



ANNUAL REPORT 2018



THE
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World Service

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LWF

World Service Ethiopia



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Photo: LWF

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Photo:LWF

REPRESENTATIVE'S MESSAGE



2018 was a momentous year for Ethiopia with the swearing in of the new Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed on 02 April ushering in a new era of optimism and hope, characterized by a dizzying pace of reform. As a result, Ethiopia is dramatically changing with the gradual opening of the civil society space and gender parity in high office creating an enabling environment for CSOs to strengthen human rights, gender and climate justice work.

Nevertheless, the violent protests over the last two years that led to the transformative changes

came at high cost, generating close to 3 million of internally displaced people, adding to an already complex humanitarian landscape.

In addition to the explosion of internal displacement, Ethiopia faces other mutually reinforcing emergencies, including protracted refugee situations with 905,831 refugees and recurrent climate change-induced droughts. On the legislative front, two major draft legislations were approved by the Council of Ministers and are awaiting ratification by the House of People's Representatives: the Organizations of Civil Societies Proclamation replacing the Charities and Societies Law and the Refugee Proclamation, the process of which started after the Ethiopian Government's nine pledges at the 2016 Leaders' Summit in New York. The adoption and ratification of these two laws will enable LWF Ethiopia to strengthen its protection and social cohesion work and fully implement the LWF Ethiopia programmatic framework.

On the programmatic side, LWF Ethiopia continued to work in humanitarian response and development and mobilized a total of EUR 4,332,987 Euro to support its work. EUR 1,343,225 (31%) of the total funding went to the conflict IDP response reaching 57,220 IDPs (28,601 F and 28,619 M) in WASH and early recovery activities in Bale and East Hararghe Zones in Oromia Regional State. In addition to the conflict-induced IDP response, LWF Ethiopia continued its other humanitarian and development programming in Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Somali Regional States.

2018 marked the halfway mark of the LWF Ethiopia 2016-21 six-year strategy and a midterm review was conducted in November that will inform the remaining three years of the strategy. As part of LWF Ethiopia's commitment to climate justice, LWF Ethiopia contributed to two publications on climate change in the autumn of 2018 to coincide with the official launch of of

2018 to coincide with the official launch of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on the 1.5°C Global Warming. In November, LWF Ethiopia participated in the official launch of the Brot für-die-Welt publication entitled: 'Limiting Global Warming to 1.5°C; the Climate Risks and Irreversible Losses We must Avoid' as well as in the ACT Alliance publication entitled: 'Enhanced Climate Action in Response to 1.5°C Global Warming – Scaling Up Nationally Determined Contributions'. LWF Ethiopia also participated in a Climate Risk Management and Financing Tour in Germany also sponsored by Brot für die Welt.

Another milestone in 2018 was LWF Ethiopia becoming a member of the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) joining thirteen other INGOs working to find lasting solutions to the plight of refugees especially those caught up in protracted situations.

Lastly, LWF Ethiopia was the convener of the ACT Alliance Ethiopia Forum in 2018 and won the best Forum Award at the ACT Alliance Assembly held in Uppsala, Sweden in October thereby consigning the Year 2018 to history on a high note.

Thank you to all who made all of this possible, to the targeted communities -- the rightholders -- we work with to our donors and partners, to the Ethiopian Government, LWF Ethiopia staff and we look forward to partnering with you in 2019.

Sophia Gebreyes
LWF World Service Ethiopia
Country Representative

DIZZYING PACE OF REFORM

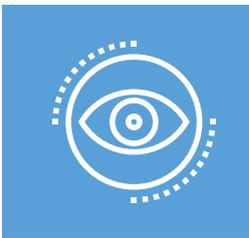
2018

- 2 April - becomes Prime Minister after unexpected resignation of Haile Mariam Desalegn
- 19 April - replaces the head of the police and internal security
- May - frees thousands of political detainee
- 5 June - lifts state of emergency two months early
- 5 June - agrees to accept border ruling giving disputed territory to Eritrea
- 9 July - alongside the Eritrean president declares the end of war between the two countries
- 11 September - reopens land border with Eritrea
- 16 October - appoints women to half of ministerial posts
- 25 October, both houses of parliament appoints Sahlework Zewde, first female President of Ethiopia
- 01 November, Parliament appoints another prominent female, Meaza Ashenafi a lawyer by profession and a well-known human rights activist President of the Federal Supreme Court.
- 22 November – Birtukan Mideksa, prominent judge and leading opposition figure elected as Head of the Ethiopian Electoral Board
- 22 December - CSO Law approved by the Council of Ministers

WE ARE LWF ETHIOPIA

Lutheran World Federation (LWF) based in Geneva, Switzerland was established in Lund, Sweden in 1947. It is a communion of 145 churches in 98 countries. LWF World service is internationally recognized humanitarian and development arm of LWF. LWF Ethiopia is one of the country programs under World Service.

LWF became operational in Ethiopia in 1971, and established a permanent office in 1973 at the invitation of Ethiopian Evangelical Church (EECMY), an LWF member church, to assist communities in Northern Ethiopia. EECMY's then president, the late Emanuel Abraham also pleaded for more support in 1976 for LWF to extend relief assistance to communities in other parts of the country that were affected by the prevailing humanitarian crisis.



OUR VISION

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



MISSION

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



OUR CORE VALUES

- Dignity and Justice
- Compassion and Commitment
- Inclusiveness and Participation
- Accountability and Transparency



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND THEMATIC AREAS

- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), emergency preparedness and response
- Sustainable livelihoods
- Quality and sustainable practices and programs

LWF ETHIOPIA STAFF IN 2018

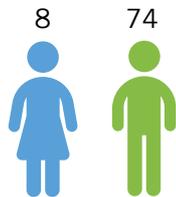


TOTAL LWF STAFF: 176



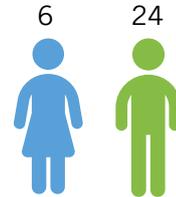
JIJIGA REGIONAL COORDINATION OFFICE (JRCO)

82



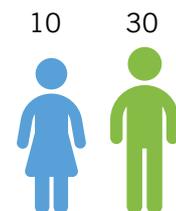
BALE REGIONAL COORDINATION OFFICE (BRCO)

30



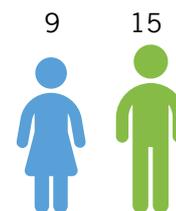
FIELD OFFICES

40



COUNTRY OFFICE (ADDIS ABABA)

