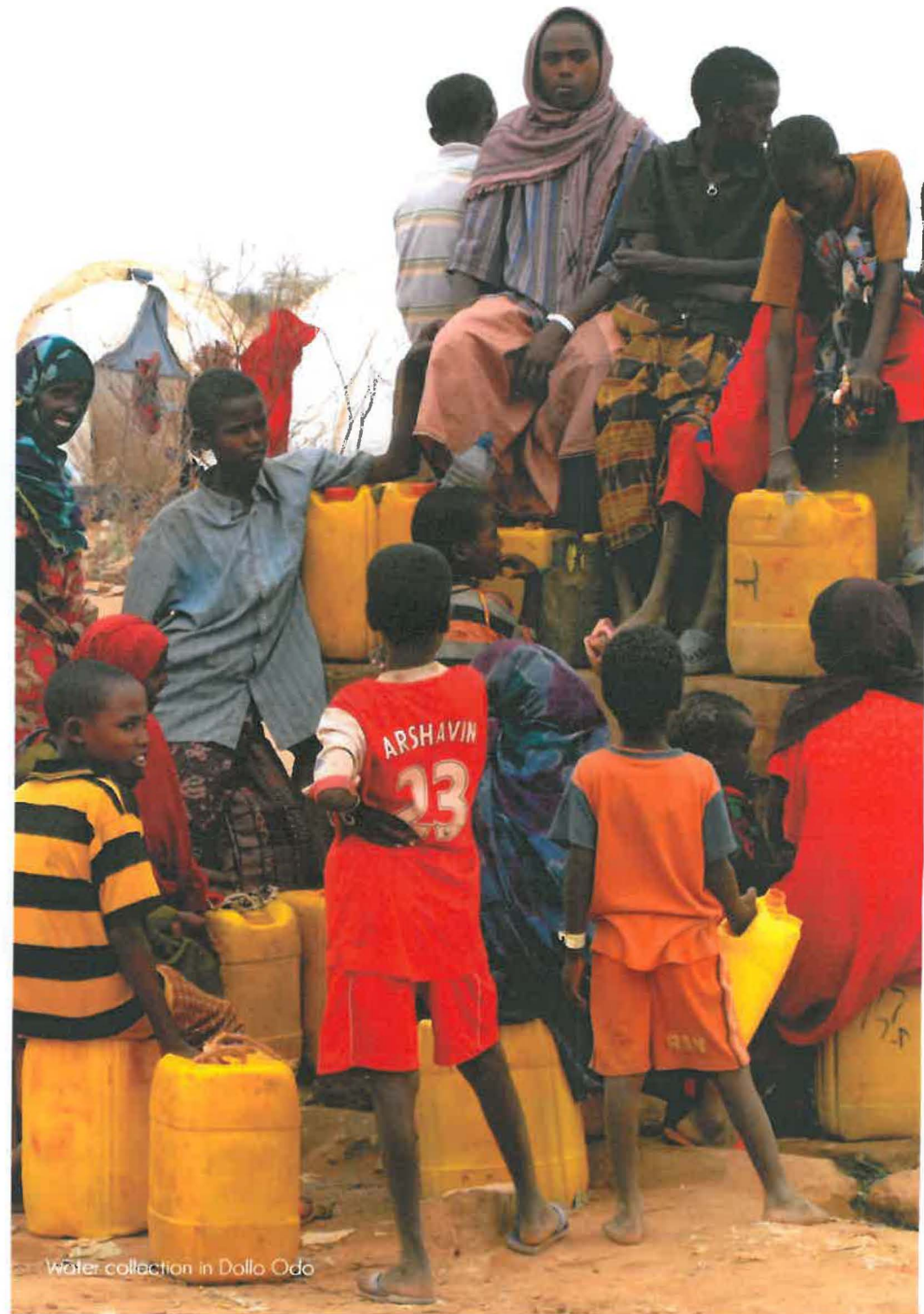
The vocational training centre constructed in Kobe refugee camp, trained 60 refugees, Boys and girls, in leather craft and tailoring. The participants were hesitant to join the training until they understood the benefits. All of them graduated (after 6 months) with enthusiasm and anticipation to go into self-employment. LWF is pleased with the quality of the instructors who brought the best out of the young participants. Construction of four primary schools is also underway to receive refugee students (some of them for the first time in their lives) when school resumes in September, 2012.

