



2013

GLOBAL REPORT ON RESULTS



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
actalliance



FRONTPAGE PHOTO: Safe water in the Philippines after typhoon Haiyan.

Photo: Arne Grieg Riisnæs/Norwegian Church Aid

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Photo: Laurie MacGregor/Norwegian Church Aid

OUTLOOK FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY

As my second year as General Secretary of Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) comes to a close, I look back on what has been an eventful, challenging and rewarding 2013. I am pleased to share some of NCA's progress and achievements with you in this report.

NCA is now in the fourth year of its Global Strategy (2011-2015). The process to carve the next strategy is already well under way, giving NCA an opportunity to reaffirm its vision and mission and to build on best practices and new ideas of how to make the best impact to make this world more just.

One trend that impacts NCA's current and future engagement is the significant shift in the nature and dynamics of poverty. The majority of the world's poor people are now living in middle-income countries. This brings new challenges, not least growing inequality. While I agree that a fast-growing oil economy like Angola should not need external development assistance, the question remains: what about the majority of the population, who are excluded from enjoying prosperity due to corruption, resource depletion and a government not sufficiently accountable to its people? I believe that NCA has a role to play in Angola and other middle-income countries in the years to come. NCA will accompany partners in their struggle for justice, democracy and human rights.

One of the successes presented in this report is the VI-COBA movement in Tanzania. Thousands of poor people, mainly poor women, have improved their own livelihoods through participation in their savings and loan groups. Many members have started small businesses from their mobilised savings. The movement has lifted people out of extreme poverty. But is it enough? Should our aim not be higher? Lifting the poor up to become part of the middle class? NCA is exploring new models to strengthen small-scale entrepreneurs and value chain development.

In 2013 NCA focused on strengthening the internal humanitarian response capacity, and together with local partners was able to respond effectively to some of the worst humanitarian crises of the year. Emergency relief was provided to refugees fleeing the horrible violence in Syria. Communities were assisted in their effort to rebuild their homes and other important infrastructure in the wake of the deadly flooding in the Philippines.



General Secretary Anne-Marie Helland.

Photo: Laurie MacGregor/Norwegian Church Aid

South Sudan's church network was supported in their response to the crisis provoked by the civil war. In all humanitarian responses in 2013, NCA's main delivery was water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

Just as religion can be a powerful means towards achieving positive change, it can also be used destructively to justify violence and harassment. NCA sees a worrying trend where religion is used to justify the violation of human rights of sexual minorities. As a church-based organisation working with faith-based actors, NCA needs to dare to speak out fearlessly in favour of the protection of human rights for everyone. We can never tolerate violence, discrimination and persecution, especially when the justification is based on religion.

A change in government took place in Norway in 2013. NCA is privileged to cooperate with a Norwegian government that continues to give high priority to development cooperation, in a time when the approaches and effect of aid are being contested.

I hope you enjoy reading our report!

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Anne-Marie Helland'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a white background.

General Secretary Anne-Marie Helland

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With this global report NCA is pleased to share highlights of results achieved in 2013 through NCA's international engagement, linked to the goals identified in NCA's Global Strategy (2011-2015). The report covers all activities implemented with funding raised from many sources. It aims to give a comprehensive picture of achievements that NCA and partners have contributed to in 2013. The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) remains NCA's single largest donor, and this report also constitutes the formal Annual Progress Report to Norad under agreement QZA-10/0953.

In 2013 NCA contributed NOK 690 million/USD 120 million to international programme implementation.

During 2013 NCA supported activities in a total of 39 countries, 20 of these being NCA programme countries, where NCA has Country Offices and extensive country programmes. In these focus countries NCA works mainly through partners and applies an integrated approach combining long-term development with advocacy efforts and emergency preparedness and response. In countries without NCA presence, we have provided limited but strategic support through local partners.

In 2012/2013, NCA phased out programme support in Rwanda, Eritrea, Nicaragua and Serbia, in line with NCA's strategy of focusing the number of country programmes to increase quality and impact. In this report, NCA assesses its results from different perspectives.

Chapter 1 gives an introduction to NCA, where NCA works and some key events of 2013.

Chapter 2 provides an overview of donors that funded our programmes in 2013.

Chapter 3 takes a geographic perspective, taking into consideration external trends in local contexts and gives a glimpse of what NCA and partners have achieved because of NCA's presence.

Chapter 4 summarises results related to NCA's global programmes, and comprises the bulk of the report.

Chapter 5 focuses on NCA's work to strengthen civil society.

Chapters 6 and 7 show examples of NCA's results in humanitarian assistance and global advocacy work.

Chapter 8 focuses on NCA's standards and commitments.

Chapter 9 provides an assessment and overview of NCA's evaluations.

Some key achievements:

- Faith actors contributed to influencing conflict scenarios and to reduce violence, for example in Pakistan, where two prominent religious leaders contributed to prevent an escalation of violent conflict between Shia and Sunni Muslim groups.
- In Mali four women from the North were elected as Members of Parliament, compared to only one in 2007. NCA's partners contributed to this milestone.
- A breakthrough towards the abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation is observed in Ethiopia, with high numbers of uncut girls (10,298) in parts of the country.
- NCA's FBO partners and some religious leaders have started to address women's rights within own structures, and in Angola 40 religious leaders publicly denounced domestic violence and discrimination of women and girls inside of their respective churches.
- A significant number of people organised in savings and loans groups have moved out of extreme poverty and improved their livelihoods.
- Advocacy for accountable governance of natural resources led to a number of excellent results in 2013. One example is the acceptance by mining companies in Tanzania to implement recommendations from the religious leaders with regards to housing construction for displaced communities, addressing the environmental destruction, and compensations to communities.
- Thousands of people received important information about different diseases and how they can protect themselves.
- NCA's water, sanitation and hygiene interventions have resulted in lives saved due to improved health and living conditions. In Darfur, Sudan a total of 398,254 internally displaced people received safe water, sanitation and hygiene services.
- NCA's faith-based partners are increasingly taking up new roles in civil society, moving from service provision. In Angola, Tanzania and other countries in Southern Africa, churches are becoming driving forces for political change.
- In Vietnam, for the first time, a religious organisation headed by a Buddhist Monk has been registered as a local Civil Society Organisation (CSO). This is a major achievement for NCA.

Some key statistics¹:



890,000

vulnerable people were given access to water, sanitation and hygiene services.



8,300

safe deliveries with skilled birth attendants in NCA supported facilities.



NCA secured access to renewable energy and more sustainable livelihoods for **12,400** rights holders.



1,206,000

people in 14 countries benefitted from humanitarian assistance.



6,000

orphans and vulnerable children were provided with social, physical, financial and legal assistance.



77,000

rights holders reduced their vulnerability to climate change.



41,300

rights holders were organised in groups to improve own livelihoods.

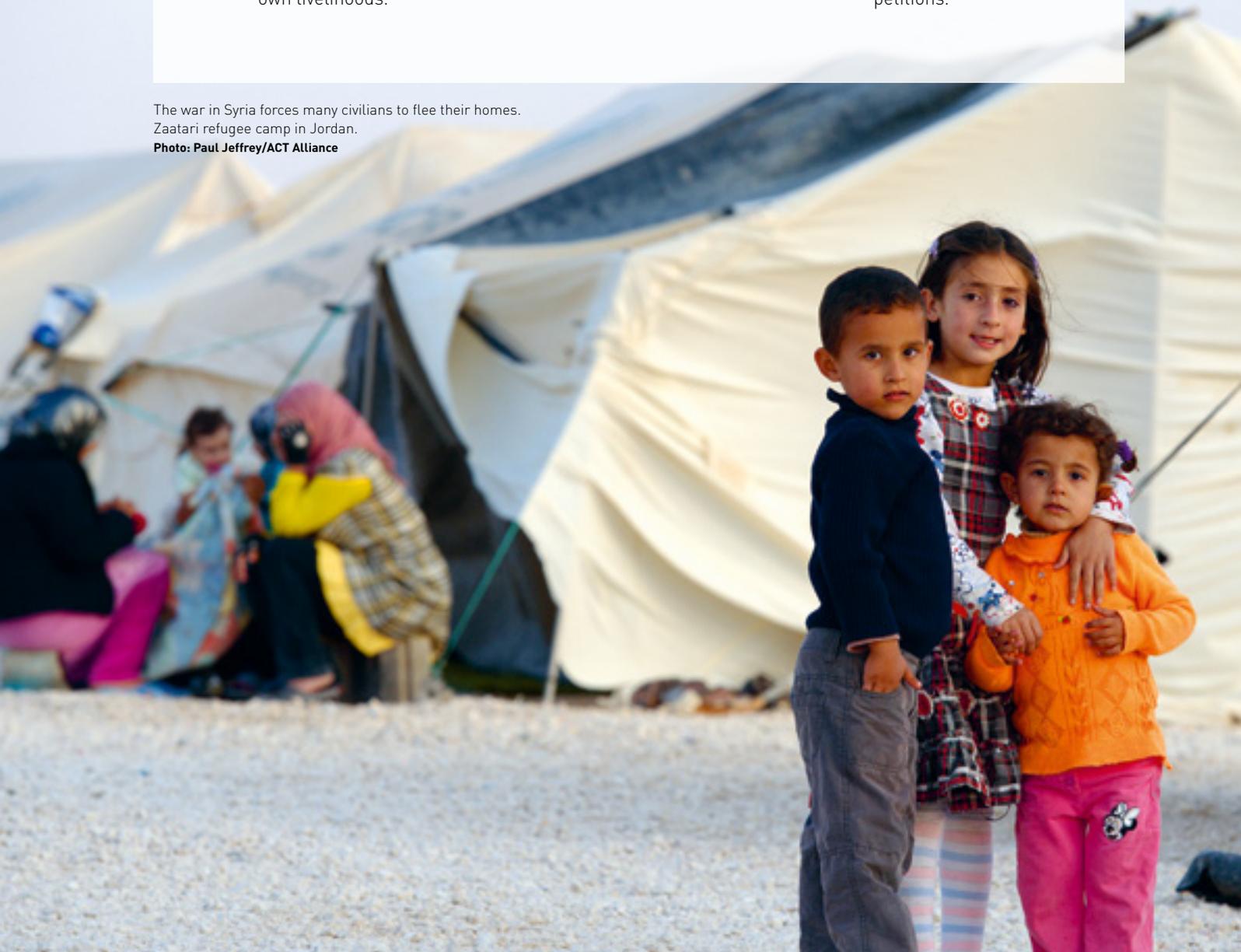


18,700

signatures were collected in Norway through various petitions.