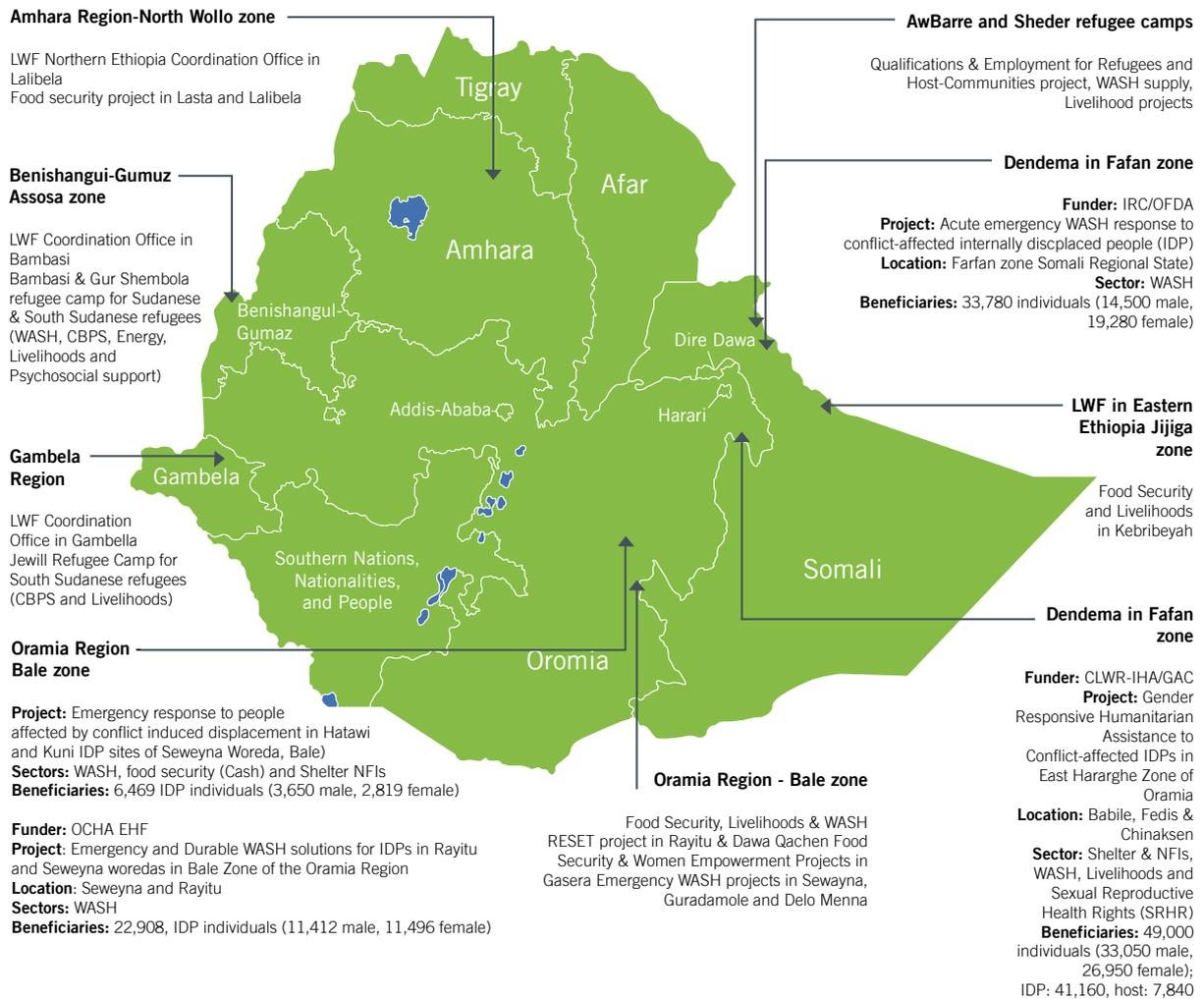
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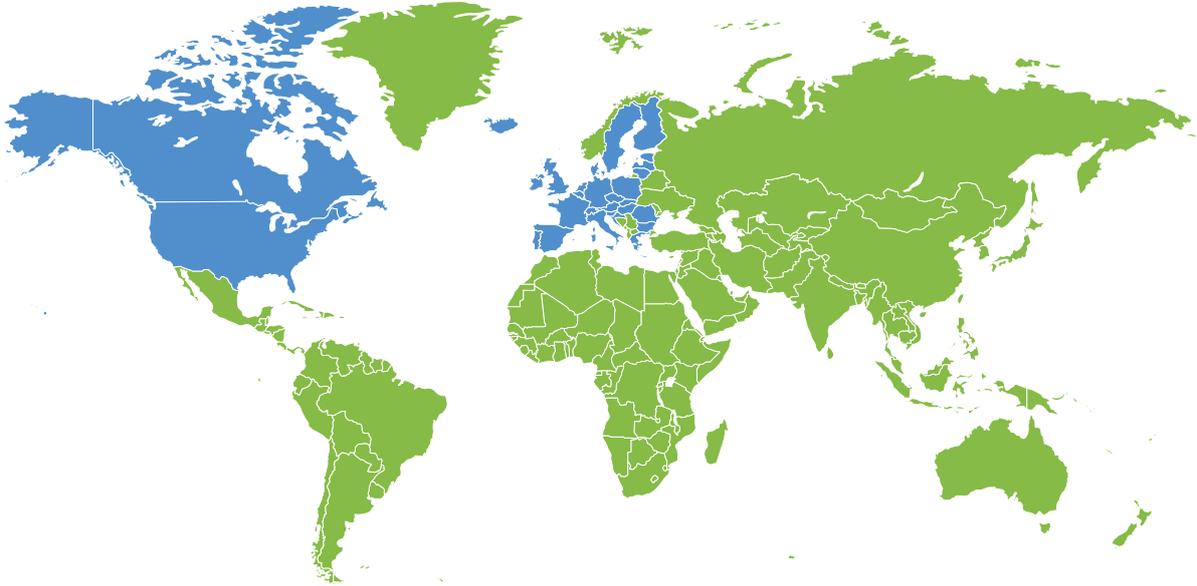
WHERE WE ARE

The Country Office is located in the capital, in Addis Ababa with field offices in the 5 National Regional states. The two Regional Coordination Offices with projects under their purview are located in Jijiga, Somali National Regional State and Ghinir in Oromia National Regional National State, respectively.

MAP OF PROJECTS IN 2018



OUR PARTNERS IN 2018



Church of Sweden 

actalliance

 Canadian Lutheran World Relief

 **UNHCR**
The UN Refugee Agency

 Hjálparstart kirkjunnar
ICELANDIC CHURCH AID

 Canadian Foodgrains Bank
A Christian Response to Hunger


Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection


OCHA


INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE



 **USAID**
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Brot für die Welt

 german cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

Implemented by

 giz
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

 Sida

 Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
God's work. Our hands.

 **World Food Programme**
wfp.org

 **MCIC**
Manitoba Council for International Cooperation

 **IOM**
UN MIGRATION

 LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND
DEUTSCHES NATIONALKOMITEE

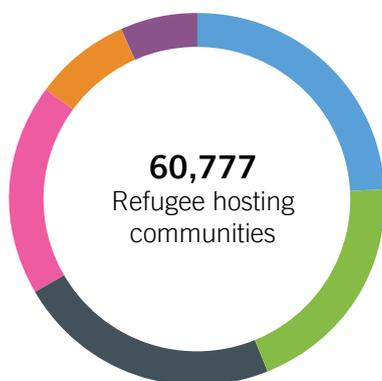
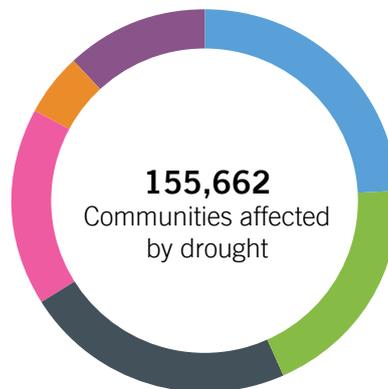
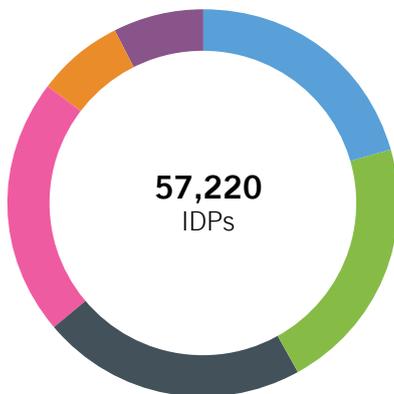
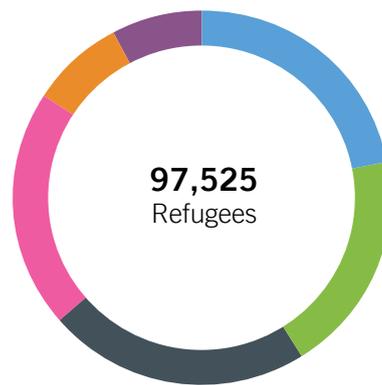


One of the successful Self Help Group (SHG) members from Gasera food security

LWF ETHIOPIA'S OUTREACH IN 2018

LWF Ethiopia interventions mainly focused on building the resilience of communities affected by climate change and conflict-induced displacement and poverty. Overall, LWF Ethiopia implemented 27 projects in five regions of the country in 2018 reaching 471,797 (246,115 male and 225,682 female) people.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY LWF IN 2018



TOTAL: 471,797

- Females: 18+
- Males: 18+
- Females: 5-18
- Males: 5-18
- Females: under 5s
- Males: under 5s

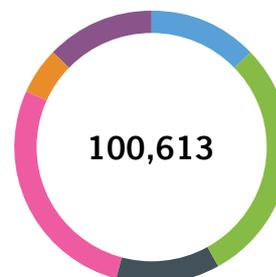


SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Under this thematic area, LWF Ethiopia implemented 9 Food Security and Livelihoods (FSLP) projects in Amhara, Oromia and Somali National Regional States focusing on food security combined with climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions; developing capacity of communities; improving access to resources and inputs; empowering vulnerable groups, etc. In 2018, LWF Ethiopia was able to support a total of 100,613 (69,825 male and 30,788 female) people in the above mentioned regions of the country. These projects have been able to improve the coping capacities of largely poor and vulnerable communities from climate change-induced risks such as drought.