Although growing trees is never the practice in the arid conditions of Dollo, LWF has proved that it is possible to grow trees. The first attempt took place with the distribution of 50,000 tree seedlings, at least, one-third of which have survived for the last five months. More efforts are initiated together with an indigenous NGO called PWO (Pastoralist Welfare Organization) to demonstrate that wherever there is human being other lives (including trees) are possible to flourish.

Refugee Assistance Projects 2011

Names of Refugee Assistance Projects	Number of Camps	Number of Refugees
Jijiga (Somali Refugees)	3	41,000
Dollo Odo (Somali Refugees)	5 (Plus 1 Transit and 1 Reception Site)	145,000
Benishagul-Gumuz (Sudanese Refugees)	3	28,493
Total	11	214,493

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Water collection in Dollo Odo

Thank you for supporting LWF Ethiopia!

LWF Ethiopia extends a warm and grateful thank you to all its 2011 supporting agencies. Without the support from you and from your back donors, we would not have been able to fulfill our task.

Australian Lutheran World Service
 Canadian Lutheran World Relief/CFGB
 Christian Aid
 Church of Sweden
 Dan Church Aid
 Diakonisches Werk, Stuttgart
 Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
 Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED)
 Finn Church Aid
 GNC-HA - Deutscher Hauptausschuss
 ICCO en Kerk In Actie
 Icelandic Church Aid
 Lutheran World Relief
 Mennonite Central Committee
 Methodist Relief and Development Fund
 Missionwerk ELM
 Norwegian Church Aid
 United Nations High Commission for Refugees



2011 Financial Report

Expenditure per project category

Development Projects	(in Euro)
HIV/AIDS Prevention & Migration	45,279
Capacity Building	10,124
Abaya Integrated Community Development Project-Phase-II	172,590
Coro - Integrated Community Development Project Phase- II	200,819
Ijijga District - Integrated Community Development Project Phase - III	197,750
Chinaksen - Integrated Community Development Project Phase - III	161,854
Chifra - Integrated Community Development Project Phase - III	191,919
Communication & Consultancy Project	5,824

Emergency Projects

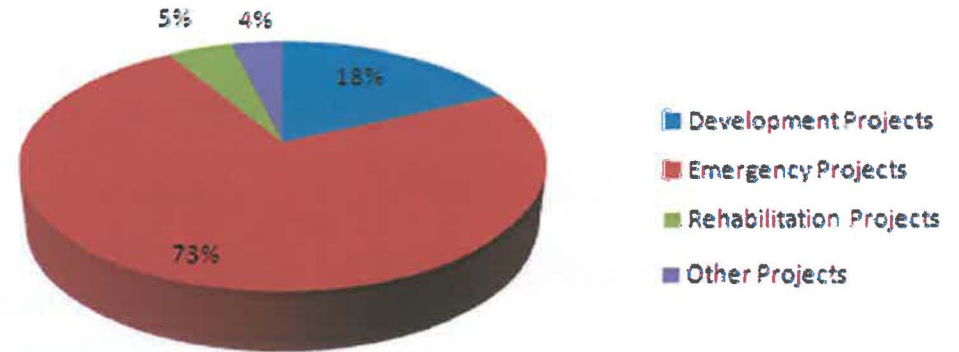
Emergency Drought Response & Recovery in Borena Bale Zone	219,561
Coro Emergency Response & Mitigation	1,009,113
Drought Emergency Response & Rehabilitation - Abaya, Chinaksen & Dawe Kachene	1,257,924

Somali Refugee Emergency Response - Dola Odo	863,340
Teferiber & Shader, Awabare - Refugee Camp, Somali Regional State	645,552