The war in Syria forces many civilians to flee their homes. Zaatari refugee camp in Jordan.

Photo: Paul Jeffrey/ACT Alliance



¹ In our efforts to maintain our accountability to stakeholders, we continue to include statistical information throughout the report. Given the breadth and depth of our work, we acknowledge the difficulties in measuring this. We have used our own monitoring systems to compile the data, and figures have been rounded as appropriate. We have worked hard to avoid double counting when identifying the numbers of people we reach. However, there is likely to be some overlap between specific activities as some individuals will be supported in more than one area of work.

Ali Jan, Barefoot Solar Engineer (BSE), received solar engineering training in 2012. He was responsible for the repair and maintenance of 150 solar panels in Palij Village, Sharistan district, Daikundi province.

Photo: Jim Holmes/Norwegian Church Aid

1. THIS IS NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID (NCA)

1.1 WHO WE ARE

NCA is an ecumenical and diaconal organisation working for global justice. We work together with people and organisations around the world in their struggle to eradicate poverty and injustice. We work where needs are greatest, with no intention of influencing people's religious affiliation.

The churches in Norway² have entrusted NCA with the mission to make God's love manifest in the world by upholding human dignity and protecting the integrity of creation.

NCA provides humanitarian assistance in disasters and works for long-term development in local communities. In order to address the root causes of poverty, we advocate for just decisions by public authorities, private enterprises and religious leaders.

To ensure efficiency and deliver results, NCA is a member of the ACT Alliance³, a coalition of more than 140 churches and affiliated organisations working together in over 140 countries.

NCA's Global Strategy (2011-2015) has defined five Strategic Priorities: the Right to Peace and Security, Gender Justice, Economic Justice, Climate Justice and the Right to Water and Health, which together define our work towards poverty eradication and a more just world. Faith actors have a particular responsibility and potential to contribute towards these Strategic Priorities. Through our 12 Global Programmes, we translate these Strategic Priorities into action. These are based on our comparative advantages and efforts to effect change, both locally and globally.

We seek to help people identify and strengthen forces within their own religion that affirm justice and reach out to protect the oppressed and destitute.

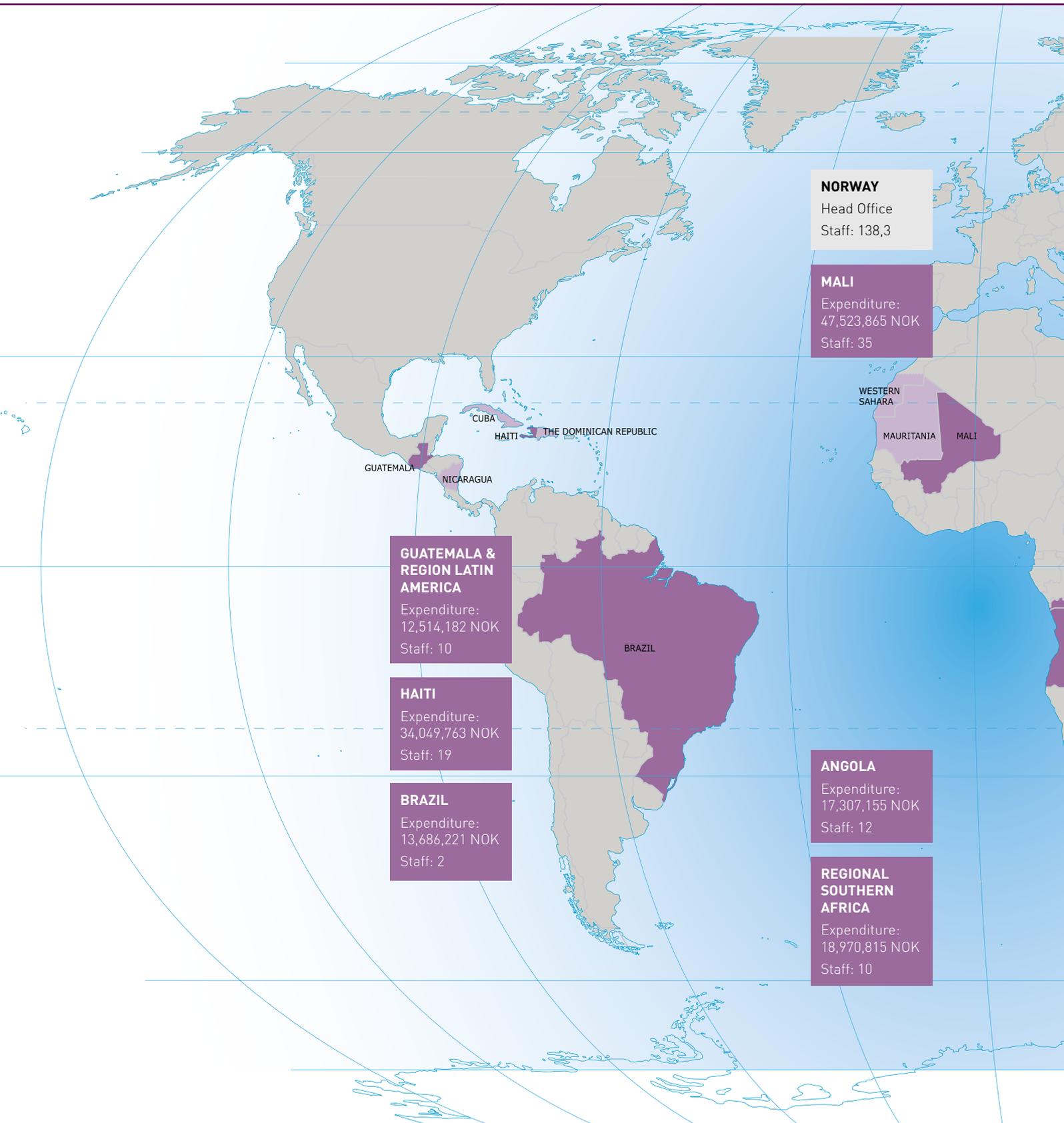


This matrix illustrates our vision and the totality of our work, including how we work, what we work with and with whom.

² Church of Norway, the Pentecostal Movement in Norway, the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Norway, the Free Evangelical Congregations, the Baptist Union of Norway, the Mission Covenant Church of Norway, the Salvation Army, the United Methodist Church in Norway, the Norwegian Sami Mission, the Domestic Seamen's Mission, the Norwegian Universities and Schools Christian Fellowship, the Norwegian YWCA-YMCA. Observer organisations: Global Aid Network, the Norwegian Council for Mission and Evangelism (NORME), Christian Council of Norway.

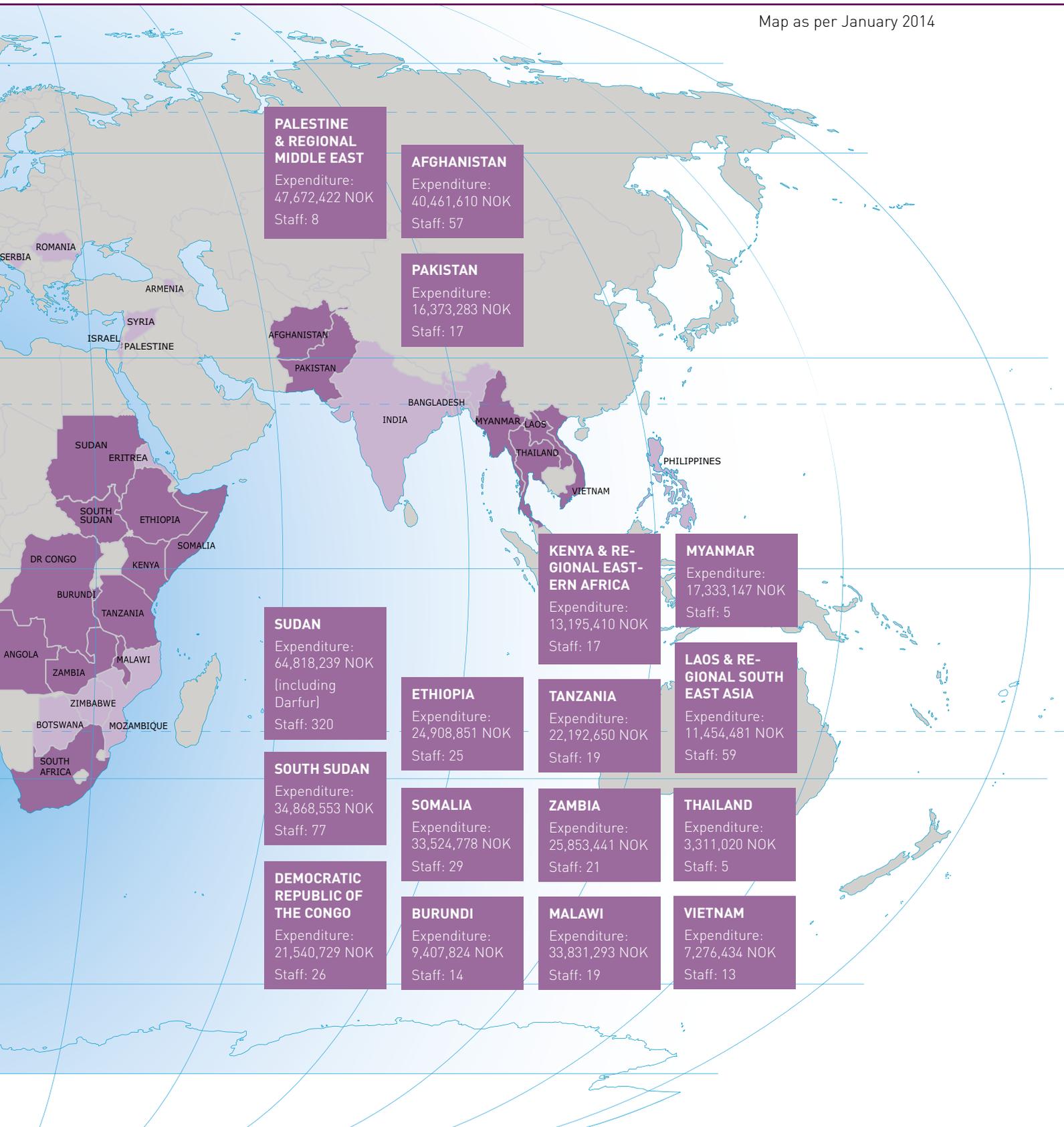
³ <http://www.actalliance.org>

1.2 WHERE WE WORK



Norwegian Church Aid country programmes with office ■
 Countries where Norwegian Church Aid supports projects, but ensures the follow-up from another office ■

Map as per January 2014



1.3 KEY EVENTS IN NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID'S YEAR 2013

January:



Photo: Jens Aas-Hansen/Norwegian Church Aid

Alternative Mining Indaba (AMI)

The 4th annual international AMI conference was held in Cape Town, South Africa, alongside the Mining Indaba (MI) for African governments and mining companies to transact mining deals. Communities presented and shared their stories of how mining activities negatively impact their lives and engaged both policymakers and the mining companies by advocating for a more just mining industry in the region. The AMI concept has been replicated in other countries in the region. In 2013 National Alternative Mining Indabas were organised by NCA and partners in Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and South Africa.

