



# World Service Global Report 2012



THE  
LUTHERAN  
WORLD  
FEDERATION

Department  
for World Service

**actalliance**

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## Foreword

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

This past year has been one of considerable enhancement in both the programmatic and managerial work of the Department for World Service, particularly with the establishment of regional hubs for humanitarian response and disaster risk reduction, and the formulation of the World Service Global Strategy 2013-2018.

Multiple crises continued to hit many countries in 2012, but World Service has been deeply engaged in working closely with partners and communities in responding to them. We are doing all we can to ensure that the achievements of increased aid and greater attention to human rights over the last decade are not completely eroded by these huge crises.

In 2013 we will look for the reform opportunities presented by the economic crisis and link it back to the key aspects of our work, such as justice and peace, climate change, food security and the provision of decent services to people living in poverty. Quality and accountability are paramount for the work of World Service.

The following pages of the 2012 Global Report presents, on the one hand, the highlights of the work of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) / Department for World Service (DWS) at a global level and, on the other hand, the activities undertaken by the Country/Regional Programs and some of the Associate Programs at country level.

Enjoy the reading and we count on your support for our work in 2013!

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rudelmar Bueno de Faria', written in a cursive style.

Rudelmar Bueno de Faria  
Global Program Coordinator  
Department for World Service  
The Lutheran World Federation

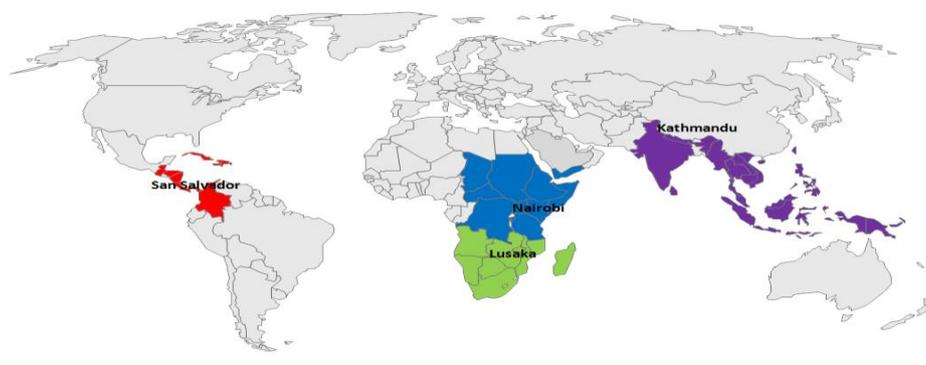
# Introduction

## LWF DWS Global Strategy 2013-2018

In 2012, LWF DWS worked on a Global Strategy for 2013-2018. The Global Strategy 2013-2018 is not completely new. LWF DWS, in collaboration with the LWF leadership team and a reference group with members from LWF DWS Country Programs, developed a revised and updated version of its current strategy. This version reaffirms the broad direction of the previous strategy and aligns it to the LWF Strategy approved at the last Council meeting in June 2012. It is shorter and more focused and takes into consideration the decisions made and action taken as a result of the mid-term review. The vision, mission and core values are unchanged. A new section entitled "Commitments" brings together some fundamental principles such as the commitment to human rights and impartiality with cross-cutting priorities such as gender justice. The strategy reaffirms the Rights Based Approach, empowerment and integration. Apart from a clearer emphasis on local partners, the program focus remains the same.

## Emergency Response Strategy

### Regional Emergency Hubs



**In January 2012 LWF DWS started the implementation of its global emergency response strategy, putting emphasis on better preparedness, better coordinated and decisive action, strategic partnerships and better equipped staff. Since then LWF DWS has redesigned its emergency response system, created the Humanitarian Emergency team (HET) in Geneva, redesigned its emergency roster and developed new emergency tools (including the Emergency Manual and Pocket Reference Guide).**

In 2012, LWF DWS developed the "World Service Humanitarian Dashboard", which provides a snapshot of current emergencies. The January 2013 Dashboard is found on the next page.

# World Service Humanitarian Dashboard (as of 31 January 2013)

## Major Emergencies



**Refugees**

- Countries: Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, CHAD, Mauritania, South Sudan, Nepal, Jordan
- 1.4 million people assisted



**IDPs**

- Countries: CHAD, South Sudan, DRC
- 300,000 people assisted



**Natural phenomenon related**

- Mozambique, Malawi, Cambodia, Bangladesh, India
- 350,000 people assisted

## Highlights

**Syria/Jordan:** LWF Jordan is assisting over 10,000 of the 70,000 Syrian refugees living in Za'atri and King Abdullah refugee camps. In the framework of the ACT Appeal SYR 121 and several bilateral agreements, approximately 1.8 million EUR has been mobilized to buy more than 300 prefabricated container-type shelters for especially vulnerable refugee families, providing better shelter against the elements than the standard issue tents. We also distributed 2,200 gas heaters and gas cylinders, winter clothing for 10,000 children, shoes, and more than 2,200 tent winterization kits to build entry porches to the tents, to provide additional shelter and warmth for the families. As the influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan is rising dramatically following further deterioration of the security and livelihood situation in Syria, we are stepping up our fundraising and operational efforts.

**Dadaab:** A new appeal has been issued for Somali refugees in Kenya: emergency education, protection and early recovery/livelihoods restoration in Kambioos. The program is undertaking contingency planning with UNHCR for the plans to relocate 20,000-50,000 urban refugees into the camps in Dadaab and Kakuma.

**Mozambique:** The Nairobi Hub is supporting LWF Mozambique to respond to the floods, affecting some 200,000 persons in Chokwe, Gaza Province. An Alert has been issued, and the program is carrying out assessment of communities affected by the floods.

## Funding Situation (Active Emergency Response) In USD

Recent ACT Alliance Emergency Appeals	Appeal issued	LWF target	funds received
<b>SOM121 Humanitarian support for Somali refugees (actalliance)</b>			
Lutheran World Federation, Kenya	21.01.13	967,000	0
<b>ETH 121 Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in Ethiopia</b>			
Lutheran World Federation, Ethiopia	10.02.12	1,393,309	399,413.35
<b>COD121 Assistance to Internally Displaced People in Eastern DRC (actalliance)</b>			
Lutheran World Federation, DRC	08.01.13	991,000	420,000
<b>UGA121 Support To Congolese refugees</b>			
Lutheran World Federation, Uganda	23.07.12	355,941	328,879.15
<b>SYR121 Assistance to the Affected in Syrian Conflict – rev 3 (actalliance)</b>			
Lutheran World Federation, Jordan	26.02.12	3,821,392	1,817,241.17
<b>MRT121 Assistance to Malian Refugees and Drought Affected People in Mauritania &amp; Senegal - rev 1</b>			
Lutheran World Federation, Mauritania	17.01.12	2,449,230	2,296,973.21
<b>MAURITANIA: Support to Mali Refugees in M'bera camp (UNHCR) (BPRM)</b>			
Lutheran World Federation, Mauritania	01.09.12	1,869,839	1,869,839
<b>PSE121 OPT: Support for Gaza and the West Bank (actalliance)</b>			
Lutheran World Federation, Jerusalem	19.12.12	110,144	0
<b>Recent ACT Alliance Emergency Alerts</b>			
<b>Mozambique</b> – floods in central and southern provinces: LWF Mozambique			25.01.13
<b>Chad</b> – assistance to refugees, former IDPs and host communities: LWF Chad			09.01.13
<b>Myanmar</b> – reception center feeding: LWF Myanmar			10.01.13

**DRC:** Distribution is proceeding of non-food items and assistance to IDPs affected by the November 2012 humanitarian crisis and the takeover of Goma by the M23 rebel group, which produced increased numbers of displaced. Lack of funding has necessitated increased prioritization of activities.

**South Sudan:** In partnership with DCA in Juba, an assessment team was deployed to Unity state in order to assess a potential partnership with UNHCR in responding to education and child protection in a new refugee camp, just as we are doing in Upper Nile. UNHCR would like to start moving refugees to the new camps in February.

**Mauritania:** Recent developments in Mali have led to additional refugee influxes into Mauritania. LWF Mauritania is therefore preparing to host more refugees in Mbera camp, where we are responsible for camp management, shelter construction, psychosocial support

**Workshop with ACT Alliance members on Enhancing Emergency Response in an Effective and Coordinated Fashion, 7-8 February:**

The purpose is to establish informal mechanisms among ACT members to ensure a coordinated and cooperative response when a major emergency strikes.

**Cooperation with UNHCR and others:** Funding support from UNHCR grew by US\$ 6 million from 2011 to end 2012 to almost US\$ 19 million. Adding other funding sources, the total is 33 million Euros, in support to 1.4 million refugees and 88,000 IDPs in 10 country programs.

For further information go to: [www.lutheranworld.org](http://www.lutheranworld.org)

One of the major elements of the new strategy was the creation of three **Regional Emergency Hubs**, located in San Salvador, Nairobi and Kathmandu. The team leaders and key staff positions in the Hubs have been filled. The Regional Emergency Hub in Central America and the Caribbean includes a sub-hub in Léogane, Haiti. The LWF Country Program in Haiti has good infrastructure to support the emergency response in the Caribbean region. A new regional hub is in the process of being created in Lusaka, to cover the Southern Africa region, and will commence on 1 June 2013.

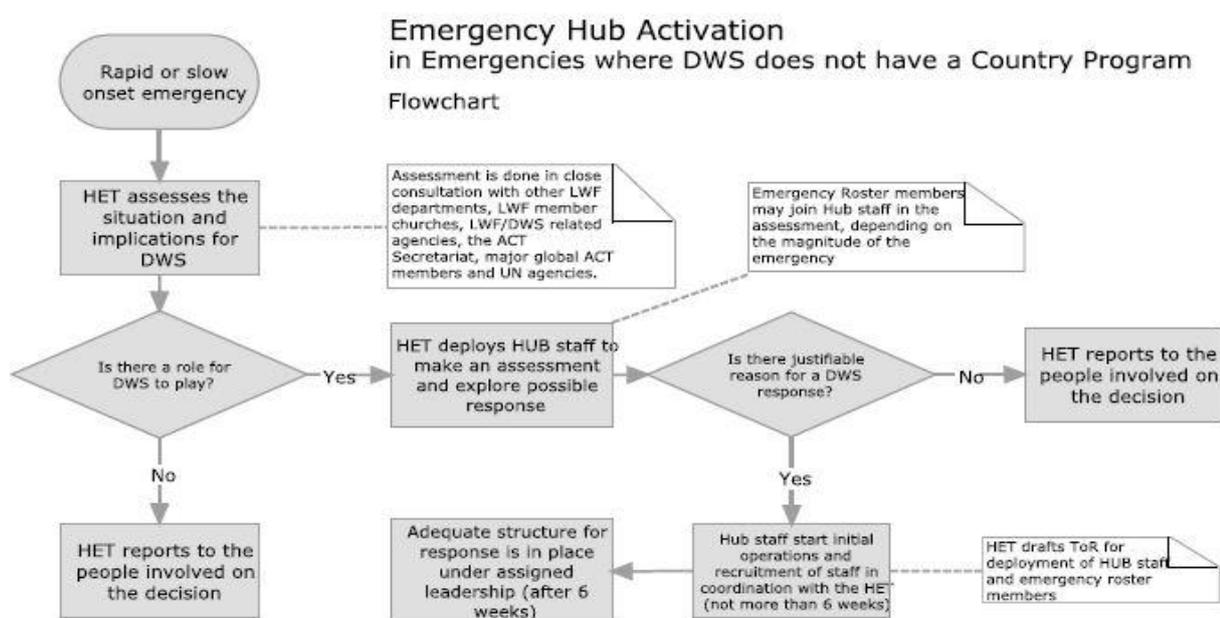
LWF DWS Regional Emergency Hubs are centers of activity or focal points intended to facilitate the emergency response within a certain geographical area. They are basically comprised of skilled and trained staff on stand-by tasked to realize quick start up or scale up of emergency response operations.

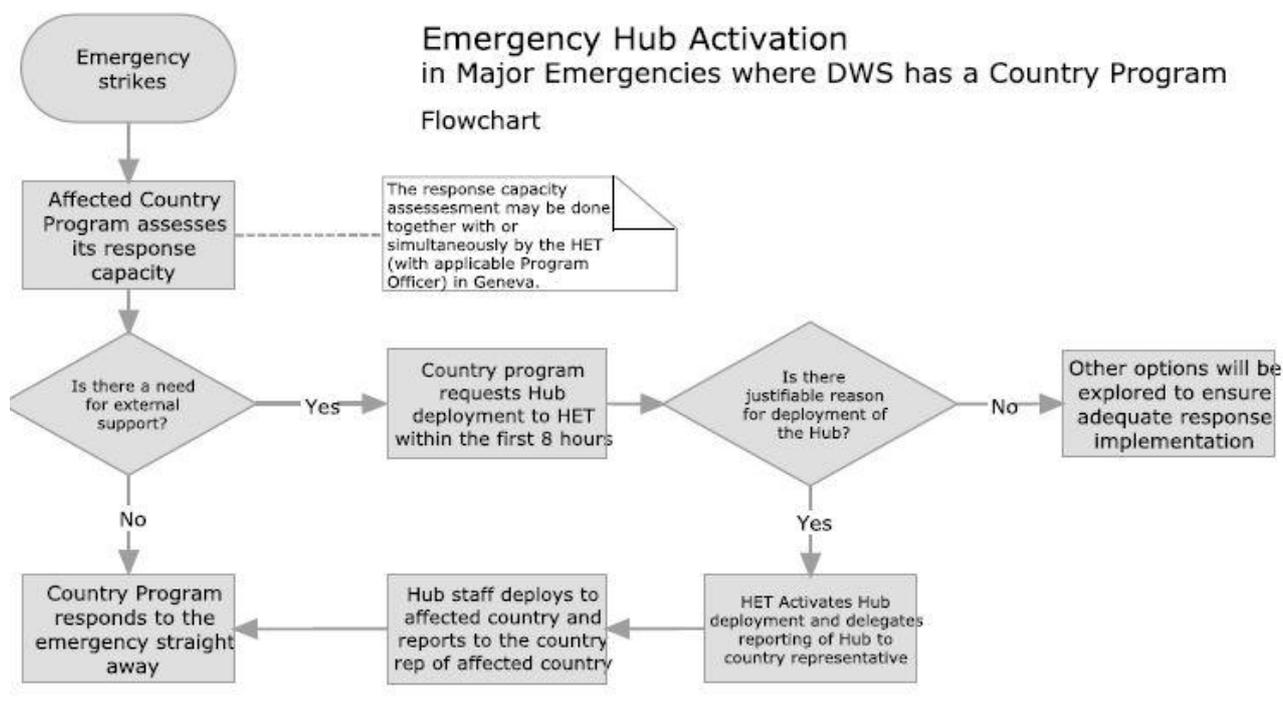
LWF DWS staff based in the Hubs are ready to respond to any possible humanitarian crisis in their designated areas, mainly providing services and guidance in WASH, camp coordination and camp management, shelter, food security, logistics, humanitarian accountability, psychosocial, protection, education, environment, and security.

The Hubs may also have logistical infrastructure (e.g., warehouses, stockpiling, information and communication center) to be able to cover the supply needs anywhere in the region, any time of the year. They are intended to provide support to the LWF DWS Country Programs operating in the region. In these cases, the LWF DWS Regional Emergency Hubs shall speed up delivery of supplies for emergencies and help to relieve freight costs within the region.

Members of the regional hubs were trained in an **Emergency Training Workshop** which took place in Nairobi from May 7-11 2012. The LWF Representatives hosting the Hubs also attended the training.

## 2. How are the Hubs activated?





### East and Central Africa Hub

The East and Central African Hub is made up of a team leader, program officer and logistics/security officer.

In 2012 they responded to three emergency crises.

### South Sudan

From June, the Hub became directly involved in the South Sudan program, conducting a needs assessment relating to the Upper Nile refugee influx. A proposal was submitted to UNHCR to work in these sectors in the camps of Batil and Gendrassa. In August, UNHCR approved the proposal and the Hub began preparations for the setup of operations. This involved the procurement of materials and equipment in Nairobi and the recruitment of expatriate staff. In addition to UNHCR, DanChurchAid (DCA) and Diakonie supported the set up with funding until the end of 2012.

In September, the Hub team leader and program officer travelled to South Sudan with a logistician from the roster and an HR/Admin staff from the Finn Church Aid (FCA) roster. Discussions with UNHCR and agencies working in child protection and education were initiated. The preparation of activities involved community discussions over locations for schools and Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs), the recruitment of teachers and volunteers among the refugees and the mobilization and registration of children for the schools and CFSs. After five weeks the first school with Early Childhood Development (ECD) and CFS was opened in the Gendrassa camp. This school will host approximately 1,000 children.

All materials and equipment were procured in Nairobi through the Hub logistician/security officer and were sent by cargo plane to Paloich and then on by truck to Maban. The LWF Juba office supported in organizing the tax exemption.

After six weeks the Hub team leader handed over the Upper Nile project to a newly recruited expatriate team leader. The team leader will manage the activities with an expatriate finance officer, education and child protection coordinators and national operations and project staff. The Hub will continue to support from Nairobi and through visits as and when they are needed.

### **Ethiopia**

In September, the program officer for the Hub visited Ethiopia to conduct an assessment on the new emergency program in Bambasi camp funded by ECHO through DCA Ethiopia. This was a mission requested in an ECHO report showing that the program was not on target. The program officer visited the project site and carried out an assessment of the program including the procurement procedure, LWF DWS field team capacity to deliver and an analysis of delivery against timelines. A report with recommendations was developed for the Ethiopia Country Program and onward sharing with ECHO.

### **DRC**

The Hub is planning to visit DRC to conduct a training course in emergency preparedness in collaboration with the FCA's regional DRR officer. This will be the first trip for the Hub to the DRC and will allow the team to familiarize themselves with the issues on the ground as well as being able to meet the LWF DWS team. Due to the emergency situation in DRC, a Hub staff was deployed to support the DRC Country Program in organizing an emergency response.

### **Latin America and Caribbean Hub**

The Regional Emergency Hub for Central America and the Caribbean consists of three humanitarian response professionals that make up the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Team of the Central American Regional Office. Also, the Team Coordinator maintains close communication with the Emergency Coordinator of the Haiti Country Office to support with planning and quality of the Haiti program.

### **Disaster risk reduction**

One of its main responsibilities is to support capacity building of existing staff and partners in the region. It ensures the availability (on standby) of personnel with expertise to initiate or scale up a humanitarian intervention. In non-emergency times, the HUB develops preparedness plans and capacity building in response and DRR. It also establishes the monitoring and evaluation systems and the humanitarian and logistical capacity to ensure the response in the region.

The Hub has identified that an advocacy strategy is necessary to further advance in DRR in the region. The main issue is that DRR analysis has not yet been included in the development planning and policies. The Central American Center for Disaster Prevention is an agency of the Central American Integration System, and it has designed a regional plan of action for each country. The Hub can play a key role in the UN Humanitarian National Teams to seek

implementation of this regional plan of action. Civil society networks working on DRR and the ACT Alliance forums in each country are key players for designing an advocacy strategy.

### **Emergency response**

From September to November 2012 Central America and the Caribbean were hit by a series of natural extreme events:

- Drought: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador were affected by an erratic rainy season (from May to September) which led to a food security emergency.
- Volcano Eruptions: Nicaragua September 8; Guatemala September 13, Guatemala November 28.
- Earthquakes: El Salvador August 27 (6.7 degrees); Costa Rica September 5 and October 28. (7.3 and 6.6 respectively); Guatemala November 7 and 11 (7.2 and 6.5 respectively).
- Hurricanes and Storms: Haiti and Cuba were hit by Hurricanes Isaac (August 25) and Sandy (October 28).

Although none of these events in Central America led to an ACT Appeal, the Hub provided expertise and technical advice and support to LWF DWS CA partners and country offices.

*Hurricane Sandy in Haiti and Cuba:* After brief discussion with the LWF DWS Haiti office, the Hub coordinator was informed that ACT Haiti would present an appeal for both storm Isaac and Hurricane Sandy. At the same time, the Council of Cuban Churches requested support for rapid response in WASH and Shelter. The Hub fundraised and organized a team of five people to be deployed to Cuba. Also, the Hub coordinated with the ACT Secretariat and a decision was made to send a team to support the Cuban churches in drafting a full appeal. A full damage assessment was conducted, and logistical support was provided to identify suppliers in the Dominican Republic and Panama. The cost of materials was assessed outside of Cuba, and, finally, an onsite training in WASH was carried out for church members.

*Earthquakes in Guatemala:* Since it was a nationwide emergency, the contingency plan was activated. The country office coordinated with partners to assess the level of the event in their main constituencies, established communication with UN agencies and allies, produced situation reports and joined the emergency committee of the ACT Forum. One person from the HUB staff was appointed to provide support for implementing damage and capacity assessments, and working on consolidating information from different sources.

All these events have added vulnerabilities to the affected population, and showed the need to have a flexible rapid response fund that would allow the Hub to provide assistance for small and medium scale emergencies.

### **Asia Hub**

The Hub has worked in the member countries of the Asian Zone Emergency and Environment Cooperation Network (AZEECON) since April 2012. The Hub and the Country and Associate Programs jointly prepared Emergency Contingency Plans (ECP) for 2012-2013 for Nepal, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and Cambodia. LWF Myanmar's ECP is in progress.

While preparing the country's ECP, the team familiarized LWF Nepal, RDRS Bangladesh, LWSIT, CDRM&CDS, Indonesia and LWD Cambodia emergency response staff members about the establishment of the LWF Regional Emergency Hub (South Asia & South East Asia), its purpose, scope and working modalities during the emergency contingency plan preparation.

**Disaster vulnerability:** A wide range of physiological, geological, ecological, meteorological and demographic factors contributes to the vulnerability of South Asia to natural and human induced disasters. Floods and earthquakes are the common possible emergency scenarios across the region (see details of the possible emergency scenarios of the South and South East Asian Country and Associate Programs in the Table below).

**Table: Possible Emergency Scenarios identified during the EPC preparation in the LWF Country/ Associate Programs**

Country	Possible scenarios	Remarks
<b>Nepal</b>	(1) Earthquake, and (2) Floods	Earthquake in the Kathmandu Valley, Floods in southern plain areas of the country.
<b>Bangladesh</b>	(1) Floods (2) Cyclone, and (3) Earthquake	Northwest and coastal areas of the country.
<b>India</b>	(1) Floods (2) Cyclone (3) Earthquake (4) Ethnic violence, and (5) Drought	Natural disasters in mostly the eastern coastal area and Northeast while and ethnic violence in few states of the country including Assam, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.
<b>Indonesia</b>	(1) Earthquakes/Tsunamis, (2) Volcanoes, and (3) Floods	The western coasts of Sumatra, southern coasts of Java, southern coasts of Bali (earthquake). Active volcanoes along the Sumatra, Java, Bali and Nusa Tenggara (volcanoes). The east coasts of the northern part of Sumatra, the north coasts of the western part of Java, western and southern parts of Kalimantan (floods).
<b>Cambodia</b>	(1) Floods), (2) Storms/ typhoons, and (3) Drought	Floods (12 provinces), Storms (16 provinces) and Drought (6 provinces) out of 23 provinces in the country.

## Regional structure

In addition to the hubs, LWF DWS established a Regional Support Unit in Nairobi to provide quality and timely support to ensure Country Programs access new funding and are better prepared in future to respond to donor calls, and are compliant with donor rules and regulations. Some of the positions are also intended to enhance LWF DWS capacity for quality programming and accountability. This will be complemented by improved and more effective communications, accountability, increased visibility, and increased information on the impact of our work with timely and relevant stories, news and features targeted to the donor audiences.

The position of *Regional Proposal & Monitoring Coordinator* was established and filled. It is based in Nairobi, Kenya, and reports to the Resource Mobilization Officer in Geneva. The principal task is to provide hands on support to Country Programs with direct funding applications in particular to the US State Department (BPRM) and ECHO - on program planning, design and proposal development.

This will be complimented by *Regional Finance Support* which will be sourced as and when needed from the roster of finance consultants. A principal task is to provide hands on support to the Country Programs on financial issues, especially those dealing with direct BPRM and ECHO applications - on the financial, budgeting, and audit aspects, and all financial related compliance matters.

The position of *Accountability Officer* has also been established and is based in Nairobi, Kenya. This position will be filled by January 2013 and is responsible for enhancing LWF Country Programs' capacity for quality programming and accountability. The position reports to the Program Officer for Quality Assurance and Accountability in Geneva. Her principal task is to provide direct support to Country Programs in reinforcing and strengthening accountability.

## LWF DWS funding strategy

LWF DWS over the last six years was rather successful at increasing funding for its programs and has managed a considerable growth of income. A strong emphasis on resource mobilization, a change of attitude among staff and the creation of a position for resource mobilization have contributed to this success as well as a substantial expansion of business of the Augusta Victoria Hospital in Jerusalem.

LWF DWS has no funds of its own and starts with zero funding each year. In addition, LWF DWS does not receive LWF membership fees or funds from the LWF endowment fund. LWF DWS does no public fund-raising but depends fully on the funding support it receives from its related agencies and partners.

For many years the funding support from the related agencies has been with funds raised primarily through their church congregations and networks. However, over the past 20 years church money has decreased. Our related agencies have increasingly sourced funding from their back donor governments, often with strings attached. At the same time many of the related agencies have begun to establish a regional presence and have set up offices around the globe. While before LWF DWS was their main, if not only partner, nowadays it may well be one of several partners for that agency in a country – and in some places LWF DWS and its related agencies are in competition with each other for the same funding.

At the same time, funding for development and humanitarian assistance has become much more competitive, with many more “players”, higher demands on quality, accountability, and innovative approaches, and with the need to demonstrate an organization's added value. Government donors are also changing, opening up invitations to bids and calls for proposals to the international market and not just signing frame agreements with their national agencies.

With this changing funding environment and a global financial crisis with a possible severe global recession, which might negatively affect the financial situation of our main funding sources, LWF

DWS urgently needs to address the risk of sharply declining income. In 2012, LWF DWS therefore started working on a funding strategy, which will be finalized in the course of 2013.

## Increase of violent conflicts

Security continues to be one of the major issues for most of our Country Programs. Last year the number of armed conflicts rose again and caused an increase of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and migrants. Major concerns for LWF DWS revolved around the conflicts in Syria, Sudan and DRC. In addition, the conflict in Mali and the rule of radical Islamists continue to cause displacement and an increase of refugees in the camps in Mauritania, where LWF DWS is working. The newly erupted rebellion in Central African Republic, where LWF DWS is not operating but where LWF has a member church, is another issue of concern. The increase of conflicts in which religion is a major factor is a special challenge for faith based organizations like LWF. LWF has to act with utmost caution to avoid any notion that its action is biased or has hidden intentions. Unfortunately and despite several efforts on international and regional levels, there is not much hope that these conflicts will be resolved in near future.

It is, however, important to mention that LWF DWS Geneva is supporting preventive security measures through specific training and advice to country management teams. In addition, the Regional Emergency Hubs have incorporated security concerns in their contingency planning in the different regions, and a chapter on security plans and procedures has been included in the LWF DWS Emergency Manual.

## The role of religion in humanitarian assistance

In December 2012, UNHCR organized a conference on “Faith and Protection”, bringing together a large number of faith-based UNHCR partners from different religions. LWF played a prominent role in this conference and was represented by the LWF president, the LWF General Secretary and several staff members. Various participants mentioned LWF DWS Country Programs as outstanding examples of the important role faith-based organizations are playing in working with refugees. LWF DWS will build on the outcome of this conference and will explore options for cooperation with faith-based organizations of other faiths, especially from the Muslim community. In cooperation with the new LWF Department for Theology and Public Witness (DTPW), LWF DWS will furthermore support a dialogue process on “religion and development”. LWF DWS in February 2013 started a project focusing on inter-faith cooperation, which will culminate in a workshop with selected Muslim NGOs.

## Accountability

### In January 2012, LWF DWS was certified against the 2010 HAP Standard.

Throughout 2012 LWF DWS took action on the two Minor Non-Compliances and on the 13 recommendations from the Certification Audit, as means to further improve accountability systems both at the LWF Communion Office and globally. Among the advances made in 2012 were:

- The revision of the LWF Staff Code of Conduct regarding Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Abuse of Power, Fraud and Corruption (issued in January 2013).
- Preparation of LWF DWS Guidelines on Cooperation and Project Implementation with National Partners. This document contains Selection Criteria for LWF DWS partners, and a standard Partner Agreement template.
- Revision of the LWF DWS Open Information and Dissemination Policy, to take into account suggestions made during the HAP Certification Audit on closer cooperation with populations and communities.
- Heightened emphasis in new LWF Country Program multi-year strategies on accountability in our values and approaches.
- For Geneva staff and Country/Regional Programs, updating of the LWF DWS Induction Guidelines for new staff was carried out. An End-of-Assignment Handover Report template was prepared, with sections on accountability and partnerships with target communities and populations.
- As a “good practice example”, LWF Nepal has developed a Social Audit, whereby local and national partners engage in improved accountability towards both rights holders and duty bearers.
- Week-long HAP training for field staff was carried out in Djibouti and Colombia.