Other Projects

KechineAbeba Small Scale Irrigation Scheme	5,570
KechineAbeba Small Scale Irrigation Scheme	181,420
Dawe Kachen - Local Actors Drought Preparedness PH III	258,411
Capacity Building CLWR	15,774
Grinding Mill for Eritrea Refugee	3,357

Total 5,446,391



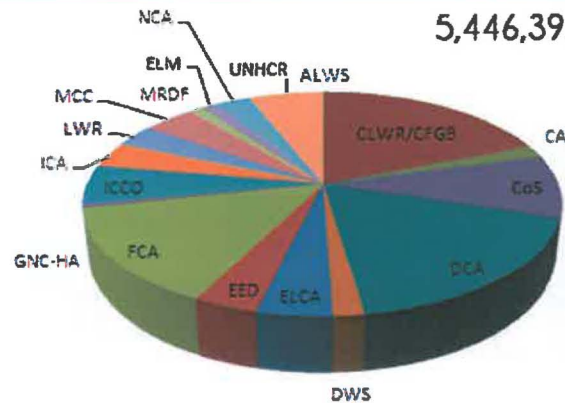
Income per supporting agency

	(in Euro)
Australian Lutheran World Service	4,189
Canadian Lutheran World Relief/CFGB	1,034,014



Christian Aid	97,234
Church of Sweden	497,191
Dan Church Aid	965,494
Diakonisches Werk, Stuttgart	96,126
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	231,683
Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED)	200,401
Einn Church Aid	780,498
GNC-HA - Deutscher Hauptausschuss	31,404
ICCO en Kerk In Actie	300,000
Icelandic Church Aid	197,750
Lutheran World Relief	175,325
Mennonite Central Committee	227,256
Methodist Relief and Development Fund	56,938
Missionwerk ELM	75,000
Norwegian Church Aid	148,898
United Nations High Commission for Refugees	326,990

Total 5,446,391



Poor women organized in to groups doing small bussiness at the local market in Goro

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LWF Ethiopia staff

2011 Field staff

Abaya Emergency Response Project (From August - December)

Behanu Dula
Desta Deyas
Fitsum Gumf
Habtamu Abera
Mintamir Dawit
Shentera Gemeda
Tsegazeab Zegeye
Yonas Aderu

Abaya ICDP

Abdurahman Mussa
Ayala Gobana
Bedafo Jilo (Until April)
Damise Turi
Debela Mossisa (until April)
Fikadu Gamada
Fitadu Gelda
Gadissie Gebissa
Gemechu Robele
Geremew Gufa
Kedir Sati
Mamush Meta (until April)
Mariam Jaisa
Meseret Tadesse
Million Tessema
Senait Zewdu
Sintayehu Balta
Tawabechi Garamo (until June)
Tefaye Fantaye
Tefaye Geremew (from November)
Tefaye Sobaka
Wondwossen Assefa
Worhu Regassa
Zerihun Bariso

Assosa Sudanese Refugee Assistance Project

Teshager Tefera (from Mid December)

Chira ICDP

Abelata Magala
Alemayehu H/Mariam
Amin Mohammed

Ashenafi Mamo
Asrat Deressa
Awal Mohammed
Bereret Tekola (until Feb)
Demelash Asmare (from June)
Endiris Mohamed
Essie Boka
Gashaw Avagie (until June)
Gebreyesus Tenagashaw (from December)
Hamadu Wotika
Hana Gustavo
Hassen Abebe
Tefaye Aragie
Yared Negussie
Yesheya Yesma
Zebiba Mohammed
Zebiba Siraj (From February)
Zerihun Hassen

Chinaksen Emergency Response Project (from August - December)

Abdirahim Mohamed
Ayele Feleke (from Sep-Oct)
Hussien Ahmed
Hussien Hundie
Mohamed Abdela
Mohamed Kasim
Mohamed Tahir
Muktar Mohamed
Sisay Abebe
Tamirat Leulseged (10)
Chinaksen ICDP
Addis Mekonnen
Adem Abdulahi
Adera Tessema
Ahmed Ige
Alemayehu Betele
Andualem Tefera
Dawit Hussen (until May)
Dawit Tekaye
Ebrahim Alef
Fassil Bekele
Fekadu Bekele
Gashaw Bezuneh
Membere Demtsie
Mitiku Tadesse
Mohammed Ymam
Senbeta Itffa
Tefaye Woldeyesus
Wondwossen Bekele
Zerihun Ayalew