February:



Illustration: groceryshrink.com

Anti-corruption report

NCA publishes a yearly report on our anti-corruption work. NCA has a zero-tolerance for corruption, but works in some of the most corrupt and conflict prone areas in the world. In order to mitigate risks, we continuously update our systems of monitoring and financial control. NCA's corruption report for 2013 shows that among the cases investigated, only one case revealed serious irregularities and neglect in financial control functions.

March:



Photo: Egon Askvik

NCA's Lenten Campaign

The Lenten Campaign is NCA's main annual fundraising campaign. Each lent, 40,000 young Norwegians are mobilised by their congregations to raise funds door-to-door and to promote solutions for a more just world.

NCA's first Development Conference in Oslo: "Growth, Distribution, and Change"

In 2013 NCA hosted, for the first time ever, a Development Conference in Oslo. The focus was on the role of aid and development policies as effective tools in reducing poverty and injustices. Panelists included: Erna Solberg, leader of the Conservative party in Norway Erik Solheim, Chair of OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and Heikki Holmås, Norway's Minister of International Development.

April:



Photo: Sandra Cox/ACT Alliance

NCA signed a Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA) with ECHO

Being an FPA partner of the European Commission's Humanitarian Office (ECHO) presents an opportunity for NCA to collaborate more closely with this important provider in humanitarian responses. The partnership also makes NCA eligible to seek funding from ECHO for emergency assistance.

May:



Photo: Norwegian Church Aid

NCA's Council

Annual meeting of NCA's Council. NCA's Council is the organisation's highest governing body, and convenes every year in May. In 2013 this meeting was combined with an open meeting and debate on economic justice, with a particular focus on the investments of the Norwegian Government pension fund in poor countries.

June:



Photo: Greg Rødland Buick/Norwegian Church Aid

"Water for a million"

The Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK) announced that NCA had been selected for NRK's 2014 telethon. NCA's application, "Water for a million", aims at providing safe water for more than a million people. The NRK telethon is the biggest annual fundraiser in Norway. Annually, around NOK 200 million is collected through this telethon. The telethon will be carried out 19 October 2014.

July:



Photo: Kristoffer Krohn Sævre/Norwegian Church Aid

Dr. Denis Mukwege advocates for Congolese women’s rights in Trondheim

Dr. Denis Mukwege, the founder and medical director of the Panzi Hospital in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), was the main speaker at the seminar “Women carry half the sky” in Trondheim, co-organised by the St.Olav Festival and NCA. Dr. Mukwege is known worldwide for treating survivors of sexual violence and women with severe gynaecological complications in Eastern DRC. A recipient of numerous awards and a tireless advocate for the rights of women in DRC, he was named African of the Year in 2009. NCA has collaborated with Dr. Mukwege since 1994.

August:



Photo: Jim Holmes/Norwegian Church Aid

New 3-year agreement signed with Norad in Afghanistan

In Afghanistan, where NCA has worked for more than 30 years, NCA’s Country Office signed a new agreement with Norad for a three-year programme entitled: “Resilient Communities for Sustainable Development and Peace (2013-2016)”.

September:



Photo: Norwegian Church Aid

NCA puts global poverty on the agenda in Norwegian elections

In August 2013, when the political parties started their election campaigns in Norway, NCA launched a “vote match” online quiz for the broader Norwegian public. The quiz gained broad press coverage in Norwegian media, and several leading politicians took the quiz – as well as 10,000 voters. The quiz contributed to highlighting the differences between political parties’ positions on important development issues. By answering questions about political issues related to international development, quiz takers received feedback on what parties best matched their answers.

October:



Photo: Reuters/AlertNet

Mobilisation for indigenous people’s rights gathered 13,000 people in Brazil

Demonstrations in several cities in Brazil gathered around 13,000 people to protest against threats to indigenous peoples’ rights. NCA supported the mobilisation, which aimed at ensuring indigenous peoples’ rights (constitutionally recognised in 1988) that are under severe threat in the Brazilian Congress. The mobilisation had immediate results.

November:



Photo: Mike Kollöffel/DanChurchAid

ACT Alliance hosts International Conference on Civil Society Space in Malawi

NCA and other members of the ACT Alliance hosted an international conference in Malawi entitled: “Space for Civil Society. How can we protect and expand an enabling environment?” The conference reaffirmed the disturbing trend that African Governments are copying the restrictive Ethiopian NGO law into their national legislation. Keynote speaker, UN Special Rapporteur on the Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and of Association, Maina Kiai, urged the international community to stand up in solidarity with civil society. At the same time he recognised that a paradigm shift can only emerge from African civil society itself, which has to engage actively in solidarity actions when restrictive laws are being discussed or passed in national parliaments.

December:



Photo: Jon Frydenborg/Norwegian Church Aid

Solidarity concert in Oslo for typhoon survivors in the Philippines

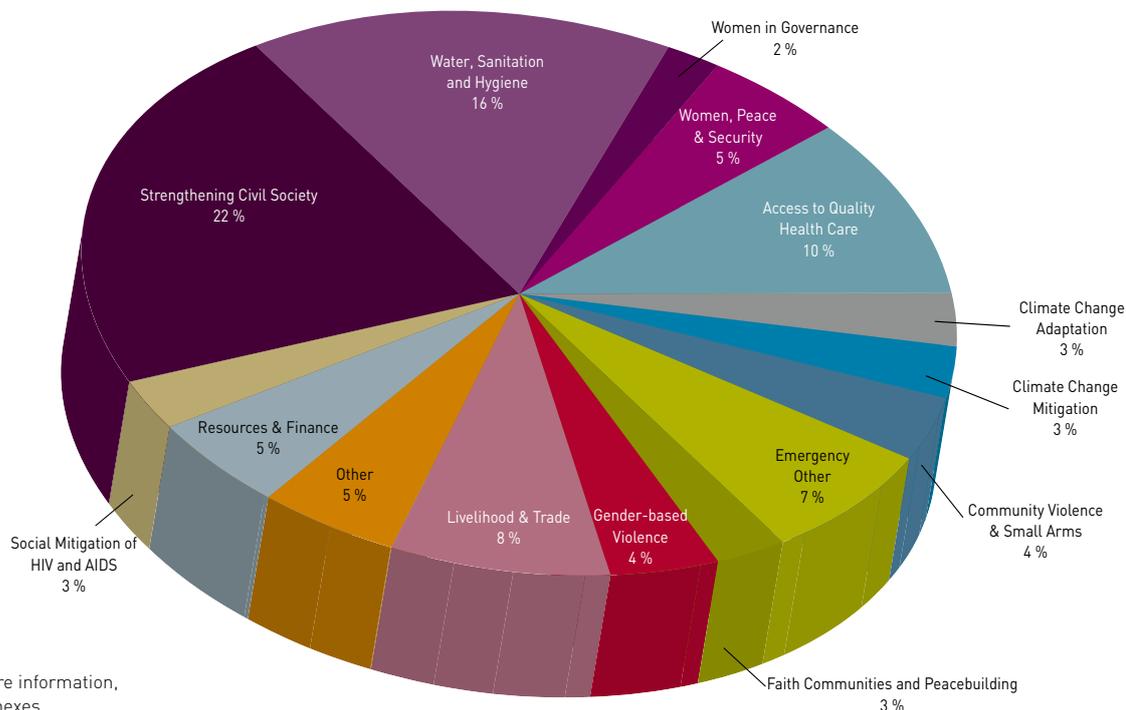
A few days after the catastrophic typhoon hit the Philippines in November, affecting more than 11 million people, some of Norway’s most famous artists participated in a solidarity concert for the survivors. The concert was organised by NRK in collaboration with NCA and other Norwegian NGOs. Through this concert and other fundraising events, NCA collected more than 10 million NOK for emergency relief to the Philippines.



2. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

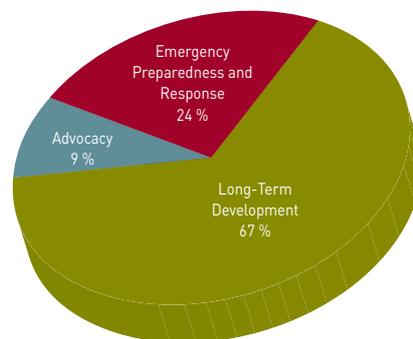
The Lenten Campaign is NCA's main annual fund-raising campaign. In 2013 about 40,000 collectors received 30,3 million NOK to NCA's work.
Photo: Jo Straube/Norwegian Church Aid

Distribution Global Programmes in Expenditure



For more information, see Annexes.