For 2013 LWF DWS will continue its priority on accountability-related initiatives:

- Accountability is one of the Core Commitments of LWF DWS, as stated in the ***World Service Global Strategy 2013-2018***.
- LWF DWS has developed a three-year Accountability Action Plan, which is reviewed and updated every year. A new Accountability Action Plan will be developed for 2013.
- In 2013 LWF DWS will be assessing the progress of Country Programs in implementation of the Accountability Framework at field level, including information-sharing (LWF DWS Open Information and Dissemination Policy) and complaints handling (LWF DWS Complaints Mechanism Policy and Procedure).
- Policy development in 2013 will include preparation of a Rights-based Approach Manual and related training package, a Knowledge Management Framework, steps toward revision of the PME Handbook, and revision of the LWF Staff Development Guidelines (under the

lead of the Human Resources Office). All these initiatives contain considerable accountability-related content and emphasis.

## LWF DWS and UN organizations

LWF DWS staff attended the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (**UNHCR**)/**NGO Annual Consultations**, which took place from 3-5 July 2012 in Geneva.

- UNHCR funding to LWF has grown by almost 6m Euros since 2011 to almost 19m Euros by Dec 2012. LWF was the 5<sup>th</sup> largest partner of UNHCR globally in 2012. Total funding for refugee work in 2012 amounted to almost 33m Euros supporting 1.4m refugees & 88,000 IDPs in 10 Country Programs (& 1 associate program). New camp operations in Jordan, Mauritania, Uganda and South Sudan contributed to this increase. Activities included - camp management, shelter, Food distribution, water & sanitation, community services, peace and security, education, protection, environment, advocacy and support to the host communities.
- A summary of the facts and figures are listed below:
  - Almost 1.4m refugees:
    - 735,000 Somalis (in Kenya, Djibouti & Ethiopia)
    - 180,000 Sudanese (in Kenya, Ethiopia, Chad & South Sudan)
    - 40,000 Sudanese (in South Sudan)
    - 168,000 formerly Burundian (newly naturalized Tanzanians in Tanzania)
    - 55,000 Malian (in Mauritania)
    - 45,000 Bhutanese (in Nepal)
    - 49,000 Central African Republicans (in Chad)
    - 10,000 Tibetans (in Nepal)
    - 34,000 Syrians (in Jordan)
    - 24,000 Congolese (DRC) (in Uganda)
  - Nearly 90,000 IDPs
    - 62,000 in Chad
    - 26,000 in DR Congo

The major point of interest for LWF DWS was the framework for establishing and maintaining UNHCR partnerships, which is being implemented in all countries where LWF DWS cooperates with UNHCR. In this context, LWF DWS invited Ms. Fatima Sherif-Nor, UNHCR Head of the Implementing Partnership Management Service, responsible for the Partnership Framework revision. Also, bilateral meetings with UNCHR desk officers took place to discuss specific Country Programs, launching of appeals, and other modalities of closer cooperation.

LWF DWS attended monthly high-level meetings with the United Nations **Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)**. These meetings are chaired by John Ging, the OCHA Director

in New York and are intended to discuss better ways of working together and to exchange strategic information regarding humanitarian issues.

LWF DWS attended the **World Food Programme (WFP)/NGO Consultation** on 29-30 October 2012 in Rome. This meeting was important to redefine partnership arrangements in the context of the IASC Transformative Agenda and the new operational approach in WFP and its partners.

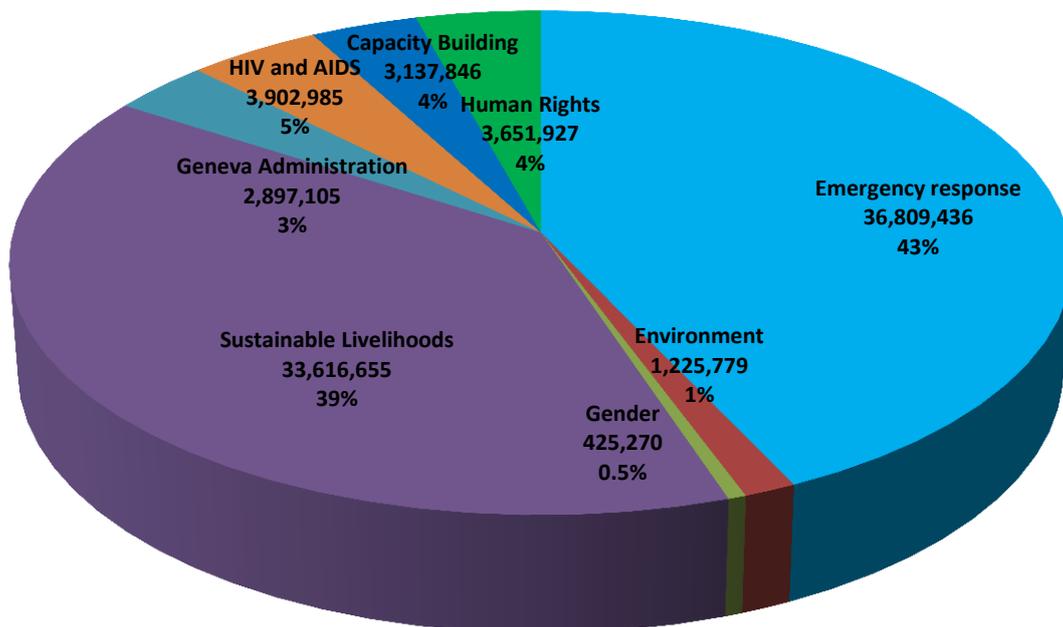
## LWF DWS and other LWF Departments

Following several bilateral conversations between the two departments before and after the LWF Council meeting in 2012, the LWF Department for Mission and Development (DMD) and LWF DWS held a one-day joint seminar on 12 November 2012. The main outcome of the workshop was a concept note that was developed to guide the LWF DMD/DWS joint engagement in Capacity for Disaster Preparedness for 2013-2014. The two departments have agreed to work together with member churches and in collaboration with other partners, especially local ACT Forums, in enhancing capacity of member churches in the area of disaster preparedness, mitigation and response.

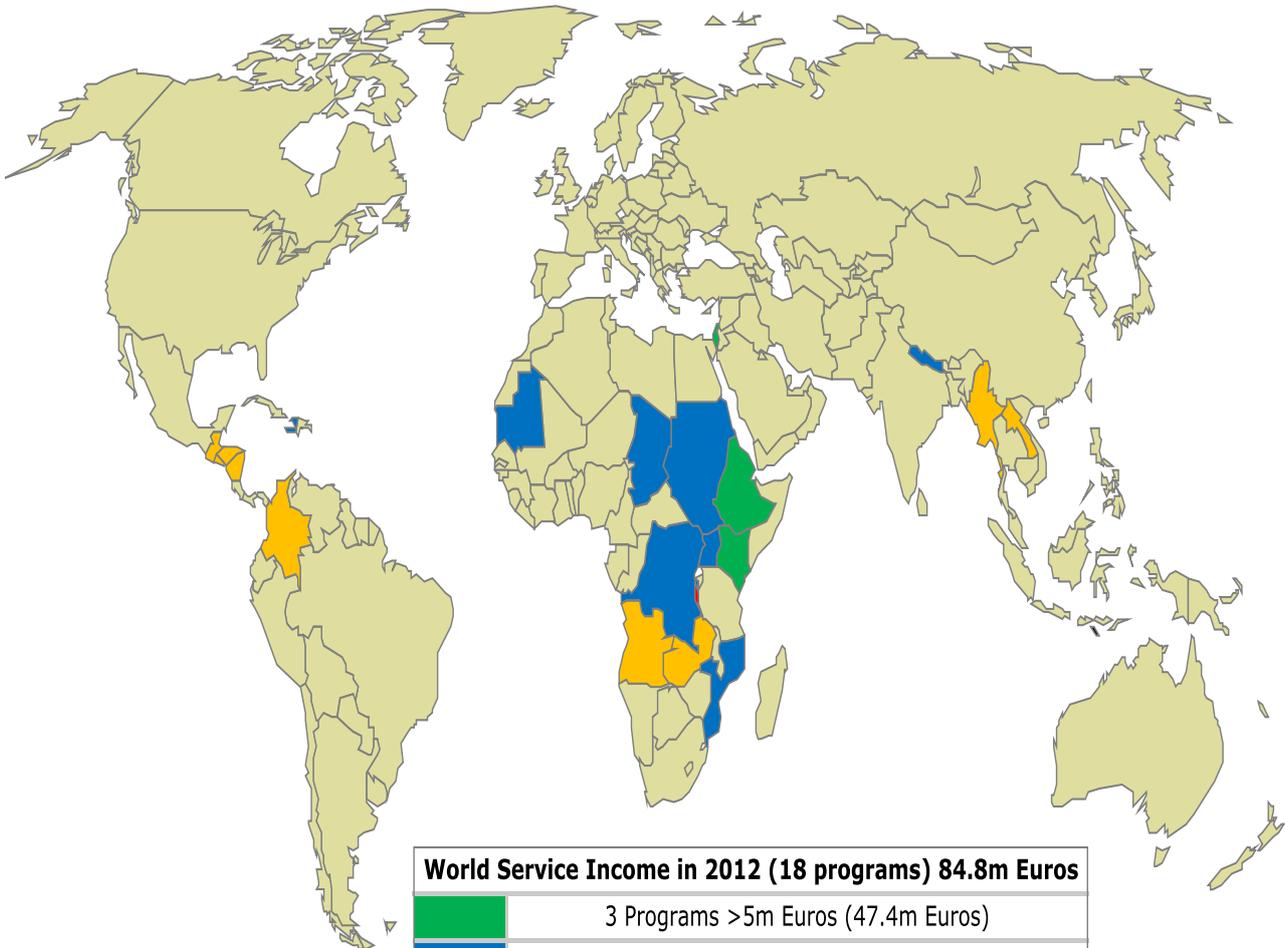
In 2013, LWF DWS/DMD will work with two pilot interventions in Madagascar and Liberia and determine the three other churches to be included in the first phase of the program based on the selection criteria. In the program phase 2013-2014, LWF DMD/DWS will accompany five member churches in high risk, disaster prone areas with no LWF Country Program to develop capacities for disaster preparedness and joint response.

## What did we spend the budget on?

### THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION Department for World Service 2012 EXPENDITURE BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE (amounts stated in Euro)



## LWF World Service Programs - Income for 2012 - 84.8m Euros



### World Service Income in 2012 (18 programs) 84.8m Euros

	3 Programs >5m Euros (47.4m Euros)
	8 Programs 2-5m Euros (28.9m Euros)
	5 Programs 1-2m Euros (7.5m Euros)
	2 Programs <1m Euros (1m Euros)
Note: above figures exclude Geneva income and Global projects	

# Country Programs



Latsle has walked 30 km to buy beans at the market in Fatick in southwest Senegal. Prices have doubled due to drought in the region. The LWF is working together with its member The Lutheran Church of Senegal to assist in the region.

© LWF Mauritania – Thomas Ekelund

***Each country program's report includes information on the following:***

- ***A summary table with the name of the Country/Regional Representative, number of staff, location of country offices, number of persons assisted, yearly budget and list of donors;***
- ***Summary of main activities in 2012 according to strategic objectives;***
- ***Map of country with country program locations;***
- ***Snapshot focusing on one successful project/activity in 2012;***
- ***Achievements in 2012;***
- ***Challenges in 2012;***
- ***Human interest story.***

# Africa

## Angola

### I. SUMMARY TABLE:

<b>Country Representative:</b>	André Cangovi Eurico
<b>Number of staff:</b>	42 staff and 5 temporary staff (26% women)
<b>Offices:</b>	Three (3) Luena, Leua and Muconda
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	20,872 persons
<b>Total 2012 income for program:</b>	€ 1,416,551
<b>Contributions from:</b>	Finn Church Aid ELCA Dutch Embassy OFAM Novib UNICEF

### II. SUMMARY OF THE MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The year 2012 marks the transition to the new Country Strategy worked out in 2011 in collaboration with all program stakeholders, including donors and communities. The new Country Strategy maintained the Vision, Mission, Core Values and the four key Strategic Objectives as follows:

- To improve livelihoods through sustainable development and community empowerment;
- To facilitate local communities partners' initiatives to promote human rights, justice and reconciliation;
- To contribute to efforts to combat HIV/AIDS and STD effects and other communicable diseases; and
- To improve LWF Angola organizational capacity to effectively deliver on commitments as per the LWF DWS Accountability Framework (AF).

In 2012, the focus has been placed into facilitating communities' and other local partners' development initiatives empowering community members, local community-based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs including households to strengthen local social organizations and boost their livelihood improvement, eradicate poverty and restore people's dignity.

**Livelihood:** Through Community Empowerment, communities were mobilised to understand their role in development and the need for local leadership structures to guide the development process. Village Development Committees (VDCs) were established and trained in most of LWF Angola operating villages. Farmers Associations were crucial in creating conditions to eradicate food insecurity through their production and adoption of new farming techniques including diversification of crops, improving the diet and nutritional aspects. Micro-credit groups have increased by understanding the importance of saving and are engaged and promoting small businesses, increasing household income in the villages through loans from their saving groups and repaying with an affordable interest. Adult Literacy programs are the most attractive way to mobilize mostly women and girls. The number of those reading and writing is increasing every year, enabling women to access further education and leadership positions in their villages' organizational structures.

**Local partner capacity building:** Training and working material were provided to VDCs, local churches, Peer Groups, Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), local CBOs, established Community Drama Groups, Local Administrative Officers and Police Officers to ensure that human rights and obligations are understood, promoted and protected. Kalofulofu and Shalom Drama Groups played an important role in training new local groups and sensitizing communities in various social, organizational, cultural, economic, peace and reconciliation, and health care issues.

**HIV/AIDS & STDs preventive health education:** Health education has been paramount where there is no medical doctor. Traditional birth attendants are responsible to accompany and treat sick people and mainly pregnant women, including children and some adults. To enable them to do a professional job they are trained, equipped and coached. The Government is supporting by allowing those excelling to be interns in the municipal or provincial hospitals where they are subject to practical health care training before they continue their jobs in their own villages. Other groups being trained include peer groups, pregnant women groups and churches playing an important role in disseminating HIV/AIDS preventive measures and maternity child health care, including general sanitation and environmental protection.

**LWF Angola organizational capacity building:** Ongoing training to staff was provided. We can be proud of their improved performance and the results achieved. The two programs exchanged visits to compare notes on their work. Three senior staff attended Regional Conferences where the emphasis was placed on training and reinforcing organizational values and attitudes. Improving working conditions mainly for the field workers was given priority, providing equipment and logistical support to facilitate their activities.

### III. MAP OF COUNTRY WITH COUNTRY PROGRAM LOCATIONS



LWF Angola presence in Lunda Sul and Moxico provinces, Eastern Angola with National Office in Luanda, Capital Angola

### IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

VDCs have been one of the most successful projects in Lunda Sul and Moxico in LWF Angola operational areas in 2012. Community empowerment through facilitation, though hardly understood in the beginning, is today paying off. In 2006 there were no VDCs at all. Special working

committees were set up and encouraged to be the focal points for community participation on village and people's development activities. Coming from an emergency situation with people mostly used to handouts provided by humanitarian agencies, changing the mindset to own and lead their own development process was not an easy job.

Through training and ongoing refresher events, development endeavor came to be understood to be people's right and responsibility. Community members through awareness rising increased their participation and commitment to social activities, mostly those geared towards developing their villages. LWF Angola also facilitated dialogue between VDCs and local Government. The results are encouraging. As a recognition of their commitment to fight poverty and ensure food security and sustainable livelihood the Government of Lunda Sul opened the door and is facilitating farmers associations to become legal entities, and thus eligible to access Government rural micro-credit schemes and increase agricultural production through more access to farming inputs including seeds and farming tools.

Both in Moxico and Lunda Sul such interaction between Government and VDCs led in some places to significant shifts in the lives of the villagers, through improved social infrastructure, more awareness of their citizenship rights and the possibility to discuss with their Government their plans and visions to improve their livelihoods. This has not been easy. In some places, constraints have occurred due to lack of transparency and openness to share with communities Government plans and divert resources from the central Government to local community initiatives. On the other hand abilities and expertise within various VDCs differ. More proactive VDCs have been very successful while others are improving slowly. Therefore, the results achieved in a very short period of time, since the idea of VDCs was started in 2007, have been impressive and encouraging. As we discuss with those more advanced VDCs about their approaching graduation, we realize how committed they are, with an increased sense of program ownership. Women have made a tremendous effort to overcome impeding levels of illiteracy, and are confident leaders trusted by their communities.

## **V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012**

- Until 2012, 29 VDCs were established and trained and 79% of them undertake development initiatives, while 25% have intensified their contacts with the local Government, discussing their plans and needs for further support.
- Women's understanding and interest in informal and formal education have increased. Out of 1,470 students enrolled in 2012, 1,249 were submitted to examination and 804 passed (487 being women). 25 Micro-Credit Groups (SACS) have been established and coached. 19 of those groups are undertaking group initiatives such as small business, agricultural activities, producing for selling and increasing household income.
- Farmers organized through farmers associations are improving adaptation to new farming techniques including crop diversification, with main focus on vegetable gardening and fruit tree plantation.

- Out of 1,284 farmers association members, 540 are women family heads holding membership and promoting their farming activities both as a cooperative and in private plots, producing mainly cassava, maize, beans, groundnut, Irish potatoes and pineapples; vegetables include cabbage, tomatoes, onion, carrots and fruit trees including orange, lemon, tangerine and avocado. The aim is to improve diet and market the surplus for income generation.
- Associated with farming are the fish pond initiatives growing in most of the villages, looking forward to increase protein both for consumption and selling. Experts are mainly returnees from Zambia or DRC teaching other villagers the know-how.
- Four VDCs, two in Muconda and two in Moxico, have succeeded to advocate for new schools, with three classrooms each, as they have recognized the increase of children out of school for lack of school facilities. The schools are furnished and teachers recruited by local Government authorities.
- Churches are the main partners in disseminating HIV/AIDS and STDs preventive measures. With their contribution the area and population covered has expanded, along with improved networking initiatives on human rights and environmental sanitation and preservation.
- One of the main achievements has been the participation of women in the leadership of VDCs in the villages being charged with important responsibilities and positions. While in 2011 only 27% of VDCs members were women, in 2012 the figure has risen to 36%.

## VI. CHALLENGES IN 2012

- Eastern Angola is still underdeveloped with villages isolated from the main urban areas, no industrialization process, and young adults migrating to urban centers to look for jobs.
- Difficult access to markets, lack of basic social infrastructures, still a considerable number of children of school age out of classrooms, people walking long distances to be attended by doctors or nurses.
- Weak civil society organization, lack of means of communication such as newspapers, radios mainly in the rural areas (though mobile phones are now increasing).
- High adult rate of illiteracy leading to unqualified manpower, forcing the program to hire personnel from afar or relying upon those educated abroad while in refugee camps (adult literacy program will require time to produce desired results).
- Young people and proactive families are moving away from some villages due to witchcraft.
- The program is still in need of more vehicles to effectively cover the planned areas and villages in six rural Municipalities (four in Moxico and two in Lunda Sul).
- Many farmers need training in sustainable agricultural techniques to cope with the situation and ensure sustainability in food security, especially for those areas not yet introduced to the LWF Angola Program.

- The challenge of staff turnover and the need for capacity building, saving and keeping lessons and the whole know-how for LWF Angola future work.
- Low interest for donors and business investors to work in eastern Angola and helping develop communities, mostly in rural settings.

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

Being a woman I never thought one day to be a leader. No one had told me before that the work I usually carried out at home, taking care of children, making sure things in the home and at our farms are in order, was to some extent, something that needed some amount of leadership skill.

In our culture leaders have got a male face. So we bow and quietly listen to gentlemen. This was so until one day, when a group of women decided to approach LWF Angola to facilitate and establish an adult literacy program in our village.

Since the development program through community empowerment reached our village, men and women started working and holding meetings together, discussing issues related to community organization and developing our community and improving our living conditions. Very soon all women in the village realized that we were lagging behind on taking initiatives, leading meetings and expressing opinions. Some of us also understood that even among our fellow men those with some kind of education were performing better. From this understanding all women in the village gathered together, discussed the issue and vowed to do away with illiteracy.

In 2009 I spent six full months making a tremendous effort, following all instructions and completing all my homework. It was difficult at the beginning coupled with so many other tasks that a woman is expected to perform, but bit by bit I realized that I could read and write. Today I do it so easily while in the past I needed someone to read for me letters from my relatives and friends.



Zeza Marques Calucango  
Casseno –CDO, in Lunda Sul  
©LWF Angola – Sophie  
Gebreyes

In one of the VDC General Assemblies, late 2009, convened for electing the VDC leadership, men and women come together to decide through the ballot those who would lead our VDC. Some men wanted to influence those who would be preferable to them, but all women stood up and demanded order and to follow the regulations. All the members voted and when the ballot was counted I could not believe that I had been appointed the leader. All together we were three women among twelve gentlemen. I was trembling, and every one could see me uneasy. Women came around me and ensured to support me and force our men to learn to be led by a woman.

It was a challenge to me and other women as well. Some of us at home got threatened but as time went by things returned to normal. Today I also feel happy to realize all my potential as a leader and being a woman. We also see Chitende village developing and see

ourselves on behalf of the villagers to stand before our Governor of Lunda Sul and speak on their behalf. Being Soba's wife I feel amazed to see my husband so tolerant and exempting me from all the traditional attitudes like "a woman can't stand among men, or kneeling to speak to a gentlemen, or yet not to attend meetings with men together." Today I am a leader, we meet and work as a community and everybody shows respect to me and I fell humble to serve my village and people in such a good and encouraging environment.

## Burundi

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Country Representative:</b>	Jesse Kamstra
<b>Number of staff:</b>	33
<b>Offices:</b>	Bujumbura and Cankuzo
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	9 567 persons
<b>Total 2012 income for program:</b>	€ 806,452
<b>Contributions from:</b>	Australian Lutheran World Service Finn Church Aid DanChurchAid Norwegian Church Aid GNC-HA-Deutscher Hauptausschuss Evangelical Lutheran Church in America Church World Service

### II. SUMMARY OF THE MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The LWF Burundi Program has been working with communities and reintegrating returning refugees in rural eastern Burundi since 2006. As one of the most important organizations in this region, LWF DWS has played a major role in re-establishing peaceful communities engaged in integrated development.

**Community development focus:** In LWF's Burundi's transition from repatriation support to development projects focused on vulnerable and marginalized groups, 2012 marked the first year of operation in which all projects were focused on community development. The Community Empowerment Project (CEP) continued in its second phase with activities in human rights, leadership, and livelihoods. In promoting human rights, literacy courses continued to help people earn their literacy certificates, enabling individuals to participate in community affairs and advocate for their rights. Trainings on human rights, equality and integrated development also improved the status of marginalized groups. Leadership trainings have helped build the capacities of elected local leaders as well as influential people in the community. LWF supported livelihoods by working through community associations to offer agricultural support and trainings. In addition, associations were supported with skills training and start-up materials for other income generating activities including mushroom farming, fish breeding, and hair cutting, while trainings on savings and loans associations have improved access to credit, business opportunities, and livelihood security.

Roofing materials and public water collection installations have also improved living conditions in project communities.

**Youth empowerment:** The year 2012 was also the first full year of implementation for the Haguruka Youth Empowerment Project (YEP) that focuses on engaging youth in development through citizenship, agriculture, and entrepreneurship. Leadership trainings have increased youth participation in community affairs and trainings on human rights, governance, and EAC regulations have increased realization of human rights and pursuit of fair treatment among youth. In agriculture, trainings on best farming practices and storage techniques significantly increased food production while Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools and community discussions helped propagate these skills. LWF DWS also supported 10 income generating activities, and profits from livelihood activities have been increased through trainings on market dynamics and profitability analysis. Literacy courses also helped 599 youth obtain government literacy certificates in December.

**Support to schools:** LWF Burundi also runs a School Safe Zones Project which promotes safe, clean learning environments in Burundi's less developed schools. In 2012 vulnerable students in 10 schools in LWF DWS's project area were supported with hygiene kits, uniforms, and schools fees. Students at these schools also participated in trainings on sexual health, the importance of working hard, and others. The schools also received trainings and support in emptying their latrines and two new classrooms were built in one of the schools.

### III. MAP OF COUNTRY WITH COUNTRY PROGRAM LOCATIONS



LWF intervention zone in Eastern Burundi

## IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

### Savings and Loans Associations Enable Innovative Development

In the overpopulated, agriculture-reliant rural areas of Burundi where LWF DWS works, developing livelihoods outside of subsistence agriculture is a key to sustainable development. Entrepreneurial business projects are generally inhibited by the lack of access to loans. To help overcome this issue, the CEP initiated trainings and community discussions on Rotating and Cumulative Savings and Loans Associations (ROSCA/ASCA) while the YEP trained youth in similar Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) in the beginning of 2012.



A ROSCA/ASCA association meeting in Gacokwe colline  
©LWF Burundi

While youth associations are still establishing starter funds through income generating activities, six CEP ROSCA/ASCA associations are now functioning independently. With weekly contributions of between 500 and 2,500 BIF (\$.30 - \$1.60) from each member they give loans out to members to pursue business opportunities such as restaurants, small shops, and buying bicycles to transport goods to new markets. When these enterprises succeed, association members benefit by sharing revenue for the 10% interest on loans, helping to pay school fees and medical expenses for their families. In

addition, the group funds provide a valuable security net: members who are able to take out interest-free loans in the case of a family emergency. The associations also provide financial independence for women who are now able to invest surplus funds as opposed to keeping them at home where their husbands control and often waste them. These groups are now eager to go further in their business activities and increasing their funds because, at the moment, they do not have enough funds to meet the huge demand for funding for various entrepreneurial projects.

Meanwhile, the popularity and success of these associations has had an impact on their entire communities, inspiring many other associations who often come to members of these successful groups for advice and training.

## V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012

### CEP Project

- Six savings and loans associations have been established and are now functioning independently in intervention collines, providing access to loans and financial security
- Four fish farming associations were trained, taken on an experience visit, supported with start-up materials, and are now providing an important source of nutrition and earning revenue
- Literacy courses have continued, with 285 (126 males, 159 females) new graduates in 2012

- 174 representatives (99 males, 75 females) were trained on land/soil management; skills learned and passed down in community discussions help fight erosion and increase harvests
- 53 vulnerable households were assisted in building sturdy homes with aluminum roofing, protecting children from disease; community members helped raise the walls for these homes
- 1,401 persons (614 males, 787 females) participated in CEP course on topics including resource mobilization, community development planning, and human and gender rights

### **YEP Project**

- 95 youth (39 males, 56 females) were trained, and 1,808 attended community discussions on leadership skills; youth report being more active in conflict solving and community affairs
- 424 youth obtained ID cards, 694 children were registered, and 37 marriages were legalized in LWF DWS-sponsored registrations, protecting them under the law and opening new opportunities
- 9 Junior Farmer and Field Life Skills (JFFLS) are now functioning in the collines, youth report gaining agricultural skills, life skills, and fostering bonds between youth who can discuss issues in development
- 110 (45 males, 65 females) youth were trained and 1,398 attended community discussions on kitchen gardens; installing them at home has improved household nutrition and income
- Youth associations have established agro-forestry nurseries for profit and environmental protection in all 9 collines
- 10 income generating activities have been supported and are now functioning
- Literacy courses continued, with 599 of 984 youth receiving literacy certificates in December

## **VI. CHALLENGES IN 2012**

- Finding ways to reach and support households within households (married couples living in their parents' households) and other rights holders who have no property
- People from other collines have come to live in LWF DWS intervention zones in order to be supported by LWF DWS, but are not included as rights holders
- Repatriated youth are finding difficulty embracing development approaches when coming from a context of humanitarian assistance
- LWF DWS staff are coming from backgrounds in humanitarian assistance work and must adapt impact monitoring approaches
- Elderly households without children need to be supported but are not identified and validated by the community as vulnerable groups because, according to community

leaders, “after they pass away, their decent home will be a subject of desire in the community”

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

**Standing up for development** – As Lydia Hakizimana rises to speak at a community meeting she dexterously secures her young child on her back without missing a syllable in her discourse. Confident, outspoken, and always eager to share her views and ask questions at community events, this motion has become a second nature for Lydia who, at 21 years old, is one of the most recognizable figures in Muvumu colline.

Lydia’s future was put on hold when, in her 11<sup>th</sup> year of schooling, she became pregnant and, because she wasn’t married, was forced to drop out of school. However, instead of letting this marginalized position hold her back, Lydia took the initiative to improve her situation through LWF DWS’s Youth Empowerment Program. Joining the JFFLS group in Muvumu, she gained agricultural knowledge such as planting in a line and using manure that helped her improve agricultural production for her family; “I have seen a difference already,” she told LWF. This group also set up social ties with other youth in the colline, something that is often lacking for marginalized youth.

The respect other youth have for Lydia is shown by the fact that she was chosen by her peers to participate on an experience exchange visit to Bujumbura to learn about different income generating activities and savings and loans associations. Lydia took the lead on behalf of YEP youth during this visit, sharing their experiences and asking many detailed questions, “I learned how to keep track of books...how to organize orders, how to give out funds and look for more ways to increase savings, and how to interact with each other in a group.” She has brought back what she learned to a youth association in Muvumu that is now starting to make soap and use profits for a savings and loans association.