Sustainable livelihood projects implemented in 2018 and targets reached		Project location reached	
Project	Donors	Region	Zone
Lasta-Lalibela Woreda Food Security Project Phase	CLWR	Amhara	Lasta-Lalibela
Gasera Sustainable Livelihoods and Women Empowerment Project)	ELCA/COS	Oromia	Bale
Bale Resilience Building Project/RESET II -	EuropeAid	Oromia	Bale
Gursum Food Security and Livelihood Project	BfdW/ELCA	Somali	East Harerge
Gursum Resilience and LL Building Project/Phase II	Bfdw	Somali	East Harerge
Gursum Food Security and Livelihood Project (Phase II)	Bfdw	Somali	East Harerge
Kebribeyah Sustainable Livelihood Project-ICA (03-	ICA	Somali	Jijiga
Animal Health post in Akara II	ICA	Somali	Jijiga
Gursum Women Empowerment Project	ELCA	Somali	East Harerge

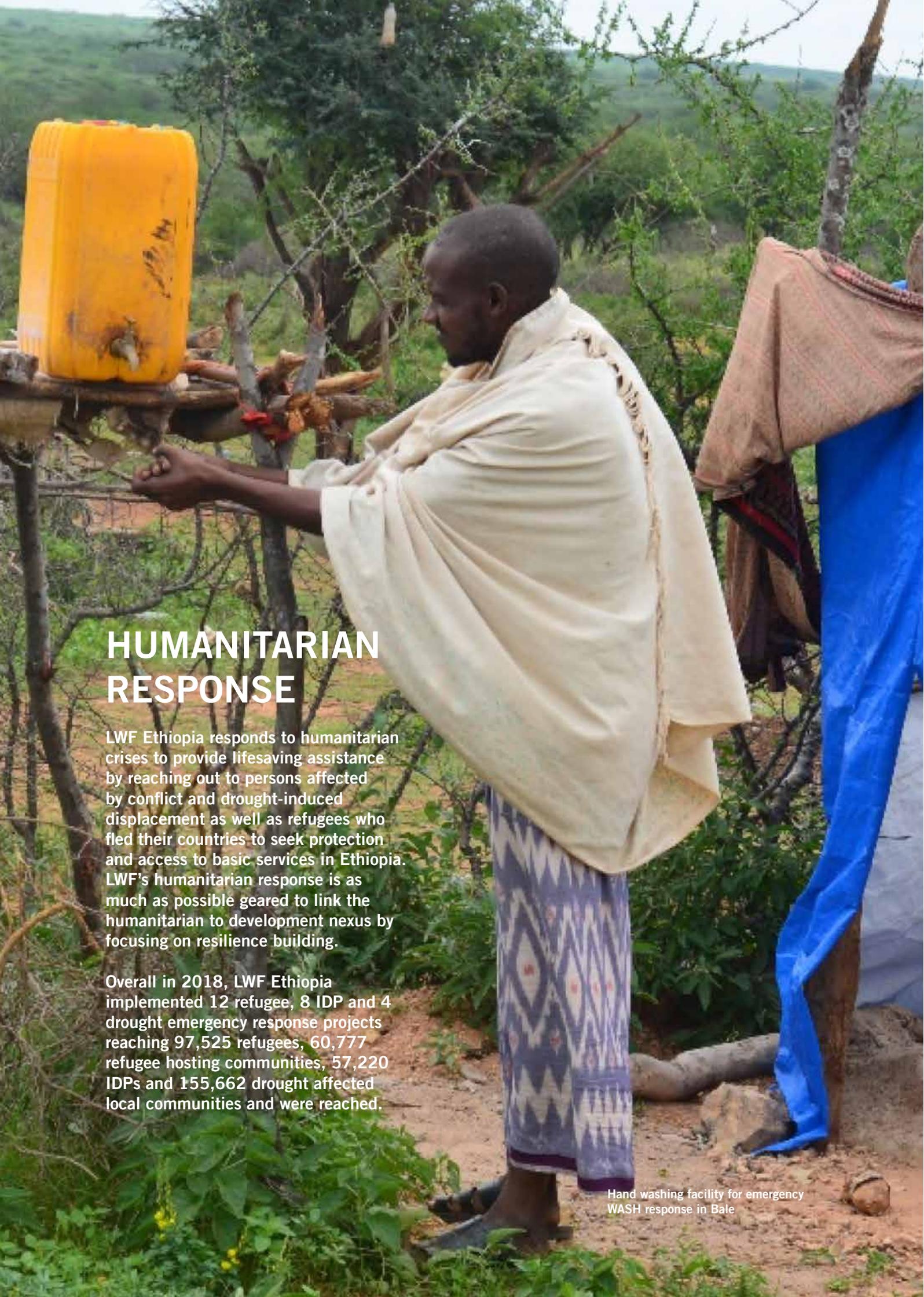
Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached in 2018 through sustainable livelihood projects (FSLP) in Amhara, Oromia and Somali regional states



- Females: 18+
- Males: 18+
- Females: under 5s
- Males: 5-18
- Females: 5-18
- Males: under 5s



Project direct beneficiary couples with their produce from Gasera SLWEP @ Djaleta Berhanu 2018



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

LWF Ethiopia responds to humanitarian crises to provide lifesaving assistance by reaching out to persons affected by conflict and drought-induced displacement as well as refugees who fled their countries to seek protection and access to basic services in Ethiopia. LWF's humanitarian response is as much as possible geared to link the humanitarian to development nexus by focusing on resilience building.

Overall in 2018, LWF Ethiopia implemented 12 refugee, 8 IDP and 4 drought emergency response projects reaching 97,525 refugees, 60,777 refugee hosting communities, 57,220 IDPs and 155,662 drought affected local communities and were reached.

Hand washing facility for emergency WASH response in Bale

REFUGEE RESPONSE

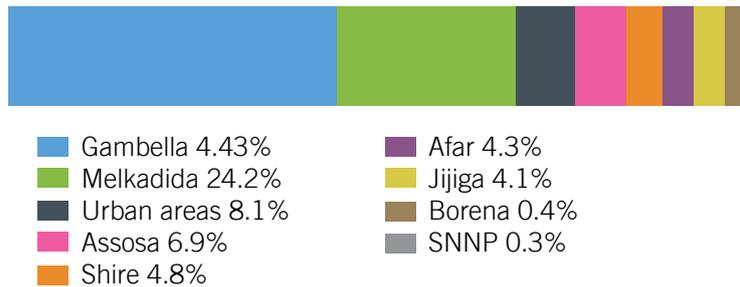
In 2018, Ethiopia hosted 905,831 refugees from neighbouring countries, the second largest in Africa. LWF continued to provide essential services in some of the most protracted refugee situations, to refugees and host communities in Aw-Barre and Sheder refugee camps in Somali Region, in Jewi refugee camp in Gambella Region and Bambasi and Gure Shembola refugee camps in Benishangul-Gumuz Region. A total of 104,412 refugees were hosted in the camps where LWF is operational representing a little over 5% of the total refugee population in Ethiopia. Of these, LWF reaches 96,271 (92%) directly and indirectly through WASH, livelihoods, and community based psychosocial support and environmental protection.