How we spent the money (Approach)



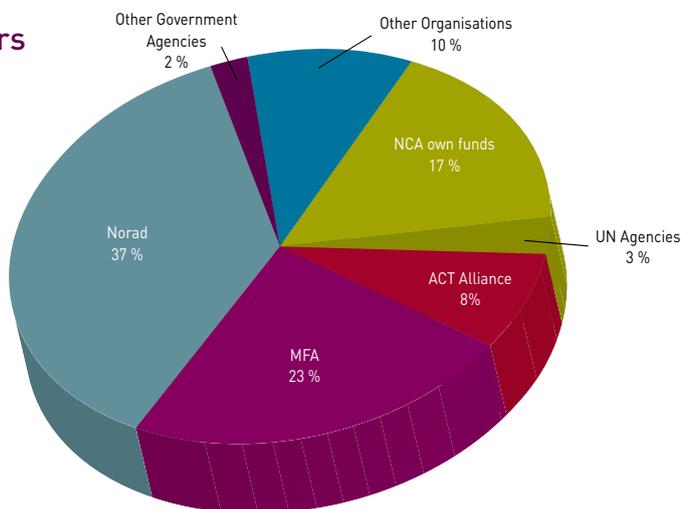
FUNDING FROM ORGANISATIONS: Among others:

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)
Humanitarian Office of the European Commission (ECHO)
The Global Fund Thailand & Laos
Accountability in Tanzania Programme
Statoil
Norges Rederiforbund /Den norske krigsforsikring for skip (DNK)
WHO
BMZ
Danish Embassy
Development & Peace, Canada

FUNDING FROM OTHER UN AGENCIES: Among others:

UNDP
UNHCR
UNAMID – United Mission in Darfur
UNOCHA
UNFPA
UNICEF
WFP

Donors



FUNDING FROM ACT ALLIANCE MEMBERS: Among others:

ACT Alliance
DanChurchAid (DCA)
Finn Church Aid (FCA)
Christian Aid (CA)
Church of Sweden (CoS)
Interchurch Organization for Development and Co-operation (IICCO)
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz (HEKS)

NCA wishes to thank all donors, small and large, for your contributions to our work globally.

3. REGIONAL OVERVIEW

«It is so rewarding to work with people, especially in rural areas where there barely is any healthcare», says midwife Renson in Malawi.
Photo: Greg Redland Buick/Norwegian Church Aid





3.1 AFRICA

In 2013, NCA was present through Country Offices in the following countries in Africa: Angola, Burundi, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia. NCA also had Area Offices in South Africa, covering South Africa, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Botswana, and in Kenya, covering Kenya and Somalia.

NCA has a long history in Africa, with 40 years of presence in Sudan/South Sudan and 40-year anniversaries in Mali and Ethiopia in 2014. Furthermore, NCA has more than 20 years' presence in Somalia and Kenya and 10 years' presence in Malawi and Zambia. NCA has a long-term commitment and closeness to the people and communities in some of the most challenging contexts in the world, but at the same time strong consciousness of strengthening national civil society actors and their capacities. NCA and partners are recognised as important actors in humanitarian relief provision, long-term development cooperation and advocacy work.

Some external factors that have impacted NCA's work in 2013:

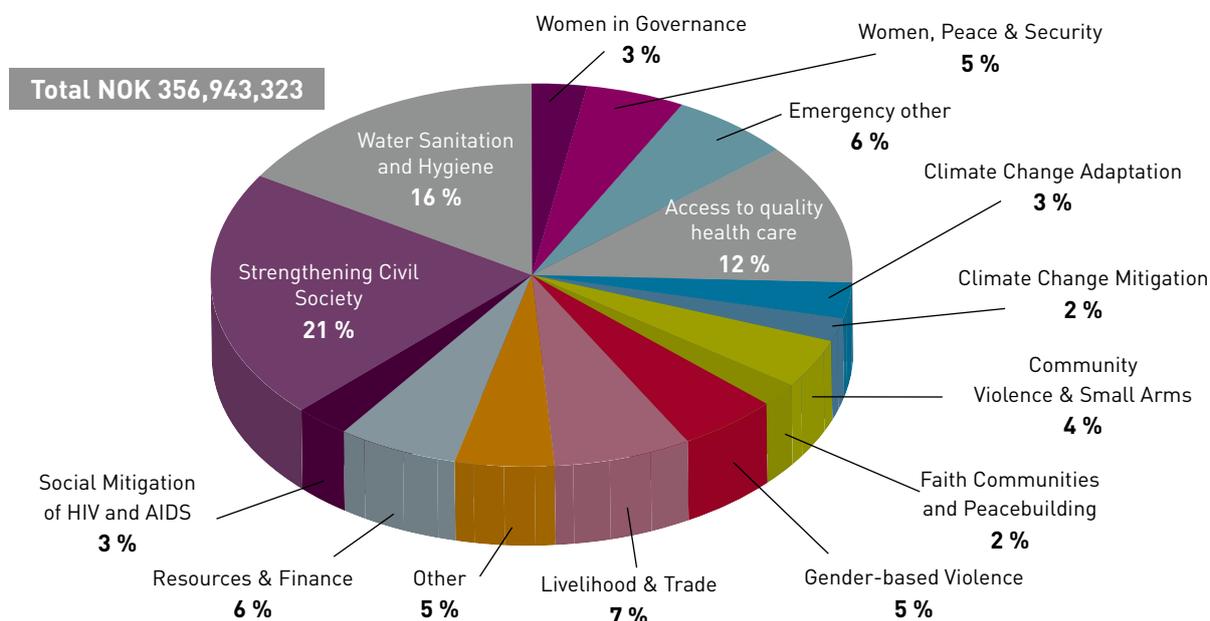
The trend of shrinking political space for civil society action has continued. In some countries, like Kenya, Zambia, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Angola, South Sudan and Sudan, the situation was further tightened in 2013, as authorities went to considerable lengths to

suppress demonstrations and restrict policy space for civil society organisations or reinforcing existing legal frameworks. In Zambia, a number of civil society organisations refused to re-register under the new NGO legislation, and similar protests are also the case in Kenya and other countries. This trend affects many of NCA's partners. Many face daily hindrances to carrying out their work, in particular if they use rights-based strategies such as advocacy and mobilisation on human rights issues.

NCA supports our partners' efforts to contribute to an enabling environment in their contexts.

In general, African economic growth has been strong over the past decade, and most economies have recovered quickly from the global financial crisis. At the same time, Sub-Saharan Africa faces the challenges of high unemployment (particularly among youth), severe poverty, inequality and distribution. Through NCA's Re-

Africa: Distribution of Global Programmes based on expenditure 2013



SOUTH SUDAN:

NCA's long-term commitment in South Sudan dates back to 1972. During the civil war, NCA accompanied local churches in their efforts to alleviate suffering through emergency response, peacebuilding and delivery of basic health and education services. The churches in South Sudan have a unique historical role as a stable national mechanism in a country characterised by fragmentation, instability and lack of public social services. This is illustrated by the fact that during the whole period of civil war, the Catholic Church provided approximately 70 per cent of all basic health and education services in Eastern Equatoria state, services that would not otherwise have been provided.

The wider effect of this long-term partnership can be seen at different levels. Firstly, the key role played by the churches during the civil war made it possible for churches to become legitimate actors in nation-building and peacebuilding in the new state of South Sudan. A good example of this is in Lopa/Lafon County in Eastern Equatoria, where the initial entry point for NCA was support to church facilitated peacebuilding initiatives between local communities in conflict. These initiatives were so successful that the model was adopted by the State and County governments in 2013 through the establishment of seven "Boma councils", merging

formal and traditional governance structures. This model enhanced peaceful cooperation but also gave involved communities a way to raise developmental concerns.

Another example of churches' role in peacebuilding is from Jonglei state, where NCA accompanied Bishop Paride and other church leaders in efforts towards conflict mitigation and humanitarian assistance. These efforts resulted in a peace agreement between insurrection leader David Yau Yau (representing the Murle people) and the government. The agreement is still respected by both parties, despite the eruption of civil war in December 2013. The long-standing relationships and close cooperation with the churches in South Sudan made it possible for NCA to play a key role in assisting church partners to form a unified church voice as well as facilitating their presence in Addis Abeba during the recent peace talks. Although humanitarian access is a challenge for all actors in the current situation in South Sudan, the fact that NCA has a long-term partnership with a church network, which is locally rooted, enables us to have access to certain conflict zones in order to provide humanitarian assistance, where other actors have less access.



A waterpump in Bor, a city in Jonglei State, that has been the scene of fierce fighting in recent months.

Photo: Paul Jeffrey/ACT Alliance

sources and Finance programme, many of NCA's partners are engaged in work to demand accountability and claim respect for basic human rights from governments and international businesses, particularly the extractive industry.

Many countries in the region face high levels of conflict and insecurity, particularly Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, DRC and Northern Mali. This situation affects NCA and partners' work in many ways, as the South Sudan and Mali cases show. NCA's long-term partnerships with organisations locally rooted in the communities where the projects are implemented makes it possible for NCA to carry out humanitarian and long-term de-

velopment work even under such challenging circumstances.

Patterns of emergencies are changing, being increasingly driven over time by a combination of complex and inter-related factors, rather than single, identifiable shocks. In Northern Mali, the Central African Republic and Darfur, this is manifested through drought combined with internal or regional conflicts, religious extremism and banditry.

As the examples from South Sudan and Mali show, NCA's long-term commitment in many African countries is a key factor for achieving impact.

MALI:

Mali has gone through dramatic changes since 2011. Drought, armed conflict, the occupation of the three Northern regions by rebel movements, as well as the Coup d'Etat in March 2012 created a complex and multidimensional crisis. As one of very few actors, NCA has managed to carry out both humanitarian and long-term development work in the remote Northern part of the country throughout this turmoil – and has even achieved some important results. This has been possible because of NCA's long-term presence in Mali (since 1984), and extensive networks and long-term partnerships with grassroots organisations.

During the conflict, NCA's partners were able to maintain their presence in the field and managed to provide life saving humanitarian assistance to the affected populations when most international NGOs had left. There are many signs that our previous work in areas such as peacebuilding and women's participation bore fruit in this situation: All across the North, local committees and groups established with support from NCA's partners, have played a vital role in conflict management, protecting and advocating for local communities' interests during the period of open conflict in 2012, mobilising emergency relief committees and providing food, water and protection for local communities and IDPs. Many of these actions took place on the committees own' initiative, which indicates that the capacity building and support they have received earlier had an impact. Some

of NCA's partners in the Women in Governance programme successfully advocated for women's participation in the new structures. A milestone achievement was the acceptance by the Islamists of women's representation within local negotiating commissions. In a region where women traditionally do not participate in public life, the fact that many women actively engaged in the life saving activities of local committees during the crisis shows positive change. In 2013, the peacebuilding work was strengthened, especially in Kidal, where an important intercommunity meeting gathering traditional leaders from the whole region was facilitated by NCA. This meeting has since led to intra-community meetings in several municipalities. Four women from the North were elected as Members of Parliament in 2013, as opposed to only one in 2007 (see chapter 4.2). This result can to some extent be attributed to NCA's Women in Governance programme.



