St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

February 27, 2012 Monday, THIRD EDITION

Copyright 2012 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Section: NEWS; Pg. A1

Length: 1085 words

Byline: BY DOUG MOORE, dmoore@post-dispatch.com, > 314-340-8125

Dateline: 0

Body

ST. LOUIS - A large American flag hangs on a wall behind Gedlu Metaferia's desk. On the corner of the desk, in a neat row, are copies of the Bible, the Quran and the Torah. They symbolize tolerance and understanding, he says.

Here, in this upstairs office of a church rectory <u>near</u> Tower Grove Park, Metaferia <u>helps African immigrants</u> and refugees acclimate to their new homeland. From <u>helping</u> fill out citizenship applications and insurance forms to <u>serving</u> as interpreter at doctor visits, Metaferia's <u>nonprofit</u> has <u>helped</u> about <u>30,000</u> Africans <u>over</u> three decades.

That *help* comes to an *end* in a few months.

The sputtering economy has taken its toll on Metaferia. Grants are harder to come by - and smaller than ever. And much of the <u>help</u> available is for those who <u>serve</u> new arrivals; Metaferia's clients tend to be those who have been in St. Louis beyond five <u>years</u>, when assistance for refugees is no longer available.

The <u>agency</u> is <u>down</u> to its <u>last</u> \$12,000. When it runs out, most likely in June, Metaferia will close <u>African</u> Mutual Assistance Association of Missouri for good.

"We tried our best to survive, but the recession has been too bad," Metaferia said. "In 2008, it began going **down** the tubes. There are not enough grants and the competition is very, very high."

Metaferia, 58, no longer collects a salary. Two office workers are paid \$500 a month each.

Metaferia said continuing to work as a volunteer for the organization he began in 1983 is no longer viable. He and his wife, who works in housekeeping, have two small children.

Those who have worked closely with Metaferia <u>over</u> the <u>years</u> say his absence will leave a void in <u>helping</u> a population that numbers about 6,000 in the region.

"This is a disaster," said Karen Aroesty, regional director of the Anti-Defamation League. "This region will be the lesser for not having Gedlu at the table. It's just a shame the folks who have the capacity couldn't continue to step up and see value in this."

Anna Crosslin, executive director of the International Institute of St. Louis, said small <u>agencies</u> such as Metaferia's, commonly referred to as AMAAM, have trouble rebounding once funding begins to drop. The International Institute subcontracts with AMAAM for translation and other services. Metaferia declined the contract for next <u>year</u> because

it alone is not enough to sustain the organization. Its annual budget had grown to as much as \$150,000 and seven employees before beginning its decline the past decade. Today, the budget is about \$35,000 a *year*.

"When a budget gets too small, the only way it goes is to get smaller," Crosslin said. "You have to have fewer staff, so you *end* up *serving* fewer people, then you get funded for less."

The <u>agency</u> once <u>served</u> as many as 1,500 a <u>year</u>. It's now between 600 and 700 annually. Another challenge is a drop in the number of <u>African</u> refugees arriving in St. Louis. In 2004, 369 Africans were resettled, mainly from Somalia and Liberia. <u>Last year</u>, that number was 112.

In the past five <u>years</u>, the largest resettlement groups in St. Louis arrived from non-<u>African</u> countries - Bhutan, Iraq and Myanmar (formerly Burma), although a steady stream of refugees also arrived from Somalia and Ethiopia, Metaferia's home country.

Still, Africans represent 25 percent of the refugees resettled here since 2000.

Metaferia's <u>agency</u> was once called Ethiopian Community Association of Missouri. He eventually changed the name and opened the <u>agency</u> to all Africans. Doing so brought more cultures, religions and languages into his office.

"Frankly, the <u>African</u> community is not homogeneous," Aroesty said. "The <u>African</u> community is as different and diverse as any community. (Metaferia) managed to bring them all together."

Metaferia spends about <u>30</u> hours a week in his office, located behind St. John's Episcopal Church <u>near</u> Tower Grove Park. He points to holy books on his desk including the Bible, read by Ethiopians such as Metaferia, the Quran, read by Somalis - the region's largest <u>African</u> population - and a Torah given to him by a rabbi.

Central to Metaferia's assistance mission is tolerance. Without it, acclimation is just that much more difficult, he said.

Like other new Americans, <u>African</u> refugees and <u>immigrants</u> have many of the same challenges of navigating the bureaucracy of a new land. Domestic violence is one area Metaferia often counsels. And he has worked to <u>help</u> refugees better understand the role of police.

"We came from a police state," he said of many refugees. "We don't want <u>immigrants</u> to fear police. I work to create that bridge."

Crosslin said AMAAM's role is unique in that it <u>serves</u> Africans who have been here more than five <u>years</u> and no longer are eligible for various refugee benefits.

"He has been a cultural and language navigator for many people who otherwise might have slid thorough cracks because they didn't fit into any organization's mission," she said.

Metaferia's fate has been precarious before. The <u>agency</u> nearly closed in 2007 as money got tight. But donations and \$50,000 in grants allowed it to continue. This <u>time</u>, Metaferia says, no safety nets are in sight.

At one <u>time</u>, his salary was \$35,000. But Metaferia has not drawn a paycheck since February 2010. He has collected unemployment to get by, but that <u>ended</u> in December. He is looking for work and earning a little money from translating and consulting, he said.

Yihenew Mazengia has seen the passion behind Metaferia's work, first meeting him in 1995. After a stroke two **years** ago disabled the Ethiopian taxi driver, Mazengia turned to the group for **help**. Metaferia gave him money for groceries and toiletries and **helped** with transportation.

"When newcomers arrive there are language problems, cultural shock. They are completely lost," Mazengia said. "(Metaferia) is there to lend a hand, like taking them to the hospital, finding an apartment for rent, <u>helping</u> them shop for groceries. He's a tremendous <u>help</u> with transformation."

Crosslin said Metaferia's perseverance has been admirable.

"It's sad. He's been fighting this battle for a long <u>time</u>. I have to tell you I might have quit earlier than he," she said. "He has his passion and a desire to genuinely make a difference. At some point or another you do what your family needs you to do."

African Refugees

Since 2000, the International Institute of St. Louis has resettled 1,577 <u>African</u> refugees. The largest populations are:

Somalia 774 Liberia 215 Ethiopia 157 Congo 129 Burundi 91 Eritrea 61 Sierra Leone 53 Sudan 28 Kenya 16 Nigeria 13

Source: International Institute

Graphic

Photo of: Metaferia Erik M. Lunsford • elunsford@post-dispatch Gedlu Metaferia greets Azmera Nirea in his office <u>last</u> week at the <u>African</u> Mutual Assistance Association of Missouri. Metaferia, who has not drawn a salary in two <u>years</u>, said he hopes funding will come through that will <u>help</u> him avert closing the organization.

Classification

Language: ENGLISH

Publication-Type: Newspaper

Subject: RELIGION (90%); ASSOCIATIONS & ORGANIZATIONS (89%); CHRISTIANS & CHRISTIANITY (78%); CITIZENSHIP (77%); *MONPROFIT* ORGANIZATIONS (77%); REFUGEES (77%); IMMIGRATION (76%); RECESSION (75%); QURAN & ISLAMIC TEXTS (72%); TORAH & JUDAIC TEXTS (72%); NATURALIZATION (71%); WAGES & SALARIES (69%); SUBCONTRACTING (69%); EXECUTIVES (61%); CHILDREN (50%)

Industry: BUDGETS (89%)

Geographic: SAINT LOUIS, MO, USA (90%); MISSOURI, USA (74%)

Load-Date: February 27, 2012

End of Document