905,831

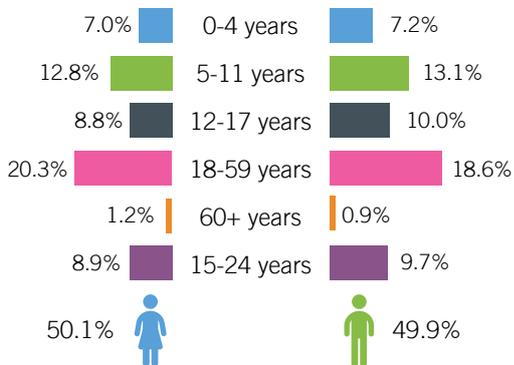
Registered Refugees and Asylum-seekers

242,937

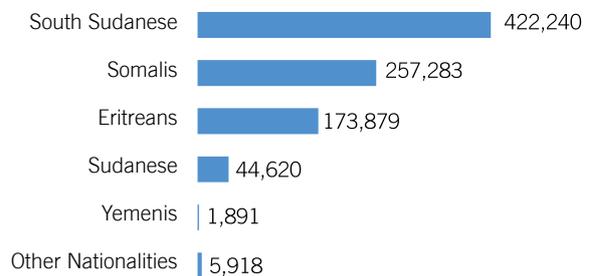
Households



AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN



BREAKDOWN BY NATIONALITY



Source: UNHCR



Communal latrines constructed for South Sudanese refugees in Gure-Shembola camp, Benishangul Gumuz region © Million Shiferaw 2018



Greening the environment in and around the camp

ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION THROUGH OUR PROJECTS



By incorporating environmental issues into its refugee assistance project funded by Church of Sweden (CoS), LWF promotes environmental protection. The project strives to develop Community sensitization events in close collaboration with government bodies, IPs and with the refugee structures at large to create awareness and ownership on the environmental protection and rehabilitation.

SPORT SERVING AS BRIDGE TO CONNECT YOUTH FROM THE REFUGEE AND HOST COMMUNITIES

LWF has been implementing a community based psycho-social (CBPS) activities in Jewi and Bambasi refugee camps. The project has been instrumental in addressing the psychosocial needs of refugees and persons with different psychosocial problems. In order to respond to the psychosocial needs of the refugees and host communities LWF engages the people of concern it works with in sport activities, music as well as in drama clubs. In Bambasi camp, a youth center. This in return helped to reduce youth idleness and strengthens the social network between youths in both refugee and host communities.



Youth sport activities involving both refugees and host communities in Bambasi camp.

Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached in 2018 through refugee response projects in Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Somali regional states

Refugee response projects implemented in 2018 and targets reached			Project location
Project	Donors	Region	Zone
Ethiopia UPR Achieving Impact (East and Horn of Africa)	BftW	Addis Ababa and Somali	Addis Ababa and Jijiga
Sanitation and Hygiene Project in Gure Shembola Refugee camp, Assosa, Benishangul-Gumuz	CoS	Benishangul-Gumuz	Assosa
Sustainable Household Energy for Sudanese Refugees in Bambasi	CLWR	Benishangul-Gumuz	Assosa
Livelihood, environmental protection and psychosocial support to Sudanese refugees in Bambasi and hosting communities	CoS/SIDA	Benishangul-Gumuz	Assosa
WASH intervention for Sudanese and South Sudanese refugees in Bambasi and Gure Shembola camps	UNHCR	Benishangul-Gumuz	Assosa
Assistance to Gambella Refugees in Jewi	GNC	Gambella	Anuak
Ensuring self-reliance through promotion of livelihoods	Julia Taft Funds through the US Embassy	Gambella	Anuak
Livelihood, environmental protection and psychosocial support to South Sudanese refugees in Jewi and hosting communities	Cos/SIDA	Gambella	Anuak
QEP for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia	GIZ	Somali	Jijiga
Jijiga refugee assistance project	WFP	Somali	Jijiga
Water Supply for Somali Refugees in Awbarre & Shedder Camps -	UNHCR	Somali	Jijiga
Improved self sufficiency of Somali refugees in Awbare and Sheder and hosting communities	BPRM	Somali	Jijiga

PROMOTING LIVELIHOOD AS A MEANS TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR REFUGEES

With the financial support obtained from the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM) LWF implemented a livelihood project in 2 of the Jijiga refugee camps, namely in Aw-barre and Sheder. The project supported a total of 1,100 households (820 refugees and 280 host) to improve their livelihood through agriculture production and income generating activities. 60 of the beneficiaries (40 refugees and 20 host) were supported to run a modern poultry farm which is new to the refugee operation in Ethiopia. Two poultry farms were established by the project and each of them are run by 30 individuals (20 refugees and 10 host). Refugees and host community members jointly work to run the farms contributing to peaceful coexistence between the two groups. In each of the farms, the beneficiaries collect 400 eggs per week on average, earning 2,000 ETB per farm per week. Part of the revenue is shared between members for household use, some for properly run the farm and they save a portion for future re-investment.



Partial view inside the poultry farm house in Awbare refugee camp@Tensay Alemayehu 2018



Tailoring beneficiary of LWF's livelihood and psychosocial support project in Jewi refugee camp, Gambella Region © Million Shiferaw 2018

DROUGHT EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND SUPPORT TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

Populations in Ethiopia frequently experience recurrent droughts, seasonal flooding, intercommunal conflicts, food insecurity, disease outbreaks, and limited access to health and WASH services, contributing to sustained humanitarian needs and an ongoing complex emergency.

In 2017, drought conditions in southeastern Ethiopia intensified after consecutive seasons of below-average rainfall decreasing livestock and impacting access to food and livelihoods opportunities in pastoralist areas.

In 2017, an inter-communal conflict along the border between Oromia and Somali regional states intensified displacing hundreds of thousands of people in the two regions and exacerbating the existing humanitarian landscape. The GoE and the UN estimated that nearly 8 million people required emergency food assistance, primarily in Oromiya, Somali, and SNNP, while an estimated 9.5 million people were in need of non-food assistance. Since April 2018, renewed inter-communal violence in

Oromiya and SNNP resulting in the displacement of nearly 1 million people. Displacement along the Oromiya–SNNP regional border continued through September straining local resources and exacerbating existing humanitarian needs in the regions. In September, the conflict spread to Benishangul Gumuz and Ethiopia's capital city of Addis Ababa, resulting in civilian deaths and additional displacement. Humanitarian organizations are responding to acute needs across the country as security conditions allow.

In response to the inter-communal conflict and the recurring droughts, LWF Ethiopia assisted communities affected by drought and conflict through Provision of Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WaSH) services, distribution of food and non-food items including cash. In addition, food security, livelihood, livestock support and environmental protection activities were implemented to link the humanitarian-resilience building-development nexus.



Hand washing facility of emergency WaSH response in Bale ©Endeshaw 2018

Drought and IDP response projects implemented in 2018 and targets reached		Project location	
Project	Donors	Region	Zone
Drought response			
Livestock support for drought affected pastoralists and agro pastoralist of Low land Bale Zone	UNOCHA	Oromia	Bale
Livestock Feed Support for Drought Affected communities in North Wollo	UNOCHA	Amhara	Lasta
Protecting and Restoring Livelihoods (La Niña/ Negative Indian Ocean Dipole-induced Drought Response)	CLWR	Oromia	Bale
IDP response			
Emergency of WASH response for conflict affected IDPs in two district of Bale zone	ECHO ERM through IRC	Oromia	Bale
Acute emergency WASH response to IDPs and drought affected people in Bale zone Oromia	OFDA/RRM through IRC	Oromia	Bale
Sanitation & Hygiene Support to Conflict Induced IDPs in Guradamole -	UNOCHA	Oromia	Bale
Emergency and Durable WASH solutions for IDPs in Rayitu and Seweyna woredas in Bale Zone	UNOCHA	Oromia	Bale
WASH Project targeting conflict-affected IDPs in Dawe Serer and Rayitu Woredas in Bale Zone	UNOCHA	Oromia	Bale
Enhanced Protection through Emergency Shelter and NFI support for conflict-affected IDPs in Bale zone	IOM	Oromia	Bale
Emergency Response to Drought and Conflict Affected Populations in East Harerege Zone	ActAlliance	Somali	East Hararghe
Conflict IDP Response in Fafan zone of the Somali region	OFDA/RRM through IRC	Somali	Fafan

Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached in 2018 through emergency response and IDP support projects in Amhara, Oromia and Somali regional states



THEIR STORIES, OUR WORK

“A REFUGEE’S TALE”

Ms Nyanyak Deng Luony, is a 31 year old South Sudanese with 5 children living as refugee in in Jewi refugee camp, Gambella. She was forced to leave her home town due to the ongoing conflict in her country. Nyanyak is one of the right holders of the CoS/SIDA funded Livelihoods and Psychosocial Support project aiming to improve refugee and host communities’ food security situation as well as create additional income means. The intervention mainly focuses on capacity building trainings, provision of inputs, linking with services and follow up in the form of technical support.