A woman and child in Timbuktu, a city in northern Mali.
Photo: Paul Jeffrey/ACT Alliance

3.2 MIDDLE EAST AND ASIA



In 2013, NCA had Country Offices in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Vietnam and Area Offices in Jerusalem (covering Israel, Palestine, Syria and Jordan) and Laos (covering Laos, Myanmar and Thailand). In addition, NCA had sub-offices in Thailand (follow-up of HIV and AIDS work and cross border humanitarian projects) and in Myanmar. The projects implemented in India and the emergency response in the Philippines were followed up from NCA's Head Office.

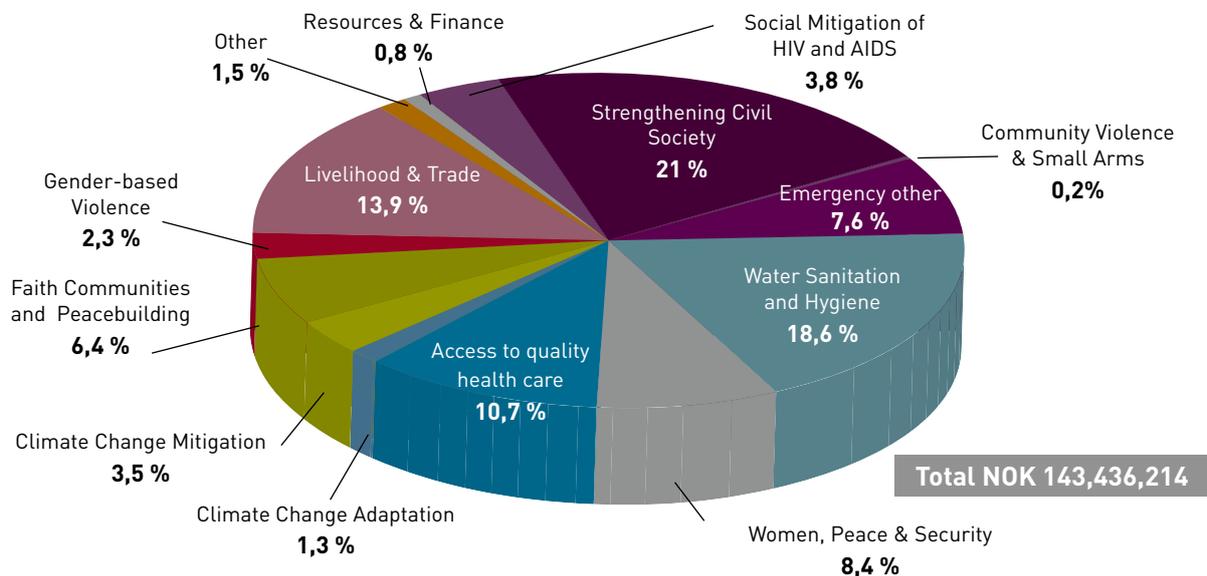
NCA has rendered assistance to vulnerable communities in the Middle East and Asia over several decades with partnerships in the Middle East dating back to the 1950s, has been present in Afghanistan and Pakistan for more than 30 years and carried out programmes in South East Asia since the 1990s. NCA has worked with partners based on the border to Myanmar and from the inside over several years and has managed to bring partners from both sides and from various religious and ethnic communities together. While the recent political transition in Myanmar started as a top-down process, it offers better hope for change than in several decades. The ceasefires between the government and the armed ethnic groups have improved the security situation in conflict-affected areas. In general there is less fear in the communities and a significant decrease in forced displacements. However, armed conflict continued in Kachin state and in 2013 communal violence intensified in Rakhine state leading to an alarming humanitarian crisis.

Some external factors that have impacted NCA's work in 2013:

For reasons of insecurity and limitation in access, NCA's programmes in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Syria face common challenges related to monitoring, although this varies from region to region inside the respective countries. Where NCA staff cannot monitor for reasons of access or security, NCA uses third party monitoring and triangulation methods.

As extremist groups across Afghanistan and Pakistan are manipulating religious sentiment and often misinterpret the Holy Quran, thereby nurturing political conflicts and sectarian agendas, NCA continues to engage with and mobilise religious leaders on discourses of religious tolerance and pluralism.

Asia and Middle East: Distribution of Global Programmes based on expenditures 2013



AFGHANISTAN:

NCA has been in Afghanistan under various political regimes and was one of the first international organisations to initiate collaboration with national Afghan organisations in the mid 1990s. Capacity development has been a key feature of the programme and several of NCA's partner organisations have been able to develop and mature through collaboration with NCA, Afghan authorities and other NGOs.

The complex context of Afghanistan remains extremely challenging, but 2013 was marked by

significant progress for NCA in identification and implementation of strategies to increase access and impact. This entailed a more sophisticated approach of linking development and peace with community engagement, acceptance and ownership, which is at the core of the new 3-year programme with Norad: Resilient Communities for Sustainable Development and Peace (2013-2016). A foundation for better results based management and contextually adopted peacebuilding interventions has been laid down for NCA's work in Afghanistan through baseline surveys and context analysis.



Planning of Emergency Preparedness and Response with partners in Afghanistan. Photo: Margrethe Volden/Norwegian Church Aid

LAOS:

NCA is one of the organisations in the country with the longest presence and with a significant footprint in the field of integrated rural development in impoverished ethnic minority communities in the North. The local authorities have always been involved in the programmes and their capacity has been significantly developed through capacity building efforts and exposures. As former impoverished and isolated opium producing communities have managed to replace opium with alternative income opportunities and at the same time have gone through a process of participatory drug demand reduction, this has resulted in improved live-

lihoods and social development. NCA has also been instrumental in bringing about empowerment of minorities through participatory community development. The communities have over time "found their voice" and have started to claim their rights and are requesting government provision of health and education services to their isolated villages. By linking these communities to traders, NCA has enabled the farmers to raise their income, enabling investments in solar panels and other necessary equipment. NCA's participatory approach to drug reduction has been regarded as a best practice in Laos and has influenced Lao policy.

3.3 LATIN AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN AND EUROPE



NCA is present in Latin America and the Caribbean through Country Offices in Guatemala (following up Guatemala and Cuba) and Haiti (following up Haiti and the Dominican Republic). The programmes in Brazil, Armenia, Romania and Russia were followed up from NCA's Head Office. NCA phased out programmes in Nicaragua and Serbia in 2012/2013.



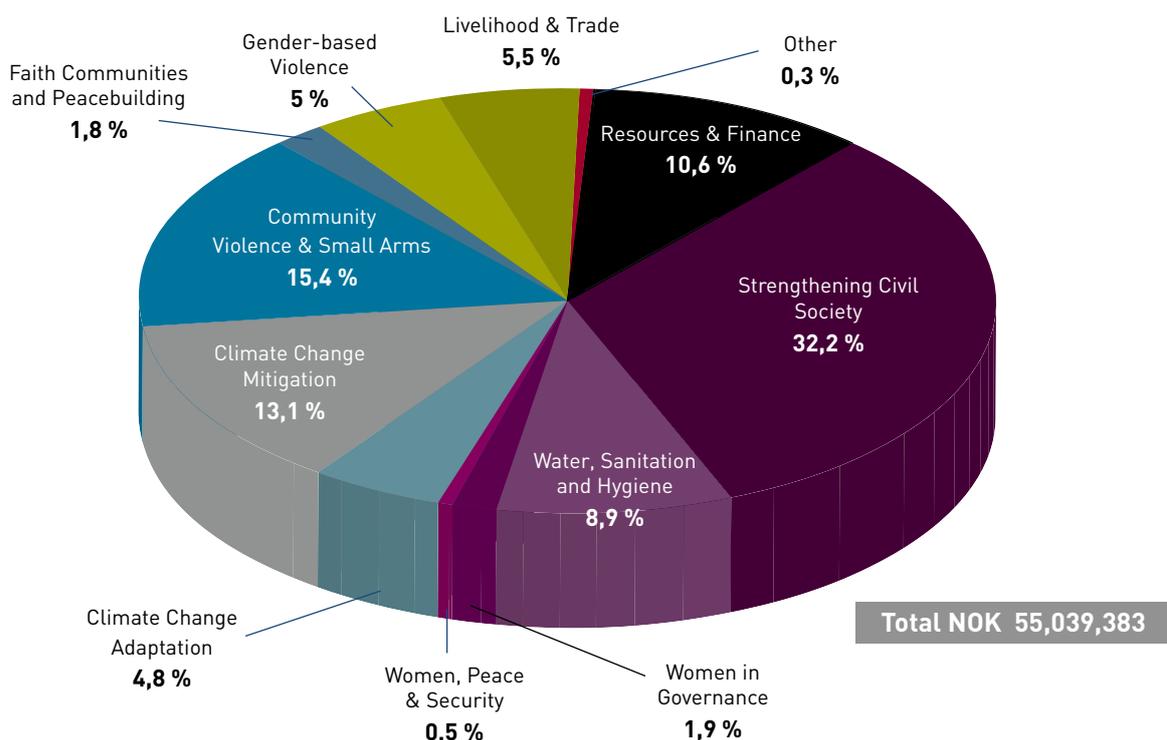
NCA started to work in Guatemala in 1976, after the earthquake. In Haiti and Brazil NCA started to work in the 1980s and during the 1990s the programmes were expanded.

Some external factors that have impacted NCA's work in 2013:

Recently the level of conflict has increased in Brazil and Guatemala between extractive industries and local communities, mostly linked to the exploitation of natural resources by international companies. Local communities are increasingly opposed to this development, because of the contamination of water and the pollution

of the natural environment that comes with the exploitation. In Guatemala there is also a fundamental conflict between civil society and the government, where a variety of civil society organisations (indigenous peoples', environmental, human rights organisations etc) are questioning the model for society and economic policies promoted by the government, linking their resistance to defending their territory and protecting their water sources. In the region, NCA has supported civil society organisations that in 2013 mobilised for a debate on the social and environmental impact of the extractive industry, and on government policies on how to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.

