

Annual report 2010

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION  
DEPARTMENT FOR WORLD SERVICE  
ETHIOPIA PROGRAM

# LWF Ethiopia

INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT • HUMANITARIAN AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

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**FRONT COVER:** Teenage Somali refugees in Sheder refugee camp. LWF provides water and development opportunities to Somali refugees and hosting communities in eastern Ethiopia.

**BACK COVER:** Goat'o school? With a credit from LWF, Lucu Elema in Abaya bought a few goats. They have now doubled in number and encouraged by their new income source, Lucu and her husband plan to send all their six children to school this year. Previously they could only afford to send one child.

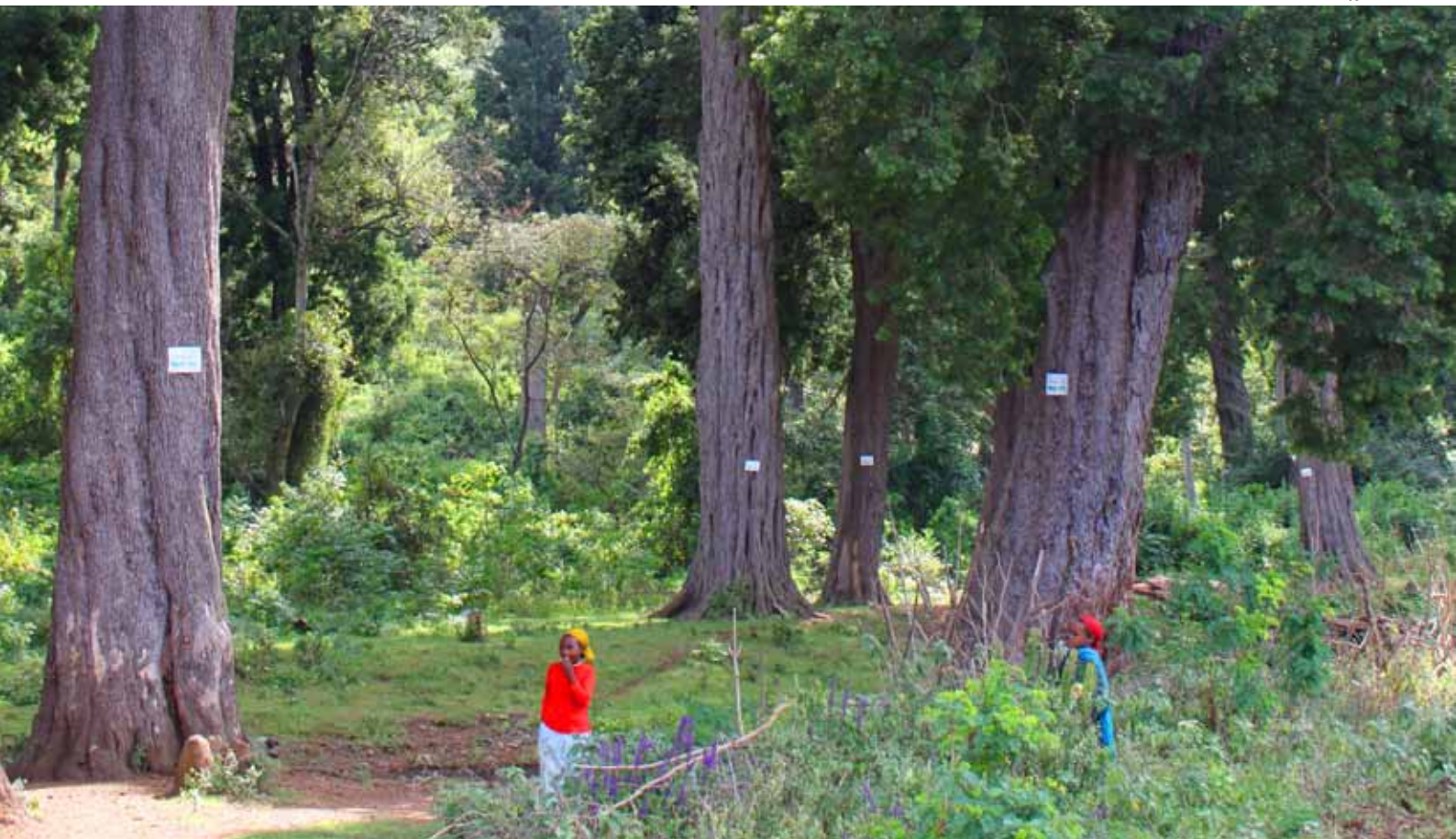
**BELOW:** Her late uncle's tree? In Goro, LWF's efforts to protect natural resources from degradation by guarding and replenish the scarce remaining forests have seen an interesting development. Inspired by LWF's work, the local community has taken the initiative to name old trees after various respected ancestors, in a bid to give them extra protection. The understanding in the area is now that a cut tree is an offence against the respective ancestor. Photo: GNC/F.Hubener

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## Message from LWF/DWS Resident Representative

Disasters and lessons to be learnt: Disasters; drought and floods have become a constant challenge throughout Ethiopia. A phenomenon which was occurring every ten years in the 70's and 80's, is now taking place much more frequently, though, the effects are less.

Since the major drought and famine of 1972/73 which led to the down fall of the Emperor, other significant disasters occurred in 1984/85, 1992/93, 1995, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009 and 2010. The frequency of the event has become almost annual. There are communities who are perpetually affected every season. Their vulnerability is high and sustainable solutions seem to be lacking. It is with all likelihood that natural and man-made disasters will continue to happen in the future, perhaps with increasing severity and frequency.

We can say, with all honesty and admission, that we've reached a stage where we cannot avoid them. We can, however, use our experiences from the past to better prepare, manage and lessen the negative impacts on human lives.

What is it that we have learnt from the calamities occurring in our operation areas and in Ethiopia at large? My personal view is that we have come to view disasters negatively. We dread them. We become helpless and paralyzed under them. Of course, disasters are not positive phenomena and their effects have been devastating. However, we need to change our attitude and acknowledge the fact that whether we like it or not, disasters will continue to occur. Rather than idly accept this fact, we must better prepare and position ourselves so that we can respond to these disasters effectively.

We need to look at disasters as a normal part of life and appreciate the "awakening" they give us. Drought for instance "tells" us that we have interfered with nature and created an imbalance in the environment. We have to reverse the depleted forests and wood-lands to bring back the normal rain pattern and improve soil water retention, vaporization, and the formation of clouds and moisture. Drought informs us that we have not conserved our surface water or managed to drill deep water wells in time.

Water is the most serious problem in the lowlands (Jijiga, Chinaksen, Oromia region and Chifra, Afar regional state) where LWF operates. The communities are crying for water more than for food at the time of writing this report.

If we put on a new lens and view these adversities positively, disaster would turn out to be a "good" teacher, a lesson in disguise. It shows us the gaps in our development plans. It reminds us of what we need to do as a matter of strategy – priority and urgency. It is an indication of what we need to do as a matter of prerequisite for other development efforts to avoid similar outcomes. Disaster should not be seen as if it has come against us. It should rather be seen as a pertinent reminder of what we have mismanaged or undermanaged along the way, and highlight the direction we need to take in the future.

  
Lemma Degefa

Res. Representative  
LWF Ethiopia



## Message from the EECMY president

The Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus congratulates LWF on a successful program operation in 2010. We are pleased that our joint Ethiopia program continues to provide assistance to communities living in remote parts of the country. Communities that are in dire need of many services; from food aid to education to health services, water and awareness. The remoteness means that they are often left on their own to tackle life's challenges. Consequently, these communities are often paralyzed under the weight of their living conditions.

As a matter of priority, LWF chooses to reach out to those hard to reach communities. Distances vary from 360 kms from Addis (Abaya) to

710 kms (Mekit Food Facility Project). Of course, these far distances result in extra costs in terms of transportation and monitoring. However, costs can not negate the importance of the projects and the profound impact they have in the communities in which they operate.