Thanks to her ambitious spirit, Lydia has established a bright future for herself and her young child and has become a respected role model for youth in her community, who can see through her example what comes from having the strength to stand up and take charge of development.



*“Youth are a force for development”*  
Lydia gives a speech about youth development at an exchange visit to a soap-making association in Bujumbura  
©LWF Burundi

## Chad

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Representative:</b>	Jan Schutte
<b>Number of staff:</b>	115 National staff and 8 international (as per December 2012)
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	7
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	180,490
<b>Total 2012 income for program:</b>	€ 3,987,155
<b>Contributions from:</b>	UNHCR Church of Sweden FinnChurchAid Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe LWR + NFI's (Quilts, school kits, layettes, soap)

### II. SUMMARY OF THE MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

**Refugee and IDP assistance:** The LWF Chad program's aims to ensure that refugees, former IDPs and host communities live in dignity and harmony. LWF DWS has been present in Chad since July 2007 and, since then, it has been assisting IDPs with shelter construction for vulnerable persons, providing psycho-social services and supporting women's groups with income generating activities. In 2012 the activities focused especially on the 90,000 IDPs who returned to their original villages. Since 2008 LWF DWS has been assisting around 16,000 Central African Republic Refugees in the south of Chad in two camps next to the town of Maro. In 2012 the activities focused on improved livelihoods and self-sufficiency of the refugees by providing agricultural inputs (oxen, seeds, tools) and livestock services (vaccinations, abattoir services ) as well as funds for income generating activities. LWF DWS is also in charge of food distribution provided by the WFP in the two camps.

Since 2009, LWF Chad is also assisting Sudanese refugees in two camps- Farchana and Gaga, a total of 44,600 refugees. In 2012 two more camps were added to LWF Chad's intervention areas- Bredjing and Trequine with a total of 54,900 refugees. In 2012 activities concentrated on shelter construction for the vulnerable persons, natural resources and the environment and introduction of alternative energy sources- like solar cookers. In all three areas of intervention the host communities also benefit from the activities and services provided for the refugees- involving about 62,000 persons.

**Child rights:** In 2012 the child rights project focusing on education benefiting around 16,000 children completed the construction of 28 class rooms as well as the provision of school supplies and text books.

### III. MAP OF COUNTRY WITH COUNTRY PROGRAM LOCATIONS



## **IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012**

Tens of thousands of people have been affected by flooding in parts of central, eastern and southern Chad following heavy rains in July and August this year. One of the affected areas is around Maro, a town in the Southern part of Chad hosting over 17,000 Central African Republic refugees in two camps, Yarougou and Moula. The situation, particularly in the Yarougou camp, has been extremely difficult and most of the shelters and household items have been damaged due to severe flooding in the area. 85% percent of the crops were destroyed.

UNHCR has relocated the refugees in partnership with its implementing partners, among them the LWF, to a new camp situated on higher ground. The new camp named “Béлом”, which means “area of peace” in the local language, is located in the vicinity of the Moula refugee camp. Each refugee is registered upon arrival and LWF DWS distributed basic household items provided by the UNHCR such as blankets, hygiene products and a hot meal for each arriving refugee. From the registration desk the refugees are escorted to their tents. LWF Chad also assisted 2,405 families who lost their harvest with vegetable seeds planted on 36 HA and hand tools through a special grant obtained from its partner FinnChurchAid.

## **V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012**

- Persons affected by trauma and stress received assistance
- No new major conflicts between the different communities happened
- Survival rate of 64% of the trees distributed and planted
- Solar cookers introduced and being used by 80% of the persons who received them
- Food security improved for women’s groups and farmers assisted with seeds and tools
- Livestock treated and vaccinated resulting in only a few deaths
- 5,066 Central African Republic Refugees from the flooded Yarougou camp were successfully relocated to the new site Béлом
- 2,405 families who lost their harvest due to flooding were assisted and were able to grow vegetables and have food and income
- 6,472 former internally displaced persons (IDPs) returned to their villages of origin while 1,500 were assisted to integrate in the site where they were
- 1,310 vulnerable persons received protection by building their shelter for them

## VI. CHALLENGES IN 2012

- High insecurity in the East, need to use armed escorts. Chadian government in charge of security and securing humanitarian space. Chadian special security force DIS facing logistical and financial problems
- Shortage of vehicles and communication equipment provided by UNHCR
- Relocation of Yaroungou camp not well planned by UNHCR and UNHCR funding problems
- Problems with the duty free importation of solar equipment
- Scarcity of reliable water sources in the IDP return villages
- Chad affected by serious flooding this year delaying activities
- Delays in construction of the new class rooms- also delaying other related activities (construction latrines, wells, supply of study books )
- Finding reliable suppliers and avoiding overpricing
- Funding problems- Chad not a priority country for many of our related agencies, making the program mainly dependent on UNHCR funding
- Having enough own funds available as a condition of partnership with UNHCR- especially now that the LWF Chad program has become UNHCR's major partner

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

Yaroungou camp next to the town of Maro hosts 11,270 Central African Republic refugees. The LWF Chad program is working closely with the vulnerable refugee women.

Jeannette Sekingor, 33, a mother of six, organizes workshops and cooking classes for refugee women in the camp.

“LWF gave us an idea to produce mango and tomato jam and other food products such as biscuits and beans, which we can sell in the local market. Our group consists of 19 women and we gather once a week here in the camp”, Jeannette explains.

She is extremely grateful for the support that the group has received from LWF DWS.

“Before we didn't have any income and life was boring in the camp due to lack of activities. Now we are doing something useful and empowering the women of the camp.”

LWF DWS began working with Central African refugees in the south of the country in 2008. The current activities emphasize self-sufficiency and increased food production.



Jeannette Sekingor produces mango jam and other food products with refugee women in Yaroungou camp.  
The activity is supported by the LWF Chad program  
©LWF Chad

## Democratic Republic of Congo

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Representative:</b>	Emile Mputu Mpanya
<b>Number of staff:</b>	167
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	6
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	126500 people
<b>Total 2012 income for program:</b>	€ 2,523,717
<b>Contributions from:</b>	Finn Church Aid Diakonisches Werk, Stuttgart World Food Programme United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees GNC-HA - Deutscher Hauptausschuss Methodist Relief and Development Fund Other donors

### II. SUMMARY OF THE MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The main activities implemented during 2012 were projects connecting emergency/relief operations to rehabilitation and early recovery activities. They included:

- Shelter construction for households displaced by the violence created by the LRA in the Haut-Uele district in the Oriental Province. The project was carried out in partnership with UNHCR.
- Reinforcement of food security through agriculture and raising petty livestock in IDP and returnee households in North Kivu.
- Improving the nutritional status of malnourished children through nutrition activities in South Lubero and Masisi districts.
- Psychosocial support to the victims and survivors of SGBV and war-related violence in Beni, Lubero and Masisi districts.
- Improvement of water facilities in Masisi, and construction of a water distribution system in Loya and Makisabo areas in Beni district.
- Development oriented agro forestry project in Kubagu, Oriental Province.

### III. MAP OF COUNTRY WITH COUNTRY PROGRAM LOCATIONS



In 2012, the project locations include:

- Masisi, Lubero and Beni regions in North Kivu province
- Ituri, Haut-Uele and Tshopo regions in Oriental province

### IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

The picture of a man walking on the village street with a load of agricultural products or carrying a water basin on his head is not a common sight in most African communities. When the Kubagu project started in the Oriental Province in DR Congo in 2009, no married man would accept to do that type of job reserved for women. Nor would a woman accept to see her



A self-acquired community grinding mill: grinding mills have freed Kubagu village women from heavy household chores.  
©LWF DR Congo

husband being laughed at in the community for doing the jobs assigned to women. At the end of the day, women had to work restlessly throughout the day to perform most of the tasks needed for the survival of the family.

It was a big challenge for LWF DWS to confront these habits transmitted from generation to generation and talk about gender equity. The first step in this work was to bring Kubagu men and women to sit together and reflect on the advantages and disadvantages of restricting a category of their community to specific tasks compared to giving a chance to all community members indistinctly to contribute to the development of their community. LWF DWS did not challenge the habits and practices in the Kubagu community but helped the community members to discover what they were losing by discarding women from community development activities and discussions.

## **V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012**

- 1,940 shelters constructed and 450 shelters repaired for IDPs together with 660 latrines for 14340 people in Oriental Province
- 7,339 malnourished children (and pregnant women) successfully treated out of 5547 people targeted
- 1 gravitation water system with 11 water collection points constructed for 2750 people, 35 improved harnessed water points for 8,750 people and 3 boreholes for 1,500 people
- 3,504 tons of food produced through agricultural activities for 7300 families (43,800 people)
- 1,141 people supported through psychosocial activities and 752 women supported with training in literacy
- 10,125 people supported with agro forestry activities in Kubagu
- Facilitation of transportation for 720 displaced people returning home

## **VI. CHALLENGES IN 2012**

- The coverage of overhead costs for the Country Program head office in Goma
- Travelling to project areas on roads passing through areas controlled by different militia groups and known to be unsafe because of frequent ambushes on vehicles
- Resumption of project activities after sporadic interruptions caused by insecurity, forcing populations to be displaced and project staff to be evacuated
- Ensuring security for staff operating in locations under the law of armed militia
- Travelling to remote project locations by air in planes known to be unreliable

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

***The first time I talked with my husband*** (story by Mrs. Marie Bolanga of Kubagu)



It has become common and normal for Kubagu men and women to sit together and discuss the future of their community

©LWF DRC

My parents brought me up in a very traditional way as they wanted me to be a good housewife. According to their tradition, a good wife would do whatever was possible to please her husband. She had no right to discuss whatever her husband would ask her to do, no right to complain about his behavior, nor to discuss with him about family matters. In this way, my role as a housewife was limited to the duties I had to

perform: do household chores, bear children and work in the plantation to get food to be cooked for the entire family.

The first time my husband called me asking me to sit by him for a talk, I did not believe it. He had been drinking hours before that and I thought he was doing it under the effect of alcohol. When I sat down, he asked me what I thought about “us” raising pigs as an additional source of income. This was the first time my husband was involving me in planning. I had been married for 6 years but had never discussed any plan with my husband.

This unbelievable change was the result of 2 years of sensitization carried out by LWF DWS in Kubagu in gender equity and the need for men and women to work and plan together for the future of the community. My husband had had to act under alcohol to make the first move, but that was it.

That day I discovered another man in my husband. We sat talking until very late in the night. The following day we went together to the market to buy pigs for breeding.

## Ethiopia

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Representative:</b>	Lemma Degefa
<b>Number of staff:</b>	232
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	10
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	108,653 Individuals
<b>Total 2012 income for program:</b>	€ 8,636,742
<b>Contributions from:</b>	ACT Alliance, MCC, FCA, DCA, CLWR, CoS, UNHCR, UNICEF, DCA/ECHO, ICCO, CA, EED, DKH,

### II. SUMMARY OF THE MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

**Development Programs:** The LWF Ethiopia program implemented Integrated Community Development Programs (ICDPs), aimed at providing food security, water, health and educational services, capacity building and natural resource management. The Program achieved noteworthy results in food security through an approach called “Farmers to Farmers” which engages community-selected “Model Farmers”, who in turn act as centers of demonstration and learning for fellow farmers in the vicinity. The Model Farmers are early-adopters of technology. They increased their produce by four-fold, showed others how to do it and acted as agents of change. Small-scale irrigation farms continue to be the specialization of the LWF Ethiopia Program, and were exemplary in Chinaksen and Mekit projects, as well as Aw-bare/Shedder refugee camps, where there are suitable river streams. Along with the above activities, “Climate Change Adaptation” in Mekit and Borena pastoralist areas showed positive results in the reporting year. The new technique of “Area Closure” has had a positive effect on the communities’ perception and way of life. People who have lost hope of recovery of their land now see that their “wasted land and vegetation” can be regained.

**Emergency Programs:** Main activities in refugee programs (Dollo Ado, Assosa and Jijiga camps) include: water supply, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), livelihood development, environmental protection, psychosocial services and construction of primary schools. Initially water was provided with tankers to the camps, but now permanent water is installed in Aw-bare/Shedder camps for 24,000 refugees, and Bambasi camp for 12,500 refugees, while water installation is almost completed in Buramino camp for 39,000 refugees - Dollo Ado.

The livelihood program in the above camps has enhanced the refugees’ capacity to produce supplementary food as well as generate income through vegetable and poultry productions. This





Bambasi Main water reservoirs supplying the entire camp  
through gravity  
©LWF Ethiopia

#### IV. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012

- Identification and development of water sources and corresponding installation works to benefit refugees and local communities in water-scarce areas.
- Construction of emergency hygiene and sanitation facilities, mainly latrines, to address the needs of people of concern in Dollo Ado (Bur-Amino Camp) and Bambasi camp that contributed to lower disease outbreaks for 39,000 and 12,500 refugees respectively. The current refugee population of Dollo Ado is 189,000, living in five camps, of which Bur-Amino is but one.
- Improved livelihoods of refugees and host communities through earning incomes from sale of vegetable and poultry products. Diet diversification of households from small scale irrigation activities was also an additional achievement of the refugee programs.
- Access to free education to children and youth through constructing four standardized primary schools.
- Traumatized children and families benefited from the psychosocial interventions.

## V. CHALLENGES IN 2012

- Camp locations: Some camps in Dollo Ado were located on rocky ground, delaying construction activities and making them very expensive. Furthermore, the remoteness of Dollo Ado, 900 km on rough road from Addis Ababa, significantly affected the timely supply of goods to the project.
- Harsh climate: The extended drought period (lack of rain) has affected food production as well as reduced the survival rate of transplanted tree seedlings.

### HUMAN INTEREST STORY



Aden collecting eggs from Hens supplied by LWF in Hilaweyn refugee camp, Dollo Ado  
©LWF Ethiopia

**Aden Mohammod** is a disabled person selected to benefit from LWF DWS's livelihood project supported by MCC. He is 40 years old, married and a father of 6 children out of which 4 are girls.

Aden's family is among the 250 refugee families that begun benefiting from the poultry production in Hilaweyn refugee camp in Dollo Ado. Before LWF DWS provided Aden with three pullets with cages and feeds, he had no income at all. He had to depend on his wife and children.

Now he takes care of the hens and collect eggs. He says "I collect three eggs daily. The price of one egg in Dollo Ado is 5 birr. That means, I get 15 birr (USD 0.83) in a day. My children eat the eggs and I sell some to cover my daily expenses. I feel that my income is increasing. This is a great change in my life".

## Kenya/Djibouti

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Representative:</b>	Lennart Hernander
<b>Number of staff:</b>	1,651 =>1,275 refugees, 369 national, 7 expatriate including 1 seconded and 3 regional support unit international staff
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	4 (Nairobi, Ali Sabieh (Djibouti), Kakuma, Dadaab)
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	c:a 600,000
<b>Total 2012 income for program :</b>	€ 15,457,701
<b>Contributions from:</b>	UNHCR ACT (SOM111 and KEN111) Church of Sweden

### II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

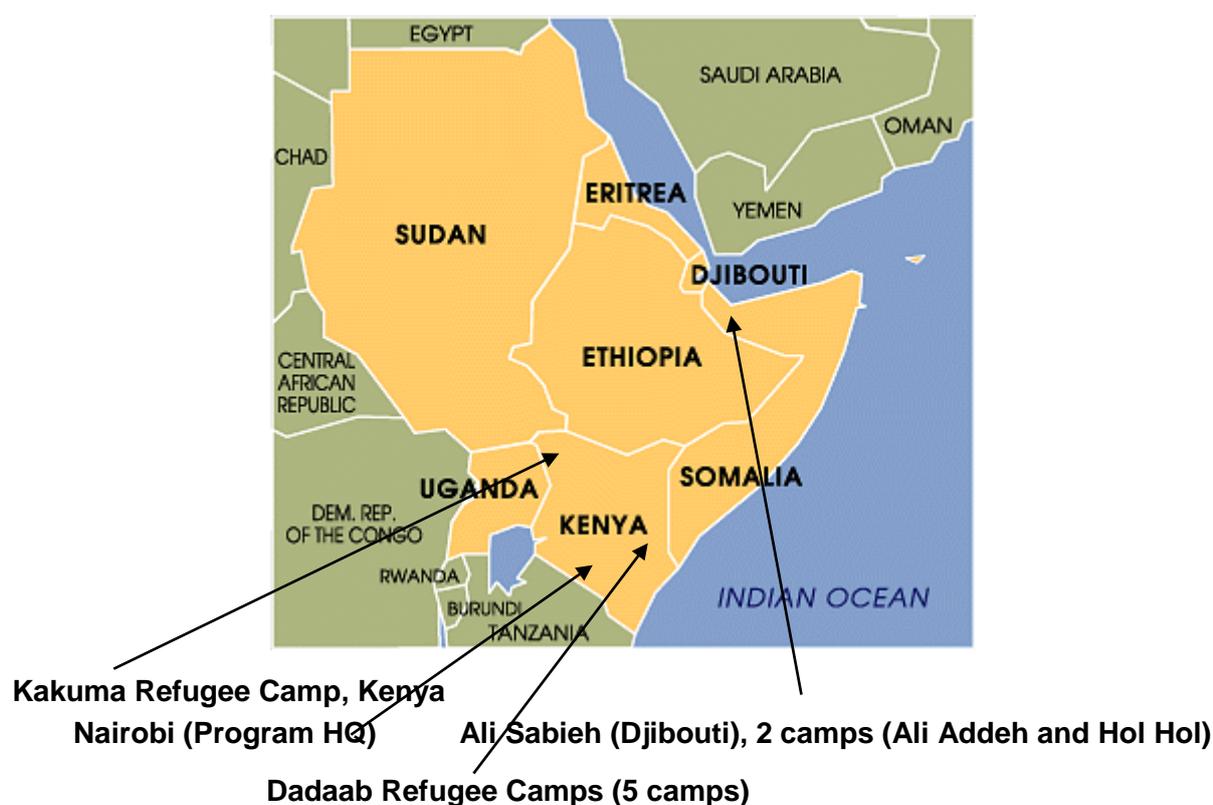
**Refugee and host community focus:** LWF DWS has been serving the needs of refugees and host communities in Kenya for 20 years. Since 2008 the LWF DWS is also assisting Somalia refugees in camps in Djibouti, managed from the office in Nairobi. In 2012, the program was the main partner of UNHCR in Kenya, managing five refugee camps in Dadaab in North Eastern Kenya and also being the lead agency in Kakuma refugee camp in Turkana District in Western Kenya. The program provides essential services including education, from early childhood development to secondary education, as well as special needs education for children with disabilities. The program also distributes food and provides water to both refugees and host communities. Social services, material support and protection for persons with specific needs are important parts of the program, and LWF DWS is leading in peace building and conflict resolution both in refugee camps and in Turkana West district, where conflict with neighboring communities have been common and often violent. This service, or “diakonia,” is the embodiment, through human actions, of God’s love for the world, and it is the very essence of what it means to be the church serving displaced, vulnerable and marginalized persons suffering from poverty, drought, war and injustice.

**Education programs:** The LWF Kenya – Djibouti Program responds to urgent needs with the aim of creating opportunities for longer term durable solutions. In our education programs in all areas where we work, Kakuma, Dadaab and Djibouti, we train refugees to become teachers – as a part

of serving the community better, to empower refugees to manage their situation and as a way to build capacity and competence for successful return, resettlement or local integration.

**Peace and protection teams:** In all refugee settings, conflicts are common – over material resources, clan/ethnicity and/or for political reasons. The LWF Kenya – Djibouti program has developed a successful concept for community-managed peace and protection teams. Refugees take charge of some aspects of their own peace and protection, to prevent and respond to different problems within their community. The Community Peace and Protection Teams (CPPTs) have become a trademark of LWF DWS's work in Dadaab.

### III. MAP OF REGION WITH REGIONAL PROGRAM LOCATIONS



### IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

The main sector for LWF DWS in Kenya and Djibouti is education. In Kakuma, Ali Addeh and Hol Hol LWF DWS is responsible for all education and in Hagadera and Kambioos (in Dadaab) for all primary education. We have continued to develop quality education combined with a program to train refugees to become teachers. In the LWF DWS managed schools, 80% of the teachers are refugees themselves – while at the same time we have maintained and improved the quality of education. In Turkana West District the best performing school in the district was one of the

schools in Kakuma Refugee Camp managed by the LWF DWS, and in Dadaab Refugee Camps the six best performing schools were all LWF DWS managed.

The refugee teacher training program is in collaboration with Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology (MMUST) in Kakamega, Kenya and with the Ministry of Education in Djibouti. The teacher training program is not only implemented to improve education, involve refugees in running of camp activities, reducing the costs and improving on access (even in times of severe insecurity the refugees have access to the camps, which national staff do not always have). It is also part of a strategy to build skills and capacities among refugees, to support their return or resettlement in a third country, and to have a recognized University level education.

## V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012

- The LWF Kenya – Djibouti Program is to a large extent a care and maintenance program – that is the program is providing services for refugees in camps. A few examples of this include the construction and renovation of more than 100 classrooms, providing education to more than 45,000 children and facilitating diploma education in teaching to 178 (100 in Dadaab, 78 in Kakuma) refugee students, and conducting a teacher training program in Djibouti reaching 44 refugees. In Kakuma LWF DWS manages the reception center, and received more than 15,000 new refugees there. In Dadaab we manage three transit centers. LWF DWS installed 27 km of water pipelines, drilled four new and rehabilitated one old water boreholes, installed 59 tap stands and distributed water and food to an average of 100,000 refugees throughout 2012. 475 Best Interest Determinations were done by LWF DWS staff, and 2,304 children placed in foster care homes. 360 new Community Peace and Protection Team members were trained in Dadaab Camps, where this system now includes a total of 1,094 CPPT members patrolling the camps, reporting crime, responding to emergencies and much more. There are now at least three CPPT members per block. The target is to have four (two men, two women). Installation of solar system energy in Dadaab and Djibouti was successfully done at schools – for fans and lighting. In terms of achievements we would like to highlight the following;
- Training and building the capacity of refugees – throughout the year we have consistently in all sectors built the capacity of refugees to manage as much as possible activities in the camps themselves. The refugee teachers are one example, and the self-managed Peace and Protection through Refugee Guards and CPPTs in Kakuma and Dadaab another. But we have also had “shadow” camp managers, refugees following the camp managers at work, and refugee distribution committees – where distributions of non-food items are discussed and carried out.
- Camp Security (Refugee Guards in Kakuma, CPPT in Dadaab) – apart from being part of the Camp Self-Management system, communities taking charge of their own businesses – these systems are very successful in maintaining peace, safety and protection in the camps. Naturally not all incidences are prevented, and there are many issues in congested, overcrowded refugee camps. But we see a direct impact when these systems for some reason fail or are weakened, that the level insecurity increases in the camps.

- Water distribution in Kakuma refugee camp – despite 15,000 new arrivals and a camp that now has a population above its planned capacity, we have not only been able to consistently provide more than the minimum standard of 20 liters per person per day, we have increased the capacity of the water system with a new borehole in the camp, 27 km of new pipelines and 59 new tap stands. The distance from households to water tap stands has decreased and is now within the minimum standard or being 200 meters or less.

## VI. CHALLENGES IN 2012

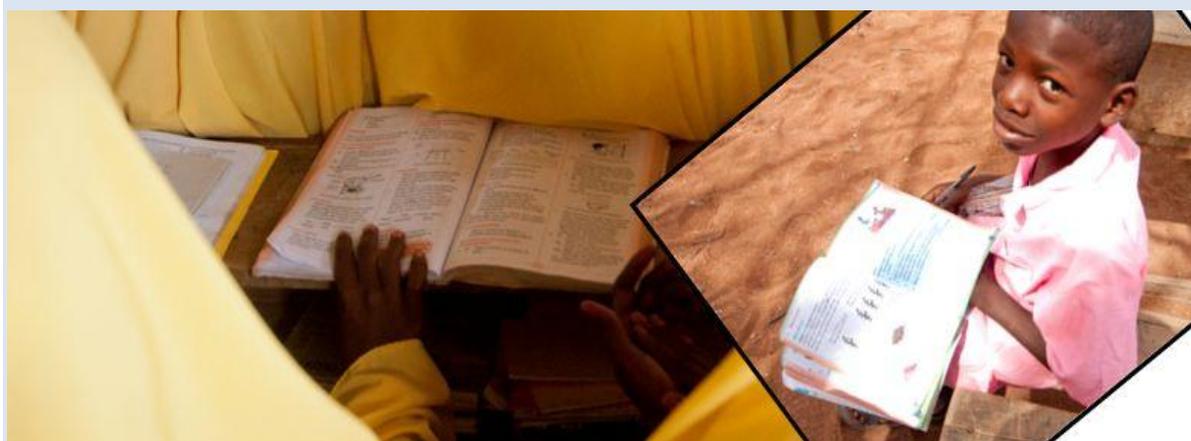
- Security/lack thereof – in all locations the lack of security is a challenge, though it is different from location to location. In Dadaab the insecurity stems from Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) being placed along the access roads, the constant threat of kidnappings (five humanitarian staff kidnapped in 2012, up from three who were kidnapped in 2011) and violence in connection with kidnappings (one driver killed in 2012 during the kidnapping incident, one in 2011). In Dadaab and Kakuma there is a constant risk of ambush and armed highway robberies. In Djibouti the main insecurity stems from the remoteness, poor roads and lack of communication (lack of radio equipment and no mobile network coverage). The insecurity challenges our staff, we have strict security protocols and operating procedures, and the LWF DWS has been commended for being able to continue to operate also under very difficult circumstances – we are often the last to leave when there is relocation ordered, and the first to return. Our main security management strategy is acceptance by the persons of concern. But we need to combine this with protection (communication, fences, security access control) and deterrence (use of armed escorts). Insecurity also increases the cost of operating, and when access is reduced services in the camps are reduced – which can increase the tension and create new security problems.
- Short term agreements/short term funding when addressing a long term problem – the refugee camps we work in have been here since 1991/1992 – theoretically camps are a temporary solution. But we know from studies that in the Horn of Africa region, a person coming to a refugee camp will – on average – remain there for 17 years. Still, UNHCR, related agencies and institutional donors see refugee camps as temporary, and are reluctant to fund any activities beyond a time period of 12 months – often shorter than that. This means not enough money is invested in refugee capacity building (like the teacher training programs). Not enough is invested in semi-permanent shelters – instead we keep replacing tents every 4 – 6 months at a very high cost. We keep installing emergency (tent) classrooms instead of building proper classrooms. What the refugees need is a 3 – 5 year perspective. Only then we can build capacities, and train and plan for repatriation. With the short term planning and funding, we believe refugees are kept in camps longer periods of time than needed.

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

At Undugu Primary School, one of the six schools operated by the LWF for refugees, 1300 students are enrolled. Abdullah is ten years old and has been attending Undugu for three years: his favorite subject is English, although he also studies Math, Science, Social Studies and Swahili. When he finishes school, he wants to be a teacher, an aspiration that Warsan, one of the many girls who attend Undugu, also has. Girl's enrolment has been steadily rising and, if the current trend continues, there will be equal numbers of boys and girls enrolled in schools around Dadaab within the next three years. Some schools have special needs classes, so that children with disabilities can also learn.

But there are still about 160,000 children out of school. For the 30 percent of children in school, there is one textbook for every 13 students. Even though there are two teaching shifts per day, there are still over 100 children crammed into every classroom. Those who teach students with disabilities need specialist training and for those in other classes, only one out of five has been formally trained.

Education gives people choices. Many exiles from South Sudan who have gone back to rebuild their country were educated in Kakuma. Wherever the future of these children lies, be it in Kenya or Somalia, education will give them a choice in their own future.



## Mauritania

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Representative:</b>	Kasongo Mutshaila
<b>Number of staff:</b>	87 people, including 18 women (21%) and 69 men (79%)
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	Four sub offices, namely Nouakchott, Boghé (310 km from Nouakchott), Timbedra (1,100 km from Nouakchott) and Bassikounou (1,500 km from Nouakchott). With ACT MRT 121, we are also working in Fatick Region in Senegal
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	191,535 people, including targeted community people from Mauritania, affected people by the Sahel Region drought (from Mauritania and Senegal), Malian Refugees hosted in the Mbera camp (south-eastern Mauritania)
<b>Total 2012 income for program:</b>	€ 4,684,851
<b>Contributions from:</b>	UN agencies (UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF) Government (EU, BPRM, USA Embassy) Related Agencies (ELCA, FELM, NCA and CoS) Others (LWR, CLWR, ACT Alliance)

### II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

**Development activities:** In the year 2012, LWF DWS through its regular development program has been able to serve 11,937 people. This work was done in conjunction with local implementing partners. Targeted communities have acquired knowledge and skills on disaster prevention, preparedness and management. They have been supported in enhancing their agro-pastoral production system. People living with HIV/AIDS are positively living and more active through carrying out some income generating activities. These communities have been able to identify their connectors and dividers. Women have been supported in their strategic and practical domains. The environment matters have become a common concern, with people participating in the protection of scarce natural resources through fighting against abusive cutting of trees and adapting alternative solutions, such as improved stoves and solar energy.