Latin America: Distribution of Global Programmes based on expenditure 2013



HAITI:

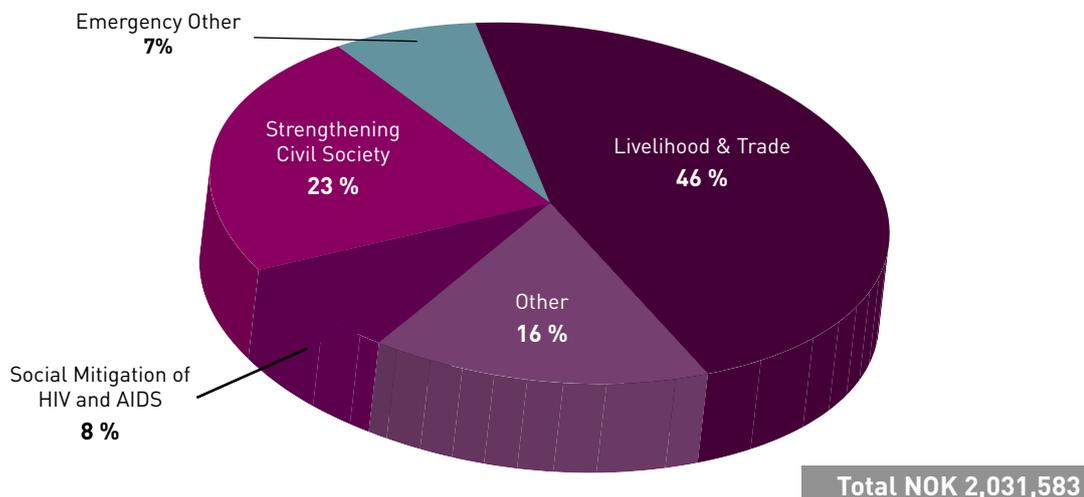
Four years after the 2010 earthquake, the situation in Haiti is volatile, translated into a mix of careful optimism and concerns about the future. On the positive side, the number of internally displaced after the earthquake fell to under 200,000 in 2013, and while about 600,000 inhabitants are chronically food insecure, the overall food security in 2013 improved. Through the joint ACT programme on rehabilitation, NCA and partners successfully contributed to increasing the food security in several local communities in Les Palmes, the region which was the epicentre of the earthquake. Still the highest in the world, the number of cholera cases and deaths from cholera in Haiti is kept in check, with an 83 percent reduction in cases compared to 2011. This development was mirrored in the areas targeted for NCA's water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions, where more than 5,500 women, men



New WASH facilities in Bonne Nouvelle de Bigonet, one of 9 Green Schools, Haiti. Photo: Håkon Strøm/Norwegian Church Aid

and children obtained access to sound sustainable water supply services. As a result, the incident of water-related diseases was reduced by between 40 and 70 percent. The public water utility DINEPA has taken a more active role in fulfilling its mandate, a development welcomed by NCA, which signed a 2-year framework agreement with DINEPA in 2013. At the same time, there was little progress in relation to the underlying governance issues that hinders the emergence of a more peaceful and just society. The political elite continued their wrangling over the electoral law, illustrating the non-transparent and weak democratic traditions of Haitian politics; and insufficient respect for the rule of law prevailed, exacerbated by a deficient judicial system. For NCA and partners, the latter is particularly apparent in relation to sexual and gender-based violence (GBV). In 2013, NCA's partner GARR managed to bring cases of GBV to court and have 3 perpetrators convicted, and even if it does represent an improvement from 2012, it is a drop in the ocean. Overall, the level of violence in poor impoverished areas in and around Port-au-Prince has improved in 2013, but it is difficult to attribute this to specific programmatic interventions. Whereas poverty is the underlying factor explaining the violence in these areas, NCA's 2013 conflict study found the convergence of inequality and exclusion to be more significant causal factors. NCA and partners continued their attempts to seek inclusion and participation of vulnerable groups through a variety of activities. While individual success stories exist, the overall results are mixed.

Europe: Distribution of Global Programmes based on expenditure 2013



Zainab (9) and Hassan (4) wash their hands from a standpipe, which is part of a wider gravity flow drinking water system and WASH project supported by NCA in Falalij Village Daikundi.

Photo: Jim Holmes/Norwegian Church Aid



4. PROGRESS IN GLOBAL PROGRAMMES

4.1 THE RIGHT TO PEACE AND SECURITY

All people have the right to a life without violence and war. Yet each year approximately 750,000 people die as a result of armed violence. Conflict, terror and violence are violations of human rights and hindrances to human development.

NCA works to ensure that the voices of women, young people, civil society organisations and religious institu-

tions are heard in peace processes. NCA works to promote and protect people’s right to peace and security through the following programmes:

- **Women, Peace and Security**
- **Community Violence and Small Arms Control**
- **Faith Communities and Peacebuilding**

Addressing drivers of conflict through Friday prayers

Religious rhetoric can be used to mobilise and defend violence. A way of addressing the drivers of conflict is to draw upon religious resources that emphasise non-violence and peace. Friday prayers in mosques are used as forums to underscore religious values of non-violence in **Pakistan, Mali and Somalia**. A resource book has been developed in Pakistan, which addresses misconceptions on the Shia-Sunni relationship, women’s and minorities’ rights as well as inter-religious cooperation. The book also states that there is no ground for the sectarian violence in the Quran. More than 5,000 imams have pledged to use material focusing on peace and coexistence in their Friday prayers. The

role and inclusion of women is also addressed in the prayers.

In **Mali and Somalia**, religious rhetoric as a driver of conflict has been addressed through Friday prayers. In Nugaal and Baari regions of Somalia, imams have framed piracy as haram (forbidden by Islamic Law) and through this contributed to the decrease in piracy cases in the area. In Northern Mali, imams and informal religious leaders have disseminated messages of peace during Friday prayers. These actions have been integrated parts of NCA and partners’ peace efforts in the area.



Photo: Morten Hvaal/World Picture News

WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

“My personality changed a lot because of this programme. I am more confident to talk about women’s issues in my family, my village and in other villages.”

A woman quoted in the INTRAC evaluation report of the Middle East 1325 programme

In 2013, women have continued to raise their voice to express their own needs for protection and participation.

Overall goal: Women and girls are protected against gender-based violence in conflict settings and participate actively in peacebuilding initiatives.

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

The main focus of this programme continued to be empowering women to participate in advocacy and peacebuilding, as well as to provide holistic support to survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). NCA is increasingly succeeding in empowering women to raise their concerns and lift up issues from their perspectives. This progress is particularly evident in NCA’s programmes in Burundi, DRC and Afghanistan. Some of the key results from 2013 are presented below:

Women are mobilised to claim their rights for participation and protection

Empowering women to raise their own voice and to express their own needs and agendas represents a cornerstone in NCA’s work on women, peace and security. This strategy, which was applied in several contexts in 2013, is fundamental to achieving meaningful participation for women in peace processes. Building on good practice from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) **NCA Burundi** started using the Reflect method, which combines literacy training and empowerment of women and facilitation of dialogue between rights holders and duty bearers. In the **Middle East 1325** programme, participants felt empowered and more confident as a result of the training they had received. According to an evaluation conducted by Intrac, the participants have started confronting chauvinistic students and Israeli soldiers at checkpoints after the trainings. Female participants also stated that they to an increasing extent claim their rights in male-dominated settings and more frequently address social and political issues in their villages.

Duty bearers are influenced to implement UNSC 1325 and related resolutions

UNSC 1325 and subsequent resolutions seek to secure protection of women in conflict settings and participation of women in peace processes. Although progress has been made, particularly on protection issues, national and local level implementation is weak or absent in most contexts where NCA works. Still, there are examples of NCA’s partners advocating for the UNSC 1325 principles, such as in **Afghanistan**. Government officials

in Faryab, Daikundi and Uruzgan provinces were trained in women’s roles, their right to participate in peace processes and the role of the government in ensuring their participation. A sign that the new knowledge is being implemented was seen in Faryab, where 15 government officials conducted five meetings and seminars with established community peace committees (Shuras) after the training. In the Shuras, women’s issues and challenges were discussed. This proved to be a good step for building confidence and creating understanding and linkages between government officials and the local communities. In the **Middle East**, a regional platform has been established to advocate for governments to implement the principles of UNSC 1325.

Women have participated in peacebuilding processes at national and local level

Inclusion of women in national and local peacebuilding processes demands NCA’s constant attention, because women are often excluded if we do not actively work for their inclusion. As a result of NCA’s contribution, women now participate actively in the peace process between **Sudan** and **South Sudan**. Twenty female peace builders from both countries currently work to increase the effectiveness and inclusiveness of the peace process, by engaging communities and lifting the perspectives of women in the processes taking place at the national level. This newly established structure has potential to influence the peace process between the two countries and draws strength from representing a joint agenda for both countries.

In **DRC** NCA supported interfaith peace platforms at provincial and local level. These platforms consist of religious leaders, with one female and one male representative from each faith community. They aim to address key aspects of the ongoing conflicts in DRC. The gender balance in the platforms represents an example of women participating in peacebuilding initiatives. In **Burundi** gender balanced peace committees have addressed local conflicts in 2013.

Rights holders are provided with psychosocial, medical, legal and other assistance

In **Burundi**, NCA supported the establishment of a new transit centre for GBV survivors in the Kirundo province, the first of its kind in this province. Of the services provided in the centre, is legal assistance from lawyers, as well as coaching and accompaniment of survivors to

appropriate institutions. The centre also pays all necessary fees related to the opening of a court case when required. In **DRC**, NCA continued to provide psychosocial support to GBV survivors and survivors of other human rights abuses through two transit centres; Lydia's House and Dorca's House. Support includes vocational and literacy training as well as counselling.

AFGHANISTAN:

“I will no longer vote with blinded sight”

During a pre-electoral training, many women in the Faryab province revealed that most of them did not vote in the previous election. Some of them had earlier cast their vote for the candidate of their husband's choice.