There is much to praise as the detail of this report indicates. However, what makes this year's operations unique and particularly noteworthy is the increase in community participation and their sense of ownership over the work performed. As a result of community participation, more classrooms were built/repared in Abaya and Chinkasen, more water development activities were implemented in

Aw-barre and more health hazards and harmful traditional practices were addressed. Through community participation, religious leaders in Goro understood the negative effects of practices such as Female Genital Mutilation, polygamy and early marriages, and took a historic decision to make these practices unlawful.

These developments are breakthroughs and indicative of the progress and success that can be done when communities are mobilized and empowered to spearhead their own development.

Rev. Dr. Wakseyoum Idosa  
President, EECMY

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Water provision in Dawe Kachen. Following a longer than expected time of failed rains during 2010, the area started to suffer from an acute water shortage early 2011.

## About LWF Ethiopia

Department for World Service (DWS) is the internationally recognized relief and development arm of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF).

Rooted in Christian values of love, reconciliation and justice, DWS responds to human need throughout the world, serving all people irrespective of ethnicity, gender, religion, race or political conviction. DWS works with marginalized and disadvantaged communities in areas of greatest vulnerability and endemic need.

DWS has field programs in 36 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin and Central America and Europe, and over 5,000 staff. DWS' headquarters is located in Geneva, Switzerland.

### DWS in Ethiopia

Known as *LWF Ethiopia*, DWS has operated in Ethiopia since 1971 after an invitation by the LWF member church Ethiopian Evangelical Church

Mekane Yesus (EECMY). LWF Ethiopia works in close cooperation with the EECMY's development and relief arm DASSC (Development and Social Services Commission), with whom they share office building.

### LWF Ethiopia today

LWF Ethiopia is primarily a development NGO, focusing on integrated development activities in rural communities. But LWF also manages a growing refugee program for Somali refugees in collaboration with UNHCR.

In total LWF Ethiopia operates around ten different projects in Ethiopia following its mission and pursuing its vision. Projects are mostly undertaken in remote areas where no or little adequate government services or other NGO assistance reach the communities.

## LWF Ethiopia's strategy in short

### Vision

PEOPLE IN ETHIOPIAN SOCIETY MEET THEIR PRIORITY NEEDS, AND IMPROVE THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE.

### 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.

### Thematic areas

- FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS
- SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
- EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND REHABILITATION
- CAPACITY BUILDING

### Cross cutting issues

- HIV/AIDS
- GENDER
- ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

### Core values

- RESPECT FOR PEOPLE'S DIGNITY
- COMPASSION AND COMMITMENT
- TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY
- PARTICIPATION AND INCLUSIVENESS

LWF IS A MEMBER OF ACT ALLIANCE

**actalliance**

# Highlights from the year

## New program coordinator

The last quarter of 2010 saw major changes in LWF Ethiopia's management. Following the retirement of long time serving Mr. Bodja Gelalcha in



Ms. Doe-e Berhanu

October, Ms. Doe-e Berhanu was recruited in November to lead the program unit. As a program coordinator Ms. Doe-e is responsible for all LWF Ethiopia's projects, program staff and cross cutting programmatic issues. Doe-e is Ethiopian but has studied and lived in USA for many years, and has among other things been working with Oxfam America after returning to Ethiopia a few years back.

LWF Ethiopia's staff and management are glad to have Doe-e onboard and look forward to continued positive development in LWF Ethiopia's program work.

## LWF launches newsletter

In a bid to further improve its day to day contact and relationships with related agencies, friends and other stakeholders, LWF Ethiopia launched an electronic newsletter in 2010.

The newsletter is distributed via e-mail to a wide circle of people, organisations and institutions on a quarterly basis. The first issue was released in March 2010.

In the newsletter you find feature articles, updates and a "photo of the quarter", picturing successes or challenges from LWF's project areas.



## Ethiopia hosts DWS' regional communication workshop

In November, LWF Ethiopia hosted a communications workshop for staff from LWF's Department for World Service (LWF/DWS) programs in East Africa. DWS staff from Uganda, Kenya, Sudan and Ethiopia participated, together with staff from various related agencies.

What made the workshop unique was not that it dealt with communication. The unique thing was that for the first time, this workshop connected program staff from DWS's country programs with LWF's related agencies' communications departments – joining the people implementing projects, with those who are responsible for raising much of the funds.

Six organisations related to LWF/DWS sent their communications staff: Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, FinnChurchAid, DanChurchAid, ACT Alliance, German National Committee and LWF's Office for Communication Services in Geneva.

It turned out to be a fantastic encounter to gather these two groups



Workshop participants

who rarely meet, but whose works are dependent of each other: Program staff gained insight into how they can help out with agencies' fundraising, and increased their understanding of how public funds need to be justified on a tough market. Agency staff got to know the capacities among partners' project staff, and the logistical and technological challenges that sometimes make it difficult for them to live up to the expectations.

After five intensive days touching upon every possible aspect of the objective, mixed with hands on tips and tricks in writing articles and photography and a full day field exercise, participants returned back home with a pledge to contribute even more to DWS ambition to improve its communication.

## Heavy floods in Chifra!

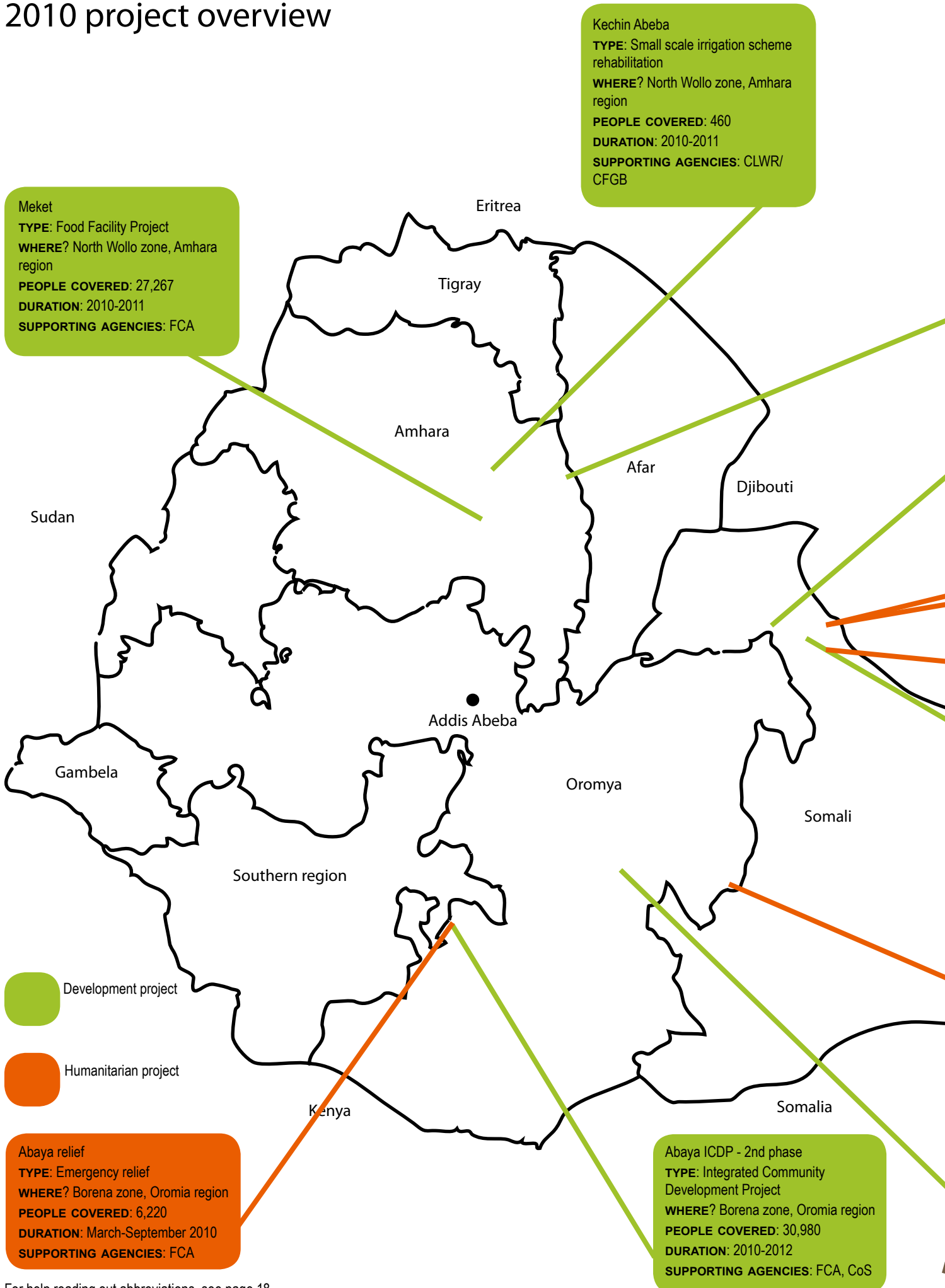
In August, heavy flooding struck the Afar region in northern Ethiopia. Some 16,000 people were displaced in the region and even more people had their livelihood destroyed.