The camp life has been difficult for her and her family as her only source of food is the monthly food ration from World Food Program (WFP). As many households in the refugee camp, the food ration is also a sole source of income for Nyanyak as she sells part of the ration to purchase food and non-food items. She speaks, “as a mother of five I struggled a lot to meet my family basic needs including food and clothing”.

After being selected by the Refugee Central Committee (RCC) to be supported through LWF

Ethiopia’s poultry production and management activity, Nyanyak received 5 (4 hen and a cock) young pullets with feed and construction materials for a cage. She also participated in capacity building training aiming to increase the knowledge and skill of refugees in poultry management. She applied the skills she developed in caring for her pullets that by end of 2018, Nyanyak’s owned 30 adult poultry. As a result, she began collecting on average 28-30 eggs daily.

This has been significant for her household economy as she was selling 20 eggs daily for a price of 5 ETB (0.15 Euro) each and getting an income of 100 ETB /3 Euro per day. Due to the significant change in her income as well as the management of the poultry activity, Nyanyak was recognized by UNHCR as a model refugee performing well in livelihood activities in a gathering. The additional income she got is used to supplement the WFP ration, which she proudly explains is no more dependent on. Moreover, she was saving 8 eggs per day for household consumption to diversify the household diet. In addition, she is also able to purchase non-food household items for herself and her children.



Nyanyak with few of her poultry
© Kiflom H/Mariam 2018



Nuredin playing keyboard at the launching ceremony of the Bambasi got talent.

MUSIC THAT ECHOES THROUGH THE CAMP

Visually impaired at a young age, Nuredin Gemar is one of the 62,461 refugees that flee from Sudan to escape escalating violence.

Nuredin has endured many terrible tragic after losing his parents from a chronic illness. At the age of 20, he with his siblings were sent to live with their grandmother. In 2013, When South Sudan's civil war reached their village, the siblings were torn apart from their family. "There were people shooting guns," said Nuredin. "We heard them looting houses and there were a lot of screaming, girls were screaming and shouting for help." Said Nuredin as he recalls that bad day.

"I knew that if we don't flee from the horrible screaming's that was getting closer to our home, we would be caught by the soldiers and be killed" Nuredin along with his four siblings run out of the village with nothing on their mind but getting as far as they can get from all the gun shots. They made sure to look after each other's back as they were crossing paths. After the long journey which took a number of days and nights Nuredin and his older brother made it to Bambasi camp while the other two siblings were lagging behind and caught up soon and made it to Sherkole camp over 90 km. After being registered by UNHCR and ARRA and settled in Bambasi camp, Nuredin got the chance to be part of the program intended to help avoid youth idleness in camp and assist on the psychosocial aspect by the fund of CoS.

'I used to sit alone at home as I was scared to move around camp without a person to lead me and watch my steps'. With a limited movement and idleness Nuredin felt alone and depressed each day.

Nuredin is now one of the Music Club members who was given a training on playing on a keyboard. He also is one of the lead singers the club. After joining the LWF Music Club, he received keyboard skill training which led him to develop social relationship with members of the club which soon enabled him to be free from any sense of stress and depression. Nuredin is now familiar with the path that takes him from his home to the Youth Center: " I go to the Youth Center by myself and enjoy the day with my friends, I also have no trouble moving around camp since I don't feel insecure anymore. "

Not only does Nuredin boost his psychosocial welfare he also striving to becoming financially secure from income earned from gigs at the music club. "Whenever there's an event, we are invited to different places and different camps to perform our music to the people participating on the event. And we get paid a good amount of money for the show we put on. We save half of what we get to our bank account and share the other half among ourselves". 'I would like to extend my Thanks to LWF for changing my daily routine, and I would also like to thank the music club for the commitment and hard work' says Nuredin with a bright smile in his face. Nuredin's siblings are now reunited.

“STANDING WITH IDPS”

From Lucha to Medale’ the story of Shemsiya Roba, an IDP, who benefited from WASH NFIs and Latrines Construction

Descending from the majestic mountains of Bale heading further East, the Bale lowlands offer an opportunity to witness the life of the pastoralists who almost entirely depend on livestock for sustenance and as sole source of their livelihoods. The pastoralist community lives in an environment very much susceptible to frequent droughts and their impact leading to the deterioration of key assets and resources such as cattle and water sources. A significant portion of the pastoralists are settled along the border areas with the Somali Regional State.

The conflict between the Oromo and Somali ethnic groups that escalated in October 2017 is a very recent experience having displaced over 65,000 ethnic Oromo from their original places in the border areas and from Somali region into Bale zone. Currently, the Oromia Regional State is host to the largest number of IDPs in Ethiopia with over a million people displaced and requiring humanitarian assistance.

LWF, in partnership with IRC and its back donor ECHO with the ERM VI project, has been providing humanitarian assistance to the conflict-displaced people in Dawe, Kachen, Seweyna Meda Welabu and Delo Mena woredas reaching a total of 39,591 IDPs (18,890 F and 20,701 M) through distribution of WASH NFIs, construction of communal latrines and hygiene promotion.

Shemsiya Roba is one of the beneficiaries of this partnership. She is a mother of 10 (6 girls and 4 boys) who lives in the Medale IDP site of Meda Welabu Woreda. Shemsiya was born and raised in Oromia region in a village called Lucha located along the border with the neighboring Somali Regional State. As many other fellow community members, Shemsiya lost 6 camels, 10 cows and a significant number of goats as consequence of the conflict. She and her families were forced to leave their home village and all of their assets in the wake of the Oromo-Somali inter-communal conflict towards the end of 2017. The once productive family, Shemsiya, her husband and their 10 kids



fled their home and settled in Medale IDP site. At the time of their arrival, they had no access to sanitation and hygiene facilities. *“We didn’t even have such thing like jerry can for fetching and storing water”* she reported.

Shemsiya went on to say that she used to practice open defecation walking a long distance to the forest in order to make sure other people especially men would not see her. Shemsiya was keenly aware of the danger especially gender-based violence she was exposing herself to but the only solution to minimize the risk was to go once a day only to the forest at a time when fewer men were likely to be around. Her family members have also been practicing open defecation as there was no other option available. *“We were not as such concerned about our hygiene mainly because of the low awareness level and we didn’t have the facilities to wash our hands during critical times including washing of our cloths and caring for our children’s hygiene”* she added. *“However,”* she explained *“after LWF’s intervention in the area and after the first meeting we had with the LWF staff who explained to us about the purpose of their presence in the area, it was a relief for all of us in the IDP site and particularly for me thinking that at least I will no more have go to the forest.”*

Shemsiya reported that LWF provided her household with one 20-lit capacity jerry can, 4 laundry and 4 bathing soaps and that she benefited from the awareness raising campaigns on improved hygiene and sanitation and access to latrine sex-disaggregated latrine near her dwelling. Shemsiya also reported that she also witnessed health benefits since they started practicing proper hygiene and sanitation. She noted that the incidence of diarrhoea, especially among children, has significantly decreased since the start of the WASH project.

While Shemsiya is pleased with the project, she mentioned that access to water was a major challenge specially to practice the knowledge from the hygiene and sanitation sessions by LWF. *“We know what to do exactly but most of it required water which is more often than not is prioritized for drinking’ and concludes by thanking LWF and IRC for: “easing my day to day routine and educating me how to care for my family’s health”*. Unsure of the foreseeable future, Shemsiya asked LWF not to abandon them as there is no one else to rely on.