Kamila, a resident of one of the target communities, said after the pre-electoral training that she has realised that voting is a national and moral responsibility. She would in the future like to study the election programmes of candidates. The one promising to serve women well will be her choice.

The pre-electoral training allowed women to know the means of recognising candidates with strong programmes. A number of them revealed that they had earlier not paid attention to the election programmes of the candidates. After the training, they vowed to regularly give consideration to election programmes, often broadcasted on the radio, to identify candidates of their choice. One participant in the pre-electoral training stated: “I will no longer vote with blinded sight”.

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

Different approaches are piloted in various contexts for the empowerment of women to increase their participation in local decision-making processes and dialogue with duty bearers. These approaches are examples of how NCA contributes to strengthening civil society.

In **Afghanistan** NCA sees the importance of strengthening the socio-economic position of women as well as raising their level of literacy so that they can read important documents on issues that concern them. In turn, this enables women to express their views with more confidence. In 2013 2,400 women participated in the literacy education programme. Participants in the programme confirmed that the literacy education boosted their self-confidence and helped them become more vocal both within their families and in the communities where they live. This has created a basis for further engagement and acceptance in their communities.

Alongside the empowerment of women, it is necessary to work with men to create an understanding of the importance of women's participation. Therefore, in the same areas where the livelihood, education and voter education programmes were conducted, NCA supported dialogue sessions with male heads of households, religious and traditional leaders, and govern-

ment authorities. The role and involvement of women in social, economic and political arenas, and particularly women's involvement and role in peace processes, were discussed in these sessions. As a result, women were allowed to participate in activities, and they reported back that the dialogue sessions helped their men understand women's roles. They are now allowed to take part in community work, and as a result space has been created for their involvement in their communities.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Empowering women to participate is not enough to enable participation. Through an external evaluation of NCA's **Middle East** 1325 programme it became evident that even though the women felt empowered, they lacked structures through which they could channel their engagement. Working to influence male duty bearers alongside empowering women is therefore key in enabling increased female participation in peace-building initiatives and processes, as is facilitating arenas for dialogue between women and relevant duty bearers. NCA seems to have succeeded with this to a larger extent in our **Afghanistan, Burundi** and **DRC** programmes. Increased use of the Reflect method is one way of taking empowerment one step further, as this method combines literacy and civic empowerment with the facilitation of dialogue with duty bearers.

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE AND SMALL ARMS CONTROL

“I appreciate the peace committees for three main things: they are always ready to intervene, they settle down the matter quickly and they don't ask anything in return.”

Ntahomvukiye Jean (40), Kigwati hill, Burundi

During the past year, local communities have been supported to transform destructive conflicts and youth at risk have been provided with increased economic opportunities.

Overall goal: Reduction of violence and small arms proliferation in target communities.

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

The focus of this programme continued to be local conflict transformation and work with youth at risk. The youth component was in some contexts expanded to increase youth participation and this is a trend that NCA would like to see continued in 2014. Through a more systematic use of conflict analysis as a basis for programme planning, the quality of the interventions defined under this global programme has increased.

Local capacities for peace are mobilised to prevent and transform destructive conflicts in local communities

In many communities where there is a threat of, or an open violent conflict, there are also structures and people with the authority to address and transform such conflicts. They are called 'local capacities for peace', and in 2013 NCA both expanded and intensified our work with these capacities, enabling them to address conflicts within their contexts.

In **South Sudan** seven inter-communal peace councils were formed and 238 council members were trained to address conflicts in their contexts. These councils and other similar structures were active in addressing and settling conflicts, such as border disputes and conflicts over grazing lands. In **Burundi** local communities in the Kirundo area formed 15 gender balanced peace committees to prevent and transform destructive conflicts. These committees helped in mediating community conflicts and settled 271 cases in Kirundo and Bujumbura. In **Mali** peace committees continued to mediate and solve local conflicts in the north of the country. This region experienced severe violent clashes during 2013, but the work of the peace committees persisted despite a very difficult context. This indicates that the committees, which have been supported over time, are becoming established structures able to operate also in the midst of complex conflict scenarios. The committees also report that the number of violent conflicts over re-

sources have gone down and attribute this to the work that they are doing.

Duty bearers are challenged to address key drivers of conflict

Duty bearers are often powerful agents who have the capacity to contribute to transform conflicts. It is therefore important to challenge them to address the key drivers of conflict. NCA has supported several such strategic processes in 2013. In **Burundi** NCA facilitated dialogue sessions between youth and duty bearers at municipal and provincial level. A baseline study revealed that only 18 per cent of youth reported that duty bearers at local level are responding to their concerns. Following the training and dialogue sessions, 79 per cent of boys and 62 per cent of girls reported that duty bearers are responding to their concerns. Bearing in mind that lack of participation and influence is a risk factor for youth recruitment to violent activities, this indicates an important change. In **South Sudan**, religious leaders challenged elected politicians to focus on peace and reconciliation through their engagement in the Committee for National Healing Peace and Reconciliation.

Youth at risk have acquired skills to improve their income generation and employment opportunities

NCA continues to offer youth at risk opportunities for income and employment, as this is believed to be one important element in the prevention of recruitment into violent activities and crime in conflict-prone settings. In **South Sudan, Haiti, Burundi, DRC and Somalia**, youth at risk were provided with training and education. Although it is premature to confirm long-term effects in terms of increased income and raised employment rate, indications from **Burundi, DRC and South Sudan** are positive, while the results in **Haiti** are more mixed. Various means are used in following up the youth after the completion of the training, depending on context and the type of training offered. Examples are training in and set-up of micro enterprises and associations, providing reintegration kits, internships with local firms,

and coaching of graduated youth. Furthermore, training in vocational or farming skills is generally combined with other types of training or support, such as life skills training, psychosocial support and civic education.

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

This global programme makes important contributions towards strengthening civil society, as the focus is on building local structures for peace and empowering an important segment of civil society in conflict settings: youth at risk. Given that the state structures are weak and dysfunctional in most settings where this programme is implemented; these local committees can play key roles in peacebuilding.

In the **Dominican Republic** a driving factor of conflict in the relation to Haiti concerns the rights of Dominicans of Haitian descent. On 23 September 2013 the Dominican Constitutional Tribunal made a ruling which deprives Dominicans of Haitian descent born in the Dominican Republic the right to Dominican nationality, with a retroactive effect back to 1929. This means that four generations of Dominicans of non-Dominican descent risk seeing their citizenship deprived, exposing about 250,000 Dominicans to the risk of statelessness.

In response to the ruling, Dominican human rights organisations joined forces in the coalition “Dominicans for Rights”, with NCA partner OBMICA as a key player. Haitian civil society, under the leadership of NCA partner GARR, organised demonstrations, workshops and issued several press releases. NCA intensified its efforts to accompany and challenge partners working with Dominicans of Haitian descent, and to link up partners at each side of the border. A bi-national programme officer was employed, and coordination with sister organisations strengthened.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

In 2013, NCA continued its involvement with international advocacy on Small Arms and Light Weapons (see chapter 6). However, at country level, there has been limited activity related to small arms control. In 2013, NCA ended its partnership with a key partner in this field, and there are therefore few prospects of small arms control at national level becoming a key focus in NCA’s work in the near future. As regards the global outcome “Local communities are mobilised to build cultures of peace in their communities”, the progress has been slower than expected.

BURUNDI:

Professional training as key to economic independence

Anne Marie (18) is an orphaned young woman from an extremely poor family living in Muyira. When she lost both her parents, she and her younger sisters and brother were taken care of by neighbours, and she was obliged to look after the other children. During her struggle for survival she became pregnant and the situation worsened. Girls in her situation are generally seen as being at risk for engaging in prostitution, militant political groups or crime due to the hardship of their situation, and the lack of a support network and reliable income.

Someone told her about a centre giving professional training to ex-combatants and other vulnerable children. “I went there to get registered and I was

admitted into their hairdressing team. I followed the training and received a certificate”, Anne Marie explains.

Today she rents a small salon downtown. “My life has completely changed”, she confirms. Her younger siblings have resumed their studies. Following the vocational training she learnt how to save money and opened a bank account. “Now I have realised that hard work and honesty can allow any youth to get further”, Anne Marie confirms. “My plan is now to help other girls who are in the situation I was in before, by opening their minds and offering them internships in my salon”, she says with a smile.

FAITH COMMUNITIES AND PEACEBUILDING

In 2013 faith actors addressed driving forces of conflict through a variety of means such as Friday prayers, conflict management in local communities and dissemination of peace messages through media channels. These efforts contributed to influencing conflict scenarios and reducing violence.

Overall goal: Religious actors participate actively in peacebuilding processes contributing to socio-political change in local and national contexts.

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

The projects implemented under this global programme have seen an increased engagement of joint strategic thinking and methodological approach. This is largely attributed to the establishment of an NCA Communities of Practice structure, where best practices are shared and innovative thinking and joint programme development occurs.

Most of NCA's Country Offices with this programme in their portfolio have conducted conflict analysis to make informed decisions on intervention strategies and programme design. Programme objectives are now geared towards socio-political change, and activities are directly addressing conflict drivers such as mediation between conflicting groups (**India, Pakistan**), advocacy on policy change and policy implementation needed to address recurrent conflicts (**India and Pakistan**), trained women are getting opportunities to participate in peacebuilding processes (**Afghanistan, DRC and Burundi**), local structures are established to facilitate the engagement of local capacities of peace (**Ethiopia, Kenya, Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Burundi, Mali and Haiti**).

Faith actors have established interfaith structures for cooperation and peacebuilding

Collaboration in existing interfaith structures in **Pakistan, India** and **DRC** evolved during 2013. Inter-faith cooperation structures in **India** were for example estab-

lished in 21 provinces. Currently mediation and tension reduction initiatives are implemented in Assam, Gujarat and Orissa. These structures are running without external support, but NCA assists with technical advice and financial support to larger peace interventions like gathering conflicting parties for dialogue and mediation. In **Kenya**, the strategic interfaith alliance Religious Leaders Peace Initiative responded to an escalating conflict scenario in Zanzibar. Representing different faith communities, the religious leaders were able to address instances of violence between religious groups on the island.