With support from its related agencies EED and ELCA, LWF Ethiopia is implementing one of its integrated community development projects, chifra ICDP, in the area. In the project area, two bridges were washed away, cutting the project from five of its ten villages. A main road nearby was also washed away. No significant displacement took place in the

project area, but the Mille river, which is the main source of irrigable water for farmers in the project area busted its bank and washed away the irrigation scheme constructed by the project.

LWF had to evacuate some of the staff from Chifra, but fortunately they could return to work after some time. The extensive damage forced the project to rethink some of its future activities, and some of the project's target villages continued to be inaccessible for a long time.

# 2010 project overview



For help reading out abbreviations, see page 18.

Chifra ICDP - 2nd phase  
**TYPE:** Integrated Community Development Project  
**WHERE?** Zone one, Afar region  
**PEOPLE COVERED:** 28,750  
**DURATION:** 2008-2010  
**SUPPORTING AGENCIES:** EED, ELCA  
**NOTE:** 3rd phase approved for 2011-2013, covering 28,750 people

Chinaksen ICDP - 2nd phase  
**TYPE:** Integrated Community Development Project  
**WHERE?** East Hararge zone, Oromia region  
**PEOPLE COVERED:** 24,000  
**DURATION:** 2008-2010  
**SUPPORTING AGENCIES:** EED, CLWR  
**NOTE:** 3rd phase approved for 2011-2013, covering 39,668 people

Somali refugee program - Sheder  
**TYPE:** Refugee assistance  
**WHERE?** Jijiga zone, Somali region  
**PEOPLE COVERED:** 10,000  
**DURATION:** 2008-  
**SUPPORTING AGENCIES:** UNHCR, FCA

Somali refugee program - Aw-barre  
**TYPE:** Refugee assistance  
**WHERE?** Jijiga zone, Somali region  
**PEOPLE COVERED:** 12,000  
**DURATION:** 2007-  
**SUPPORTING AGENCIES:** UNHCR, CoS/Sida, FCA

Somali refugee program - Kebribeyha  
**TYPE:** Refugee assistance  
**WHERE?** Jijiga zone, Somali region  
**PEOPLE COVERED:** 300  
**DURATION:** 2010-  
**SUPPORTING AGENCIES:** UNHCR

Somalia

Jijiga ICDP - 1st phase  
**TYPE:** Integrated Community Development Project  
**WHERE?** Jijiga zone, Somali region  
**PEOPLE COVERED:** 29,400  
**DURATION:** 2008-2010  
**SUPPORTING AGENCIES:** ICA  
**NOTE:** 2nd phase approved for 2011-2013, covering 76,050 people

Dawe Kachen - 2nd & 3rd phase  
**TYPE:** Early warning and drought preparedness  
**WHERE?** Bale zone, Oromia region  
**PEOPLE COVERED:** 23,100  
**DURATION:** 2008-2011  
**SUPPORTING AGENCIES:** DCA/ECHO

Goro ICDP - 2nd phase  
**TYPE:** Integrated Community Development Project  
**WHERE?** Bale zone, Oromia region  
**PEOPLE COVERED:** 17,109  
**DURATION:** 2010-2012  
**SUPPORTING AGENCIES:** CoS, ELCA

A woman selling herbs in her small tukul in Aw-barre refugee camp. LWF helps boost the small camp economy by providing opportunities for refugees, especially women, to and earn an income by producing eggs, chickens and vegetables.





Goro's future forest. All LWF Ethiopia's development projects plant trees in a bid to replenish Ethiopia's forests, save the farm land from degradation. An intervention that, in the long run, improve the food security. The aim was to plant 500,000 trees in 2010.

# Development projects

## What does LWF Ethiopia do?

LWF Ethiopia's development projects focus on agriculture development, water development and natural resource management; three crucial intervention areas to reach improved food security, which is a prerequisite for communities to deal with other development constrains. Physical constructions are combined with extensive trainings and awareness raising on how to adopt an efficient, sustainable and eco-friendly land use.

A strong gender perspective gives special attention to women's situation, including mitigating workload with fuel saving stoves and potable water development, campaigning for girls education, training traditional birth attendants in HIV/AIDS awareness and facilitate the organization of women into saving and credit schemes.

The construction of schools, health posts and infrastructure greatly increases the often remote communities' access to education, health services and markets.

## What do we mean by ICDP?

Five of LWF Ethiopia's seven development projects are called ICDP - Integrated Community Development Projects. This is why:

*Integrated* refers to the strategy to address not only one, but several root causes of poverty. LWF recognizes the inter-relationship between different challenges and believes that an integrated approach is the only sustainable way forward to eradicate hunger and poverty.

A *community* based approach is equivalent to a bottom-up perspective. The principle is to facilitate a community's own development, rather than develop it for them. Hence, all problems and solutions are identified together with the community.

A *development* project aims to change peoples' lives. It has a long term perspective and creates opportunities that were not previously there. The aim is a sustainable and food secure society - hence, to make itself obsolete.

On these pages you'll find glimpses from LWF Ethiopia's development projects during 2010: achievements, challenges, photos and voices. For the full picture and all the details, please refer to respective project's annual monitoring report. They are available upon request from LWF Ethiopia.

## Goro ICDP

Goro ICDP is one of LWF Ethiopia's five ICDP's. It is located in the south east, an area with fertile lands and low prevalence of drought. Nevertheless, many remote communities in the area live in poverty.

### Highlights from 2010

Organizing women into **Saving and Credit Co-operatives** (SACCOs) is a new form of intervention for the project. In 2010, two SACCOs were organized in Eltoke Anani and Dadimos kebeles. In Goro, women's decision making power is weakened by heavy workloads and low access to resources and influence. After receiving seed money from LWF, each SACCO (run solely by the involved women) has 86,000 ETB held in a bank account ready to be distributed as credits among the women. Through the establishment of SACCOs, LWF hopes to increase women's economic power and hence involvement in decision making.

In Ro'osade and Eltoke Anani kebeles, the communities celebrate the construction and renovation of **two primary schools**. In addition to that, the project launched campaigns to raise awareness of the importance of sending children, especially girls, to school. Not only has these efforts motivated communities to send their children to school, but it has also significantly encouraged the government education sector to open new classes in response to the increased enrolment rates.

Access to **safe drinking water** was almost non-existent in Waltai Mana kebele before. Traditionally, water was gathered from surface water and unprotected springs, and water borne diseases such as diarrhea and typhoid were widespread. After the construction of one spring and one hand pump, access to potable water has significantly increased for the people in Waltai Mana. Now, the prevalence of water borne diseases has been greatly reduced. The establishment and training of Water User Committees will ensure community management, maintenance and long term sustainability for the water supply systems.



A woman speaks her mind during a community meeting in Goro. With awareness raising and different strategies to help women to reduce their workload, LWF tries to increase women's economic power and involvement in decision making.