Dawe Kachen Emergency & Recovery Project

Alemayehu Beressa (from April)
Fekadu Etea (From May)
Kebede Deme
Muntaha Mohammad (from May)
Seyoum Teshome (From May)
Tekeste Tesfaye (From October)
Zerihun Bedasso (From May)

Dawe Kachen Rehabilitation Project

Abdlssa Mohammed (From March)
Adam Roba
Bayush Fikre
Bogalech Foye
Chala Bersisa
Demissie Tiyo (until October)
Getamesay Terefe
Hika Gutema
Hydar Yasin
Kadir Adam
Oumer Adem (Until March)
Roba Fantale
Shimeis Teta
Taye Shimelis
Umar Bati
Wagari Wakira
Yusuf Usman

Dollo Odo Somali Refugee Assistance Project (From August 2011)

Abdia Osman
Abiyot Waubshet
Adan Gabow
Addis Nigussie
Ameha Hailu
Ashenafi Tadele
Deto Nuno
Demete Hailu
Ephrem Kaba (until Mid December)
Farah Abdulahi
Fitsum Getachew
Getachew Yetena
Getanew Keyalew
Girma Zerihun (until Mid December)
Habtamu Eshetu
Haile W/Senbet
Keyalew Tassachew (until

December)
Kibrom G/Anania (until Mid December)
Lemecha Jote
Mohammed Abdulahi
Muhammad Haji
Mulugeta Abera
Obsa Legese (until Mid December)
Omar Omar
Solomon G/Egziab (until Mid December)
Tizazu Abebe
Tsegaye Desalegn
Woldehailu Tsegaw
Zelalem Fekadu

Goro Emergency Response & Risk Management Programme (from June - November)

Abdu Emael
Abera Bekele
Ahmed Ibro
Ahmed Haji Seifato
Alfanur Shek Surur
Amir Adem
Dawit Abi
Dessie Chetol
Ibro Mama
Jeylan Abda
Kebede Zewdie
Mandefro Bekele
Masresha Mamo
Mekonnen Haiku
Mohammed Abdulkadir
Shibiru Ambaye
Tadesse Gemechu
Tefaye Tadesse
Worke Beshada
Yohannes Assefa
Zewdu Teshome
Goro ICDP
Ahmed Abdulkarim
Asfaw Dasyalaw
Betelihem Negash
Daniel Engidawork
Emkulu Yiheyis
Fekadu Genete
Gemechu Gurmu (From June)
Minase Kebede (From April)
Nesru Nure
Sebsibe Wolde
Seifu Mengesha
Shemelis Gebre
Teshite Jeldo (From June)
Tsige Assefa
Yeshalem Beyene
Zerfu Beyene

Jijiga District ICDP

Ahmed Nur
Belete Tadesse
Ekran Yusuf

Hinda Ahmed
Hussien Ahmed
Ismile Ali
Mehadi Omer
Mekonnen Getachew
Mirtinesh Shimeles
Mohammed Hussien
Malalign Beyene
Negussie Kebede
Tenaw Alemu
Tefaye Kassa
Wondwossen Shewangizaw

Meketi Food Facility Project (until October)

Abaynesh Abate
Abdelkader Ibrahim (until December)
Berhane Getachew
Beyene Adane
Eshetu Ali
Fentaw Tsegaye
Mihret W/Michael (until December)
Mitsgan Demile
Mitiku Feleke
Mohammed Mestufa
Tadesse Abebe
Tefaye Dagnaw
Tirfe Mekonnen (until Feb.)
Yalemwork Gelaw (until December)
Zelalem Mulatu
Zencaw Abate (until December)