Ashrefa Shefo (L), Abadir Ahmed (C) and their daughter (R) @ abdeladir.ibrahim

“BUILDING RESILIENCE”

“I feel very much indebted to LWF’s support”

Abadir Ahmed and his wife Ashrefa Shebo live in Biyo Negaya, one of the targeted kebele of the Gursum Food Security and Livelihood project implemented from Jan 2015 to Jun 2018. Both husband and wife were preparing for the Friday prayers in the nearby mosque but agreed to spend several minutes chatting with LWF team in their home compound. Abadir is a father of 8 children (4 boys and 4 girls) the youngest a girl 2-year old. Two of his sons and a daughter are married and four attending school. Abadir is one of the irrigation beneficiaries’ and chairperson of the Irrigation Water Users’ Association (WUA) in Biyo Negaya. He was asked to tell about his living condition before and after the project. He said: *“before the project we used to grow Khat and vegetables like tomato and pepper on small*

portion of the land using traditional irrigation. During the rainy season, we grow maize, sorghum and sweet potatoes”. He explained about the long queues and difficulties to get water for irrigation which allowed him to grow on a portion of the land he owns. Abadir also described the challenges of growing crops during the rainy season which is inadequate and intermittent thereby causing frequent crop failures. For him and many others

in the kebele, life was very difficult to bear with, particularly in times of drought. The income was insufficient to feed his family and in severe drought conditions and total crop failure, he was forced to sell animals as part of his coping mechanism.

The situation after the project has changed significantly, said Abadir. He recalled that the LWF Gursum staff have consulted the community for several times to assess the situation and showed them the water sources in the kebele. "The time when I participated at the project launching workshop in Gursum town, I was very excited to hear of their planned activities and remain hopeful for a better life to come". Abadir described all the process before and during the implementation of the project, and active participation of the beneficiaries.

The new irrigation scheme constructed by the project not only has reduced their burden to repairing the intake every time when damaged by floods, but also the improved canal system which increased the flow of water and enabled the beneficiaries to grow crops over a larger land size. Abadir said: "LWF not only has constructed the irrigation scheme, but it has also thought us on new farming practices and how we can diversify crops through training". LWF staff introduced and supported us with vegetables such as tomato, onion and beetroot that grow faster, give high yield

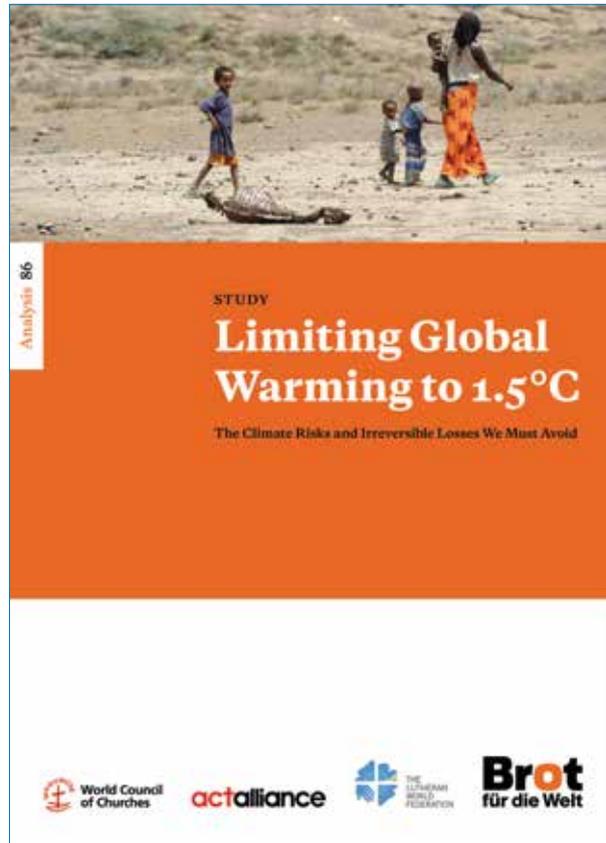
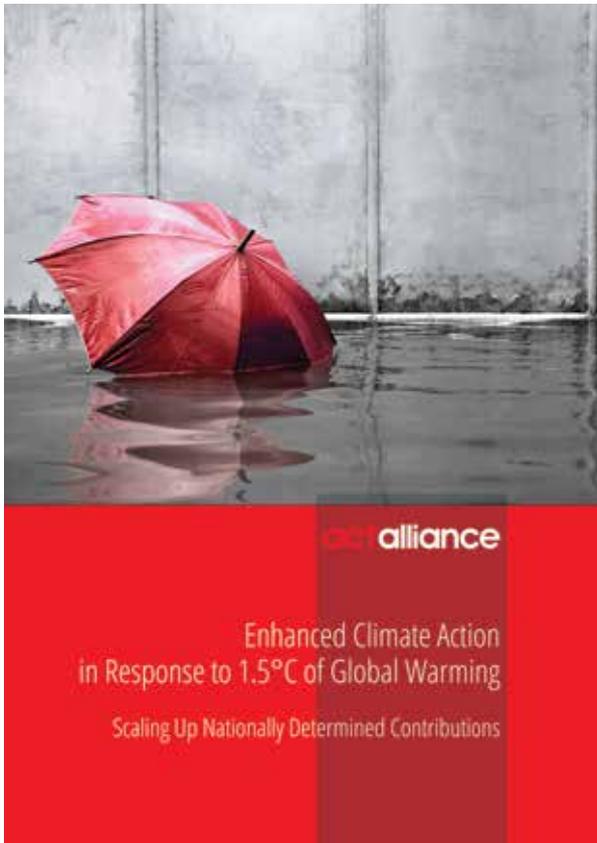
and have a higher value on the market. "For the first time, I started to grow cabbage provided by the project and able to maximise my income" Abadir received 20 apple seedlings and planted on his farm for the first time. 19 of the seedlings grew well and he started harvesting apple fruits both for consumption and marketing. His wife Ashrefa said to be responsible for selling apple and other vegetables on the market. "Had it not been to the children who cut and eat apple, the income from selling apple would be very high" said Ashrefa. She mentioned that in one harvesting time, she gets income ranging from 500 - 700 ETB from sale of apple at the nearby market. Abadir mentioned to shifting from growing Khat to vegetables using irrigation since he found the profit to be higher.

Both husband and wife said that their living conditions have now changed significantly and became food self-sufficient. They are now comfortable to send their children to school and cover expenses for medical treatment, clothing and fulfil other household needs. In conclusion, Abadir said to feel indebted with all the good deeds by the organization and that 'Allah' repays with his blessings. He also added: "I, as chairperson of the WUA and the beneficiaries, promise you that we will sustainably manage the scheme and improve our living conditions much better".



Ashrefa holding a live apple tree
@abdelkadir.ibrahim

SIGNIFICANT MILESTONES OF THE YEAR



CLIMATE JUSTICE

The official launch of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on the 1.5°C Global Warming in October of 2018 gave a clear warning to the world about the dangerous path and trajectory our Planet Earth is on unless global warming is limited to 1.5°C. The report made clear that the World is on a 4.5°C global warming path which will lead to a 'Hothouse Earth', a planet that would not be able to sustain life as we know it, therefore calling for rapid and dramatic changes through adaptation and mitigation actions to meet the Paris 2°C and/or the 1.5°C aspirational goal of the Paris Agreement.

Recognizing the importance of this publication as well as the impact on Ethiopia LWF Ethiopia as part of its commitment to climate justice, contributed to the publication of two special reports in the wake of the IPCC Special report to zoom in on the effects of climate change already being felt even at 1°C currently and the devastating impact that even a .5°C global warming would have on Ethiopia and other least development countries (LDCs) which contributed little to GHG emission and global warming but are slated to continue to disproportionately bear the effects of climate change.

In November 2018 LWF Ethiopia also participated in the official launch of the BfW publication in Berlin, Germany following the release of the IPCC 1.5°C Global warming in October 2018.



From left to right, Rita Schwarzelühr-Sutter, parliamentary undersecretary in the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Conservation of Nature and Nuclear Safety, Maina Talia, Panelist from Tuvalu, Pacific Islands, Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel, President of Bread for the World (CFW), Sophie Gebreyes, Panelist, Ethiopia and Sven Plöger, Facilitator.



Thomas Hirsch, Climate Expert, Maina Talia from Tuvlu and Sophie Gebreyes from Ethiopia.



In March 2018, LWF Ethiopia also participated in a Disaster Risk Management and Risk Financing Tour in Germany sponsored by our partner Bread for the World. The tour highlighted the fact that often, the difference between a community's resilience and complete devastation in the wake of intensified climate impacts and disasters is the availability of resources and the capacity to anticipate, prepare for and respond to these impacts in a timely manner. It is against this backdrop that ACT Alliance member Bread for the World (BfdW) organized a study tour around Germany for its partners from around the world.