Fetching water is often a chore done by women or girls. In the past, it was not uncommon for girls to travel two hours to fetch water. Since construction of the water schemes, that time has been greatly reduced and girls are able to attend school more regularly!

### Challenges during 2010

The unexpected heavy rains that started in early February and continued until the end of June 2010 presented major challenges for Goro ICDP. The project works with communities in remote, hard to reach areas with poor accessibility even during the dry season. When the rains came and washed away many of the roads, mobilization of materials was delayed and construction activities had to be put on hold. Consequently, activities were overloaded in the end of the year and the staff had to work even harder to finalize on time.

## Jijiga ICDP

Jijiga ICDP is located in the flat and arid lands of the Somali region in eastern Ethiopia, where access to water is the main problem for the pastoralist communities.

### Highlights from 2010

To address the critical water shortage problem the project, with active participation of the community, planned and accomplished the **construction of five Birkas** (traditional water cisterns) during 2010. On top of this, two additional birkas are under construction at two non

“One of all things that I love about LWF is the fact that your staff sat down with us and discussed what we can do together.”

Community elder in Weltie-Manna, a village assisted by LWF's Goro Integrated Community Development Project (ICDP), talks about how LWF approached the community and taught them how to manage their own problems instead of waiting for someone else to do it for them.

project kebeles using money the project saved on labor costs due to the free labour provided by the community. The project has also built a total of ten separate cattle troughs, to alleviate the problem of cattle contaminating the birka water while being watered.

**Vaccination and mass awareness creation on animal disease** is another highlight. Livestock production is the main food stay and income source for the agro pastoralists in the Jijiga area. To secure their livelihood, improved genetic makeup, feed and disease prevention plans are required. The project organized mass awareness creation sessions and treatment and vaccination campaigns at ten sites. The awareness, treatment and vaccinations were carried out partly by 15 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) that had been trained and equipped by the project. The quality and quantity of the livestock is improving as a result of the planned and coordinated services of the CAHWs.

Jijiga ICDP is also in the forefront of **saving and credit activities**. Lack of credits is a bottleneck for the rural poor to expand and diversify their income and secure their livelihoods. To address this problem, the project arranged a loan disbursement of 248,296 ETB during the year. 183 women in 10 kebeles benefitted from the loan. During the year, the groups also made loan repayments of 126,000 ETB and individual savings of 71,144 ETB, which made the scheme the first of its kind in the area. Through these credit schemes, it was learnt that when given access to resources and other empowerment opportunities, women often perform better in changing the living condition of their family and communities' at large. See article on page 16 for more about how credits change lives in Jijiga.

### Challenges during 2010

Even with the erratic rainfall in eastern Ethiopia during 2010, Jijiga district farmers managed to obtain a decent harvest of cereal crops from their farms – the Jijiga area was considered as relatively better-off in the Somali region. There were, however, kebeles in the lowland which received less and unevenly distributed rainfall that reduced their crop harvest during this year. From the Jijiga project area; Gedanode, Jamabohad and Wajigabo were among the worst affected.

## Chifra ICDP

Chifra ICDP is located in the Afar region in the North. the project addresses the special situation of remote pastoralist Afar communities. The environment is hot and dry.

### Highlights from 2010

**Market information gathering and dissemination** is a strategy used by the project to boost the income from the communities' livestock. The idea is to exchange timely, reliable and cost-effective market information from neighbouring potential markets to allow the pastoralists to make destocking decisions based on actual market prices. Four market information centers in different neighbouring towns and regions have been established, providing the pastoralists with weekly market information. Knowing the correct market prices, pastoralists can avoid accepting low price offers from middle merchants, and enjoy a higher income from their livestock.

The project has also **built the capacity of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA)**. 53 TBA from 13 kebeles participated in a three day's mid-wife course. A special focus was given to the relationship between, and impacts of, female genital mutilation (FGM) and sexual transmitted diseases (incl. HIV/Aids). The TBA are now giving delivery services to hundreds of mothers in the area, and providing them with information on FGM. Due to their efforts, there is greater awareness among the communities, and a significant decrease in the harmful practice.

To **train women in alternative income generating schemes and management skills** is not an easy task in the context of Afar pastoralists. Nevertheless, the project organized three women groups in 2010. Two of them received legal licenses and are under the supervision of the district promotion office. One group at Roble village, has formed an executive committee and saved 13,000 ETB. The progress of these groups is encouraging, since the habit of saving to invest has not been the tradition among women in this area before.

### Challenges during 2010

An irrigation structure, including a 175 meter long gabion protection of the retaining wall, was damaged before its completion by a disastrous flood in August. The local



Breaking a vicious cycle. Following LWF's awareness creation campaigns on female genital mutilation, Ms. Zahara Essie from Yealu kebele in Chifra, has chosen not to circumsize her three daughters. Photo: LWF

people remarked that as far as anyone could remember, the flood had never been that high before. As a result, the structural deformation of the canal route is impossible to restore with the existing budget as most of the irrigable lands were damaged by the flood. Read more on page four.

## Chinaksen ICDP

Chinaksen ICDP is located in eastern Ethiopia, covering an area with a mix of farmers and pastoralists.

### Highlights from 2010

**Credit and saving schemes** are vehicles for the poor to increase their income and get out of poverty. The project started a saving and credit support scheme in Kaliga village in 2008, reaching 26 women. The women benefited from a total of 26,000 ETB. The members have been using the money to start and run small businesses, like trading agricultural products, sheep and goat rearing. Now, most of them are earning their own livelihoods, improving the lives of their families, and enjoying increased respect and influence in their communities.

**Improving the lives of families that are affected by HIV/Aids** is another area where Chinaksen ICDP has a special competence. In order to ensure a comprehensive and sustainable response to the epidemic as well as mitigate stigma and discrimination, the project has established an association of PLWHA (People living with HIV and Aids) and provided cash support to create self help income generating activities. The association helps mitigate the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS



A local entrepreneur. Kuresha Abdi is 23 years old and owns her own shop in Chinakesen. She started it with money she earned from raising and selling goats, a business she could start with a credit from LWF. "My village is remote and we do not have many shops. That is why I thought it would be a good opportunity to open one. All village people come to my shop. It runs well and I have paid back all the loans", she tells. Photo: LWF/D. Tekaye

by facilitating access to information through awareness raising and mobilizing its members to advocate for the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS. The association also participates in life testimonial programs, where they speak publicly about discrimination against PLWHA and their experiences since being infected. They also talk at schools, market places, workshops and community training, rallies and other mass gatherings, spreading prevention messages.

## Abaya ICDP

Abaya ICDP is located in the green and mountainous south. Despite the lush environment, the area chronically suffers from lack of food and clean water.

### Highlights from 2010

**New agricultural technologies** improved the food security. In the project area, limited knowledge and access to improved agricultural technologies, erratic rainfall and declining soil fertility all contribute to a poor food security situation. To address the problems, farmers were educated and improved seeds of maize and teff were introduced. By using these improved technologies, maize yield has tripled and teff yeild doubled in the area this year. As a result, demand for improved agricultural technologies trainings increased greatly.



Samuel, a farmer in Mejege in Abaya, is preparing his field. By diverting a nearby river into an irrigation channel, LWF provided farmers in the area with enough water to produce one extra harvest per year.

**“**In public most men are against it, but privately they accept it. But if we were all convinced, we could achieve much”

Having become a respected community member (see article on page 16), Meram Hasen Nur from Dundumas village in the Jijiga area seizes the opportunity to speak out on female genital mutilation; a problem that is rampant in her community.

**Alternative income generating activities** reduced the pressure on scarce natural resources. Many of the poorest of the poor farmers, especially women, were involved in the sale of charcoal and firewood for a living. Its adverse effect on the environment is extremely high, and to reverse this action, 24 community members were selected and provided with credit money that helped them shift their business to goats husbandry and oxen fattening. According to recent feedback, the number of goats per household increased from 3 to 7 on average. The seed money provided by the project will be collected back at the beginning of 2012 and provided to other people in the area.