**Emergency response:** In 2012, LWF DWS was actively involved in two major humanitarian responses. Firstly, through the ACT MRT 121 and WFP-funded Cash Transfer Project, LWF DWS provided humanitarian assistance to the people affected by the drought crisis in the Sahel Region. This project served people from the Fatick Region in Senegal, and people from Mauritania.

This response included cash transfer to vulnerable people, nutrition rehabilitation to malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, and enhancing reliance capacities by supporting affected people in farming, livestock and income generating activities. In total, LWF DWS has reached 118,552 persons.

Secondly, LWF DWS has contributed to save lives and address basic needs of Malian refugees hosted in Mbera camp in Mauritania. LWF DWS is in charge of camp management and construction of shelters. LWF DWS has been able to serve 67,048 people through providing them with shelters, commodities (blankets, sanitary and school kits, baby clothing, mixed soups, etc.) from LWR and CALWR, high protein biscuits from NCA and ACT Alliance, materials for water collection and storage.

### III. MAP OF COUNTRY WITH COUNTRY PROGRAM LOCATIONS



## IV. SNAPSHOT: FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012.

One of our successful projects is related to the humanitarian assistance ACT MRT 121 benefiting the people from the Fatick Region in Senegal and from Mauritania affected by the drought in the Sahel Region.

- **Implementing a cross-border project**

LWF Mauritania has been able to successfully implement ACT MRT 121 in Senegal. The work was done with a new partner, ELS (Lutheran Church of Senegal). LWF DWS shared its experiences in humanitarian affairs with ELS. This has been done through capacity building, coaching and supervision. This partnership enabled the two organizations to plan for exchange visits. In addition, ELS has decided to apply for ACT membership.

- **Providing hope to communities in dire need**

The ACT MRT has been able to save lives of people affected by food insecurity and malnutrition in the Fatick Region in Senegal. It also managed to enhance resilience of the targeted communities. These communities for many years did not manage to have a good harvest. Thanks to ACT MRT 121, they received quality variety of seeds (groundnut) and managed to have a good harvest.

- **Appreciation from local authorities**

The Major of Fatick Region was very pleased about the applied approach aiming at involving community people and government services in the project cycle management. He has been satisfied with the level of transparency and accountability.

## V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012

### Major achievements relating to development work:

- Targeted communities have acquired knowledge and skills in disaster prevention, preparedness and management
- Village committees dealing with disaster- related matters have been established
- Acquisition of appropriate agro-pastoral production systems by targeted communities
- Improved household income through IGA
- Self-esteem of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) boosted
- PLHIV are more active through doing small-scale economic activities
- Targeted communities know their connectors and dividers and they are able to plan activities favouring connectors
- Targeted communities earned knowledge and skills around communications and advocacy. They are able to identify key issues from their communities, to formulate advocacy messages, and to better present them to the local authorities
- Targeted women know how to read, write and do numeracy. They are able to use a phone and to read simple instructions

- Targeted women understand well their rights and share them with other women
- Community people take an active part in tree planting and in the protection of abusive cutting of trees
- Targeted communities are involved in alternative solutions, such as the use of improved stoves and solar energy

#### **Major achievements relating to humanitarian assistance:**

- Trained women in making enriched food for nutrition rehabilitation
- Provided BP5 (high protein biscuits) to malnourished people (children, pregnant and lactating women)
- Distributed commodities to vulnerable people
- Distributed cash transfer to 1,260 households from Mauritania for two months, and to 1,447 households from Senegal for two months as well as to 5,400 vulnerable people from Nouakchott during three months (WFP-funded project)
- Support in resilience capacity of 140 households of farmers and 180 households of pastoralists from Senegal
- Managed the Mbera camp (which has an estimated number of more than 65,000 Malian refugees)
- Provided shelters to 12,825 households
- Constructed social infrastructure, including two health centers, four schools, and four distribution centers.
- Provided five containers of 40 feet of commodities (blankets, sanitary kits, school kits, baby clothing, mixed soups, etc.) from LWR and CALWR to the Malian Refugees
- Distributed 12,020 jerry cans (water containers) and 21,000 buckets for water collection and storage

## **VI. CHALLENGES IN 2012**

- Volatile security context mainly characterized by the presence of AQMI in the Sahel Region
- Delay in getting funding from donors particularly for the appeal (related to emergency project)
- Difficulties to find quality staff and on time
- Difficulties in properly working with local implementing partners who are not in full compliance with standards

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

Community people from the villages of Belel Koylé and Zeghlane in Brakna, and the villages of Gueni M'barka and Gueni O Gagné in Hodh El Charghi, are involved in the protection of the environment. As a result of training on environment matters, they are involved in protecting scarce natural resources available in their respective communities. Therefore, local committees in charge of the protection of the environment have been put in place. They conduct regular sensitization around illegal cutting of trees, reforestation, etc. LWF DWS has provided improved stoves to the targeted community people in order to reduce their consumption of wood and charcoal, and on the long-term to stop deforestation and relieve women's chores.

Mrs. Kadjietou Mint Mohamedou (52 years old) and a group of women from the village of Guini Ould Gagné, 10 km southeastern Timbedra have been blessed with improved stoves: "Thanks to LWF DWS for its support whereby we have experienced the improved stoves. These have enabled us to considerably reduce the consumption of charcoal. For instance, a sack of 50 kg of charcoal used to last only a week and now with an improved stove it can last three weeks; this means a great saving of money. A household used to spend MRO1, 800 per month (€5) for charcoal and now it needs MRO600 (€1.5) as a reduction of 70% of spending. In addition, it takes less time to cook meals. Furthermore, improved stoves contribute to the improvement of women's health as they inhale less carbon monoxide in the kitchen".



## Mozambique

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Representative:</b>	George Mkanza
<b>Number of staff:</b>	76 people (19 women and 56 men)
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	4 in Gaza, Tete, Sofala and Maputo
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	155.628 people
<b>Total 2012 income for program:</b>	€ 2,020,872
<b>Contributions from:</b>	Finn Church Aid Australian Lutheran World Service Canadian Lutheran World Relief/CIDA Church of Sweden Ev. Lutheran Church in America EED (Germany) Norwegian Church Aid

### II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

The LWF Mozambique program in 2012 focused on rural development in four provinces, namely Tete, Sofala, Gaza and Maputo. Some of the main activities include:

#### Right to sustainable livelihoods:

- **Food Security:** In order to improve both production and productivity communities were trained on conservation agriculture, small irrigation and promotion of drought resistant crops. Demonstration plots organized and owned by community members were used as farmer field schools and for group income generation. Trainings are conducted by agriculture promoters who received training from the government extension and field officers.
- **Micro Finance.** One way to support the communities with some sources of income was through introduction of and training on saving schemes through the establishment of Village Community Banks (VICOBA) where groups composed of women and men initiate and own their own small 'community bank' where savings and credit facilities are made available.
- **Gender:** Women participation in the development process, mainly in decision-making, is still a challenge in the areas of operation. The projects aim to have equal participation of

both women and men. All Community Development Committees aim at a gender balance representation.

#### **Right to health:**

- **Health:** HIV and AIDs, malaria and cholera are some of the diseases that the communities are facing. Activities include sensitization to living a positive life, use of mosquito nets and other preventive methods to avoid malaria, and boiling of water or use of local Moringa trees.
- **WASH:** water is still a major challenge for Sofala and Gaza projects. Communities are trained on advocacy techniques for their rights, community mobilization and participation on the construction of cisterns. Awareness creation and training on hygiene including building and use of latrines, treatment of drinking water and preservation are some of the activities that were carried out.

#### **DRR and preparedness:**

- **Management of natural resources:** conservation and management of natural resources are some of the trainings that were carried out in the four projects. Tree planting and establishment of tree nurseries and small community tree lots are facilitated. In Sofala and Gaza big companies cut trees for commercial purposes (export wood), and efforts are made to sensitize the communities and government officials to be vigilant with the way the companies are cutting the trees. In DRR and response 56 committees were trained and are active in Tete (12), Gaza (18), Sofala (24), Chamanculo (1) and Xhikeleni (1).

**Organizational Development:** all communities we work with have Community Development Committees (CDCs) organized as part of the development process. Under the CDCs are various committees around WASH, HIV/AIDs, environment, advocacy, agriculture and advocacy/conflict resolution. Engaging communities' awareness on rights and advocacy has continued around community development committee and advocacy committees.

**Institutional Capacity to transfer knowledge:** staff is trained on facilitation skills, community organizing, rights-based approaches, mobilization skills, monitoring and reporting which are focused on results rather than outputs.

#### **Major Socio – Economic and Political Issues**

- Mozambique has an impressive annual economic growth record of 7%, which, combined with peaceful reconstruction and a stable political system after decades of war, make Mozambique one of the African success stories. Unfortunately, according to the World Bank (2012) social inequality is very high and around half of the population still lives below the national poverty line. Bureaucracy, criminality, lack of skilled workers and insufficient infrastructure are among the main problems of the private sector.
- The government and the ruling party FRELIMO are striving to consolidate their influence. The civil society movement exists but is still weak.

### III. MAP OF COUNTRY/REGION WITH COUNTRY/REGIONAL PROGRAM LOCATIONS



### IV. SNAPSHOT: FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

In 2012, the Lutheran World Federation Mozambique Program reached the end of 3 year projects cycle. The programs undertook an evaluation and developed new Project Documents for 2013 – 2015. The evaluation found out among other things that: the establishment of Community Development Committees (CDC) as entry points of the communities is a promising approach; human rights committees opened more room for women participation; food availability increased in some areas; there has been less gender based violence in the communities; the shift from service delivery to right based approach calls for extensive trainings (confidence building, leadership, management, human rights, advocacy). The evaluation confirmed the relevancy of RBA and the need to have well trained CDCs..

In October 2012, three new project documents that focused on community participation, empowerment and right based approach were developed and will guide our program in the next 3 years in the 3 provinces of Sofala, Maputo and Gaza where LWF is working.

### V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012

Working with about 200,000 people in four provinces of Tete, Gaza, Sofala and Maputo, some of the achievements include:

- all project staff (community development officers) living and working in the respective communities, each equipped with a motorcycle

- program evaluation and development of new three year project documents for 2013 to 2015
- reduction of incidences of malaria by up to 42% and diarrhea by 34% in some communities
- reduction of high risk behavior and some PLWA achieving basic socio-economic needs through income generation activities and home gardens
- more than 200 orphans and vulnerable children enabled to go to school through provision of school learning materials and uniforms
- increased number of people with access to potable drinking water
- 42% of leadership positions in the 56 Community Development Committees held by women
- disaster management committees in all the communities where the LWF DWS program is present
- notable food security: in some project areas 60% of households report having food reserves, 82% practice conservation agriculture and more than 50% report having more than two meals a day
- started the establishment of Village Community Banks(VICOBA) in project areas

## **VI. CHALLENGES IN 2012**

- Limited budget against demand for our facilitation to communities in the areas we work as well as neighboring communities. Poverty levels of the communities that we work with means that the main focus is survival. There is a lot needed around food security and linking communities to the market.
- Bad roads (sometimes inaccessible especially during rainy season), lack of communication in rural communities and the relatively long distances between communities mean high travel costs.

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

Gumbacere Village is located at in Tsangano District, in Tete Province. Although LWF DWS implemented activities related to health, environment, good governance and gender, the focus was on agriculture activity.

“My name is Antonio Manuel Sinoia, born in 1963, in Cahora Bassa, Tete Province. I live in Gumbacere village. I am married with six children.

I knew of the Lutheran World Federation in 2005, when it began operating in the area of Gumbacere. At that time our agriculture production was very poor. With the arrival of the LWF in the community, LWF staff created awareness to us that increase in production was possible through use of proper farming techniques. They started trainings on sustainable agriculture practises, seed selection, conservation agriculture, use of agricultural inputs and small scale irrigation. Together we started demonstration plots which acted as farmer field schools where we met and discussed issues. I have applied the knowledge I received in my garden. I expanded my farm but also made sure there was increased production on the same land. From seven bags of maize per acre we now on average harvest 16 from the same land. For some time I have surplus maize to sell and I am making good profits. We also eat well and can buy a few other things which we could not afford before.

With the profits I managed to buy two cattle which have produced and I now have five. I have also bought goats, and some pigs. I've built my house which is better than before. I thank LWF for all the support they gave to me and to this community. In the future I plan to buy a motorcycle”.



Mr Antonio's cattle



Mr. Antonio's house

## South Sudan

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Representative:</b>	Arie den Toom
<b>Number of staff:</b>	70 (12 female) national; 10 international
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	(4) Juba, Bor, Panyagor and Maban.
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	Maban: 9,314 (Education 4652- and Child protection 4,662) Jonglei: Approx. 30,000 direct and over 100,000 indirect
<b>Total 2012 income for program:</b>	€ 4,540,590
<b>Contributions from:</b>	UNHCR, DCA/EU, DCA/DANIDA, CoS/SIDA, DKH/German Government-AA, ECLA, ALWS, Christian Aid/DEC, FCA

### II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

#### Emergency response and disaster risk management:

- Provision of 3,538 NFI kits, 12,000 temporary shelter materials, 13,265 kg of assorted seeds, 8,500 rolls of fishing twine and 12,000 pieces of fishing hooks to conflict affected people in Pibor, Uror, Fangak, Twic East and Duk counties of Jonglei state.
- Training and support to Flood Task Forces, Natural Resource Management Committees on dyke rehabilitation, agroforestry and other environmental conservation practices. Capacity development of local government staff and communities on psychosocial support, Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) and DRR.
- Over 6,000 children provided education and child protection assistance in Batil and Gindrassa refugee camps in Upper Nile.

#### Sustainable livelihoods:

- Food security support to farmer groups, VSLA and fishing groups with land preparation, seeds, tools and training.
- Education: four schools and 12 temporary learning spaces constructed, desks and scholastic materials (books) provided to the schools.
- Water and Sanitation: A total of 32 boreholes rehabilitated and 40 pump mechanics trained on borehole maintenance and repair.

- Training of 22 pump mechanics in Twic East and 18 in Uror on hand pump repair and maintenance.

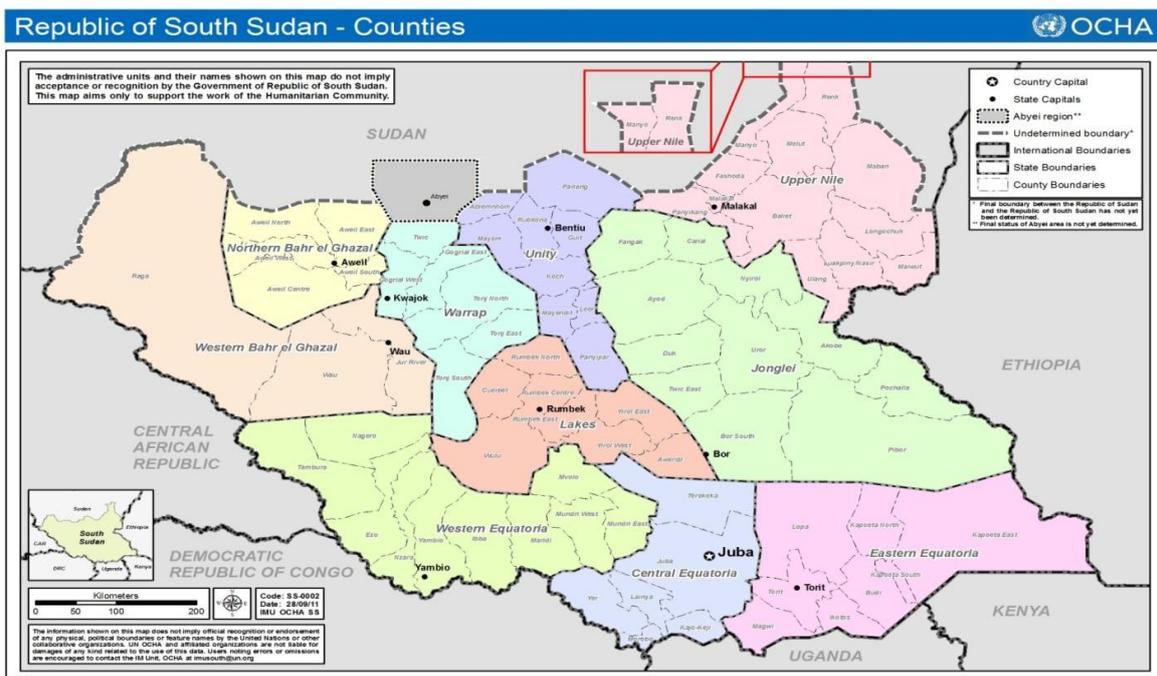
### Peace, reconciliation and human rights:

- Awareness campaigns to promote peace, training of peace committees, bench court judges and local authorities on peace building and conflict resolution, women and child rights.

Over 10,000 people reached during awareness campaigns to elevate the level of knowledge and influence attitudes, behaviors and practices of the communities towards good hygiene and sanitation, HIV and AIDS, peaceful co-existence, gender equity and respect for human rights.

## III. MAP OF COUNTRY WITH COUNTRY PROGRAM LOCATIONS

Ikotos County (Eastern Equatoria), Twic East, Duk Counties (Jonglei) and Maban County (Upper Nile)



## IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

### Rehabilitation of primary dyke in Twic East County, Jonglei State

Flood control has been central to the well-being of the community in Twic East County. If not properly addressed, livelihood security, health and infrastructure (houses, roads, etc.) would have been jeopardized. The primary dyke in the area was constructed in the early 1980's. The flooding is a result of the water from the River Nile and excess rainfall.



© LWF South Sudan



© LWF South Sudan

Over time, sections of the primary dyke were swept away by overflowing flood water and in some cases, serious trouble spots developed along the primary dyke. LWF DWS intervened and immediately rehabilitated a total length of 34 kilometers which prevented major disasters in form of massive displacements, loss of human lives, livestock and property. New fishing settlements and other livelihoods activities are developing around the dyke.

### Schools from Scratch! Refugee children back to school.

On arrival in Maban LWF DWS worked with the sheiks (chiefs) and Umdas (Paramount Chiefs)



© LWF South Sudan

since these are first focal point persons to contact in the Maban refugee camps. They identified the location for schools and mobilized the communities with the support of LWF DWS staff.

Thereafter young men and women who have at least finished secondary education in Sudan

DWS staff to be appointed as teachers. The selected teachers are inducted on LWF DWS and their role and responsibilities and

were identified and interviewed by LWF DWS staff then tasked to



© LWF South Sudan

embark on mobilizing school age children, while LWF DWS staff erected tents to create temporary classrooms.



© LWF South Sudan

After that LWF DWS inducted the teachers and school management committees/ parents teachers association (PTAs) on their roles and duties to run the school. Later, LWF DWS supplied the schools with schools materials, such as chalkboards, exercise books, pens, pencils, textbooks as well as play equipment. Thereafter, the children were present in large numbers and the teaching and learning proceeded.

In three months' time at the end of the year, 4,652 children had been enrolled in four primary schools and six preschools which doubled as Child Friendly Spaces out of school hours. At last the refugee children had their right to education protected and fulfilled.

### **Hope for a new born baby who lost his mother!**

A refugee family in Batil experienced a life threatening situation, where a mother gave birth to a baby boy, but unfortunately the mother died shortly after delivery. The LWF DWS case management team identified this case only seven days after the death of the mother. On the tenth day, LWF DWS supported the family of the vulnerable child with non-food items (NFI). The supported family has expressed satisfaction, hope and relief from psychosocial distress and are assured of the child's growth and wellbeing despite the enormous challenges at hand. The LWF DWS case management team is continuing to monitor the case very closely and provide support to ensure that a conducive environment is provided that promotes positively a child's survival, growth and development.

## **V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012**

### **Development, Emergency and Refugee Programs**

- Eight permanent classrooms and 12 temporary learning spaces built have reduced congestion, reduced the number of open air classes and improved the learning environment for 1,200 children; access to safe sanitation and hygiene in the target schools has been increased
- 34 km of rehabilitated dyke prevented loss of life, damage to houses and property while local government staff and partners have been trained on disaster preparedness, DRR and dyke repair skills
- 46 VSLA groups trained on savings and loan concepts, which improved skills and livelihoods options
- Peace drama club activities helped to create awareness on the importance of peace. Bench court judges and administrators trained on peace building and human rights have enhanced skills to resolve disputes
- 32 rehabilitated boreholes increased access to safe water, improved hygiene awareness and practices for over 20,000 people. A total of 40 pump mechanics trained on hand pump repair and maintenance, providing repair services to the community
- Displaced households relieved from the effects of displacement and suffering with the provision of NFI kits and temporary shelter

- Five trainings on community-based psychosocial support provided to conflict-affected communities have increased their capacities to cope and recover quickly and largely on their own
- Six operational child friendly spaces established in Batil and Gendrassa camps providing children with protected environment free from physical harm and psychosocial distress. 20 child protection mobilizers established
- Eight child protection committee structures established whose core roles include identification and reporting of broader child protection issues to the appropriate authorities in refugee camps
- Case management outreach network established to assist in mobilization and identification of separated and unaccompanied children and act as reference point for community-based case management
- 73 facilitators recruited to guide recreational activities aimed at developing creative coping skills within the child friendly spaces for children within the age brackets of ( 3-5),( 6-11) and (12-18)
- 128 separated children identified in (Batil and Gendrassa) camps, 58 of them placed under foster care in collaboration the Sheiks (leaders)
- 1,104 (373F, 245M) children enrolled in child friendly spaces in Batil and Gendrassa camps
- 400 children (175F, 225M) were reached during health and hygiene promotion campaign within the child friendly space in partnership with Solidarities International
- 134 Child Protection Committee members trained on child rights, working with children, identification and recognition of the various child protection violations. A total of 20 child protection mobilisers, 73 CFS facilitators and few teachers from both Batil and Gendrassa camps trained on diverse child protection issues
- 1,991 (1,030 M, 871F) ECD children were enrolled in ECD in Maban and Gendrassa camps
- 2,661 (1,426M, 1,235F) children enrolled in primary school, most aged above 11 years old

## **VI. CHALLENGES IN 2012**

- Flooding from excessive rainfall affected crop yields and made roads inaccessible, slowing down implementation and hampering monitoring of the project activities in both Jonglei and Upper Nile
- Insecurity was experienced in the project area- loss of life, displacement, family separation and disrupted livelihood activities, which also slowed down implementation in the first quarter of the year
- High inflation led to price fluctuations which affected approved budgets
- High cost of supplies and transport options (only cargo planes and boats) which were in high demand
- The plan to quickly settle staff in Maban was delayed by UXO that was discovered right at the center of the proposed LWF DWS compound. Alternative accommodation arrangements had to be made, though at high cost

- Low capacity among locally recruited staff called for heavy capacity building investment. Recruiting from neighboring countries was also restricted by rigorous processes for securing work permits and visas
- With increasing refugee programming, there is need for additional program, finance and procurement staff. This has increased the cost of running the Country Program. Extra office and accommodation space are now needed

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

### **'Being in a group helps widows like me to share some ideas and skills among the group members''**

Nyanwut Thuc Deng, aged 56, says the group approach supported by LWF under the E-SSIRAR phase III project, has enabled women like her to do things which an individual cannot afford to do such as cultivation of a big piece of land. Her group has six women and nine men. She testifies that she received a good harvest where she uses at least five sorghum bags from the farm for household consumption.

According to Nyanwut, being in a group helps widows like her to share some ideas and skills among the group members because the group would sell the surplus to other farmers to generate money for next year's farm activities and income for each member. She planned to use the income to sort out other household needs. The group members contributed through joint planting, weeding, bird scaring, and harvesting among other services to supplement LWF support.



Excited member of a Farmers' Group - ©LWF DWS South Sudan

## Uganda

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Representative:</b>	Jesse Kamstra
<b>Number of staff:</b>	102 staff
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	5 sub programs in Kampala, Katakwi, Kitgum, Pader Sembabule and Kamwenge Districts in Uganda
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	<b>Category of support</b> Community Development initiatives 42,325 Humanitarian/Emergency response 22,000 <b>Total 64,325</b>
<b>Total 2012 income for program:</b>	€ 2,667,870
<b>Contribution from:</b>	Finn Church Aid, Bread for the World, Church of Sweden, DanChurchAid, Disciples of Christ, European Union, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, UNHCR, Food and Agriculture Organization, GNC-HA Deutscher Hauptausschuss, ICCO & Kerk in Aktie, Icelandic Church Aid, Management Sciences for Health, Primate's World Relief and Development Fund, Refugees International Japan, United Church of Canada, Wider Church Ministries, World Food Programme, ACT Alliance.

### II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

LWF DWS's work to tackle poverty and suffering around the world falls under five key program areas: *Sustainable Livelihoods, Water and Sanitation, HIV and AIDS, Environment, and Emergency Response*. In practice, these programs often overlap as we tackle inter-related problems in a holistic way. Below are some examples of how this support made a difference in the lives of people in 2012.

**Sustainable livelihoods:** include support to education and food security. LWF DWS's education support has been seeking to enable children, particularly girls and marginalized groups, to gain access to formal education and vocational training. We do this by raising awareness of the value of

education, providing direct support to the most vulnerable children and by increasing school basic facilities like latrines.

Our other interventions help to remove barriers to education, such as extreme family poverty, hunger and social stigma by supporting households with income generating activities.

Food security has been one of our ongoing development interventions, recognizing that everyone needs food to survive and thrive, to be able to work and support themselves. LWF Uganda has invested in agricultural training and resources to improve long-term outcomes. This involved using sustainable farming methods to improve yields without depleting natural resources. We run skills training for the people to enable them to learn basic business skills for a sustainable independent future. LWF DWS uses farmer field schools in its agricultural intervention, where farmers adopt new techniques of farming methods and the groups operate basic microfinance through village savings and loan associations.

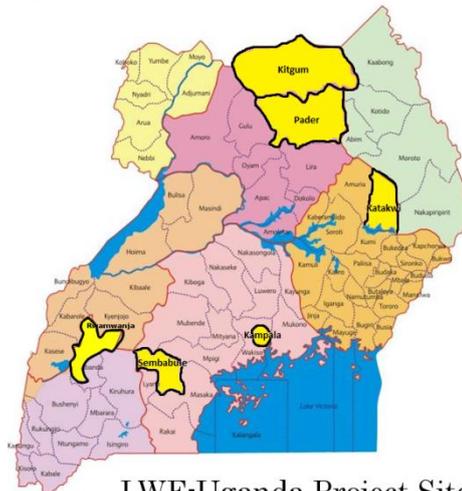
**Water and sanitation:** the LWF DWS's water and sanitation intervention enabled over 46,000 people, in northern Uganda and in refugee settlements, to access to clean and safe water from 38 boreholes. LWF DWS educated communities on good hygiene practices to reduce the risk of communicable diseases. We work with local communities to improve and manage their sanitation systems. These changes had a considerable impact on people's wellbeing where sanitation improvements contributed to reduction of diarrheal and other waterborne diseases.

**HIV and AIDS interventions:** included raising awareness to prevent the spread of HIV through supporting positive behavior among people living with HIV and educating community members. LWF DWS also aimed to increase access to effective care and treatment through reducing ignorance, stigma and other barriers to HIV testing. Families affected by HIV and AIDS are often among the most vulnerable members of the society. We improved outcomes for people directly affected by HIV and AIDS by ensuring that they have adequate food and income, through income generating activities.

**Environmental protection:** LWF's intervention was in 2012 taken to a higher level with the funding received from the EU for an energy facility project. The project supported tree planting at community levels and construction of energy saving stoves. Over 60,000 seedlings of different (fruit and other) trees species were planted. Over 2,800 energy saving cook stoves were constructed. Targeted communities have become more aware of their environment and the need for its protection.

**Emergency response:** for LWF Uganda returned in full force in last year due to influxes of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). LWF DWS worked with other international partners to meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable people fleeing the Congo armed conflict. Response included provision of clean water and basic livelihoods to save lives and help people through the first few months. LWF DWS emergency interventions continue through working with local communities to ensure their long-term recovery and resilience, rebuild livelihoods and to access secure food sources.

### III. MAP OF COUNTRY WITH COUNTRY PROGRAM LOCATIONS



LWF-Uganda Project Sites

As shown in the map on the left, LWF Uganda works in the areas highlighted in the deep yellow color

### IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

In 2012, LWF Uganda was among the first implementing partners to support refugees fleeing from the DRC as a result of the M23 rebel fighting against the DRC government. LWF DWS participated in an ACT Alert, ACT Rapid Response Fund (RRF) and ACT Appeal which raised funds for interventions in the areas of water and sanitation, and livelihood support. As a result over 12 boreholes were drilled for refugees which made access to safe water for over 10,000 refugees possible.



Refugees listening to sensitization on borehole maintenance  
©LWF Uganda



Cleaning the surrounding area after sensitization. The community was advised to protect the borehole within three days.  
©LWF Uganda

LWF DWS later entered into a one year contract with UNHCR as the official implementing partner for water, community services, camp management, protection and child protection of the refugees.