- The study tour brought together 16 BfdW partners from ten countries: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Fiji, Germany, India, Kenya, Nepal, The Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tanzania and Tuvalu.
- The main objective of the study tour was to enhance the knowledge of BfdW's partners on the technical, socioeconomic and political issues related to climate change adaptation, climate risk reduction, and climate risk insurance and risk financing in Germany.
- During the tour of the flood protection initiative of Hamburg guided by Jan-Moritz Mueller from the city's Flood Protection Unit, participants were informed of the various technologies and capacities that the city has invested in to enhance its resilience to flooding. The protection strategy which also includes an early warning system costs the city upwards of 55 million Euro per year.
- The study tour visited some of Germany's regions that are prone to and are frequently affected by extreme weather events including the city of Hamburg, the Island of Föhr in the

North Sea, and the Island of Hooge in the Wadden Sea.

- Partners also met with decision makers, researchers, experts on climate related insurance and risk management, community leaders and people affected by extreme weather events in Bonn and Frankfurt.

The visit to the islands of Föhr and Hooge particularly resonated with participants from small, climate vulnerable islands in the Pacific. Not only were the impacts of climate change familiar, but so were the stories from the communities living on the islands. During a local church meeting community member expressed their wishes of not having to leave their homes despite the risk of floods. That was an eye-opener that climate induced displacement was an issue here as well, which resonated very much with the participants from Tuvalu, Solomon's Islands and Fiji, facing forced migration if the rise in sea level is not curbed.

The study tour also presented the opportunity for partners to meet and engage with representatives from key German institutions that are pioneering policy and political approaches for addressing climate change, including climate insurance. Partners engaged with representatives from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Economic Cooperation and Development, the G7/ G20 InsuResilience Secretariat, the Munich Climate Risk Insurance Initiative, and the German Bank for Reconstruction and Development (KfW). In addition, partners met representatives from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change (UNFCCC) and also visited the Agricultural



University of Geisenheim, where cutting edge research and development on adaptation in the context of Viniculture is currently underway. The main purpose of the study tour was to create a sense of solidarity between the North and South with the understanding that the impacts of climate change are the same. The people from the Hooze and the people from Tuvalu are facing the same threats, the main difference is that Germany is a rich country and has the financial means to avoid the worst havoc even if the global temperature rises beyond 1.5°.

Financial resources, knowledge and technology and the high level of adaptive and risk reduction

infrastructures such as dykes, dunes and sea walls on the German Islands enable Germany to be climate resilient. The challenge for countries in the South is to find a way to ensure that funding, technology and capacity are available to build their own resilience and adaptive capabilities. (Isaiah Toroitich, ACT Alliance).

LWF Ethiopia is committed to combat the effects of climate change and will feature prominently in the 2019-2024 country strategy. In 2018, LWF plans to hold a workshop on climate justice for LWF East Africa Region as well as continue to advocate for climate justice using the Local-to-global (L2G) approach.

LWF WORLD SERVICE AND LWF ETHIOPIA STRATEGY (2019-2024)

A mid-term strategy review of the LWF Ethiopia six-year 2016-21 country strategy was conducted in November of 2018. The evaluation concluded that the main strategic priorities and objectives are still relevant but recommended that LWF Ethiopia should take advantage of the opening of the civil society space to expand its work beyond the Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response and Sustainable Livelihoods and engage in the third 'Community-led Action for Justice and Peace' pillar.

Although three more years remain in the current strategy, LWF Ethiopia will align its strategy with the new LWF World Service Global strategy 2019-24 both in terms of timeline and content. As such, LWF Ethiopia is currently developing a new six-year strategy and as per the draft Organizations of Civil Societies Proclamation plans to fully engage in the Protection and Social Cohesion component of the programmatic framework.

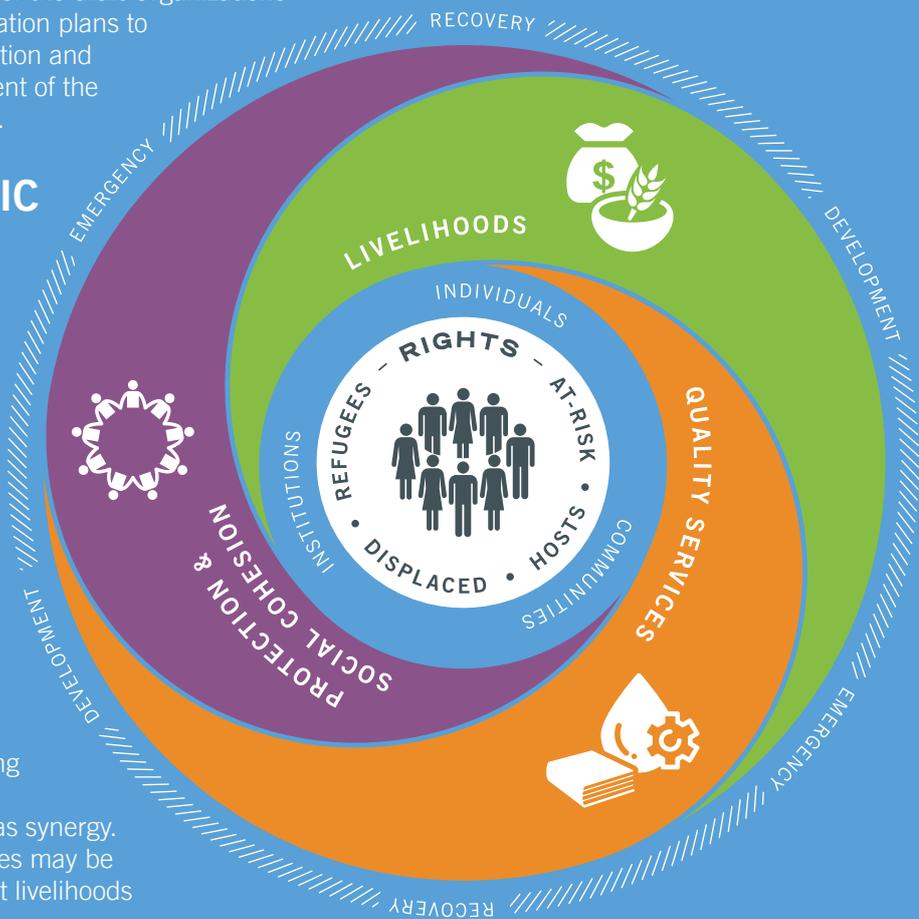
interventions for example, and resilient livelihoods interventions may need to be integrated with safety and protection-related measures for specific groups. This may include creating a general feeling of safety and trust among different groupings for employment and trade and by promoting social cohesion and peaceful co-existence, as well as unrestricted mobility of goods and people.

Thus, wherever LWF Ethiopia operates, we look to integrate our responses across the three thematic areas, either directly or indirectly by entering into partnerships with other actors in order to complement each other's response.

PROGRAMMATIC FRAMEWORK

The LWF World Service strategy places the rights of refugees, IDPs, returnees, host and at-risk communities at the heart of its programmatic framework.

The programmatic areas in the new Global World Service strategy 2019-24 are not defined in pillars but in intersecting loops, emphasizing their complementarity as well as synergy. The right to quality services may be a precondition for resilient livelihoods



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

LWF Ethiopia's financial statement 2018

The total income for LWF Ethiopia in 2018 was EUR 4,332,987. Seventy four percent (74%) of the total funding was earmarked for humanitarian and 17% was earmarked for development programming.