**Rural microfinance institutions** are not available in Abaya district in general and particularly not in the remote areas where Abaya ICDP operates. To address this problem and provide poor people with credit opportunities, LWF has established four women focused saving and credit cooperatives. These cooperatives have helped their members by promoting a saving culture and providing a source of credit for investment. The cooperatives are registered with the government and their accounts are being audited once per year. This indicates that one step has been made in the process of formalizing community owned and managed microfinance institutions in the remotest rural areas. During the year, the four groups have saved around 8,000 ETB per group.

### Challenges during 2010

Heavy rains that lasted for an unexpectedly long time caused an outbreak of malaria and acute watery diarrhea in the area. Also, diseases like trypanosomiasis and faciolla killed many cattle and left farmers empty handed. This forced the project to intervene with emergency response in some villages in addition to the development activities. The rains also made roads inaccessible, which delayed project implementation.

## Meket

Meket Food Facility Project is located in the north, in the ragged mountain landscape near Lalibela.

### Highlights from 2010

Meket is one of the poorest and most food insecure districts in Ethiopia. According to information from the district agricultural and rural development office and studies conducted in 2006, the food balance of the people was 1.64 quintals per person per year, compared to the 2.25 quintals that are required to live an active and produc-

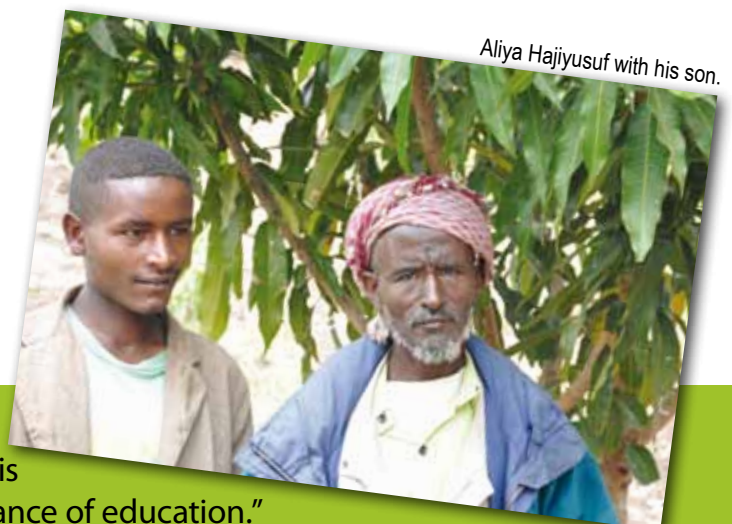
tive life. Consequently, own production can sustain household food demands for only five months per year. The remaining months are covered by the selling of assets and migration to other areas in search of job. 78% of the total population in the district is food insecure. The root causes are environmental degradation that resulted in low productivity, and shortage of agricultural inputs. Hence, the objective of the project is to increase crop production through natural resource conservation.

Construction of one **small scale irrigation scheme** was started at a site called Telef and farmers close to the head work have already started to produce and sell vegetables through irrigation. But the price they got at farm level was too low so the project contacted hotels in Lalibela town about 50 kms from the farm site and arranged a better price for the farmers. Currently, farmers are organized in groups and sending their produce to Lalibela town twice a week. They already started to save money to diversify their produce.

Farmers without access to the irrigation scheme were trained to **grow grass in area closures** instead of on comunal lands. These farmers now cut the high yielding grass and sell for Tukul (Thatch grass house) construction. The group also planted tree seedlings on protected hill sides and the survival rate is more than 70%. They are entitled to harvest and are able to sell the forest when it is matured.

## COLTA - key to development

True development comes through changed mindsets. Therefore all ICDPs have adopted the COLTA approach (Community Organization and Leadership Training for Action). It ensures community participation throughout the project cycle and empowers and encourages people to develop their own communities. Hence, LWF Ethiopia supports the development process, but the initiative itself is handed over to the community at an early stage.



Aliya Hajiyusuf with his son.

“He is now giving me advice. That is how I want to explain the importance of education.”

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Aliya Hajiyusuf, farmer in Goro, puts his son - that has completed fifth grade - as the example of the profound change improved educational opportunities have brought about in Goro. Apart from campaigning for girl's education, LWF has constructed several schools making it possible for the local government to expand its educational services in the area.

# Early warning and drought preparedness



Dawe Kachen is located in the dry and flat lowlands of south eastern Ethiopia. The area is the home of several pastoralist communities that constantly migrate in search for water and feed. With the support from DCA and ECHO, LWF is implementing an "Early warning and drought preparedness project" in the area. For more information, please see the feature article on page 15.

## Highlights from 2010

**Livestock mortality has decreased.** Livestock production is the livelihood base of the target community. But it is a sector that has been highly challenged by lack of water, feed and disease. Nevertheless, significant improvements have been observed as a result of making water available for animal use. Prior to project intervention, the livestock in the area used to get access to water every 3-4 days, but now they can get water every day and throughout the year from the ponds constructed in their vicinity. Consequently, livestock mortality has decreased not only in the targeted kebeles but also in the district as a whole: At the beginning of the project intervention in 2008; annual livestock mortality reported was 13,873 (10.4% of the population), whereas the mortality report for the year 2010 indicated as low as 1,500 (less than 2%).

The **communities have become sensitive and careful regarding water management** because it has affected their lives as well as the lives of their livestock. Water used to be a source of conflict when it was scarce, and many have lost their lives fighting for the resource. But now the conflicts have been resolved as a result of the project's water development and they even share it with their previous opponents peacefully. The management and protection aspect of the ponds is totally handled by the community and they are safely using the water with maximum care. A total of 18,500 (87%) direct beneficiaries of the project are getting access to potable water

Water vulnerable. Abdi Abdurahan and Sefiya Umar in Dawe Kachen are dependent on rainfall for their water consumption. When rains fail, they have to migrate to a far away river to get water. LWF is working to bridge the drier periods allowing their communities to access water all year around.

from the three ponds and three roof water harvesting structures constructed by the project.

The **school dropout rate has decreased** significantly due to the availability of water. Prior to the project intervention, the children migrated to the river side with their families and couldn't attend school the whole year. Nowadays, significant improvements can be seen in school attendance rates the whole year.

## Challenges during 2010

The complete failure of the rainy season at the end of 2010 was a drawback that resulted in a water shortage in the project area. People started to migrate again in search of water and animal feed, which made it difficult to mobilize the community for project participation. The drought also forced the project to start planning for emergency distribution of water and food at the end of the year.

“ We have tried many years to bring peace to the peoples in this area, without success. But since LWF constructed the water ponds there have been no fighting at all. Water is plentiful for everyone.”

Dawe Kachen chief administrator Ato Ahemed Mamma, explaining the impact of LWF's support to his area.



# Somali refugee program

## LWF's refugee program

LWF Ethiopia started its refugee program in 2007 after an invitation by UNHCR to take up work in Aw-barre (Teferi Ber) refugee camp in the Jijiga area in eastern Ethiopia. In 2008 LWF expanded to the nearby Sheder camp, and in 2010 LWF opened a small office in the Ke-bribeyha camp, also in the Jijiga area.

Totally, the three camps host around 40,000 Somali refugees of which around 20,000 lives in Aw-barre and Sheder. LWF Ethiopia's refugee program is funded by UNHCR, FCA and CoS/Sida.

## What does LWF Ethiopia do?

The main area of intervention is water supply, where LWF is the lead agency in Aw-barre and Sheder, responsible for the development and day to day management of two water distribution systems serving around 20,000 refugees and several thousands host community dwellers with clean water.

Substantial efforts are also being done in the environmental area and the livelihood sector. By planting trees and constructing soil conservation structures, the scarce natural resources are replenished. By providing training and assistance in small scale gardening and farming, vulnerable refugee households can boast their income.

## Sharing essential resources

Although LWF is implementing an array of activities in its refugee program, it is for the water works LWF has made itself a name. During 2010, LWF completed a much awaited expansion of its water system, allowing the local hosting communities to enjoy the same clean water as the refugees.