## **V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012**

- Management and operational capacity of grass root structures/groups/persons and district level were built in areas such as livelihoods, water and sanitation, health, and environmental management.
- Households are now able to engage in meaningful income generating activities. As a result many have bought assets such as bicycles, built houses and taken their children to school.
- School children have been able to realize the right to education and also attend school at both lower and high level, a fulfillment of the district, national and millennium development goal.
- Agricultural production has greatly improved, especially where Farmer Field School activities were carried out. Crops such as groundnuts, beans, soya etc., and animal and poultry rearing for birds such as chicken were improved.

## **VI. CHALLENGES IN 2012**

- Slow attitudinal progress in adopting new knowledge and better skills was experienced among some rights holders across the Country Program. To deal with this negativity, efforts were made to continuously address the root causes of the fears and negative perceptions.
- High poverty levels (lack of sufficient income) among rights holders proved a setback as there was limited capacity to share costs whenever the need arose, which increased dependency on the projects.
- Some project sites experienced late release of funds, which affected timely implementation.
- Overwhelming demand for services such as HIV/AIDS counseling, water and sanitation, agro forestry, and education.
- Limited capacity of the duty bearers such as lower local government leaders to adequately play their role of offering technical and monitoring support affected some projects as there was limited sustainability. Besides some of these local government officials demanded funds from the project to offer technical support.
- The effects of climate change manifested with erratic and intolerable weather patterns. This mainly affected the agricultural activities and water harvesting as it led to prolonged dry spells and destruction of crops.

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

### Back to School at 32, for one Women's Bank member



Margaret Atim, 32, of the Opa La Cen Women's Bank, poses in the bakery the group uses to make mandazi and cakes ©LWF Uganda

For Margaret Atim of Aweri Sub County, her return to school has been a long time coming. As a member of the one-year-old Opa La Cen women's banking group, Margaret and her fourteen-year-old daughter Peace Ako are now both on track to finish secondary school. Margaret's arrival to the Opa La Cen group was delayed, but came right on time. She saw how the group was progressing, and says that she inquired on how to join. *"I went to one person who was briefing them and asked about how to join,"* she explains. The group bakes a

variety of breads, like mandazi (savory fried bread), buns and biscuits. According to Margaret, they sell to small kiosks in the community.

*"We divide our stock of bread which we transport to town by bicycles,"* Margaret continues. Though many women's bank members spend their money towards education, Margaret is unique in that she invests her profits in school fees for both herself and her daughter. Margaret was very interested in the opportunity to generate income, saying, *"I wanted to be able to spend my money on my own school fees and for my daughter. I am in senior 6 at Alliance High School in Gulu. I first dropped out of senior 4 when I was around sixteen, because my family did not have school fees."*

Despite being older than your typical secondary school student, Margaret is very enthusiastic about her progress so far, and today, sixteen years after she was forced to stop her education, she says that she plans to continue for two more years before going into business for herself. *"One skill I learned was saving, and now I feel I can train others in baking,"* she says. The group has made plans to ensure its sustainability after the project phases out, and Margaret is also considering being a part of their plan. *"As a group, we've already discussed the future. We will expand and maybe start a shop in our trading center."* Though there are naturally challenges that come with continuing education as an adult, Margaret is thankful for her support from the women's bank group and turns to her family and the group for support in times of struggle.

*"We work together, and I like my group. Outside of the bakery, they help me when I have weeding and harvesting to do."* Her daughter, in particular, has been a source of strength for Margaret, though she is only fourteen. *"My daughter gives me the advice that if I struggle now then we can all benefit later,"* Margaret recounts. For this family of students, the future looks bright, thanks to Margaret's banking group, their commitment to education, and LWF support.

## Zambia

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Representative/Program Manager:</b>	Philip Wijmans
<b>Number of staff:</b>	41; Number of locations/offices: 4
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	75,000
<b>Total 2012 income for program:</b>	€ 1,247,538
<b>Contributions from:</b>	Canadian Lutheran World Relief (CLWR)/ Canada International Development Authority CIDA CLWR/(Canadian Food Grain Bank (CFGB) DanChurchAid (as part of the Joint Country Program in Zambia)

### II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO PROJECT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

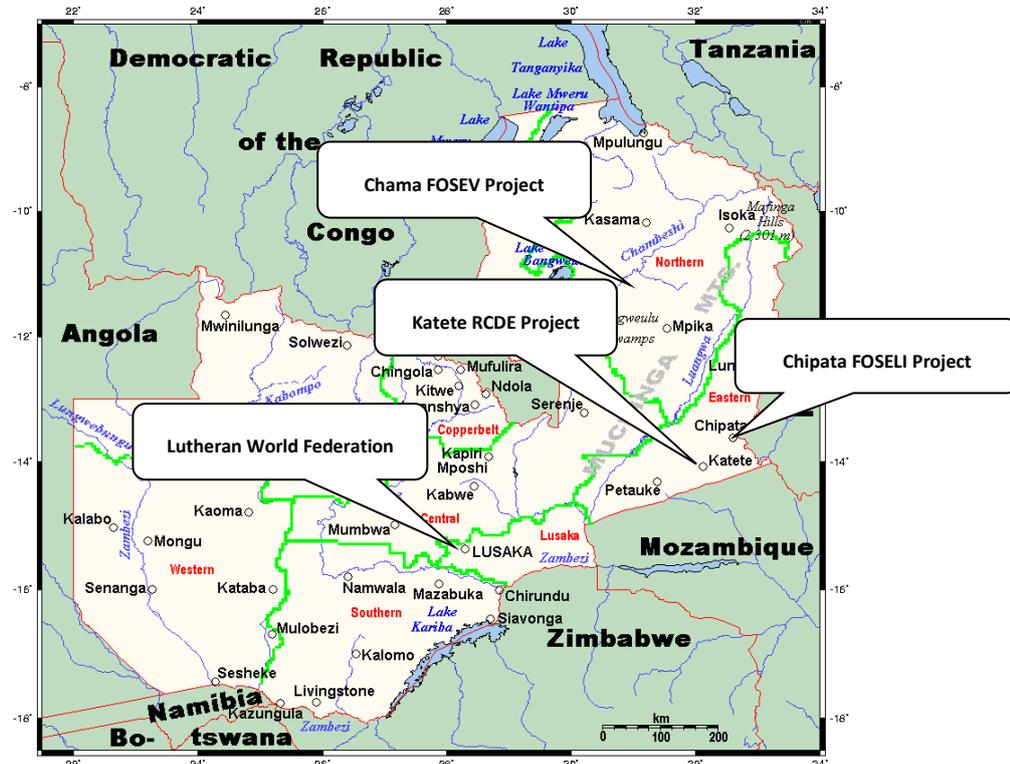
**Food Security for Vulnerable Households (FOSEV) Project** (closed by the end of August 2012): The ultimate outcome of the project is *improved food security among 2,500 households in four agriculture blocks of Chama District*. The immediate outcomes of the project include increase in households with sufficient staple food stock lasting from one harvest to the next, increase in households eating three nutritious meals per day and increase in households' annual income. Other outcomes of the project were increased production of food crops and increase in households applying sustainable agriculture techniques.

**Food Security and Livelihoods (FOSELI) II Project** (closed by the end of the year 2012): The overall project objective is: To contribute to enhancement of food security and sustainable livelihoods for food insecure households in Chipata District by empowering them to increase their capacity to produce and access food, with a focus on the following major issues: increased agriculture production and productivity; small livestock and fish management; analysis of root causes of food insecurity using the rights based approach (RBA) as the key tool; seed multiplication to enhance sustainability; gender, land ownership and advocacy.

**Rural Community Development and Empowerment (RCDE) in Katete** (close by 31/3/13): Objectives are to increase capacity for generating appropriate strategies to eradicate poverty and vulnerability, enhanced regeneration, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, reduction in morbidity and prevalence of diseases, improved household food security status for food insecure households and increased enrolment numbers of children in schools. The project intervenes through Strategic Action Groups (SAGs) in Health & HIV/AIDS prevention, Community Health Workers (CHWs), Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), and Peer Educators; Education, Adult Literacy Facilitators; Agriculture - Community Agriculture Workers (CAWs); Gender - Gender

Facilitators and Environment & Natural Resource Protection - Community Environmental Resource Workers (CERWs).

### III. MAP OF COUNTRY WITH COUNTRY PROGRAM LOCATIONS (<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Atlas>)

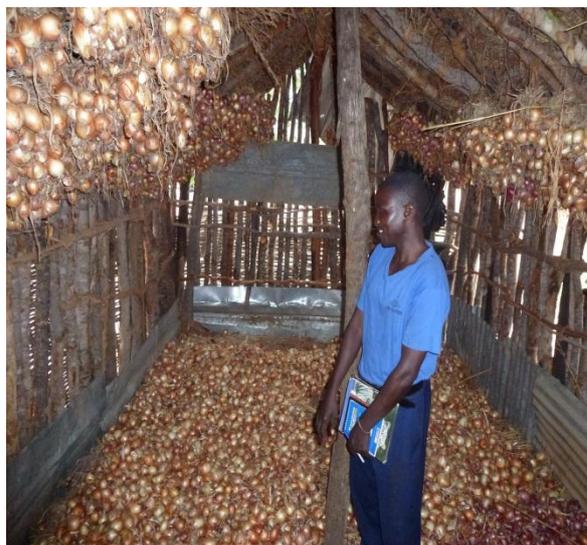


### IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

Conservation farming: the concept is based on low soil tillage to protect the soil and retain and build up organic matter to make maximum use of plant food, including fertiliser. The challenge is to break with more traditional farming methods where organic matter (plants and leaves on trees) is burned for ashes as short term plant food that easily leaches out by rainfall. There are the following methods often in combination with each other:

Digging **planting basins** of 45cm x 30 cm to break the formed hard pan to allow crop plants to access more plant nutrients. Also farmers are taught to apply manure (dung and compost from plants) which has greatly increased crop yields and improved soil fertility. Or **pit beds**- of 50cm radius and 60-80 cm depth with layers of grass and leaves and some animal manure and these decompose over a long period of time 3-4 years. Farmers are taught to **practice crop rotation** to improve soil fertility and prevent pest and disease build up, and some farmers are practicing **agro-forestry farming**. Others with access to water do **irrigated farming using treadle pumps**

promoted by the project. This has increased income for their households by growing onions, tomato, green pepper, green beans, egg plants, and cabbage.



©LWF DWS Zambia

## V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012 (according to the final evaluation reports on FOSEV and FOSELI)

- **Crop production:** increased knowledge such as conservation farming has led to improved food security and improved nutrition which in turn reduces malnutrition.
- **Livestock component:** increased income from animal sales, improved nutrition from milk and meat, and use of manure to improve soil fertility. Poaching of wild animals has reduced.
- **Fish farming:** a cheaper source of protein at local level.
- **Irrigated Agriculture:** improved skills in irrigated agriculture and the use of treadle pumps have proved to be a time and labor saving method of irrigation.
- **Food processing, preparation and preservation:** people know what food security and malnutrition are, their prevention, and the importance of feeding children three categories of foods (body building, energy and protective foods) and having three meals per day.
- **Gender equality and equity, land acquisition and lobbying and advocacy:** using the rights- based approach has resulted in being more aware about causes of food insecurity, their roles and responsibilities of citizens and the roles and responsibilities of government in development in general and food security and acquisition of land in particular.
- **VICOSA:** farmers save without incurring transport costs to go to commercial banks. Persons realize income from the sale of goats, vegetables and other produce, to meet school and hospital expenses or buy drugs for livestock, inputs for increased crop production and gardening, and livestock for rearing. Some are buying solar panels, batteries, TV and video sets, and mattresses, and cell phones for improved communication.

- **Pass-on concept:** enabled other farmers to own goats, fish and have access to free seed. There has been a multiplier effect that others have learned and adopted the use of conservation farming (CF) techniques, the construction of modern goat structures, the use of improved seed, and fish farming.
- **RCDE indication:** Findings of the impact survey in RCDE: “all in all, the survey indicates that LWF DWS has had a significant positive impact in sectoral areas”.

## VI. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT IN 2012 (according to FOSEV and FOSELI final evaluations)

- When a project life span is too short, the project is not able to achieve the desired results
- Spreading the resources too thinly over a larger geographical area neutralizes the realization of results
- Older people with low literacy levels also have low absorption capacity such that when providing training, it is better to breakdown topics in different modules
- Delayed disbursement of funds negatively affects the implementation and achievement of results
- When community level structures are put in place and tasked with specific roles but they are not trained in their roles, they tend not to operate effectively in carrying out those roles
- Community-based agricultural extension systems as well as institutional development at community level and motivating the community volunteers with bicycles are key inputs into improving food security and livelihoods in rural areas
- Networking and collaborating with the government, community leaders and other stakeholders contribute to the achievement of results, in that it creates an enabling environment for persons to be able to access goods and services which could not be provided directly by the project
- The use of focus groups enables the project to reach more persons with limited resources and also allows for a process of learning among group members
- Without the provision of he-goats, multiplication of milk goats is negatively affected in terms of quality of offspring
- Late restocking of seasonal fishponds results in fish being harvested before they mature (i.e. before six months elapsed) thereby affecting breeding and the pass-on
- Although farmers have been trained in marketing, some still sell their produce at a lower price partly because contracts for out-grower schemes do not allow for forward producer prices at the time of distributing inputs, and partly because delays in starting the marketing season force farmers to sell at low prices, especially so they can pay for school fees

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

### 'PASSING-ON-THE-GIFT'

Mr. Patson Ngoma, a 56-year-old father of seven: "Like many other farmers in my area I depended solely only on conventional farming for survival of myself, my wife and children. I was barely able to meet our basic needs. After joining a goat interest group, I received training from community workers in livestock management, particularly goats. The training focused on disease prevention and control, feeding practices as well as construction of improved goat structures. I constructed such a structure and later received two female goats from the project. These meat goats were a gift from people in Denmark who wanted to see that the gift was passed on to other vulnerable households.

Six months later, the goats gave birth to three kids. I kept one and passed on two to another vulnerable household. Using my knowledge and skills the goats multiplied to seven in the following year and since then, life has never been the same. They are like 'money' for the family. When we need cash, we only have to sell a goat or even use it as a direct payment for goods and services. When one of my sons passed his examinations to enter grade 10, we sold four goats to raise money for school fees. Again on my daughter's wedding, we slaughtered one goat and added so much joy to the occasion. "We manage to have one and half litres of milk every morning from the goats for home consumption. We use hides to make door mats, and manure to improve soil fertility in the field. Now I own thirteen goats", says Mr. Ngoma.



# Asia

## Myanmar

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Representative:</b>	David H. Mueller
<b>Number of staff:</b>	5 international staff, 53 national staff
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	3 offices, (Yangon, Pyapon Field Office, Bogalay Field Office)
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	Total = 26564, (Female = 13254, Male = 13310)
<b>Total 2012 income for program:</b>	€ 1,395,593
<b>Contributions from:</b>	Church of Sweden (CoS), DanChurchAid (DCA), Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED), GNC-HA - Deutscher Hauptausschuss, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA) Finn Church Aid (FCA)

### II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The LWF Myanmar Program through the four objectives of the Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP) aims to strengthen local leadership for equitable and sustainable development by facilitating capacity building and development of Village Development Committees (VDCs), Village Leaders (VLs), community-based organizations (CBOs), villagers and partner households.

**Objective one:** The LWF Myanmar program strengthens vertical and horizontal networks, facilitates annual village and partner households self-assessment processes, the design of village development plans and assists in their management and implementation. The program aims at inspiring women and youth to get involved in development processes and decision making.

**Objective two: enable villages to obtain improved and sustainable socio-economic livelihoods.** This is done through activities that facilitate vocational training, support for basic health and sanitation through awareness and the building and use of household latrines, and

capacity building and operational support of livelihood groups and Farmer Field Schools. LWF Myanmar works to motivate villagers to practice agricultural best practices.

**Objective three - enable villages to conserve and manage natural resources in sustainable ways and to manage and mitigate disaster risk, including climate change adaptation.** The main activities are facilitation of awareness training on environmental protection, tree planting campaigns, inspiring households to use environmentally friendly practices and engaging in disaster preparedness, risk mitigation and risk management activities, climate change adaptation, capacity building and support of Community Based Disaster Risk Management Sub- Committees.

**Objective four - strengthen the organization's management to be effective and efficient and relevant to the context.** The LWF Myanmar program joins and supports networks from local up to national and international levels, and participates in AZEECON activities. It systematically develops staff and continually reflects upon and improves its systems, policies and structures in line with its Country Strategy and the LWF DWS standards through its practice of participatory management.

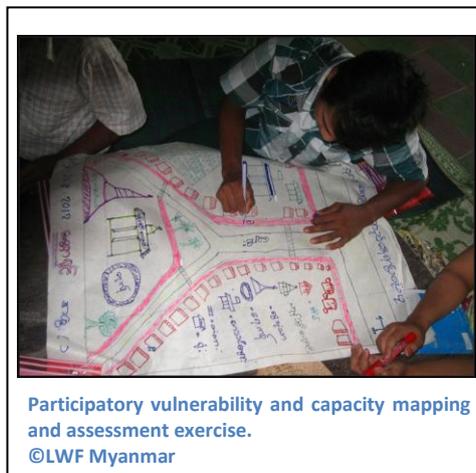
### III. MAP OF COUNTRY PROGRAM LOCATIONS



LWF Myanmar is working in Ayeyarwaddy and Yangon Divisions (Cyclone Nargis affected areas) and will in 2013 expand into Chin, Kayin and Rakhine State.

## IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

Participatory vulnerability assessment trainings were provided to the Community Base Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) committee members in their respective villages. After the training, the CBDRM committees conducted participatory vulnerability and capacity assessments that identified possible threats, who would be most vulnerable to them and what resources and capacities exist or are needed to deal with them in time of disaster. The assessments were then used to develop village disaster preparedness plans in all 50 partner villages.



Participatory vulnerability and capacity mapping and assessment exercise.  
©LWF Myanmar

This plan was prepared by CBDRM committee members with the participation of the communities. The plans also identify persons for critical task forces, capacity building needs and internal and external resources. Stakeholders such as relevant government department contacts were also listed in the plans. This shows how well communities understand the importance of the disaster preparedness plan for their DRR.

## V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012

- VDC and communities shared information and solved conflicts/problems which occurred among the groups and within communities. VDCs shared and learned from practical experiences, based on which they collectively discussed and solved agriculture and livestock problems of farmers and partner households.
- Relationships were built up which resulted in good coordination between the township level government representatives and VDCs.
- Proper orientation on the village self-assessment process enabled VDCs, CBDRM and groups to conduct them successfully this year. The village development plans were developed by VDC and all groups. The LWF DWS 2013 work plan was developed based on the village development plan.
- Book keeping TOT training was provided to all VDCs and groups' book writers. As a result, the VDC and groups' book of accounts systems became more accurate, transparent and accountable to the project villages.
- Farmer Field Schools (FFS) were established. Farmers were very active, were recognized by the national level Food Security Working Group (FSWG) and invited to attend the Food Security Workshop, exposure trip, and debate on the local paddy seed and hybrid paddy seed at the World Food Day program.

- Participatory vulnerability capacity assessment mapping was developed by all villages and disaster preparedness plans were prepared.
- Exploration for expansion to the two new project areas of Chin State and Kayin State began. The Chin State Chief Minister approved our opening of operations in 2013.

## **VI. CHALLENGES IN 2012**

- Collaboration of the Township authorities and line departments is important in the rights-based empowerment approach. Additional effort in this area is still needed for more advocacy.
- INGO registration is required before signing MOUs with host ministries. The registration process has been delayed over LWF DWS's faith-based nature and affiliations with the ethnic Chin as raised by the Myanmar Mission in Geneva. LWF Myanmar and LWF DWS are collectively working to clear up this matter and continue the registration and MOU processes.
- The Rights Based Empowerment approach still needs to be more deeply mainstreamed into our Program at all levels. This is an organizational development priority for LWF Myanmar. The VDCs and communities and local authorities also require deeper understanding of the concepts of the rights based empowerment.
- VDCs are still relatively new, and therefore need more follow-up coaching on participatory leadership, roles and responsibilities, and rules and regulations in leading their village communities.
- With deeper understanding on the village self-assessment (VSA) and village development planning (VDP) processes, our staff and communities will develop even more inclusive, effective and efficient village development plans.
- Staff capacity building has been a priority but still requires more effort. Follow up monitoring of staff after trainings/workshops will encourage better field application of the skills and knowledge learned.
- Savings and credit group management needs further strengthening. Deeper understanding of the concepts of the saving and credit is useful for groups, to use their group fund in effective ways.
- The DRR task force members are challenged to stay motivated and ready. They need to practice the skills related to their respective tasks, in order to be ready when disaster strikes.

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

**Financing Dreams: Small Loans for Small Shops** – Daw San Myint is from Kan Su (East) village, in Bogalay township, in Ayeyarwady Region with 63 households. There is a steady stream of chattering school students coming and going at Daw San Myint's (67) house, where she runs a small shop. The children from a nearby school come in to buy snacks and traditional sweets like plum jam. She smiles and says, "Business is good and I'm happy running this shop." She can no longer work in the fields because of her age, and before she opened the store she used to spend much of her time alone at home tending to a small vegetable garden and minding her pig and chickens.

Setting up a shop required money. However, in 2010, in a Women's Group meeting, she learned the concept of the Revolving Fund, which provided training on how to manage the fund. Before that the villagers could only get loans from money lenders who generally charge 15-20% monthly interest rate with strict conditions for repayment. As a Women's Group member Daw San Myint would be eligible to apply for a loan to start a small business. Before she applied for a loan, she discussed her business idea with her family members. They all agreed she should apply for the loan.

Daw San Myint's loan application for Ks. 150,000 (USD 176) at 3% monthly interest rate was approved. She made a plan to pay back the loan in monthly instalments of Ks. 10,000 (USD 12) plus the 3% interest. Her payment plan was successful, and earlier this year she was able to get another Ks. 150,000 (USD 176) loan from the Revolving Fund.

She used the new loan to expand the variety of goods available in her store. Now, in addition to snacks, she also sells rice, cooking oil, diesel and other day-to-day products. With the new products her customer base has grown to include several day laborers who work in the nearby fields as well as households living close to the shop. In addition, there is a new bridge being built to connect Kyaung Su village with the neighbouring village, and Daw San Myint expects the bridge to bring even more customers. She is expectant because for four months per year, the nearby school is closed and during those months her sales fall and she has to rely on the money she can get by selling her chickens.

On a good day Daw San Myint makes about Ks. 15,000 (USD 18), and her monthly income is about Ks. 200,000 (USD 235). That covers her household expenses and has also allowed her to pay off her loans. When asked why she thinks her loan application to open the store was selected, Daw San Myint says that it was likely because of "her good reputation, and the fact that in the past she has always paid back her loans in full and on time."

Daw San Myint says she wants to thank the LWF for introducing the Revolving Fund to her village. Without it she would have not been able to set up her store. She says running the store gives her a reliable income and it also makes her feel better as a member of her community. She is now able to contribute money toward her village's needs. This year alone she has contributed Ks. 5,000 (USD 6) towards building the new bridge and Ks. 25,000 (USD30) towards the new school building, as well as donated money for a Pagoda Festival. Daw San Myint says it is important to her to be able to contribute money towards good causes in her village. The discussion with Daw San Myint is coming to its end as once again

sounds of school children are nearing her house. Daw San Myint smiles knowingly; those little customers mean more money.



©LWF DWS Myanmar - Daw San Myint and her small shop

## Nepal

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Representative:</b>	Marceline P. Rozario
<b>Number of staff:</b>	98
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	3
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	205,170
<b>Total 2012 income for program:</b>	€3,738,203
<b>Contributions from:</b>	Australian Lutheran World Service Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration, Government of the United States of America DanChurchAid Evangelical Lutheran Church in America Finn Church Aid German National Committee InterChurch Organization for Development Cooperation and Kerk in Actie Lutheran World Relief UNHCR WFP

### II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

**Disaster risk management:** LWF Nepal supported community-based institutions to enhance their capacity and skills on community-based disaster risk management. The organization formed 14 Disaster Management Committees and 28 Disaster Management Teams. Similarly the organization developed 22 VDC level and three District Level Disaster Management Plans and 28 community-based emergency response funds at the local level. These initiatives enhanced the coping capacity of the community. LWF Nepal also supported 18 small structural mitigation schemes and provided inflatable rubber boats, life jackets, throw bags and other accessories to flood prone areas.

**Refugee assistance:** Similarly, LWF Nepal extended comprehensive relief support to 43,000 Bhutanese refugees, who have remained in two camps of Jhapa and Morang districts of Eastern

Nepal. LWF Nepal supported care and maintenance of refugees. A total of 651 fire-affected people (295 female) of 100 HHs of 8 VDCs of Saptari district received humanitarian assistance in 2012.

LWF Nepal developed its DRR contingency plan with support from the Regional Emergency Hub. LWF Nepal became active at the national level for climate change advocacy with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Local Development and civil society alliance/networks. Three climate field schools were established, one each in three districts.

**Development activities:** LWF Nepal assisted 3,381 households to establish kitchen gardens to improve their family nutritional intake. Similarly 1,063 households have enhanced their technical knowledge and skills on market-oriented vegetable farming. A total of 740 HHs supported farm-based enterprises including livestock. Similarly 85 micro-irrigation schemes were installed in the irrigation water deficit areas. Similarly, 65 youth received skills development training and started small scale enterprises from the support extended by the organization. A total of 1,536 HHs received information about safe nutrition practices and many of these households have been adopting nutrition friendly practices. In line with the government national campaign on No Open Defecation (NOD), LWF Nepal also contributed the joint effort of declaring NOD in three clusters and two VDCs. A total of 959 Peer Educators (228 newly trained and 731 existing) have been mobilized for awareness raising on HIV and AIDS, health and sanitation issues.

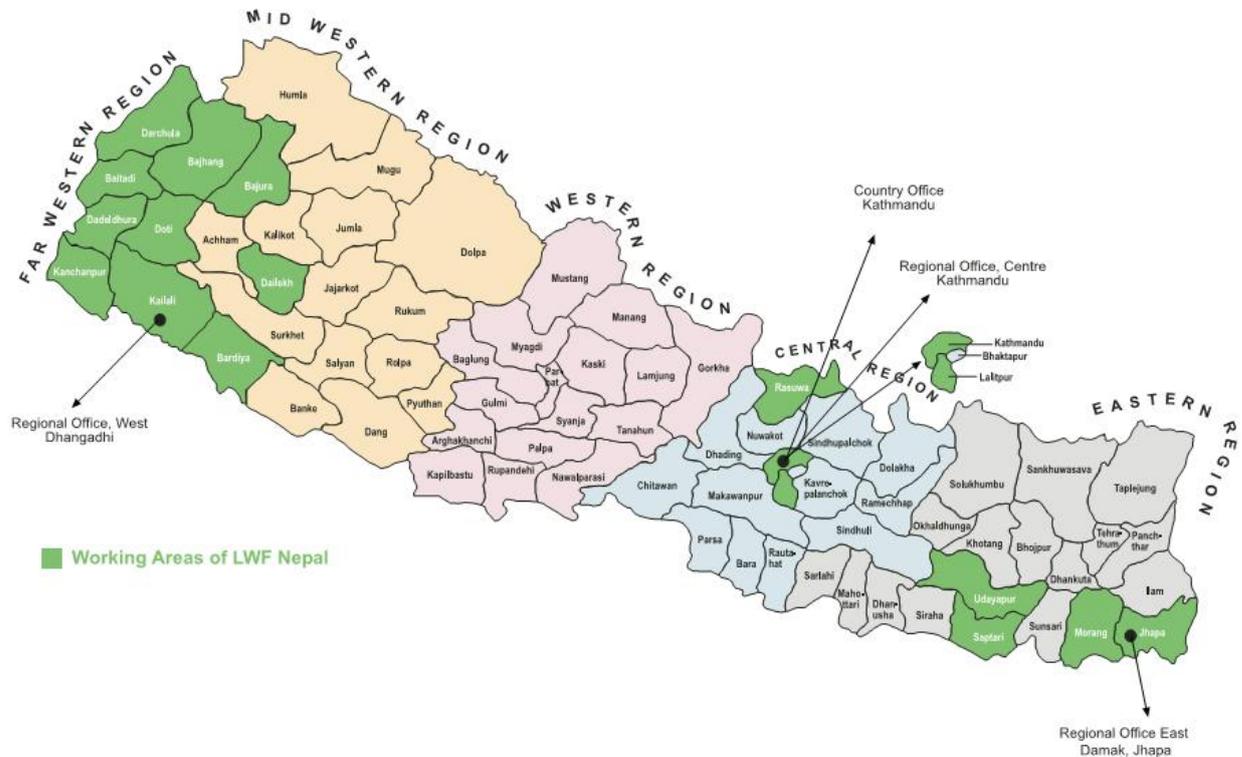
**Strengthening of cooperatives:** LWF Nepal has contributed to strengthen cooperatives for increasing local people's access to capital. A total of 45 cooperatives (16 new cooperatives) with 9,264 shareholders including 70 % women are operating their saving and credit practices smoothly. Similarly, 27 students of backward marginalized communities including Santhal received scholarship support for higher education. Ninety eight women members have increased their meaningful representation in decision-making positions at local bodies, CSOs and community based institutions in 2012. Similarly, the office supported community institutions to strengthen democratic practices within their own institutions. The empowerment education has been initiated as an entry point to work with marginalized communities.