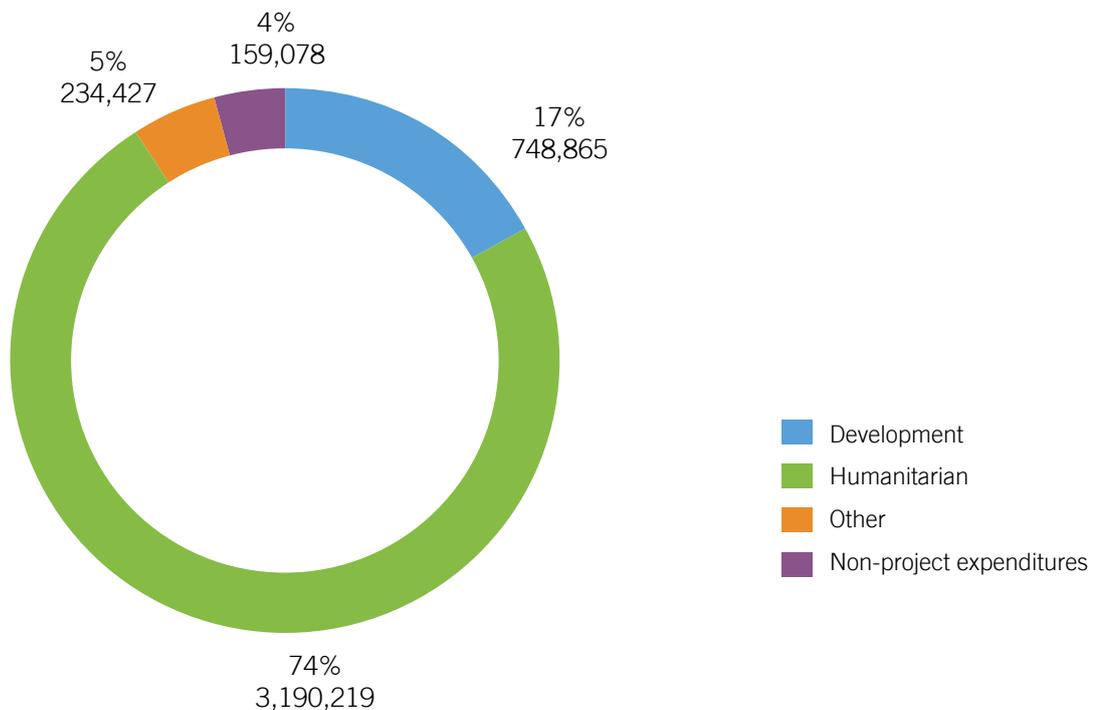
Of the total funding that was allocated to address humanitarian needs, 36% was allocated to refugee response, 31% to conflict-induced displacement and 7% to drought response. Seventeen (17%) of the budget was allocated to development programming,

The funding allocation reflects the socio-economic situation that prevailed in the country in 2018 characterized by the explosion of internal displacement reaching close to a staggering 3 million, the protracted refugee situation and the relatively good year in terms of rainfall which accounts for the relatively low expenditure on drought response.

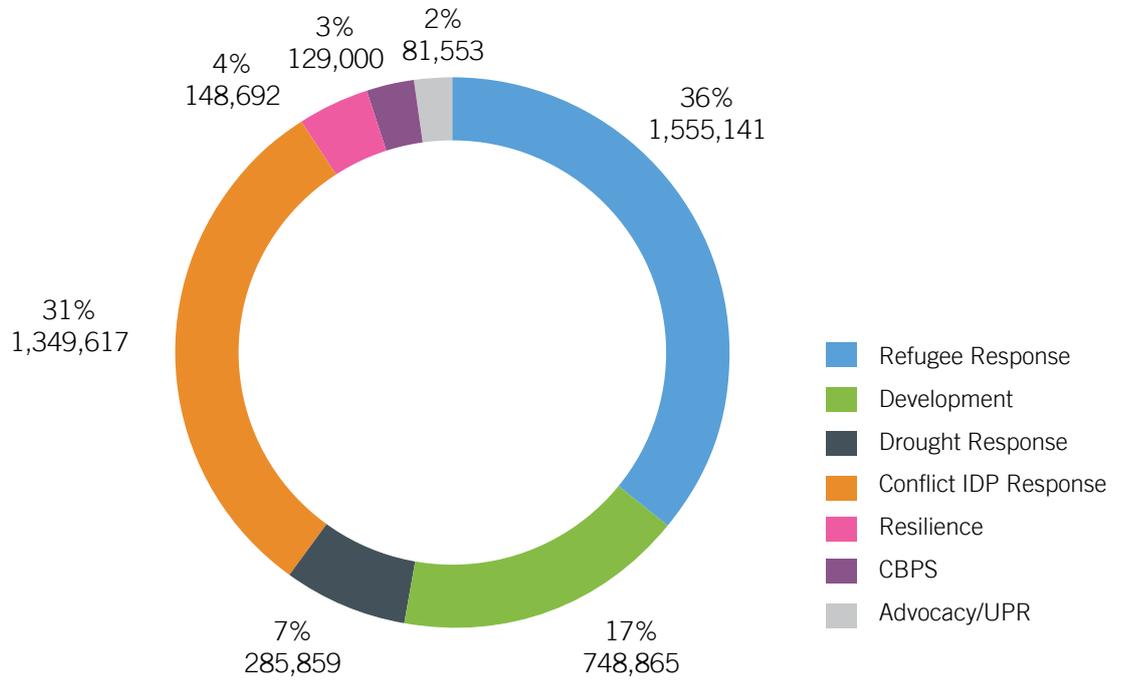
We hope with the safe, dignified and voluntary return of internally displaced persons (IDPs), and hopefully increased durable solutions for refugees, LWF Ethiopia would be able to strike a balance between humanitarian and development funding and programming in the future. LWF Ethiopia also hopes for more flexible and less compartmentalized funding modality which would allow it -- and the humanitarian community at large -- to link the humanitarian, development and peace/security nexus for enhanced resilience. LWF Ethiopia reached a total of 471,797 (246,115 male and 225,682 female) right holders in 2018 through this work which was made possible through the generosity and financial support of 16 partners that LWF Ethiopia worked with.

We thank you sincerely for your continued partnership as we continue to strive for hope and a future for all.

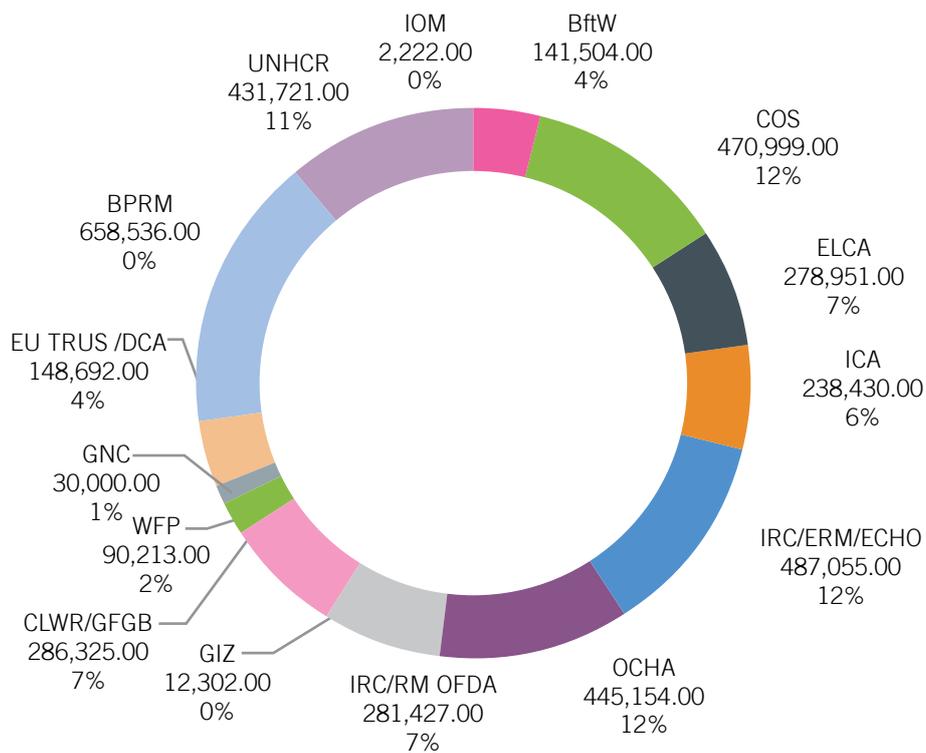
2018 TOTAL INCOME BY SECTOR IN €



2018 INCOME BY PRIORITY AREAS IN €



2018 INCOME BY PRIORITY AREAS IN €





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