



CANADIAN LUTHERAN
WORLD RELIEF
60TH ANNIVERSARY
1946-2006



ACT Photos: Paul Jeffrey

CANADIAN LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF 60 YEARS OF ANSWERING THE CRY

Canadian Lutheran World Relief was founded in 1946 as a way to send relief supplies to thousands of displaced persons in post-war Europe. In 1962, CLWR extended its mission to include development programs to foster long-term social, economic and environmental progress in developing countries. In the late 1960s, CLWR began receiving matched funding from Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Partnerships at the local and international level are a vital part of CLWR development programs, from well-established and organized non-governmental organizations to grassroots community-based groups. Partners help foster program sensitivity to local cultures and issues, and build trusted community relationships. CLWR works closely with international departments of the Lutheran World Federation, supporting and collaborating on global development projects.



ACT Photo: Paul Jeffrey

A GLOBAL NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT

1 US DOLLAR — Daily income for one billion people

75 — Percent of illiterate adults are women

10 MILLION — Annual child deaths from hunger and preventable disease

42 MILLION — HIV/AIDS carriers

800 MILLION — People who go to bed every day without enough to eat

880 MILLION — People lacking access to basic healthcare

SOURCES: UN, OXFAM, WWW.ASKAWOMAN.ORG



CLWR Photo

A GLOBAL NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT ANNIVERSARY REPORT

Development projects tackle a broad range of social, cultural, political, health and environmental issues. Each project is tailored to the community and country in which it is implemented. There are, however, four common aims: health, gender equality, food security and good governance.

HEALTH CARE AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

In Zambia, an estimated 1.6 million people will die from HIV/AIDS by 2015. Families and communities suffer alike as parents, income earners and members from all levels of the work force are lost. CLWR responds to HIV/AIDS through initiatives like the awareness

program in Katete, Zambia, and home-based care for AIDS victims in India.

Information clinics also cover issues like domestic violence, water-borne illness and sanitation. Health care services are provided, from immunization clinics in India, to post- and prenatal care in India, where three out of four women live below the poverty line.

CLWR Development Highlights

Partial list, based on program budgets of \$100,000 or greater, including material goods, adjusted for inflation.

In 1962, CLWR began development programs in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

1962-74

ETHIOPIA
NEW GUINEA
INDONESIA
BRAZIL

1976

ETHIOPIA, INDIA, BANGLADESH
TANZANIA
MOZAMBIQUE
SUDAN, MADAGASCAR
HONG KONG
JORDAN
VIETNAM
SYRIA

1981

NAMIBIA
MAURITANIA, EL SALVADOR, ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE, BRAZIL
INDONESIA
KENYA
SWAZILAND
LEBANON



GENDER EQUALITY

A day in the life of a woman in Jijiga, Ethiopia, is long and arduous: sixteen hours of caring for children, preparing meals, fetching water, gathering fuel wood, milling grain, working the fields, and traveling long distances to sell farm produce and buy household goods. Men, who work eight to ten hours a day, hold the decision-making power.

Women are often denied basic rights such as education, health services, political involvement, resource management, freedom from abuse, and workplace equality. CLWR helps organize self-help groups where women pool resources and share knowledge. Women are given the chance to manage finances and pursue business opportunities, access health care, learn to read, and participate in decisions that affect the community.

FOOD SECURITY

Food security is one term that is used by CLWR staff when measuring community development. A household has food security when that family has a reliable number of meals on a daily basis, and is not overreliant on a small number of staples. In three different parts of Ethiopia, CLWR supports construction of irrigation systems that protect against drought-induced hunger. Fish ponds built and stocked in India provide an alternative food source during similar lean times.

In Latin America, CLWR supports legal action to protect small-scale farmers from exploitative mining companies. In Peru and Bolivia, communities learn how to conduct environmental impact assessments in their fight against industrial polluters.

FAIR GOVERNMENT

As Canadians, we expect our government to be responsive to our needs and deliver social services in a fair and reliable manner. We also count on stability and transparency in civic office. In many countries this is simply not the case. Due to civil war, bigotry, commercial interests and other causes, people are often left disconnected from services, and feel powerless to participate in their government.

CLWR facilitates community groups that in turn build community leaders and form a collective voice to bring their ideas and concerns to the government. In Bolivia, for instance, several local and national leaders received CLWR leadership training.

SEE PARTNERSHIP STORY PAGE 5

1986

UGANDA

PERU, COLOMBIA
NEPAL, SRI LANKA
HAITI, PANAMA
SOUTH AFRICA

1991

ZIMBABWE

1996

BOLIVIA
PERU
HAITI
PHILIPPINES
ERITREA
RWANDA

2001

ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE
BURMA
MOZAMBIQUE
JORDAN/WEST BANK

2006

SUDAN



CASE STUDY DEVELOPMENT IN BOLIVIA

SAN JAVIER—For Mari Luz Chuve Rivero (above), the computer in her office is more than a useful tool—it’s a symbol of the shifting relationship between men and women in her culture.

“The computer gives us freedom from the men’s machines,” says Rivero, who promotes gender awareness, along with her co-workers who are supported in part through Canadian Lutheran World Relief.

Changing attitudes and enabling women to contribute more fully in their homes and community are both a priority and a challenge, says Rivero. Bolivian culture is *macho*, even among the indigenous people who make up 60 percent of the country’s population.

“I was the subject of violence in part because of a lack of information on my part,” says Rivero. Violence occurs in marriages and in families. It also happens to young women who go to work as domestic help for the rich in the country.”

Women are now learning about legal recourse for cases of abuse. “This is very important to us,” Rivero says. “Previously [legal recourse] was not possible. Now the municipal government is sympathetic.”

CONCEPCION

After 10 years of persistent efforts, indigenous groups in Bolivia’s lowland region have gained access to more than one million hectares of public land.

The Monte Verde Territory will allow indigenous Chiquitano to expand as their population grows. Gaining access and title to the land fulfills a dream for the Chiquitano people who are being pressured by land shortages. It will slow the erosion of the traditional Chiquitano culture by enabling communities and family groups to move away from more settled, urbanized areas.

Canadian Lutheran World Relief helped the communities navigate the legalities of the deal and train field technicians in operating the global positioning systems used to survey the territory.

CLWR involvement helped avoid confrontation between the Chiquitano and powerful landowners, plus others like resource companies who want access to the land. “It has prevented the killing of people—especially indigenous leaders,” says Jaime Bravo, CLWR Project Coordinator in Bolivia.