**Assistance to specific groups:** 493 freed Kamaiyas received rehabilitation packages from the district land reform office in Kailali district. Similarly, 4,052 Freed Haliyas families received identity cards. Freed Haliyas have received different skill oriented trainings from government bodies for their livelihood improvement.

**Advocacy:** LWF Nepal is continuing backstopping (financial support and joint collaborative efforts) for evidence-based advocacy, disaster contingency plan preparation, strategic plan and policy formation and organizing issues based advocacy with seven national level alliances and networks at the national level.

**Social audit:** To strengthen organizational accountability 40 social audit events were carried out at VDC and district level and one event of social audit has been carried out at national level. The organization presented institutional management systems, policies, rules and processes, implemented programs and their results along with major challenges faced in 2011/2012 during these social audits and also received feedback from stakeholders.

### III. MAP OF COUNTRY WITH COUNTRY PROGRAM LOCATIONS



### IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

LWF Nepal initiated the concept of Climate Field School in three districts of Nepal with the objective of enhancing farmers' awareness, knowledge and skills towards the climate, climate variables and climate change. This initiative is to support farmer groups to adapt the agricultural practices by improving their farm management and planning.



A farmer testing Soil Condition in a CFS established in Lalitpur district.  
©LWF Nepal

The initiative was taken as agriculture production entirely depends on whims of climatic parameters such as temperature, precipitation, and humidity, and Nepali farmers do not have sufficient information about it. In most parts of Nepal, farmers have to watch the sky to know whether it is going to rain soon or not. They have even less access to information on other variables such as humidity, temperature, soil moisture and soil temperature. But this information is crucial to enhance

the adaptive capacity of farmers against the climate extremities.

Farmers have been experiencing changing patterns of climate over the periods. They have observed the pattern of unexpected rainfall, rising of average temperature and deviation in the duration and timing of seasons in the annual calendar. Farmers have become more confused because the annual cropping calendar has become defective. In such a condition, modern technologies to gauge and forecast climate are needed and the CFS is trying to bridge the information gap of farmers.



CFS established by LWF Nepal in Kanchanpur district of Western Nepal  
©LWF Nepal

In this process, a CFS manual has been prepared, communities are identified and awareness activities have started, an agro-meteorological lab is established and selected facilitators received training. The facilitators have been providing information to the farmer groups on different stages of the crop-cycle. Similarly from the lab Information on basic climate variables (temperature, humidity) and soil condition (moisture and PH) is regularly being collected and farmers improve their current farming from the learning of Climate Field School

by adjusting crop requirements as far as possible.

LWF Nepal has been continuously monitoring and providing essential technical support for the smooth operation of CFS. The action is being implemented in coordination with agriculture research stations and the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology of the Government of Nepal.

LWF Nepal expects that the initiative will be directly beneficial for farmers and they will be habituated to use agro-meteorological information in farming. LWF Nepal has been establishing linkage of these farmers with the Weather Forecast Division, District Agriculture Office, Area Agriculture Service Office and Village Development Committee. It will create their access to information on future weather conditions, and farmers will be accustomed to use this information in farm management and planning.

## V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012

- Supported community-based institutions to enhance their capacity and skills on community-based disaster risk management
- Supported 18 small structural mitigation schemes: river embankment protection, roads, canals, retention wall development and water source point improvement in collaboration with local government authorities and the community
- Assisted in establishing 25 VDC level seed/grain banks
- Comprehensive relief support to 43,000 Bhutanese refugees staying in two camps of Jhapa and Morang districts of Eastern Nepal
- Extended humanitarian support to 651 fire-affected people (295 female) of 100 HHs of 8 VDCs of Saptari district

- Three climate field schools established in three districts
- 3,381 households established kitchen gardens to improve their family nutritional intake with support from LWF Nepal
- 1,063 households enhanced their technical knowledge and skills on market-oriented vegetable farming
- 740 HHs supported farm-based enterprises including livestock
- 1,536 HHs received information about safe nutrition practices
- Supported formation and strengthening of 45 cooperatives (16 new cooperatives) comprising 9,264 shareholders
- Mobilized 959 Peer Educators (228 newly trained and 731 existing) for raising awareness on HIV and AIDS, health and sanitation issues
- Ninety eight women members have increased their meaningful representation in decision-making positions at local bodies, CSOs and community-based institutions
- Annual General Assemblies of 454 groups, 35 CBOs, 11 DMCs and four CBOFs were convened following a democratic process
- Public agencies are allocating budget responding to the civic organization plans
- A standard peace monitoring format has been finalized in consultation with the major stakeholders

## **VI. CHALLENGES IN 2012**

- Meeting community aspirations and needs in line with decreasing funding commitment
- Every member of the community demands support in equal quantity. If not, they show low participation in project activities
- Donor priority shifting to other regions/countries
- Fragile political situation, which has affected smooth implementation of program activities
- Impact monitoring/documentation
- Becoming reasonably inclusive
- Difficult to coordinate with government authorities due to frequent transition of government staff
- Women participation in some districts is less due to less support from their families
- The complaint mechanism needs to be further strengthened

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY



Participation of Women in VDC Council Meeting before EEP (5%)  
©LWF Nepal

### EEP Center Empowers Women to Claim their Rights

"Taking part in any type of meeting, assembly and interaction was just like picking the fruits from the sky some years back, but these days I do not hesitate to get involved in these activities," recalls one of the participants of the Empowerment Education Program (EEP) in Katti VDC of Dailekh district

In the past women of the VDC were not aware about their rights as they were illiterate. They used to consider Gender Based Violence as a daily phenomenon. They were limiting themselves in household chores like

preparing food, forage and firewood collection from the distant forest, feeding animals and taking care of their children. They were even not allowed to speak and offer views in social gatherings. Only a few women had the opportunity to take part in such meetings.

However, the situation has changed after Everest Club, one of the Implementing Partners of LWF Nepal, implemented the BIKASH program in the district. The project encouraged the rights holders to raise their voices for their rights and improving their livelihood status. The organization provided emphasis for women's empowerment and uniting them in groups through EEP.

In the Empowerment Education Class, the facilitators held discussions and interactions on empowerment, rights, participation in decision-making processes and access of women in planning. The Empowerment Education Class became the cornerstone for women group members to prepare issue-based action plans to tackle the problems. EEP was able to bring visible changes in the lives of women of Katti VDC. The EEP has also encouraged women to take part in VDC level council meetings.



Participation of Women in VDC Council Meeting after EEP (95%)  
©LWF Nepal

In January 2012, the participation of women in VDC council meetings has increased to 95% from 5%. Women of Katti VDC don't forget to thank the EEP class for making them literate, fighting for their rights and raising their voices against domestic violations.

# Middle East

## Jerusalem

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Representative:</b>	Rev. Mark B. Brown
<b>Number of staff:</b>	372
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	Jerusalem, Ramallah and Amman
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	Augusta Victoria Hospital: 27,742; Vocational Training Program: 710; Syrian Refugee Project: 51,850; Scholarships and Material Assistance (West Bank): 3,450
<b>Total 2012 income for program :</b>	€ 23,278,072
<b>Contributions from:</b>	Norwegian Church Aid, Church of Sweden, Welfare Association, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Islamic Bank, PNA – Ministry of Finance, Diakonisches Werk-Stuttgart, DanChurchAid, Ministry of Education – Jerusalem, DanChurchAid/Danida, Bread for the World, Representative Office of Finland, ELC of Mecklenburg, Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED), Diakonie CCE, GNC-HA – Deutscher Hauptausschuss, StifelsenBetanien Bergen, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Lutheran World Relief, United Nations Development Program, United Church of Canada

### II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

**Service to Palestinian refugees:** LWF has been serving the needs of Palestinian refugees in the Palestinian Territories for more than 60 years. As a major Christian presence on the Mount of Olives, the LWF Jerusalem Program provides essential health care, vocational training,

scholarships and material aid, and promotes justice, peace and reconciliation. This service, or “**diakonia**,” is the embodiment, through human actions, of God’s love for the world, and it is the very essence of what it means to be the church in a place suffering from poverty and injustice.

**LWF’s Augusta Victoria Hospital:** provides specialty care for Palestinians from across the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Cancer Care Center, the Artificial Kidney Unit (dialysis), the Ear, Nose and Throat Department, the Diabetes Care Center, the Specialized Center for Child Care, and the Skilled Nursing and Long-Term (Sub-Acute) Care Unit provide specialized treatments that are not available in the majority of hospitals in Palestine. The hospital is in the process of establishing the first bone marrow transplantation unit and also a separate building for elder care.

**The LWF DWS’s Vocational Training Program (VTP):** has been providing vocational training to Palestinian youth since 1949. In 2012, the VTP began a new chapter in its history with the opening of three new departments: catering and craftwork departments in Beit Hanina and a vocational secretary department at the VTCR. These departments have significantly increased the VTP’s outreach to women. In addition to these three new departments, the VTP offers training in auto-mechanics, auto-electronics, carpentry, metalwork, aluminium work, telecommunications, and plumbing and central heating.

**Meeting basic needs:** The LWF Jerusalem Program responds to urgent needs by providing material aid to refugees and others living in poverty. Throughout 2012, quilts and blankets donated by Lutheran World Relief (LWR) were distributed to refugee camps, elderly care centers, schools and community centers. The LWF DWS also promotes access to higher education through educational loans awarded to Palestinian youth.

### III. MAP OF REGION WITH REGIONAL PROGRAM LOCATIONS



### IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

In 2012, LWF's VTP opened three new vocations intended to increase female enrolment at the VTP. Only 17% of women in Palestine participate in the labor force, and 40% of those participants are unemployed. Over the last four years, the VTP has worked to realize its strategic objective of increasing access to vocational training for women by providing training in relevant vocations.

The process began with a training needs assessment that included information collection, meeting with government representatives, community-based organizations, and surveying female school students. Based on these factors and a market survey of both the Jerusalem and Ramallah areas, the VTP decided to open three new vocations: catering, craftwork, and vocational secretary.

In the fall of 2012, the three new departments began instruction with full classrooms. Twenty women started learning about mosaics and ceramics in the craftwork department, 24 trainees entered the VTP's brand new industrial kitchen to learn the intricacies of catering, and the vocational secretary department opened two courses to accommodate 34 new trainees.

## V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012

- Augusta Victoria Hospital completed renovation of four isolation rooms as part of the creation of a new Haematology and Bone Marrow Transplant Unit
- Funding was secured and renovation is underway to expand the Intensive Care Unit, the Lab Medicine & Pathology Department, and the radiology unit at Augusta Victoria Hospital
- The LWF DWS VT celebrated the graduation of 159 trainees in July 2012, and offered an additional 169 disadvantaged youth training through outreach courses
- The LWF DWS VTP opened three new vocations to offer increased opportunities for women in the areas of catering, craftwork and vocational secretary
- The LWF DWS completed construction of a retaining wall in the southeast corner of the LWF Mount of Olives campus
- The LWF DWS completed refurbishment of the sports field on the southern tip of the west side of the LWF Mount of Olives campus. The FIFA-standard turf that was installed offers the girls and boys of East Jerusalem a safe and inviting environment to gather
- The LWF send an assessment team to assess the needs of Syrian refugees that are being hosted in a new refugee camp in August 2012. LWF has since established working relations and a Memorandum of Agreement with the government-mandated agency for camp management in Jordan, the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization, which has enabled us to provide non-food items to assist the refugees in the framework of the LWF component of the ACT Appeal SYR 121. In revision 3 of this appeal, running until the end of August 2013, LWF has requested 3,821,392 USD, of which more than half was received by the end of December 2012
- an office in Amman, Jordan, to respond to the Syrian refugee crisis and provide assistance to over 50,000 refugees in the Za'atari camp located in Jordan near Al Mafraq was opened in the premises belonging to the LWF member church ELCJHL.
- An intervention strategy to address the urgent needs for psycho-social support of the Syrian refugees has been developed

## VI. CHALLENGES IN 2012

- The lack of payments from the Palestinian Authority to LWF DWS for services provided by Augusta Victoria Hospital was a major challenge in 2012.
- Following the United Nations General Assembly vote to recognize the State of Palestine, the Israeli government called for accelerated construction of settlements in East Jerusalem and other areas of the West Bank, creating more tension in the area and diminishing the chances of a two-state solution.
- The construction of the Israeli separation wall continues to have devastating effects on Palestinian communities and institutions throughout East Jerusalem and the West Bank. Many neighbourhoods are partly in the West Bank under Palestinian sovereignty and partly

in Jerusalem under Israeli control, thus dividing families, separating farmers from their land, limiting owners' access to their businesses, cutting off workers from their places of employment, preventing students and teachers from getting to their classes, and complicating access to medical treatment.

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

Muhammad is a 14-year-old boy from the restive city of Dara'a in southwestern Syria. Muhammad's father died 3 years ago. He crossed the border to Jordan along with his mother, Fatima Ismael, 45 years old, and his sister, Salwa, 25 years old. His mother is presently in the hospital. They all walked about 10 kilometers at night with live bullets flying over their heads until they reached the Jordanian borders around 4:00 a.m. "While hiding in the house of one of our neighbors, our house was bombed by the Syrian army and nothing was left for us to stay for," said Muhammad. He also added, "We decided to escape from the city in order to save our lives and be in a safe place".

Muhammad and his sister Salwa received a Tent Winterization Kit from LWF DWS in order to build a warm place annexed to the tent. The porch makes their life in the tent easier and safer. When LWF DWS staff asked Muhammad about the difference the porch has made, he said, "Before building the porch, the tent was very crowded with our belongings and we could not move around. We were also not able to install a gas heater but now we have a warm space that we can spend time in and prepare our food." Salwa spoke to the LWF DWS staff while she was organizing the cooking utensils inside the porch. She said, "Cooking was completely unsafe. Since we built the porch, we moved many of our belongings to the aluminum extension and the aluminum partitions safeguard heating in the tent, making the cooking safer." Salwa added, "I am not worried now at all when I cook." Smiling, she continued, "I believe that my mother will be happy when she sees it, after she gets out of the hospital. Thank you."



©LWF Jerusalem

# Latin America and the Caribbean

## Central America

### I. SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Name of Representative:</b>	Eva Ekelund
<b>Number of staff:</b>	24
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	4
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	Aprox. 2760 (Direct)
<b>Total 2012 income for program:</b>	€1,966,309
<b>Contributions from:</b>	Church of Sweden Finn Church Aid Evangelical Lutheran Church in America GNC-HA - Deutscher Hauptausschuss Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst

### II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The program continued on work on risk management, emergency preparedness and response, natural resource management, food sovereignty/security and inclusive public policies. There was a special focus on implementing a rights approach where advocacy is seen as an integral part, always through partner organizations and in coordination with ecumenical partners, the ACT alliance and Aprodev.

**Vulnerability reduction:** The main planned activities during the year related to the strategic objective that aims at contributing to the reduction of vulnerability in Central America and with a focus on rights and sustainable development. Regarding the latter, the main activities are based on strengthening the capacity of the families and productive communities in food sovereignty and security and the adequate use of natural resources. The program also works to create capacity for the prevention, mitigation, and response to disasters. This work is carried out through civil society organizations through capacity building based on security, nutritional sovereignty and sustainable agriculture.

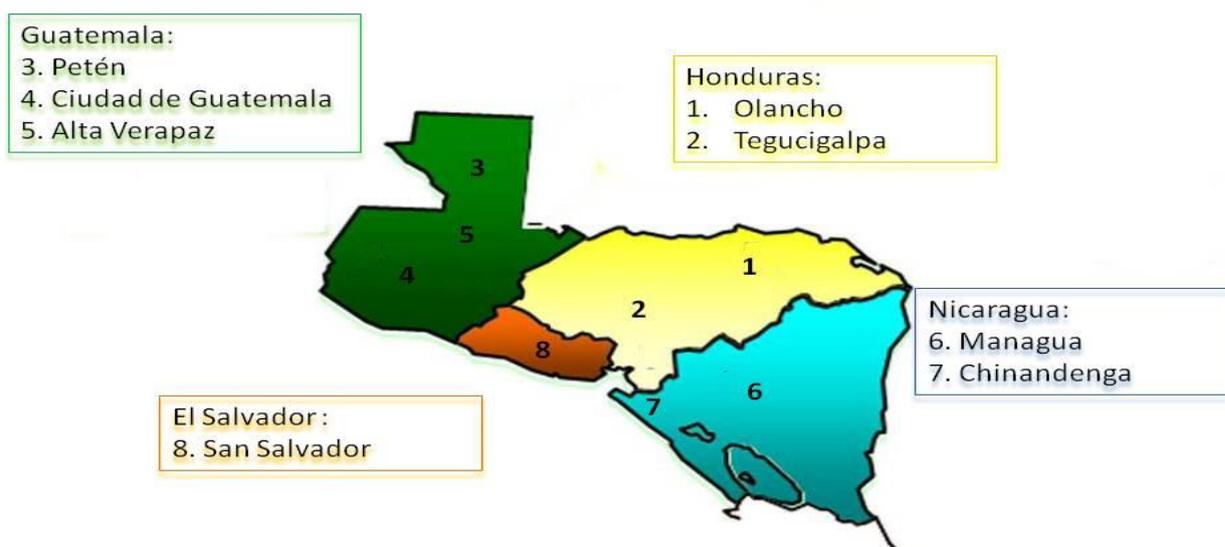
**Advocacy and accountability:** The program also focused on advocacy at different levels, through citizens' observatories and leadership formation of youth. There was also a focus on accountability with the implementation of the HAP standards and capacity building of partners in administrative procedures.

**Emergency preparedness and environment:** Between partners and the Colombia program, exchanges were carried out between participants in the projects and through the diffusion of materials for emergency preparedness and response and agriculture topics. An education campaign for environmental issues and coordination with environmental government organizations was carried out.

**Civil and political rights focus:** Due to the violent situation in the region and the threat this poses to human rights defenders and organizations, there was a renewed focus on civil and political human rights, through the participation in the UPR for Guatemala and through the UN mechanisms in Honduras.

**Complaints mechanism:** During 2012, there was a special focus on institutional strengthening of the program through clearer policies on security, human resources and accountability through the implementation of a complaints mechanism.

### III MAP OF REGION WITH REGIONAL PROGRAM LOCATIONS



## IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

The department of Peten in Guatemala is ridden by fires. The Regional Strategy of fire control was completed in twelve of the Petén providencias in Guatemala. It had the participation of the city council, representatives of the Community Development Councils (COCODES) and government institutes. At the same time, there was a presentation to the organizations' representatives that were interested and that had a relation to environmental themes. The strategy included 120 people representing government institutes, non-government institutes and the civil society. During the presentation of the project 390 people of the 12 provinces learned about fire and 19.23% of them were women.



Emphasizing on the results of this process, there was the creation and formalization of a commission for Departmental Forestry Fires. (Comisión de Incendios Forestales Departamental, ITC-D). The approval of the institutionalization of the Departmental Commission for Development will be the regulatory instrument for planning all actions aimed at addressing the prevention and control of forest fires in Petén, by all the institutions participating in the ITC-D.

## VI. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012

- Strengthening of the partner's organizations' coordination capabilities in emergency conditions.
- Strengthening of the regional structures for emergency preparedness and response.
- The program has contributed to change at family level in the communities where we work on food security. There is a shift in the traditional view of growing grains and a change to incorporate different vegetables which improves nutritional levels and quality of life for families.
- Youth leadership was strengthened through the leadership school through exchanges and workshops for joint analysis. This has enabled young leaders to lead their organizations more strategically and proactively.
- The regional masculinity school increased gender awareness among staff and partners, which creates a platform for improved gender equity work at community level.
- The HUB was established, contingency plans were produced and the HUB carried out two assessment missions to Cuba and to Guatemala.

- In El Salvador, the HUB contributed to the creation of a national Shelter Manual, adopted by government.
- There were new projects opened in El Salvador on human rights, access to information and risk management.
- In close coordination with the illegitimate debt program, the program contributed to putting the debt issue on the Salvadorian agenda and that of the Humanitarian Country Team in El Salvador.
- There was a proactive and constructive coordination with the historic churches in El Salvador and with the Lutheran Church in El Salvador, which enriches the program and strengthens the Lutheran Communion.
- In many project areas there has been a closer relationship created between partner organization leaders and the local authorities.
- On internal functioning of the program, there are improved procedures on security and human resources that increase staff security and clearer and fairer employment conditions.

## VII. CHALLENGES IN 2012

- Extreme violent and insecure situations in the countries for NGOs and community organizations.
- The political situation in the region and the fragile institutions and democracies. Staff retention.
- Change of development aid and economic indicators for international development aid.
- Lack of coordination between civil society organizations.
- Human right violations.
- Weakness of the community organizations.

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

Udelia works on risk management for her community.

When it rains heavily in the Community Tierra Blanca township in Chisec Altaverapaz department in Guatemala, TiuIXlal, the house of Udelia and their children is the first to be flooded due to the proximity to the river. In Tierra Blanca, The habitants have been forced to strengthen their capacities in the area of risk management and emergency preparedness since year by year they suffer through the winter.

As a contribution to their family and community, Udelia participates in the Comisión de Ayuda Comunitaria de la Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Riesgos (CONRED). Her participation has been boosted thanks to the work done at the community by the Asociación para la Educación y Desarrollo (ASEDE) which is a partner organization of the Guatemalan program.

"Being on the committee, has changed my mind, now I think and participate in the community and I know that as a woman I have the same rights as men.

## Colombia

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Representative:</b>	Silvio Schneider
<b>Number of staff:</b>	22 (17 women / 5 men)
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	3 – Bogotá, Arauca and Chocó
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	13,151
<b>Total 2012 income for program:</b>	€ 1,499,620
<b>Contributions from.</b>	Church of Sweden Church of Sweden – SIDA Evangelical Lutheran Church in America Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission GNC-HA – Deutscher Hauptausschuss des LWB European Commission (EuropeAid) European Commission (ECHO)

### II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

**Context:** Colombia is a country of contrasts. In 2011 and the first half of 2012, Colombian security forces obtained important results in the internal armed conflict. However, during the same period, numerous violations of human rights and of International Humanitarian Law were reported. As the Colombian Government made progress in peace negotiations with the FARC guerrilla group, the impact of the conflict on civilians increased. Furthermore, while Colombia shows improved economic indicators, the country ranks 88<sup>th</sup> in the United Nations Human Development Index as a result of inequality. For the year 2012, measured by income, 34.1% of Colombians are living below the poverty line (those who receive a monthly income equal to or greater than US\$ 104). And 10.6% are extremely poor, with a monthly income of US\$ 48. It means that 45% of the Colombian population is living in poverty and extreme poverty, representing over 20 million people. In the rural areas these indicators are even worse, meaning that 46.1% are poor, and 22.1% are extremely poor. This is over 66% of the rural population (over 7.3 million people).

**IDPs and displacement:** The most complex and protracted humanitarian crisis in America persists in Colombia. The country has the largest number of IDPs in the world. The actors in the Colombian conflict, one of the oldest in the world, are organized armed groups and Colombian security forces. All of these have been, and are, the cause of the displacement of between 3.9 and 5.4 million people, according to sources. This means that, of a total population of over 45 million Colombians,

about 1 in 10 have been displaced, a clear indicator on the armed conflict and the challenges in protecting civilians.

Among other elements, this internal conflict includes ideological struggles, drug trafficking, and territorial dispossession. The humanitarian crisis has taken on a regional dimension, spreading outside the borders of Colombia, and causing a large flow of people in need of international protection to neighboring countries such as Ecuador, Venezuela, and Panama. Nevertheless, it was positively valued that the Government of President Santos recognized the very existence of the armed conflict, and also made the announcement in August 2012 of the opening of dialogues of peace between the Government and the FARC. It is important that this process is built on a solid foundation of respect for human rights and international humanitarian law and that it seeks to respond to the structural causes of the conflict.

The LWF Program Promotion of Human Rights, Sustainable Development and Humanitarian Actions in Colombia developed the first triennium of its country strategy 2010-2012 and as response to the complexity of the Colombian context reports on the 2012 activities as follows:

#### **Human rights and peace:**

- Protection of human rights defenders through support to a local Protection Fund, as well as protection to children at risk of recruitment through support to the organization Benposta.
- Human rights violations in Arauca have been made visible through support to a local human rights observatory.
- Capacity building in human rights and national laws both to local partner organizations and rural communities in Arauca, Chocó and Cundinamarca.
- Legal counselling to displaced persons and rural communities, both directly and through support to local human rights organizations.
- Advocacy on various human rights issues at local, national and international levels.



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#### **Sustainable livelihoods:**

- Capacity building on agro-ecological small-scale farming techniques to rural communities, including publishing of three manuals to be used by local peasants.
- Delivery of seeds, tools and technical assistance for the establishment of small-scale subsistence plantations in order to increase food security in rural communities in Arauca and Chocó.
- Support to small-scale productive projects both to increase food security in rural communities and to enhance the financial sustainability of local partner organizations. Examples include the establishment of rice plantations in the Araucan community Las Galaxias, the setting up of a fish farming project with the Araucan organization CPDH and the establishment of a lithography run by the Araucan human rights organization Joel Sierra.



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- Support for the establishment of a Zone of Peasant Reserve (Zona de Reserva Campesina, ZRC) in Arauca together with the local peasant organization ACA.



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### Humanitarian Assistance



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- An ECHO-funded project was terminated along the San Juan River in Chocó, in response to the heavy floods of 2010 and 2011 as well as to the continuing armed conflict in the area. Emergency food aid was delivered as well as seeds and tools for the reestablishment of subsistence plantations in 15 rural indigenous and afro-Colombian communities. Community food security plans were created, including the establishment of seed banks.
- A project was initiated in order to meet the humanitarian needs of remote indigenous communities in the region of Alto Andágueda in Chocó. The project aims to increase food security and provide psychosocial support in a region increasingly affected by the internal armed conflict.
- Humanitarian activities were coordinated with other humanitarian organizations within the Humanitarian Country Team as well as the Local Humanitarian Teams in Arauca and Chocó.
- Advocacy was carried out at national and international level to increase the visibility of the humanitarian crisis in Colombia.

### III. MAP OF COUNTRY WITH COUNTRY PROGRAM LOCATIONS



The LWF DWS Colombia Program is working in the Departments of Arauca, Chocó and Cundimarca. These departments have high levels of poverty, especially Chocó whose population is made up of 80% Afro-Colombians, 10% Indigenous, and 10% mestizos and white.

### IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

Following extreme weather conditions in late 2010 and early 2011 clearly linked to global climate change, heavy floods hit large parts of Colombia. One region most affected was Chocó, where the department's large rivers flooded their banks, causing enormous damage to housing and plantations in the indigenous and afro-Colombian communities along their shores. This is one of the regions of Colombia worst affected by the on-going armed conflict, with presence of all the parties to the conflict.

During 2012 the LWF DWS continued the humanitarian assistance started in 2011, improving food security in 15 affected communities along the San Juan River through re-establishing lost plantations as well as assisting with the formulation of community emergency response plans. Tools and seeds were distributed for the cultivation of 435 hectares of land, assisting 600 affected families. Chickens were also distributed in order to replace livestock lost in the floods. The project also supported the creation of community food security plans,



José Anastasia from the community Monte Bravo  
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including seed banks which members of the communities can use in case they once again lose their plantations.

“During the past year we have been affected by three floods. The last time the water almost came into the house, the plantations closest to the river were destroyed and some animals, such as pigs and chicken, were carried away by the water,” tells José Anastasia, beneficiary from the afro-Colombian community Monte Bravo (May 2012). “The seeds we have received through the project have been of great help. We have been able to re-establish many of the plantations that we lost, and in a few months we can begin to harvest.”

## **V. ACHIEVEMENTS:**

- Humanitarian assistance was provided to rural afro-Colombian and indigenous communities affected both by natural disasters and the on-going internal armed conflict, particularly in Chocó. This included the reestablishment of damaged plantations, psychosocial support and the improvement of local crisis response capacities.
- Local partner organizations have been strengthened through capacity building on organizational tools, legal strategies, psychosocial work and safe strategies in relation to landmines. The self-sufficiency of local partners has been improved through various productive projects, and their advocacy capacities have been strengthened through the establishment of communication plans.
- Food security has been improved in rural communities through capacity building on agro-ecological techniques and the delivery of seeds and tools for the establishment of subsistence plantations.
- Protection has been provided to human rights defenders and children affected by the armed conflict, and the human rights situation has been made more visible through support to the elaboration of shadow reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Universal Periodic Review on Colombia.
- Some indigenous communities in Arauca returned to their reserves. The LWF DWS supported this process through assistance in the formulation of life plans for the management and defence of their territories, as well as agricultural projects to improve their food security.
- Visits were made to communities that have benefitted from projects implemented between 2009 and 2011 in order to analyse the sustainability of the interventions. The activities analysed included different agricultural projects, committees established for conflict resolution and the use of legal tools for demanding the fulfilment of rights from government institutions.

## **VI. CHALLENGES:**

- The continuing armed conflict presented many challenges during 2012, especially in terms of maintaining a humanitarian presence in a context of constant violations of IHL and a shrinking humanitarian space due to violations of the principle and civil-military activities

carried out by the armed forces. The high levels of militarization of the departments where the LWF DWS works has an impact on the mobility both of LWF DWS field staff and members of communities, threatening the full enjoyment of their human rights. This is particularly the case in Arauca, where the government has increased the number of armed personnel as part of its consolidation strategy.