In January 2011, the latest establishment in this direction was inaugurated: a large stand alone water system bringing clean water to some 62,000 inhabitants in and around Aw-barre town. With support from UNHCR, FinnChurchAid and Church of Sweden, LWF has constructed a separate system comprising a total of 22 water points in Aw-barre town and two more around water schemes. Apart from 15 general water points serving the public, also schools, clinics, mosques and other civil establishments have also been provided with water in and around Aw-barre town.

A significant feature of this host community water system is the involvement and commitment of the communities in the construction phase. A seven kilometer long trench for the main raising pipe from the bore hole via a reservoir to Aw-barre town was excavated by the local community at no cost. The estimated saving for the project was several hundred thousand Ethiopian Birr, allowing LWF to include even more water points in the plans.

Following the success of the Aw-barre host community water system, LWF will continue to improve water provision for host community and refugees alike. The plan for 2011 is further water works in and around Sheder refugee camp and host community town.

## Boosting local economies

To boost the local market and to give vulnerable refugee groups a chance to increase their income - and nutritional status - LWF started to provide livelihood assistance in 2010. 300 households in each of the three camps received training and material assistance to start off either small scale gardening or poultry production in their backyards.



## Greening the desert

Tens of thousands of refugees living in an arid desert area is taking its toll on the environment. Already scarce resources are worn out even faster when firewood and water must be shared between hosting communities and refugees.

To minimize the negative impact on the environment, and to disarm tensions raising from having to share what is barely there, LWF is actively working to replenish the area's natural resources. In 2010 LWF raised and transplanted 50,000 tree seedlings in and around Sheder and Aw-barre refugee camps. Learning from previous mistakes, the seedlings were transplanted to areas where water is abundant and easily accessible like around boreholes, pumping stations, water reservoirs, etc. Seedlings were also used to stabilize the edges of the vast gullies in the area, decreasing their devastating growth.

Another measure taken to protect the environment was to construct soil bunds. Those are parallel horizontal trenches dug with a few metres distance on slopes. The idea is to decrease the water runoff speed, allowing the water to filtrate the ground instead of eroding the top soil. A total of 70 kilometres of soilbunds were constructed on the hills around the refugee camps, an effort that is also increasing the life time of the bore holes supplying the camps and hosting communities with clean water.



Papaya seedlings in Sheder nursery site, where half of the 50,000 seedlings are raised. Introducing and plant fruit trees in the area has positive impact on both environment and livelihoods.

Abebe Derseh, technical foreman in Aw-barre. Competent staff is one of LWF's most important assets in all projects. Not less so in the refugee program, where technicians must be on call 24 hours to secure a constant water supply in the refugee camps.

# "They are peace dams"



Harvesting rain water. Kubi pond in Dawe Kachen is the largest of three ponds constructed by LWF secure access to potable water during drier times. Photo: LWF/H.Pryse

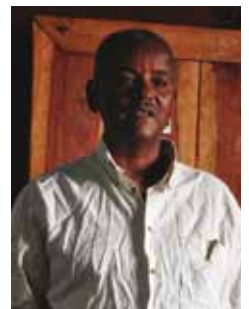
## "They are peace dams"

**DAWE KACHEN.** "We have tried many years to bring peace to the people in this area, without success. But since LWF constructed the water ponds there has been no fighting at all. Water is plentiful for everyone." This testimony was recently given by the Dawe Kachen chief administrator Ato Ahemed Mamma. He explained that LWF's drought preparedness project has loosened the tension between the pastoralist groups in the area traditionally caused by shortage

of water for livestock and humans. Now, the communities in the six sub-districts live in peace since there is enough water for everyone. "They are peace dams", he adds.

Drawing on the great impact of the first phase of project, LWF prepared for an extension into a new phase, reaching even more communities in the Dawe Kachen area. The proposal has also been blessed with donor commitment and DanChurchAid, one of LWF Ethiopia's support-

ing agencies, has pledged a total of 1.2 million Euros from ECHO for another phase of 18 months (to be shared with two other local partners). DCA was also funding the first phase of the project.



Ato Demisse Tiyo, project coordinator.

"With this pledge we can consolidate our work in the six sub-districts, but also go further and contribute to water security in seven new sub-districts" says Ato Demisse Tiyo, LWF project coordinator in Dawe Kachen.

Among other activities, the new project includes the construction of three new large dams to serve the new areas.

Hence, a committed donor, skilled staff and a readiness to learn from past challenges on the ground have allowed LWF to continue to contribute to a sustainable food and water security situation in Dawe Kachen.

### UPDATE: Empty dams.

Due to the failed rains during September and October 2010, and the shorter than expected rains in March and April the same year, all three of the ponds in Dawe Kachen dried out in the beginning of 2011, leaving the communities without access to potable water. LWF, with support from DCA/ECHO, started emergency water provision in April 2011.





# First woman to own camels

Meram Hassan Nur and her two camels. Photo: LWF/T. Kassa

## First woman to own camels

**JIJIGA.** Meram Hassan Nur, a Somali woman in Dundumas village in eastern Ethiopia, proudly speaks about success in her life. She is the first woman in her community able to buy her own camels, a property that traditionally was only owned by men.

It all started in 2007, when Meram signed up for a Saving and Credit cooperative initiated by LWF's Jijiga District Integrated Community Development Program (JDICDP). Saving and Credit schemes are used to empower economically disadvantaged groups, often women, and give them a chance to earn an income.

Meram was in the small group of women granted a loan of 2000 Birr (approx USD 125) each. Trained by

the project, she invested the money well and her business grew slowly.

Now, two years later, Meram Hassan Nur cares for two camels, 20 goats and manages a small commodity shop in her village. She radiates with confidence as she talks about no longer being dependant on her husband for money, and being one of few women in the village to own a mobile phone.

Meram has also completed the repayment of her loans, making it possible for the cooperative to disburse credits to yet more women in her village. JDICDP runs a total of ten cooperatives, comprising around 50 women. The project is supported by IcelandicChurchAid, ICA.

This feature article has previously been published in LWF Ethiopia's newsletter no. 3 2010.



# Petition to stop FGM brings hope

Teenage girls from El-Toke village in Goro. Through LWF's work with attitudes towards girls and women they have a brighter future.

## Petition to stop FGM brings hope

**GORO:** In Goro, LWF was recently able to mobilize 88 influential religious leaders from the region to sign a petition to put an end to the inhumane practice of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). The final product is comparable to a legal document which unites the people of Goro in a combined effort to put an end to the suffering of young girls and women and to halt this grave human rights violation.

Ethiopia has some of the highest rates of FGM in Africa, where roughly three in four women are forced to undergo the harmful tradition. The rate is declining, but change comes slow. With the current rate of decline, it will take until 2080 to see the elimination of this dehumanizing practice.

Hence, effective measures are required to combat this custom. LWF Ethiopia and the communities in the Goro district are among the determined actors to be the forerunners to spearhead this action. Tsige Asefai is a gender officer in LWF's community development project in Goro, and she tells that the breakthrough with the petition came after years of consultations and mutual discussions with the communities that managed to debunk the belief that FGM was supported by the Koran.

The ceremony that took place during the signing of the petition has been captured on video and the documentation will serve as a reminder of the determination of many to improve the quality of life for their young girls and women.

Tsige and her colleagues also recently launched an awareness raising campaign aimed at educating communities on the physical and psychologically damaging repercussions of FGM - including severe bleeding, lifelong pain, infection, trauma, risk of HIV contraction and increased likelihood of adverse events during child birth.

Although the outcomes of the breakthrough in Goro are hard to determine, LWF Ethiopia and individuals engaged in the cause in Goro are confident that change is on its way!

This feature article has previously been published in LWF Ethiopia's newsletter no. 4 2010.

# Thank you for supporting LWF Ethiopia!

LWF Ethiopia extends a warm and grateful "thank you" to all its 2010 supporting agencies. Without the support from them and their back donors, LWF Ethiopia would not be able to fulfill its task.