Teferi Ber Somali Refugee Assistance Project

Abdek Mohammed
Abdi Omar
Abebe Alemu
Abebe Derseh
Amolework Berhun
Asaminew Gelane (until November)
Befekadu Alemayehu
Biru Kebede (from April)
Free Lemna
Kidane Kassaye
Legesse Wolde
Mahamed Eidle
Mekbib Alemayehu
Mohamed Mehadi (From June)
Tamirat Duguma (until Feb.)
Tariwa Denbel
Tassew Bagale (From July)
Tatek G/Selasste
Tefera Hailu
Temesgen Samuel
Tefaye Erago
Yasir Mohammed
Yimer Aragaw

Yusuf Mohammed
Zinaw Kebede (until February)

Head Office staff

Resident Representative Office

Awot Kifle
Enani Mersie
Genet Alemayehu
Genet Worke
Lemna Degafa (Dr.)
Letemichael Amare
Martha Saalotto
Samuel Larsson (until June)
Finance
Eshete Bekele
Feyissa Benti
Hiwot Kassaye
Roman W/Mariam
Sashu Mamo
Teshome W/Gebriel (until November)

Programme Coordination

Belachew Tiksie
Bull Fayissa (until May)
Doe-e Behanu
Endeshaw Mulatu
Hiruy Gossaye (from November)
Tadesu Seyoum
Tibebu Lemna

Logistics

Abebe Kassie
Daniel Tamiru (until July)
Debebe Abebe
Dubale Yilma
Genet Seyoum
Fitreab Amsalu
Wossihun Girma (from August)
Workeferahu Eshete
HR & General Service
Assefa Degaga
Mulugeta Assefa
Tigist Gebreyes
Wondate Mengste
Yalew Tsegaye
Yeshihareg Shiferaw

Total Staff = 264

Staff Testimonial *



I joined the Lutheran World Federation Department of World Service Ethiopia Program in January 11, 1993 as a Secretary. Since then I have served as a Systems Administrator and a Medical Insurance Claim Processor. Currently, I am working as an Accounts Officer in the Finance Department. Having the opportunity to serve in different departments for the last 19 years has improved my knowledge and expertise.

In working for LWF-Ethiopia for such a considerable amount of time, I have had the privilege of witnessing a period of overwhelming humanitarian assistance. During my time at LWF-Ethiopia the organization has strived to save lives in so many areas, where drought was threatening the lives of hundreds and thousands of my fellow Ethiopians. My relief and spiritual satisfaction has been greatest during those moments when I've seen our operations thriving and lives being saved.

Lutheran World Federation Ethiopia is not only my employer but it is also my family. I got married and was blessed with two children since I joined the office 19 years ago. I am glad to mention that the staff and managers of LWF Ethiopia Program have become more than a family to me; their love, cooperation and devotion for and to their work is an example to be held up for many generations to come.

Finally, I can proudly say that I feel that I am a very lucky person to have had the opportunity to join LWF-ET and I am happy to continue serving to the fullest of my abilities and with all of my energy for as long as I am able to do so.

My educational background,

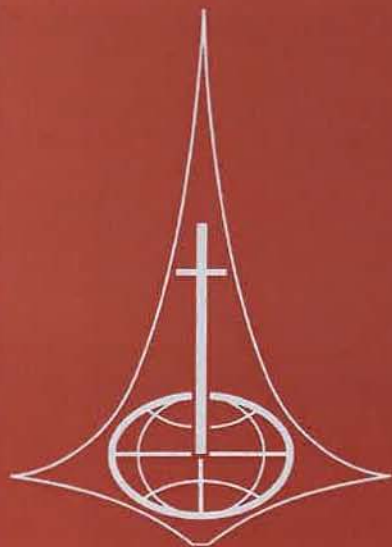
-  Diploma in Secretarial Science and Office Management.
-  Graduating class of 2012 from Alpha University College with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Public Administration and Development Management.



Hiwot Kassaye
Accounts Officer in the Finance Department

*The Staff story is a personal reflection by the LWF Ethiopia's employee with the most years of service.





LWF Ethiopia

Po Box 401 32

Addis Abeba

Ethiopia

tel: +251 (0)11 155 32 88

fax: +251 (0)11 155 25 14

e-mail: lwf-et@luthworld-et.org