- The LWF DWS and other humanitarian organizations have a common challenge in making the complex humanitarian crisis in Colombia more visible both in the country and internationally.
- Another challenge has been to ensure that indigenous and afro-Colombian communities have been able to stay in their territories. This has been a challenge given the multiple pressures faced by these communities, both from armed actors and extraction of natural resources such as oil, illegal mining of gold and deforestation, as well as illegal coca plantations.
- A challenge which is likely to increase during the coming years is the more frequent weather phenomena resulting from global climate change. These weather phenomena cause humanitarian disasters, such as the flooding which took place in Arauca in 2012.
- Improving the crisis response capacities of our local partner organizations.
- Improving our accountability both to our communities and donors, including being transparent with information, ensuring the full participation of persons in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects, as well as responding adequately to complaints received.
- More effectively incorporate different cross-cutting issues in the program and projects, including gender, ethnicity and do no harm.
- Disseminating our Complaints Mechanisms in order to increase the participation of communities and organizations in the planning and implementation of programs and projects.



Complaint Box in a community served by the LWF DWS CO  
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## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

**María Ruth Sanabria**, 51, mother of six children, peasant, worked as Secretary General of the Peasants Union in the South of the Department of Cesar, and in the 90s participated the political movement of the Patriotic Union when she was displaced and stripped of her land and property by the paramilitary group United Self-defense Forces of Colombia. She finally settled in the Municipality of Arauquita, and has been elected twice as Councilor.



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in

She is currently the President of the LWF Colombia partner Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights – CPDH - in Arauca. She defines herself as "an advocate convinced that together we can build a better country that assures guarantees for those who think different, where the dialogue with ethics, respect and responsibility will lead to a lasting peace with social justice."

In the last 20 years, María Ruth has toured many "dangerous roads" in the search for peace, and has received direct threats, persecutions and accusations, coming from various armed actors. Her persistence has motivated and involved hundreds of people, especially in rural communities, by calling people to get organized, in order to resist and struggle without the use of weapons and non-violent means for defending the life in dignity and equality. She says that "*inhuman uses of power have resulted in a lot of poverty for my people*", and due to the armed conflict "*we have seen our children taking in their hands the anti-personnel mines*". "*The persons have lost the perspective of democratization of land because the development model is changing the food security by the production of fuels*".

The CPDH has dared to denounce the systematic violations of human rights and breaches of international humanitarian law and from a Rights Based Approach this organization manages to get the respect of some State agencies, and has learned through years of cooperation with the LWF Colombia on protection and legal mechanisms, and on community organizing and advocacy. Maria Ruth participated in several advocacy events in order to make visible the humanitarian crisis and the situation of the country in the United States and Europe.

The CPDH is also implementing a fish farming network in order to assure its sustainability, and seeks opportunities for women favoring their participation in key areas in the community. The CPDH longs for and works for a country that is able to speak the same language and is committed to build peace.

## Haiti

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Representative:</b>	Perolof Lundkvist
<b>Number of staff:</b>	30
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	3
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	47356 (Sandy/Isaac response including ACT appeal) + 400 (MV) + 11000 (SoN)
<b>Total 2012 income for program :</b>	€ 4,577,033
<b>Contributions from:</b>	ELCA Church of Sweden Finn Church Aid Norwegian Church Aid CLWR LWR PWRDF

### II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

**Natural disaster response:** Due to risks of natural disasters in the country, LWF DWS in coordination with partners has supported the community leaders in planning and implementing their own DRR activities. During tropical storm ISAAC and hurricane SANDY interventions, DRR brigades have played a key role in sensitizing community members before and after the disaster. After Sandy, the local partner RODEP showed a strong capacity to identify cholera cases in remote rural communities, which has enabled LWF DWS to quickly provide support in terms of support to cholera prevention teams. Both food kits and hygiene kits have also been distributed after the Sandy.

In the efforts to reduce soil erosion and preventing floods in vulnerable areas, LWF DWS has also continued reforestation works. Other activities have contributed to reducing the risks of soil erosion and flooding, thus increasing the resilience of the community in the face of cyclones and extreme weather events.

**Climate change:** LWF DWS has been an active member in the ACT climate change working group. Through this network, several advocacy initiatives and trainings are being organized at the local, regional and national level, including civil society leaders, officials and different actors. One positive result of this work has been the initial stages of formation of a local NGO network on climate change/DRR, supported by ACT.

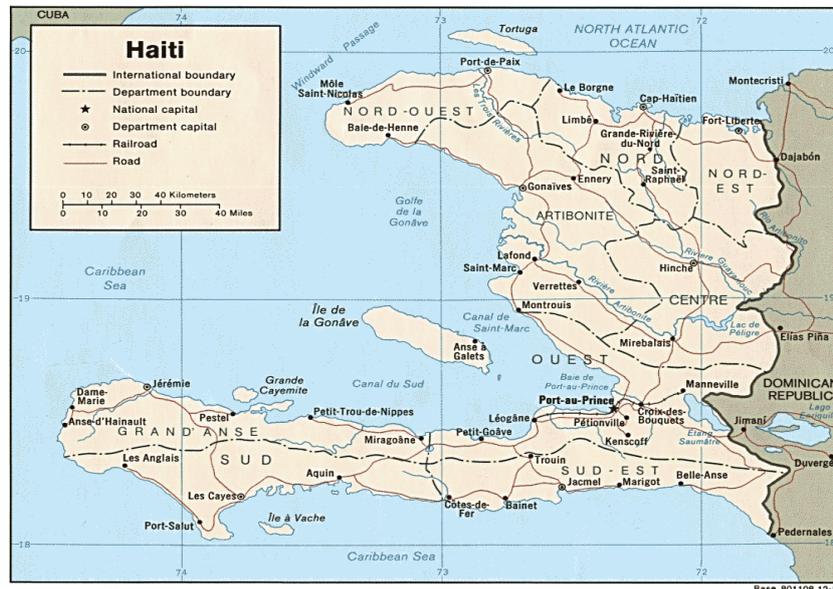
**Contingency planning:** The LWF DWS contingency plan was updated during the first quarter of 2012, with active staff and community participation. It is also being harmonized with the ACT Haiti Forum emergency preparedness and response plan, which was updated in the third quarter of 2012, with active LWF DWS participation.

**Income generation activities:** The reinforcement of Micro Solidarity Groups (MUSO) has been an important activity for LWF DWS. 75 % of 30 supported MUSOs are active and viable. Through the Women's Bank project in Grand Anse, MUSOs have been capable to give loans to women to start their own income generating activity. An important step to an independent status is that seven MUSOs were legalized with the Directorate of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour Grand'Anse.

Through its local partners, LWF DWS has targeted many households for income generating activities. For example, 223 households in the three regions have been supported to engage in implementation of ecological farms that includes reforestation and food production such as coffee, fruits trees, agro forestry, pineapple, yams, banana plants.

**Model Village:** During the year, the project of the Model Village has been realized. 150 houses, each with an area of 37 square meters, have been constructed to house families that lost their houses in the 2010 earthquake. A governing principle has been "Build Back Better", which means that these houses are meant to be providing a permanent living for the persons. The persons are expected to pay a contribution equivalent to 1,034 USD in local currency (Haitian Gourdes) to own their house, as a way to foster ownership and responsibility for maintenance.

### III. MAP OF COUNTRY WITH COUNTRY PROGRAM LOCATIONS



### IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

In 2012, LWF Haiti realized the construction of a 'Model Village' for 150 families who lost their homes in the 2010 earthquake. The Village includes 150 earthquake and cyclone resilient permanent houses, modern sanitation facilities, a green wastewater treatment facility, solar panels for lighting and a community center.

While the construction of houses is just a first step in supporting the recovery of this community, it is nonetheless a success for LWF Haiti and for the Gressier community that the project has reached the end of the 'hardware phase' despite many challenges faced throughout 2011 and 2012.

While many other NGOs in Haiti have focused on building short-term shelter after the earthquake, LWF Haiti has chosen a different approach. More than 300,000 people still live in camps after the earthquake and many have been shuttled from one temporary shelter to another.

Together with the Haitian government, local authorities and civil society, our vision was rather to provide a model for long-term housing and recovery. By 'building back better', we want to avoid repeating the mistakes of the past and enable the residents to restart their lives in dignity.



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LWF DWS was able to realize the project thanks to a land grant from the Haitian government and the generous support of the UN for preparation of the land. LWF DWS is one of the few NGOs which have received this type of support – making the Model Village unique as a model of partnership and cooperation.

In parallel with construction activities, LWF DWS staff members have worked closely with the Gressier community to select the future residents of the village. We have used a participatory approach in the selection and verification process, using panels consisting of LWF DWS staff as well as community members. Transparency vis-a-vis the community has been important. Furthermore, the Model Village is one of the few examples of this kind which envision harmony with the law on co-ownership reactivated in January 2012 with the Haitian government.

At the end of 2012, we are looking forward to the next challenging yet exciting step of the Model Village – working with the residents of the village as they move in and take over the responsibility for Village maintenance and management. LWF DWS will support governance, livelihoods and environmental risk reduction activities with residents and the surrounding community in 2013 and 2014.

## **V. ACHIEVEMENTS:**

- Assisted more than 42,000 people across the country in the response to Tropical Storm Isaac and Hurricane Sandy in the autumn of 2012, through support to livelihoods recovery, cholera prevention, road rehabilitation and soil protection activities
- Contributed to the reconstruction by building 150 houses in Gressier, for families that lost their houses in the 2010 earthquake
- Reached out to more than 11,000 people, and reinforced communities' own capacity in disaster preparedness, income generating activities, advocacy, and environmental consciousness.

## **VII. CHALLENGES**

- The disasters that hit the country: the drought in the beginning of the year and then the cyclones Isaac and Sandy
- The coordination and the implementation of the response, mainly through the ACT appeal
- The construction procedure at the Model Village in Gressier: land issues, budgetary challenges
- The process of selecting persons for the Model Village which has been very much delayed, due to different reasons
- The setting up of a contingency plan and DRR brigades
- The follow up process on the HAP framework
- The unstable management situation

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

On January 12 2010, 35-year-old Marie's life was torn apart by the devastating Haiti Earthquake. She lost her husband, her home, and many dear friends and family members. On a meager salary as a primary school teacher, she had to start to rebuild her life and take care of her three children, ages 14, 13 and 8. The past three years she has struggled to provide a more stable life for the children. But they have been forced to move from one temporary shelter to another, as with thousands of others who lost their homes in the earthquake. In January 2013, more than 300,000 persons still lived in camps in Port au Prince and surrounding areas.



©LWF Haiti

As Marie explains:

'It's been very stressful. My husband died in the earthquake. We could not find his body and could not even give him a decent funeral. The children and I were left without support. It has been difficult to have enough money to send the children to school. Before the earthquake, we lived a decent life.'

As a widow and single mother, Marie often felt vulnerable in the aftermath of the earthquake. While some support was provided by the government and NGOs, distributions of food and shelter materials were often plagued by violence and unrest. Marie feared for the safety of herself and her children.

For the first time in three years, Marie is hopeful about the future. She and her children are one of 150 families that will soon move into the LWF Haiti Model Village, a project that was conceived in the aftermath of the earthquake and was realized in 2012. The Village consists of 150 permanent earthquake and cyclone resilient homes, equipped with modern sanitation facilities and solar panels for lighting.

For Marie, becoming a home owner will give her the opportunity to stabilize the family's economic situation and pay school fees on time. Marie has already contributed 1,000 USD to the house, which will become fully hers after a transition period. While it was a lot of money for her, Marie managed to collect the money through a loan from the school where she works.

Marie is hopeful about the future and what it will bring for her family. She is very proud of participating in the Model Village and hopes to contribute to village life by supporting children's education.

With a shy smile, Marie concludes: 'It is something I had not even dared to hope for'.

# Associate Programs



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***Each Associate Program's report includes information on the following:***

- ***A summary table with the name of the Country Representative, number of staff, location of country offices, number of persons assisted, yearly budget and list of donors;***
- ***Summary of main activities in 2012 according to strategic objectives;***
- ***Map of country with Associate Program locations;***
- ***Snapshot focusing on one successful project/activity in 2012;***
- ***Achievements in 2012;***
- ***Challenges in 2012;***
- ***Human interest story.***

## Bangladesh – RDRS Bangladesh

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Director:</b>	Dr. Salima Rahman
<b>Number of staff:</b>	3021 ( including Bi-lateral projects)
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	High disaster prone area: District office - 5 Sub-district office - 23 Low disaster prone area: District office – 3 Sub-district office - 35
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	<b>13,667</b>
<b>Total 2012 budget for program:</b>	€ 14 188 000
<b>Contributions from:</b>	Church of Sweden, DanChurchAid, ICCO & Kerk in Actie, Bread for the World (BftW), Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA), Finn Church Aid, Norwegian Church Aid

### II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

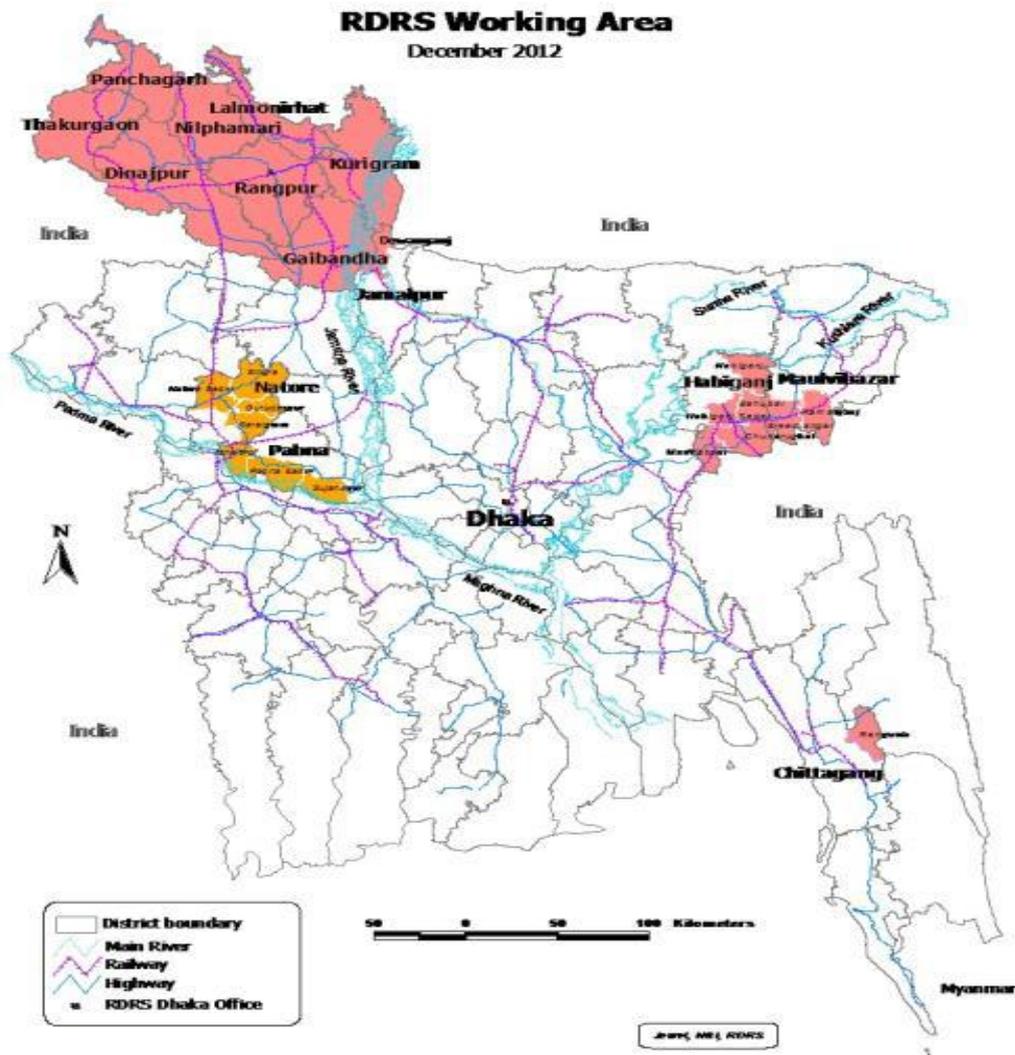
**Focus on the rural poor:** RDRS Bangladesh continues to demonstrate its relevance to the lives of the rural poor in northwest Bangladesh with a slogan “Committed to change through empowering the rural poor”. Started as a Bangladesh field program of LWF in 1972, RDRS adopted its program in response to constantly changing conditions, seeking to exert a meaningful impact on many lives at the grassroots which remain its main focus. Keeping in mind the new strategy to empower rural poor, the organization responded to different socio-economic development activities as a priority.

**Progress in programmatic activities:** In 2012, RDRS made significant progress in programs. RDRS continued: strengthening of civil rights of the poor through its community-based organization called Federation; establishing empowerment of poor and abandoned women by assisting through livelihood activities; and protecting vulnerable and destitute women by rehabilitating them. RDRS strengthened its networks with policy makers in different development issues for the region notably proper budget allocation, improved access to government services and better utilization of local resources. Climate change adaptation and food security were priorities. In high consideration of disaster mitigation and preparedness, the organization developed a Community Risk Assessment (CRA) map, an early warning message dissemination system, emergency safe shelter, rice bank, flood and drought tolerant rice variety, and strategic partnerships.

**Humanitarian relief:** RDRS distributed both food and non-food items to the most flood-affected households in Kurigram district, including flood tolerant rice and vegetable seed and seedlings among the poor farm families. After recession of water, we started cash for work to raise plinth, evacuation route and embankment and construction/renovation of flood shelter. RDRS provided food grain for establishing community rice banks for the most vulnerable people in order to avoid food insecurity during the lean period. We distributed emergency grants among the victims of river erosion to mitigate unexpected shocks. RDRS reduced the vulnerability of the people in northwest Bangladesh and distributed blankets and warm clothing.

RDRS received a national award from the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, the Government of Bangladesh, in 2012 for best practice to stop violence against women.

### III. MAP OF COUNTRY WITH ASSOCIATE PROGRAM LOCATIONS



### IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

Natural disasters like cyclones, floods, riverbank erosion, and cold waves are causing substantial environmental and economic losses as well as the loss of life. To reduce the losses and scale of the tragedy, RDRS introduced a community-based disaster management approach through a project “Alleviating Poverty through DRR in North-West Bangladesh” with support from the European Union (EU) and DanChurchAid (DCA). The major aim of the project was to enhance the DRR capacity of the rural poor communities and local authorities in order to alleviate poverty in the project area. About 0.5 million people have benefited indirectly through this project. The project

focused on comprehensive DRR where Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Food Security (FS) measures converged to promote resilient communities.

With other risk reduction activities, the project adopted the Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) Approach. It is sustainable, unique in functioning to disseminate early warning messages by minimum trained local committees. This approach reduced disaster risk, and saved lives and cattle. The VDMC approach, including roles of women who disseminate warning message, were made into a documentary film “*Ripples*”.

That film won the first prize at the Development and Climate

Days Film Competition 2011, which took place in Durban in connection with COP17. The project has also been selected as “project of the year 2012” and received the EU Communication Award 2012 for its visibility plan, guideline, and for other visibility materials.

Monsoon rain causes severe floods in low-lying areas, forcing vulnerable households either to migrate for up to 6-7 months each year or to live on raised platforms (such as roads, embankments, etc.) above the flood water level, bringing all household assets such as cattle, goats, and poultry with them. It is very difficult to protect or feed livestock in such temporary shelters so the poor people are often compelled to sell their assets. House materials such as bamboo, jute and straw are damaged by the heavy monsoon rains and get rotten. Vegetable gardens, timber and fruit trees are severely destroyed. Tube well and sanitary latrines also go under water. The security especially of women is also problematic while living in temporary shelters. From this perspective, raising the level of the homestead by a meter can enable them to survive in raised platforms and thus protect their assets. Cash for work was also introduced after the recession of flood water.

### Happy Living in a Plinth Raised House

Mrs. Aleya Begum (35) and her husband Md. Mostofa Kamal (53) live in the village of Bahubal under Nageswari Upazila of Kurigram District. They have two daughters and two sons. Mr. Kamal is a petty businessperson. The village is situated at Brahmaputra river basin where flood is a common phenomenon. Every year their house is affected by flooding and they had to move to another place two or three times during the inundation. Immediately after the flood, RDRS started cash for work where Aleya and her husband participated as day laborers. By working together, they earned a total of Tk. 12,500 and side by side their homestead was raised. Now their house is free from flood and they are living with happiness.



Flood Level Scale. By seeing water level, people can measure danger of flood.  
©RDRS Bangladesh



©RDRS Bangladesh

## V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012

- Distributed food aid among 500 most affected households in Kurigram District
- Provided 5, 000 kg flood tolerant rice seed among 1,000 poor famers
- Provided vegetable seed and seedling among 4,500 poor farm families
- Raised plinth of 565 households, 3 emergency safe shelter renovated and 20 km evacuation routes developed under cash for work
- Total 602 families in char areas have received Tk. 1,204,000 as emergency grant, to support the victims of river erosion to withstand sudden shocks to some extent
- Distributed above 5,000 blankets among the cold affected people in northwest Bangladesh
- Established 55 community grain banks where 1,500 members were involved for ensuring food security in disaster period
- 364 Union Federations established, total 289,738 members, of which 70% are women
- 1,829 girls and 1,885 boys participated in 48 youth orientation programs organized on gender, reproductive health/trafficking and child rights
- 9,495 females and 4,638 males participated in 36 public hearings on child rights, legal justice, prevention of VAW, sexual harassment, and trafficking, and 36 community radio programs were broadcasted in this regard
- 175 vulnerable women and girls received legal support in their court cases
- Livelihood security increased due to 'cash for work' for their homestead plinth raising
- Cultivation of flood, drought tolerant and short duration varieties of rice for ensuring food security
- Renovation of shelter homes increased access of disaster affected people to shelter
- 450 ethnic and minority families received credit to save their land from redemption
- 885 ethnic and minority adolescents received skills training for Income Generation Activities
- 2057 ethnic and minority children have completed the non-formal primary education and are admitted in mainstream education courses
- 63,352 pregnant women received antenatal care service; 2,813 TB patients were treated; 26,774 patients with eye diseases received treatment, 622 eye surgeries were performed and 1,800 school children were screened for correction of refractive error
- Up to 2012, there are 303,266 microfinance group members, among which 87% female

## VI. CHALLENGES IN 2012

- Not easy to manage local government institutions (Union Parishad) to respond to needs of the poor
- Capacity development of local actors due to conservative mind-set of the people
- Performing effective and expected role of the disaster management committees at different level
- Frequency and magnitude of flood were higher than previous years
- Adverse weather and hard to reach working area

- Cold wave with dense fog and chilly wind, affecting lives of people
- Disseminating early warning messages to the isolated communities
- Relief oriented outlook of local authorities as well as communities
- Exercise of political influence by local political leaders over federation leader
- Gender mainstreaming in every sphere
- Staff turnover
- Declining core funding

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

Md. Altaf Hossain, an 18 year old adolescent, who is unable to speak, is an inhabitant of Char Jotindranarayan village of Shimulbari Union under Fulbari Upazila in Kurigram district. He is the second child of his parents. Altaf's family consists of five members- father, mother, one brother and one sister-in-law and himself. His father and his brother bear their family expenditure with hardship by selling their manual labour. Altaf's father said, "Altaf was dumb at birth. He can only make meaningless sounds. He is not able to speak though he tries hard. I do not know for what sin my son was disabled". The poverty-stricken parent could not treat the child rightly. Childhood of Altaf was full of disregard and insults. He did not get opportunity to study due to disability. He was considered as a burden of the family as well as of the society.



©RDRS Bangladesh

The father of Altaf and villagers never thought that Altaf would work normally and earn money participating in earthworks like others. In 2012, a one kilometer mudded evacuation road, at Char Jotindranarayan primary school ground, was improved under the DRR project. Altaf as a physically challenged person was enlisted in the labourer list for the earthworks by the Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC). He worked like other normal labourers and received Tk. 175 per day.

He earned Tk. 3,850 from the project work. He gave the money to his elderly father. Mr. Jaher Ali, father of Altaf, got emotional while talking about the first income of his son. He said, "Nobody even thought that my disabled son would be able to do physical labour". He was deprived from all sorts of assistance from any government or non-government institutes for long. Using sign language, Altaf expressed that he would like to buy a new shirt, trousers, a pair of shoes and eat sweetmeats with his earnings. His father Mr. Jaher Ali presented him a Loongi (male clothing) and bought rice for the family with the rest of the money.

Now nobody disregards Altaf calling him dumb (disabled) as before. Everyone behaves well with him like others.

## Cambodia – Life with Dignity

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Director:</b>	Dr. Sam Inn
<b>Number of staff:</b>	Total 248 (114 Female)
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	Seven including head office in Phnom Penh
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	About 300,000
<b>Total 2012 budget for program:</b>	€ 4,917,540
<b>Contributions from:</b>	BfW (EED) Finn Church Aid ALWS Church of Sweden DanChurchAid ELCA JSDF/World Bank, EU

### II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

**Goals and target groups:** To contribute to poverty alleviation in Cambodia, LWD implemented its core program, Integrated Rural Development through Empowerment Program (IRDEP), and key thematic projects to empower people in rural, remote and neglected areas. The overall goal of IRDEP is “to contribute to the poverty alleviation of Cambodia through rights based empowerment of rural communities, the strengthening local leadership and improvement of governance.”

To realize the overall goal, four objectives were set up, monitored and evaluated. The first three objectives were designed to bring impact on target groups, while the last one focused on organizational development and management. Main target groups are the most vulnerable/disadvantaged groups, including poorest of the poor, female headed households, people living with HIV, women, people with disability, and children.

**The work of LWD:** LWD works in 44 communes and 327 villages, of which 277 villages were in the empowerment stage and 50 villages in the post-graduation stage. LWD also

connected with 87 phased out villages at the ‘Learning and Sharing’ stage to enable them to improve their works.

**Empowerment:** LWD facilitates the empowerment of local leaders, including commune councils, village development committees (VDCs), and several CBOs, on human rights, development concepts, participatory approach, RBA, PME, management and leadership, and sustainable livelihoods. The goal is to help leaders support, manage and lead community development activities and mobilize local resources for implementation of community development projects. Most vulnerable households are empowered to be aware of human rights, know the root causes of poverty, develop household development plans and improve their livelihoods.

**Gender and environment:** are cross-cutting issues. Gender sensitivity and responsiveness were ensured and integrated into program and projects activities at all stages, from assessment, planning, and implementation to monitoring and evaluation. Activities were guided by the gender responsive program guidelines and checklist. Gender parity and gender balance were ensured and improved within target groups and the organization.

### III. MAP OF COUNTRY WITH ASSOCIATE PROGRAM LOCATIONS



#### IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

Ms. Brem Sangout, 52 years old, lives with her husband Von Chhan, 55. She has five children, with two daughters. The oldest son is 19 years and the youngest is 10. Before she lived in a small cottage without hope, lack of food, no draft animals for farming, no remaining money for saving and her family had to sell labours for survival. Domestic violence and sickness especially for her children happened almost every day. Her three children dropped out of school even though she really wanted her children to continue studies. Her husband was always drunk and committed violence on her. She said that before LWD came to her village, she never joined meetings, training or any awareness in the community.

LWD started working in this village in 2009 and her family has been selected as a partner household. Brem Sangout joined a women's group, village bank, and rice bank. She joined many training courses, and attended awareness raising and village meetings on primary health care, gender, nutrition, clean water, domestic violence, malaria and dengue fever, village assessment, and partner household assessment. After getting some recommendations and intervention of group members and village authorities, her problems such as domestic violence and health were improved and her husband did not drink as much as before. Brem Sangout motivated him to join meetings and training. She said that LWF/LWD helps her and her family with agriculture kits, vegetable, chicken seeds, and pig demo. LWD's staff also visited the family to give advice about livelihood and solve the problems. They now have chicken and pigs and a farm to earn money, and to build a new house with the support of village bank loans. She said "I am happy because my husband stops doing domestic violence and helps me in household development. I expect my last two children can go to school."



Mr. Von Chhan (Brem Sangout's husband)  
is happy with his new piglets



Ms. Brem Sangout looks after her piglets

## V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012

- 1,293 former landless and most vulnerable households in Kampong Chhang and Kampong Speu provinces received residential and agricultural land, and 1,736 poorest households facing high risks of land conflicts' violence and eviction secured their residential land rights
- 10,850 most vulnerable households were empowered to develop their household development plan and improve their livelihoods in a sustainable way
- 232 rural communities advocated to duty bearers for quality social services delivery
- 7,311 children received scholarships and attended schools regularly and 1,565 children benefited from constructed schools
- 20,280 rural households used safe drinking water and 429 deep wells were constructed and functioning
- 15,175 rural households practiced primary health care and 6,499 used services of village health support groups
- 13,410 rural households accessed and used loans from the village banks and 5,040 used services of the agricultural cooperatives

## VI. CHALLENGES:

- Political events such as Commune Council elections and national vote register campaigns affected program implementation
- Migration remains a challenge that reduced particularly youth participation in program implementation
- Limited access to water irrigation systems in rural areas significantly hinders food security and livelihood improvements

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

**Land Allocation for poor families in Kg. Speu kicks off** – Mr. Im Suy, 47, from Krasang Khpos village of Krang Dei Vay, said he was so excited beyond comparison to get the land. “I never dream of having it today,” he said. Mr. Suy and his wife Von Nhanh, 42, migrated from Takeo province to live in Krasang Khpos in 1999. His family of nine members has no land for both farming and living. His wife’s older brother temporarily allowed him to settle on a very small plot of land behind his house in the village.