Canadian Foodgrains Bank (CFGB)  
Canadian Lutheran World Relief (CLWR)  
Church of Sweden (CoS)  
DanChurchAid (DCA)  
European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO)  
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA)  
Evangelische Entwicklungsdienst (EED)  
FinnChurchAid (FCA)  
IcelandicChurchAid (ICA)  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland  
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Thank you all!



MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS OF FINLAND



Church of Sweden 



NB! List of back donors is not exhaustive.





## 2010 financial report

All numbers in USD

### Expenditure

Integrated Community Development Project - Jijiga District	406 076
Integrated Community Development Project -Chinaksen	297 594
Integrated Community Development Project - Chifra	217 023
Integrated Community Development Project - Abaya (phase 2)	279 849
Integrated Community Development Project - Abaya/Mejege	101 737
Integrated Community Development Project - Goro (phase 2)	271 820
Sebente Food Security Water project	970
Kechine Abeba Small Scale Irrigation Scheme Rehabilitation	40 336
Mekit District Food Facility Project	330 990
Dawe kachen, Local Actors Drought Preparedness (phase 2)	158 621
Dawe Kachen - Local Actors Drought Preparedness (phase 3)	40 001
Emergency Humanitarian Project - Abaya	283 118
School Feeding - Jijiga	38 975
Somali refugee program	852 916
HIV/AIDS Prevention	3 018
Capacity Building	53 517
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>3 376 562</b>



Ripe coffee beans in Goro.

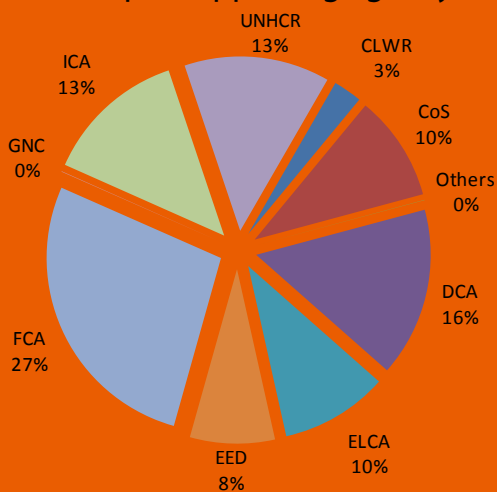
### Income

Canadian Lutheran World Relief	89 615
Church of Sweden	331 404
Dan Church Aid	529 613
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	337 254
Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED)	265 658
FinnChurchAid	919 976
German National Committee	1 747
Icelandic Church Aid	445 051
United Nations Hugh Commissioner for Refugees	455 878
Others	1 109

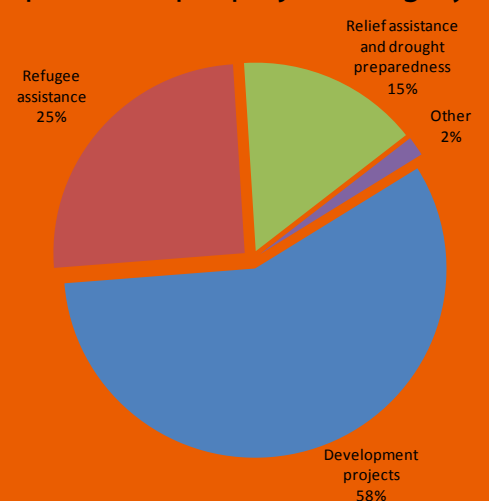
### Total income

**3 377 306**

### Income per supporting agency



### Expenditure per project category



# LWF Ethiopia staff 2010

## Field staff

### ABAYA ICDP

Abdurahman Mussa (from March)  
Ayala Gobana (from November)  
Bedalo Jilo (from November)  
Damise Turi (from November)  
Debela Mossisa  
Fikadu Gamada (from Noveber)  
Fikadu Gelda (from November)  
Gadissie Gebissa  
Gemechu Robele  
Geremew Guta  
Haile W/Senbet  
Kedir Bati  
Mamush Meta  
Mariam Jarso  
Mekonnen Getachew  
Mekonnen Getachew (from October)  
Mekuria Solomon (until May)  
Meseret Tadesse  
Senait Zewdu (from July)  
Sintayehu Balta  
Tawabechi Garamo (from November)  
Tsfaye Fantaye (from August)  
Tsfaye Soboka  
Wondwossen Assefa  
Worku Regassa  
Zarihun Bariso (from November)

### ABAYA RELIEF

(All staff From March)  
Ayele Gameda (until June)  
Berhanu Dula (until September)  
Desta Deyas (until September)  
Girma Shibru (until June)  
Guye Gelgelo (until June)  
Teferi Oda (until June)  
Tekalegn Elema (until June)  
Yonas Aderu (until September)

### CHIFRA ICDP

Abdela Mogola  
Alemayehu H/Mariam (from Feb)  
Amin Mohammed  
Ashenafi Mamo  
Asrat Deressa  
Awol Mohammed  
Bereket Tekola  
Endiris Mohamed  
Essie Boka  
Gashaw Aragie (from May)  
Hamadu Wotika  
Hana Gustavo  
Hassen Abebe  
Kassahun Mamo (until March)  
Solomon G/Ghiorgis (until July)  
Tsfaye Aragie  
Yared Negussie  
Yesheye Yesma  
Zebiba Mohammed (from March)

Zebiba Seid (until October)  
Zerihun Hassen

### DAWE KACHEN

Taye Shimelis  
Adam Roba  
Andualem Zinabu (until June)  
Bayush Fikre  
Bogalech Faye  
Chala Bersisa (from December)  
Demissie Tiyo  
Hika Gutema  
Hydar Yasin  
Kadir Adam  
Oumer Adem (from December)  
Roba Fantale (from December)  
Shimelis Teka  
Umar Bati  
Wagari Wakjira  
Yusuf Usman

### GORO ICDP

Ahmed Abdulkarim  
Asfaw Dasyalaw  
Beteliehem Negash  
Daniel Engidawork (until March)  
Elias Kassahun (until January)  
Emkulu Yiheyis  
Fekadu Genete  
Kebede Deme (from March)  
Mekuria Worke (until October)  
Million Tessema  
Nesru Nure  
Sebsibe Wolde  
Seifu Mengesha  
Shemelis Gebre  
Tsige Assefa  
Yeshialem Beyene  
Zerfu Beyene

### JIJIGA DISTRICT ICDP

Ahmed Nur  
Belete Tadesse  
Ekran Yusuf  
Hinda Ahmed  
Hussien Ahmed  
Ismile Ali  
Mehadi Omer  
Mirtinesh Shimeles  
Mohammed Gulye Tahir (until July)  
Mohammed Hussen  
Molalign Beyene  
Negussie Kebede  
Tenaw Alemu  
Tsfaye Kassa  
Wondwossen Shewangizaw

### CHINAKSEN ICDP

Addis Mekonnen  
Adem Abdulahi  
Adera Tesema  
Ahmed Ige

Alemayehu Bekele  
Birke Demissie  
Dawit Tekaye  
Ebrahim Alel  
Ephrem Feleke (until March)  
Fassil Bekele  
Lakew Bezuneh  
Mitiku Tadesse  
Mohammed Yimam  
Senbeta Iteffa  
Tsfaye Woldeyesus  
Wondwossen Bekele  
Zerihun Ayalew

### MEKET FOOD FACILITY PROJECT

(All staff from February)

Abaynesh Abate  
Abdelkader Ibrahim  
Andualem Tefera  
Berhane Getachew  
Beyene Adane  
Fentaw Tsegaye  
Kidane Kassaye  
Lemecha Jote  
Mihret W/Michael  
Mitiku Feleke  
Mohammed Mestufa  
Tadesse Abebe  
Tadesse Gelaw (until April)  
Tsfaye Dagnaw  
Tilahun Sisay (until April)  
Tirfe Mekonnen  
Workinesh Tsegaw  
Yalemwork Gelaw  
Zelalem Mulatu  
Zenaw Abate

### SOMALI REFUGEE PROGRAM

Abdek Mohammed (from November)  
Abdi Omar  
Abebe Alemu  
Abebe Derseh  
Ahmed Kassim (until November)  
Amelework Berihun (from May)  
Asaminewu Gelane (from August)  
Befekadu Alemayehu  
Free Lemma  
Kefyalew Tassachew  
Legesse Woldie  
Mehamed Eidle (from August)  
Mekbib Alemayehu (from August)  
Tamirat Duguma  
Tarikwa Denbel (from August)  
Tatek G/Selassie  
Tefera Hailu  
Temesgen Samuel  
Tsfaye Erago  
Tibebe Yigezu (until May)  
Yasir Mohammed  
Yimer Aragaw (from August)  
Yusuf Mohammed (from November)  
Zinaw Kebede

## Head office staff

### RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE

Awot Kifle  
Dawit Hussen  
Enani Mersie  
Genet Alemayehu  
Genet Worke  
Lemma Degefa (Dr.)  
Letemichael Amare  
Martha Sacilotto  
Tiruwork Assefa

### FINANCE

Eshete Bekele  
Feyissa Benti  
Hiwot Kassaye  
Mengistu Lemma (until February)  
Roman W/Mariam  
Sosina Mamo  
Teshome W/Gebriel  
Zelalem Fekadu

### LOGISTICS

Abebe Kassie  
Daniel Tamiru  
Debebe Abebe  
Dubale Yilma  
Fikreab Amsalu  
Genet Seyoum  
Workaferahu Eshete

### HUMAN REOURCES AND

#### GENERAL SERVICES

Assefa Degaga  
Mulugeta Assefa  
Tigist Gebreyes  
Wondale Mengste  
Yalew Tsegaye  
Yeshihareg Shiferaw

### PROGRAM COORDINATION

Belachew Tiksie  
Bodja Gelalcha (until September)  
Buli Fayissa  
Chaltu Deressa (until October)  
Doe-e Berhanu (from December)  
Endeshaw Mulatu  
Heather Pryse (from November)  
Lovisa Larsson (from February)  
Samuel Larsson  
Tadesu Seyoum  
Tibebe Lemma

**TOTAL STAFF:** 204  
December 31, 2010

## Staff story\*

# "An amazing collaboration among the staff"

TEXT BY: Teshome W/Gebriel, Warehouse supervisor, LWF Ethiopia

In April 1987, I joined the Lutheran World Federation Department of World Service Ethiopian Program as Cashier/Accountant, at the Borta Dam Project around Dembillo, under the Soil and Water Conservation Project (SWCP). I worked at the project for two years and then got transferred to another SWCP project in Dire Dawa with the same position for five years.

During my stay at Dembillo and Dire Dawa SWCP sites, I observed an amazing collaboration among the staff!

Since 1987, I have also observed many changes in the lives of the beneficiary communities. The SWCP started in the region 1985 with construction of dams and river diversions, as well as supply of oxen, hand tools and seeds to the communities. These have encouraged the communities' efforts to engage in agricultural production and the farmers have enhanced their farm activities satisfactorily. The growth of agricultural products contributes also to the development of livestock breeding. This is a good reason for the enthusiasm and the success of the SWCP, and the effects of the projects on the economic wellbeing

// Since 1987 I have also observed many changes in the lives of the beneficiary communities

and status of the community is clearly visible.

After 5 Years of service at Dire Dawa SWCP, I was transferred to Addis Ababa LWF Head office and to the position of Monitoring officer under the Relief Department. I have served with unreserved effort throughout the country in all Relief and Rehabilitation areas as well as SWC Projects by giving monitoring service for about seven years from 1994-2001.

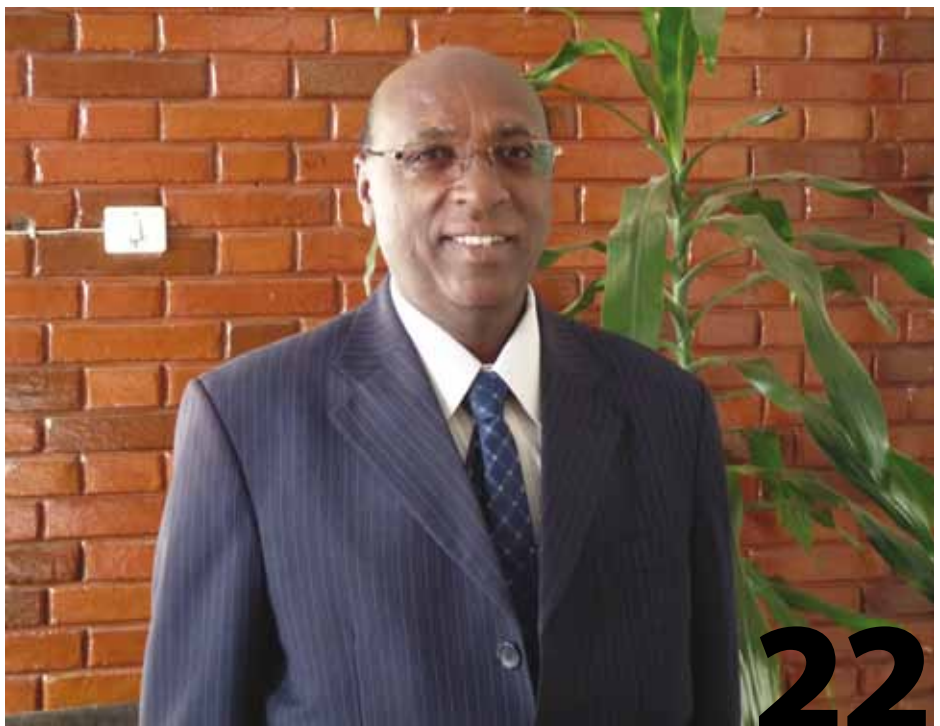
When the Relief and Rehabilitation Programme came to an end, I was transferred to the senior commodity accountant position from 2001-2003 for about two years with frequent field visits. In November 2003, I was appointed as Internal Auditor and I served in this position for six years from 2003-2009. There have been intensive field trips to the different projects for supervision. Due to some changes in the office, I was assigned in 2009 to fill the position of Warehouse supervisor.

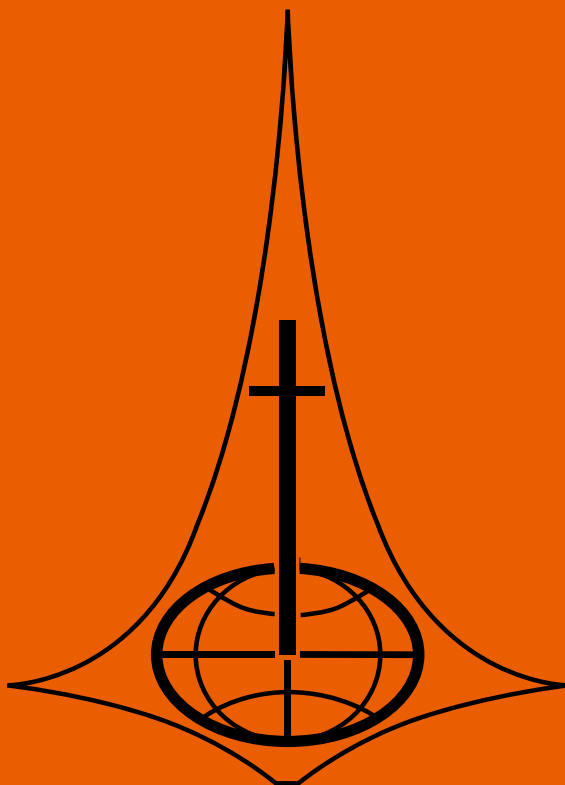
My background

1. Married and father of two daughters and a son.
2. 24 years of service.
3. Educational background: Diploma in Accounting from Trans-World Tutorial Collage, London.

\* The staff story is a personal reflexion by the LWF Ethiopia employee with the most years in service.

Teshome W/Gebriel.  
Photo: LWF/A. K. Tesfaye





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