Mr. Im Suy, his wife and children in their hut  
© Life With Dignity



Ms. Von Nhanh shows her jack fruit saplings  
©Life With Dignity

He said without farmland he and Nhanh earned a living doing many kinds of jobs in the village. With very small irregular income, his family lives from hand to mouth. “When my children are sick, I have no money to buy medicines or take them to the clinic. I had to buy medicines on credit from the drugstore and repay them later,” he said.

“With this new land, I strongly believe that my family living condition will be better,” he said, adding that he wanted to see his family rich.

When asked what a rich family meant to him, Suy replied, “Rich for me means my family has enough food to eat, a good house, a farmland, and a rice field. In addition, I have enough money to give my children 500 riels (\$0.125) each per day and have a bicycle for them for riding to school.”

On receiving clear information that he will get the land, his wife planted 12 jack fruit seeds and one lemon seed. She planned to plant more fruit tree seeds and bring them to grow on her new land.

## INDIA – Lutheran World Service India Trust

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Director:</b>	Dr. Vijayakumar James
<b>Number of staff:</b>	151
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	15 project units are there spread across India
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	724 585
<b>Total 2012 budget for program:</b>	€ 2,729,220
<b>Contributions from:</b>	Bread for the World Canadian Lutheran World Relief/CIDA Church of Sweden DanChurchAid/DANIDA DanChurchAid ECHO Evangelical Lutheran Church in America Ecoles et Sante Finn Church Aid Normisjon Presbyterian Development Agency-USA

### II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Lutheran World Service India Trust (LWSIT) was registered on September 4, 2008 to take up, manage, operate, own and continue the LWF DWS work in India which began in 1974. LWSIT as the successor to LWSI implements rural and urban development projects and disaster response projects across India. The overall goal of LWSIT is to empower women, men and children of disadvantaged communities to enhance their quality of life, through rights-based approaches for sustainable livelihood, food and human security.

#### **LWSIT implements its development work through:**

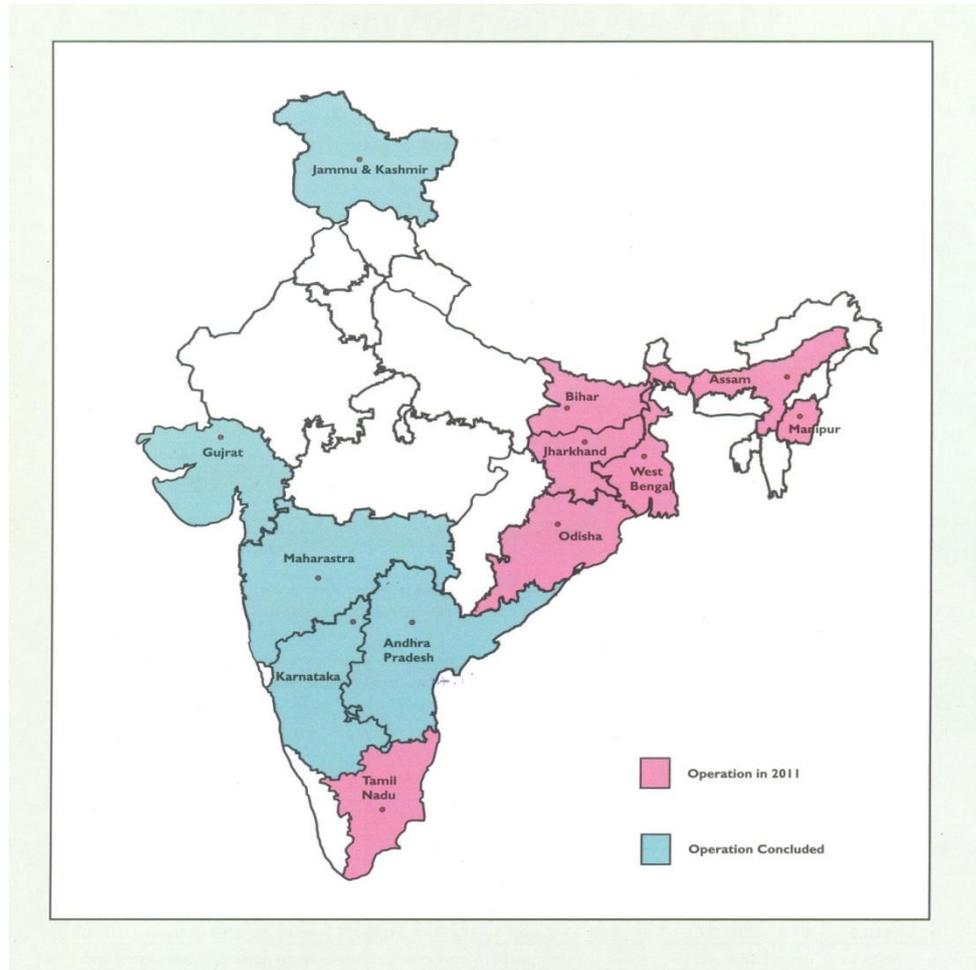
- **STEER Rural** – The rural development project operates in some of the most remote and inaccessible parts of ten districts in West Bengal and Odisha. These districts are highly prone to natural calamities such as drought and flood. In 2012 the project's main activities were to organize communities and groups around viable development activities to mobilize,

generate and build community assets and resources. The landless were offered training and support for entrepreneurship as a means to generate income. Other significant areas of intervention were education for school dropouts, illiterate adults, and improved access to health care.

- **STEER Urban** – The urban project operates in both legally recognized and unrecognized squatter settlements in the cities of Kolkata, Cuttack and Bhubaneswar. In 2012 the project's main activities were to address problems of livelihood, education, children's and women's health, shelter, and civic amenities. The program placed special emphasis on viable local organizational structures that can shoulder responsibility for the development activities initiated, thus empowering communities and their organizations to address their problems as per their priority.
- **Bilateral Projects** – In 2012, the following bilateral projects were implemented:
  - Rural Development project in South 24 Parganas – In 2012 the project emphasised sustainable agriculture which gave food security and income to the impoverished farmers. The practice of double cropping was carried out. Emphasis was given to education, health and awareness on gender and other social issues for vulnerable women.
  - Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project – In 2012 it took rights-based approaches for accessing the services, rights and entitlements to improve the status of the communities in the areas of livelihood/food security, alternative livelihood, health, water, sanitation, education, information and development. As the area is very much disturbed due to social and political conflict and unrest, peace reconciliation is another important cross-cutting issue in project intervention.
  - Development Support Project – The development program for the stone quarry-affected communities in the states of West Bengal and Jharkand follows the empowerment approach by building capacity of the traditionally disempowered tribal population. They are supported to get organized to take collective actions to assert their rights from the duty bearers.
  - Right to food project – The project encouraged groups to analyse their situation, identify the reasons of their deprivation, and make plans to reduce poverty and vulnerability by accessing various social security schemes pertaining to the right to food. Special attention was also given to increase agriculture production and enhancing household income as well as food security.
  - Community-based and rights-based DRR Projects – Both of these projects emphasized awareness-building to the communities on disaster preparedness. The objectives of these projects are to reduce disaster risk and vulnerability, and enhance community resilience through appropriate and effective measures.
- **Emergency Response Project** – The project operates in the states of Odisha and Assam. In 2012 the main activities were to promote community resource groups, and to respond to

immediate needs of disaster victims in terms of food and non-food items, temporary shelter materials and sleeping materials to meet immediate needs.

### III. MAP OF COUNTRY WITH ASSOCIATE PROGRAM LOCATIONS



### IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

The Integrated Humanitarian Response Project, supported by ECHO/DCA to provide support to the flood-affected families for early recovery in Kendrapara, Jajpur and Puri districts of Odisha, was started in October 2011 and continued until April 2012. The project covered 47 most vulnerable villages from highly affected areas. The project worked on food security, WASH and shelter.



Within the framework of food security, cash for work was implemented in order to ensure the affected people earn and use the money for food consumption and meet other household needs. Advocacy with duty bearers was initiated to make linkage with MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme), which is a government flagship program which guarantees 100 days employment to rural poor. A cash for training program was implemented for the most vulnerable women managed households. An honorarium of Rs. 1,000/ per day was provided to each participant for attending this training, and Rs. 6,000 was paid during the course of the training period. The cash support addressed their immediate cash requirements in difficult times.

## **V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012**

- Through strengthening of community level institutions, communities developed collective bargaining and negotiation skills through which they claimed their rights from the duty bearers
- The drop-out rate across project units has been reduced considerably
- Promotion of homestead nutrition gardens in the community ensured that the nutritional needs of the people are met
- Women leaders and entrepreneurs are developed in the communities, some of whom are representatives in the local government
- The community people have gradually stopped using chemical fertilizers and have opted for organic farming
- The promotion of seed banks ensured the storage and replication of traditional seed varieties
- Forest protection groups have been successfully protecting forest/natural resources in their vicinity
- Communities are adopting renewable energy as a measure to mitigate climate change
- Agricultural assistance to ensure food security for the lost crops by the most vulnerable farmer families during high flood
- Shelters constructed for the most vulnerable families with DRR features
- Addressing the needs of women headed and excluded families in terms of ensuring food security and other daily needs through cash for training and cash for work programs
- Supplementary nutrition program for malnourished children under the age of six years, pregnant and lactating mothers
- 7,206 individuals have been provided income generation support which has not only improved their financial condition but also ensured that their families have good health and that children continue with their education

## VI. CHALLENGES IN 2012

- Increase in women's participation does not necessarily mean empowerment of women or ensure greater gender equality
- Declining donor support (support being withdrawn by FCA and NCA) which is essential for future sustainability of the project
- Being a new local entity, it is required to strengthen staff understanding of the rights-based approach, environmental issues, and more active involvement in advocacy work
- Interpreting, disseminating, and ensuring adherence to the strategies elaborated in the Country Strategy Document to all levels in the organization
- As a national level organization, greater role of LWSIT in policy advocacy
- Organizing communities and transferring the responsibilities for the actions to organizations of the partner communities, to improve the effectiveness of the intervention
- Putting in place effective human resource management policies and practices, including hiring an adequate number of appropriately qualified new staff
- Strengthening the organizational resource base, with more systematic efforts to identify and mobilize local resources
- Improved gender balance in staffing

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY



©Lutheran World Service India Trust

**From rags to riches** – A mother of three children, 40 year old Bhanu Kumbhar, can hardly hide her excitement from her neighbors. The wheel of fortune has taken a full circle in her life. A poor daily wage earner, she and her husband found it difficult to make ends meet. Her neighbors coaxed her to join the SHG formed by LWSIT which would capacitate her to get out of the vicious cycle of poverty and debt. She became a member and started participating in various meetings, awareness camps and entrepreneurship development training. She received a loan from the SHG and initiated a bamboo craft business which gained momentum in a short span of time.

With the passage of time, she has bought land in which she cultivates paddy and buys goats for animal husbandry. She even started constructing her own house, all this with the money she has been making out of the business.

She blesses LWSIT for making a difference in her life and hopes the organization continues to touch more lives.

# Tanzania – Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service

## I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Director:</b>	Mark LEVERI
<b>Number of staff:</b>	75
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	9
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	250,000
<b>Total 2012 budget for program:</b>	€ 1,560,530
<b>Contributions from</b>	Local government UNHCR Private foundations Other (specify): Bank Interest, IGA and Rental Church related agencies

## II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

During 2012, TCRS continued operations in humanitarian response to urban refugees, especially in Dar es Salaam, while also gradually decreasing involvement in the old refugee settlements of Katumba, Ulyankulu and Mishamo.

**Community Empowerment Program (CEP):** a good number of our people of concern, (the marginalized) continued to get engaged and benefit from various community empowerment interventions and training sessions that have enabled them to move a step forward in fighting poverty, on the way to achieving economic self-reliance. This ranges from facilitation on literacy/numeracy classes, to women empowerment trainings, climate change mitigation and adaptation/DRR, and VICOBA capacity building.

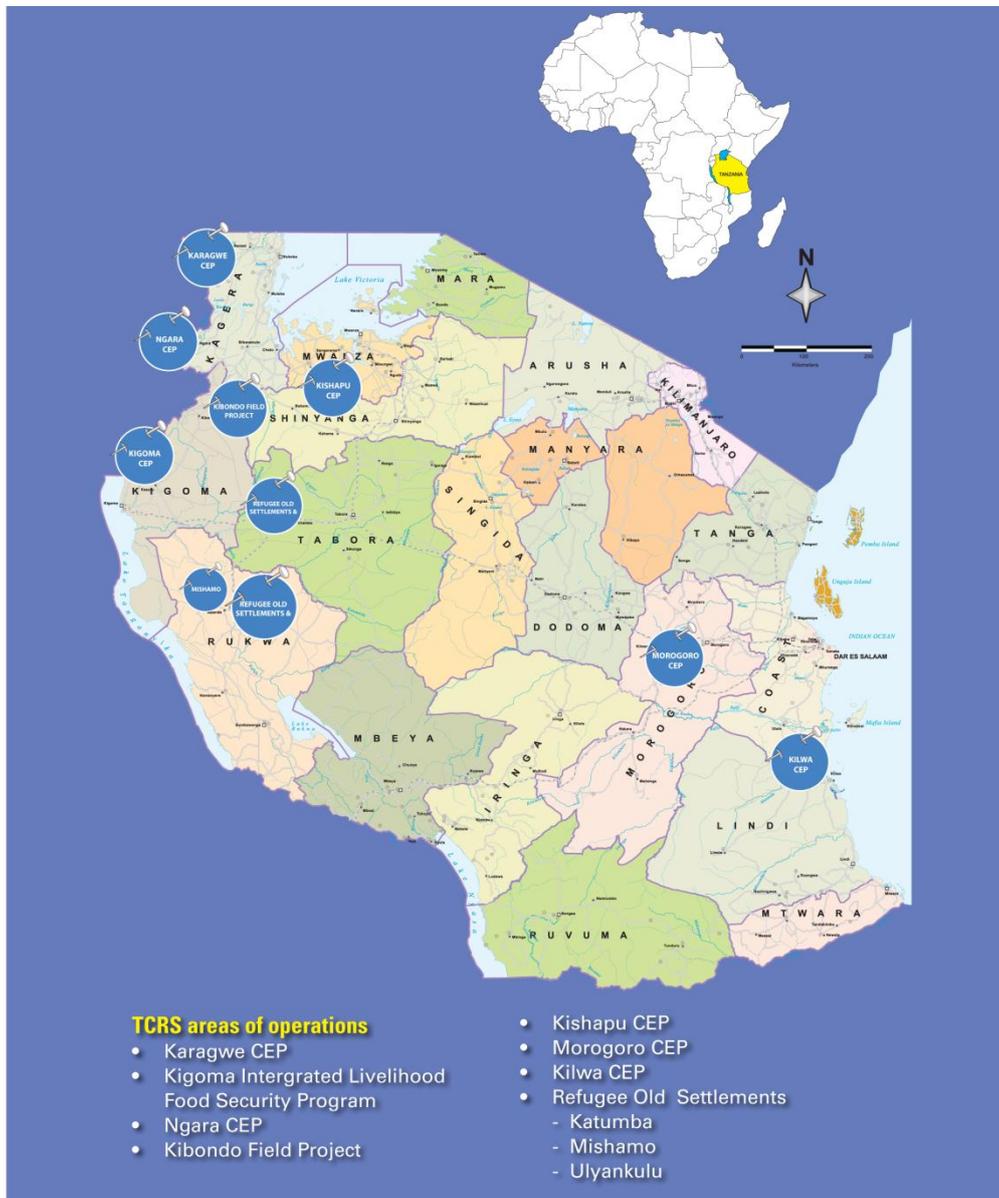
**Accountability:** Also, taking into account that a substantive amount of resources allocated for social services are known to be mismanaged, TCRS has been mobilizing marginalized communities, trained them on good governance, and built their capacity to be able to demand accountability by holding their leaders accountable for bad governance through Public Expenditure Tracking System (PETS).

**Support to local initiatives:** TCRS mobilizes communities and trains them on planning skills. They plan and implement their prioritized projects, hence increasing their confidence on what they can do on their own. Installation of bio-gas plants, promotion of energy saving stoves, solar

disinfection technology, establishment of tree nurseries and woodlots and income generating activities (IGA's) were some of the issues of emphasis.

**Emergency preparedness:** Disasters are on the increase worldwide, and Tanzania is no exception, as a number of natural and man-made disasters have been experienced, leading to loss of life and property. Apart from being an integral factor for socio-economic development, this still remains one of the challenges, and TCRS continued to play a major role towards responding to unmatched emergencies and DRR interventions. Otherwise, emergency intervention continued and the needs for basic food security and restoration of infrastructure are still great, especially now as climate change and its affiliated consequences continue to unfold and bring to communities chaotic and painful experiences.

### III. MAP OF TCRS AREAS OF OPERATION WITH COUNTRY PROGRAM LOCATIONS



### IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

After PETS training in Kasongati Village, Kibondo District (one of our working areas), the community formed their Public Expenditure Tracking Committees. The PETS Committees were then assigned by the community to track the funds allocated by Kibondo District Council in the year 2004 for the construction of a girls' dormitory at Rugenge Secondary School. Due to lack of school-owned dormitories, the girl-students who are coming very far from the school have to rent rooms in

the nearby villages of Kasongati and Kiga, which is very risky and disturbing especially for female students. The project started in 2004 but stopped at the foundation stage eight years ago, and the community was not given any reason.



Girls' dormitory at Rugenge Sec School at finishing stage after PETS intervention  
©TCRS

On 17 February 2012 the newly formed PETS committee together with Kasongati Village leaders organized a public meeting and requested their Ward Councillor and other ward leaders to attend so that they can explain the problems facing the project. But the Councillor and ward leaders did not attend.

According to Mr. Gires Kaitira - PETS Chairman and Vitus Seshahu - PETS Secretary, when the meeting failed to get the leaders to explain why the project had stalled for so long, the PETS committee together with the village leaders decided to write several

letters to the District Council authorities. But, there was no response. Towards the end of March 2012 the PETS committee members organized themselves to go to face the Kibondo District Executive Director. Immediately, a contractor was sent by the District Council to Kasongati village and started the construction. The dormitory is now at the finishing stage as per the picture above. It is expected that the dormitory will be in use as from the first half of 2013, concluded Gires Kaitira, the Kasongati Village PETS Chairman.

## V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012

- Improved well-being of the targeted marginalized people
- Collective decisions are made, between community and leaders
- Establishment of vulnerable and marginalized self-help groups
- Increase access to public service by the marginalized
- Marginalized people in target villages increase access to improved appropriate technology to mitigate climate change
- Village leaders are aware and can take part in lobbying and advocacy for citizen rights
- Improved participation of marginalized women in social economic activities
- Illiterate marginalized enrolled in literacy/numeracy classes are able to read and write
- Village meeting minutes and agendas are well kept (recorded)
- Leaders are capable of mobilizing resources of the community which contributes to social services (health and education)

- Most of the community activities are now well coordinated
- Conflicts among the communities have declined since leaders are able to mitigate and resolve conflicts timely and effectively
- Senses of people to respect their leaders have increased

## VI. CHALLENGES IN 2012

- Some leaders at Division, Ward and Village levels are involved in misusing the allocated government funds; hence they do not give proper information or cooperation with PETS committees. But where they get support, PETS Committees are functioning well and seen as a bridge between the community and their leaders.
- Organizations like TCRS advocating for PETS are seen as police for many government staff. There is a need for TCRS and partners to involve local government staff in organizing and conducting PETS training at the Region and District level.
- Many people in Tanzania are talking of poverty, all the time, and expecting the government to put money in their pockets. But, with the introduction of Village Community Banks (VICOBA), especially in rural areas, it has been proven that people have resources surrounding them and if used properly can reduce or eradicate poverty. VICOBA help poor (marginalized) rural communities to access technical and simple credit facilities that could



©TCRS

enable them to initiate family income generating activities, in a sustainable manner. This calls for more training on VICOBA and close supervision of the groups. Where there is success other people want to take opportunity. That is, the success of VICOBA groups in the area has resulted in many people and agencies coming in, advocating for VICOBA and even others are saying that they are coordinators of VICOBA in the district. This brings confusion to our VICOBA group members. There is therefore a need for retraining and coordination of NGOs operating in a specific area.

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

Pictured is Ms. Mustiola Anthony in Morogoro CEP, in her maize field planted in the dry season (July/August 2012). She is one of the marginalized people and she had this to say..." I joined the TCRS training programs in 1999. The good farming methods I was taught have awakened me. Up to date, I am capable of growing maize along the water valley during the dry season. The output from my irrigated fields has taken me to a stage of good produce of maize which is highly demanded in the dry season. I am going to sell raw maize and use the money for

assisting my family to meet basic needs such as laundry soap, salt, and sugar, and also I will contribute to the payment of school fees to our two children who are studying in a private secondary school. Additionally, dependence of money from my husband has been much decreased, and I can see this has even strengthened respect and the relationship with my husband. Also in the rainy season, application of new farming techniques has resulted in the increase of crop harvests. For example, nowadays we harvest 1,500 – 2,000 kg of maize from one acre compared to 400 – 600 kg of maize we used to get while applying poor farming techniques. Actually TCRS has triggered changes to my overall social, economic, political and cultural spheres”..... concluded empowered and happy Mustiola.



“I HAVE HOPE NOW” says Mustiola, one of the marginalized/rights holders of the Community Empowerment Program (CEP) gives a wide smile during a visit by TCRS staff in the village © TSCR - Mark Leveri

## Zimbabwe – Lutheran Development Service

### I. SUMMARY TABLE

<b>Name of Director:</b>	Sibongile BAKER
<b>Number of staff:</b>	64
<b>Number of locations/offices:</b>	3
<b>Number of persons assisted in 2012:</b>	12,452
<b>Total 2012 budget for program:</b>	€ 1 516 134
<b>Contributions from:</b>	BMZ Germany Christian Aid Church of Sweden Dorcas Aid International Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe Evangelical Lutheran Church in America Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED) European Commission Exchange Gains Finn Church Aid UN GEF

### II. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2012 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The main activities that are highlighted were in provision of water, support of nutrition gardening, micro- finance, vocational student training, environmental management and climate change, HIV/AIDS, orphan care and support and infrastructure projects.

## **Progress Made in 2012**

### ***Specific Objective 1: To contribute towards improved household access to safe potable water among the marginalized communities:***

- 10 boreholes rehabilitated, 36 new boreholes drilled and fitted; 328 households and 10,439 pupils benefit.
- 2,998 goats, 1,365 cattle and 498 donkeys benefit from nine livestock drinking troughs and water resources.

### ***Specific Objective 2: To contribute towards improved food security and nutrition levels among the marginalized communities:***

- 10 new gardens supporting 476 Hh. 126 households received 261 goats while a livestock pass of 132 goats to 83 persons was made. 822 livestock vaccinated in coordination with veterinary services. 129 chickens were distributed to 47 Hh while 73 chickens were distributed through the pass on. Livestock committees were trained to oversee the pass on beyond LDS exit. A post-harvest survey was conducted for 14 gardens, and an outcome monitoring evaluation was conducted for a livelihood project. A livestock census was also conducted.

### ***Specific Objective 3: To empower communities to establish and manage viable income generating projects:***

- 20 Income generating groups made of 95 youths sent on vocational skills training are in the process of accessing credit facilities from the SACCOS.

### ***Specific Objective 4: To enhance the viability and sustainability of community microeconomic initiatives through provision of microcredit:***

- 15 micro-credit schemes were operationalized leading to the support of 292 income generating groups/individuals to access combined credit facilities worth \$414,569.

### ***Specific Objective 5: To raise awareness on environmental management and promote sanitation among the rural communities:***

- 64 people were trained in environmental management.
- 32 squat holes (toilets) were provided to community gardens and one school.

### ***Specific Objective 6: To contribute towards reduction in environmental degradation in communal areas:***

- 26 squat hole toilet materials procured, 160 meter gully length and 89 silt traps constructed, 1,500 indigenous trees planted and 261 wood saving stoves implemented, leading to 50% wood saving.

### ***Specific Objective 7: To raise HIV and AIDS awareness and mitigate its impact on the partner communities:***

- 2 behavior change workshops were conducted for 54 community members.

**Specific Objective 8: To contribute towards reduction of the impact of HIV and AIDS on orphans:**

- A total of 954 orphans constituting 455 boys and 499 girls at both primary and secondary were assisted with school fees.

**Specific Objective 9: To contribute towards provision of infrastructure for social service delivery at community level:**

Materials for three teachers' houses, two sets of roofing trusses for classroom blocks, and materials for the construction of two classroom blocks were procured. All these projects were at various levels of completion.

### III. MAP OF COUNTRY WITH ASSOCIATE PROGRAM LOCATIONS

#### ANNEXURE 1

#### LDS Areas of Operation



## IV. SNAPSHOT FOCUSING ON ONE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT/ACTIVITY OF THE PROGRAM IN 2012

### Natural resources management: Wood saving stoves.

Mrs. Ncube was one of the persons receiving a wood saving stove. The program aims at reducing the amount of firewood that a person can use on a daily basis for the purpose of cooking. Mrs. Ncube was trained to construct the stove herself through a demonstration that was done at one of the homesteads. The installation of the stove according to Mrs. Ncube has reduced her family's fire-wood requirements by 50% as less wood is used in the stove. Her time allocated to gather firewood which has been dwindling of late because of deforestation has been reduced. Her trips which were twice weekly are now once each week.

The stove has improved the cleanliness of her kitchen as soot that characterizes rural kitchens will no longer collect in the same volumes as it used to. Food cooked for school children will be left warm for a longer period as the metal top of the stove retains heat for up to four hours. With the experiences that Zimbabwe went through during the cholera epidemic when people were encouraged to eat warm food, the stove provides for this campaign. The program was able to assist 261 households with the stoves.



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## V. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012

- 46 boreholes were achieved (36 new and 10 rehabilitated)
- One dam was completed and another was at 90%
- One exposure visit was conducted for 15 community members
- 106 dialogue/mobilization meetings were conducted for 2994 participants
- 12 gardens benefiting 476 households were established
- 126 households were supported with 261 goats and 73 chickens
- 1,057 OVC were supported directly by the program (school fees 954; vocational training 30 and birth registration 73)
- 41 OVC graduates from vocational training were supported with starter kits
- 86 workshops were conducted for 1,780 participants

- 15 SACCOS were supported with grants and revolving loans
- One SACCOS was registered with the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises
- 261 households were supported with wood saving stoves
- 1,658 trees were distributed to communities with 158 exotic fruit trees planted in gardens
- 32 squat holes (toilets) were provided to community gardens and one school
- 98 silt traps and 160 of gully work were done

## VI. CHALLENGES IN 2012

- Liquidity constraints in the economy that caused communities to struggle in raising money to pay builders. As a result progress was slow in the construction of various infrastructure. Government and Rural District Councils could also not assist as they equally faced similar challenges.
- Low funding levels against relatively high pricing systems in the economy also reduced the outreach as the dollar could not be sufficiently stretched to cater for more support. This was more pronounced in the high school fees charged at schools where the program supported orphans.
- Protracted drought situation that caused food insecurity, resulting in 14 % of the entire population translating to 1.7 million people being food insecure. Water shortage affected both livestock and humans in terms of consumption and irrigation as the water table went down and most boreholes were yielding less. Livestock hunger deaths were experienced mainly in Gwanda, Beitbridge and Mwenezi.

## HUMAN INTEREST STORY

### **Mrs. Ndlovu shows off her harvest of sorghum during a field day that was held at her home in Mkhalipe, ward 20 of Gwanda:**

In what Mrs. Ndlovu has described as producing in extreme weather conditions, a plot of 0.8 ha was planted by her family in the first rains of November 2011. During the field day in February 2012 she was able to show her colleagues in the village her expected harvest of 0.50 tons of sorghum. Mrs. Ndlovu is one of the persons participating in a conservation farming program supported by LDS through Christian Aid. The program in ward 18 and 20 of Gwanda District has supported a total of 688 households. While the area suffers from drought because of poor rainfall, the conservation farming initiative has been hailed by the community as a success story in that if principles are followed well, people continue to realize a harvest. This initiative provides a robust exit strategy for the LDS in that communities will be able to meet at least a third of their annual food requirements if not more.



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A woman in the Yusuf Batil refugee camp in South Sudan's Upper Nile State. More than 110,000 refugees were living in four camps in Maban County in October 2012, but officials expected more would arrive once the rainy season ended and people could cross rivers that block the routes from Sudan's Blue Nile area, where Sudanese military has been bombing civilian populations as part of its response to a local insurgency. Conditions in the camps are often grim, with outbreaks of diseases such as Hepatitis E.