Women are empowered to influence faith-based peacebuilding initiatives

NCA would like to see more initiatives where women are empowered to influence faith-based peace initiatives. Examples of such initiatives are few, but the existing ones are inspirational for other contexts. One example is the Interfaith Coalition for Peace in **India**, which has run a Women Voyage for Peace programme since 2008 to secure women's participation in faith-based peace initiatives. NCA has funded this work and provided strategic advice. In 2013, women representing different faith communities visited women in local conflict areas (Orissa, Assam and Gujarat). Through consultations with the local women they developed solutions and advocacy agendas to be advocated towards government, politicians and religious leaders.



The Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme (EAPPI) continues to be present at checkpoints and agricultural gates.
Photo: EAPPI/ Norwegian Church Aid

Faith actors have accompanied local communities and minority groups to protect their right to peace and security

Faith actors have the opportunity to lend their religious authority to protect minority groups and their right to peace and security. This way of working is gaining ground and importance within NCA's faith-based peace-building efforts and examples are found in **Pakistan** and **India**.

In **Palestine**, the international Ecumenical Accompaniers continue to increase protection for civilians at checkpoints and agricultural gates. Their efforts are estimated to monitor and ease the passage for more than 25,000 urban and rural civilians each week.

Faith actors at local and national level have formed strategic alliances for peace advocacy

NCA assumes that faith actors can bring greater impact when they form strategic alliances with other institutions and organisations. One prominent example is from **East Africa**, where two of NCA's strategic partners, All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) and Africa Council of Religious leaders (ACRL) recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the African Union (AU). The AACC also opened an AU liaison Office in Addis Ababa. The AU has suggested linking the AACC with its own "Council of the Wise", a sign that the alliances are developing and religious leaders are gaining access to important arenas where peace initiatives are discussed. NCA supported these processes with strategic advice and provided office space of the AU liaison officer.

Another example of a strategic alliance for peace advocacy is found in **India**, where NCA's partner the Inter-Faith Coalition for Peace coordinated a process involving all the key minority faith communities in India. The process resulted in a 20-point action plan of demands to the current coalition government to improve minority rights in India. This initiative is important for minority faith communities because they have a greater chance of being heard by coordinating their advocacy agenda.

Faith actors have implemented peacebuilding interventions that address driving factors of violent conflicts

Addressing driving factors of violent conflicts is one of the cornerstones of this global programme, and is part of the Reflecting on Peace Practice (RPP) methodology in which many of NCA's key staff and partners have been trained in the past few years. In **Pakistan**, through the support of NCA, two prominent religious leaders contributed to prevent an escalation of a violent conflict between Shia and Sunni groups in the Rawalpindi area. These leaders addressed driving factors of conflict through an initiative to condemn sectarian violence. Through appearance on television and in newspaper ar-

ticles, they stated that such violence was not in line with the Quran and called for peaceful resolution to violent incidents. They coordinated several meetings between central representatives for the two conflicting Sunni and Shia groups and arranged several Ulema (council of religious leaders) conferences in major cities in Pakistan. In these conferences central religious leaders from Sunni and Shia denominations publicly refuted the use of violence and called for a peaceful solution of the situation.

In Northern **Mali** religious leaders participating in 49 NCA supported village committees have been involved in addressing driving factors of resource conflicts in the area. They report to have mediated in 83 such conflicts in the past year, successfully applying skills gained from training they received from NCA.

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

Civil society organisations can hold a key role in setting agendas for how to handle religious dimensions of conflict and advocate for these towards the government. This is especially important in situations where secular governments are reluctant to dealing with religious aspects of conflicts.

In **Pakistan** NCA's partner, the Peace and Development Foundation, developed a research document containing key concerns of religious minorities. An advocacy agenda emanated from this research document depicting strategic action points on how to accommodate the needs of religious minorities. The agenda was presented to key politicians in both government and opposition in order to bring religious minority concerns on the political agenda of the Punjab province.

In **India** NCA contributed with support and advice to the Inter-Faith Coalition for Peace, who in cooperation with the Zakat Foundation responded to incidents of violence against Muslims in Gujarat. They provided assistance to the internally displaced by the violence and gave inputs to the Chief Minister in the region on how to handle and improve the situation of religious minority groups. The inputs were posted on the Chief Minister's website for two weeks after the meeting.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Women are often excluded from holding formal positions in faith-based structures and are hence excluded from participation on important arenas. NCA and partners continuously focus on including women in our efforts but recognise that there is still a long way to go before women are fully included and accepted as resources in faith-based peace initiatives.

4.2 GENDER JUSTICE

Gender justice refers to the equal enjoyment of rights and opportunities for women and men, as well as an equal balance of power. Justice is still out of reach for millions of women who are facing discrimination through attitudes and behaviour, in practices, legislation, and access to economic resources. Women are also underrepresented in decision-making bodies. Two strategies are followed to promote gender equality. The first strategy is to use gender mainstreaming and gender analysis, the second is to implement specific gender equality programmes for protection and participation.

NCA's gender coordinators are members of NCA's Global Communities of Practice for Gender Justice where they share best practices in methods and implementation from various countries and contexts. NCA seeks to empower and mobilise women and girls to claim their rights, challenge patriarchal structures and barriers to justice for women, and actively involve men and boys through the following two programmes:

- **Gender-based Violence**
- **Women in Governance**

ETHIOPIA: Breakthrough in the fight against Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Although Ethiopia has adopted legislation against FGM, this deeply embedded cultural practice is still affecting 74 percent of the female population. Since 2007, NCA and Save the Children Norway have implemented a joint programme to reduce FGM and other harmful practices. A breakthrough towards abandonment is now observed, with high numbers of uncut girls (10,298) after years of combating the practice. One of the key contributors to the programme is Kembatta Women's Self Help Center, which combines awareness raising and health services, including treatment, support and counselling. The organisation has been awarded several international prizes for their groundbreaking work against FGM. One of the methods proven to be effective in changing attitudes towards the practice are the Community Conversations, which are facilitated discussions between women and men with the aim of reaching a common agreement to stop the practice. Another method is the establishment

of uncut girls' clubs. 14,000 young girls have been mobilised in the uncut girls' movement so far. A third key method is to engage religious leaders. In 2013, UNFPA continued to support a specific initiative with FBOs and religious leaders on reproductive health. In 2013, 55 declarations were made by the main religious institutions, denouncing FGM and delinking it from religion. Nineteen theological colleges incorporated FGM into their curriculum. The strategies and methods applied are aligned with the UNFPA/UNICEF Joint Programme on FGM.

The success of NCA's programme was mentioned in Norad's Result Report 2013⁴, and documented through a YouTube film about the uncut girls' movements⁵. A Mid-Term Review by Norad in 2013⁶ found that the programme was on track and with significant achievements observed at community and programme management level.



Community Conversation being carried out by KMG in Kembatta. Photo: Hilina Abebe/Norwegian Church Aid, Ethiopia

⁴ <http://www.norad.no/no/resultater>

⁵ <http://www.norad.no/no/tema/menneskerettigheter>

⁶ No Girl or Woman shall undergo FGM! Mid Term Review, Second phase of the Strategic Partnership between NCA, Save the Children International and The Royal Norwegian Embassy for abandonment of FGM, 2011-2015, December 2013 by Berggrav/Tefferi.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

“Men and boys, we know our manhood through the way we treat women, our wives, our mothers, our sisters”.

Desmond Tutu, Archbishop

The role of men is crucial in reducing gender-based violence, as men are part of both the problem and the solutions, and as such are duty bearers. Religious leaders in partnership with NCA made important contributions to reducing gender-based violence in 2013.

Overall goal: Women and men are mobilised and act together to address harmful practices encouraging gender-based violence.

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

Changing social norms, patriarchal attitudes and practices condoning gender-based violence require long-term persistent work and context specific actions. In 2013 NCA witnessed communities “breaking the silence” on taboos around gender-based violence as a result of the mobilisation of women, men, partners and women’s networks to take action. The programme was implemented in 14 countries and focused on child and forced marriage, harmful practices, domestic violence, inheritance, education, trafficking, legislation and positive masculinities. In Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mali and Somalia, projects to reduce Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) contributed to a change in attitudes by using the Community Conversations and dialogues with religious and local leaders to reflect and conclude to abandon harmful practices, such as FGM and early marriage. These are important achievements that indicate a steady progress in the development of this global programme.

Rights holders are mobilised to claim their rights to a life free from gender-based violence

In **Pakistan**, the end result of a three and a half year’s programme (2009-2013) to reduce forced marriages and give women their right to inheritance was that 61 per cent of potential forced marriages were prevented and 66 per cent of women obtained their share of inheritance. The programme brought “fundamental change in knowledge, attitudes and behaviour of quite conservative and rigid mindsets and customary practices”⁷, through the use of Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) methods. Girls and women received new knowledge about their rights to marry with consent and to claim their inheritance, while fathers, revenue officers, health workers and religious leaders became engaged in supporting these changes. The programme was well documented with baselines, studies, sermons, radio programmes, documentary films and other media exposures, among others in a BBC World programme report on forced marriages aired in 2013⁸.

GBV survivors and groups at risk have access to safety and justice

The hidden nature of gender-based violence calls for knowledge and data about prevalence and forms of gender-based violence to create more effective responses towards survivors and their communities. In 2013, NCA’s programmes collected new data in Myanmar, Pakistan, Mali, South Africa and Ethiopia. Safe shelters and centres for survivors of gender-based violence were supported or run by partners in Burundi, DRC, Angola, Guatemala, Myanmar, Pakistan and Malawi.

In **Guatemala** a new study “Ginocide against indigenous women”, commissioned by the Guatemala ACT Forum, documents various forms of gender-based violence against indigenous women in the northwest region. The study shows that ginocide or femicide (the multiple forms of violence against women made structural by historical conditions that threatens the integrity, freedom and life of girls and women) has taken place. Also in Guatemala, community women leaders were trained by NCA’s partners to offer healing and other support to survivors. 1,686 survivors paid their first visits to the four centres for survivors run by the Grupo Guatemalteco de Mujeres (GGM), while 1,134 survivors received legal assistance through GGM and Asociacion Grupo Integral de Mujeres Sanjuaneras (AGIMS).



A street theater on the theme of forced marriages.

Photo: SAP-PK/Norwegian Church Aid, Pakistan

7 End Review Report, 2013. 8 www.youtube.com

▶ CHAPTER 4.2

In **Angola** the Council of Churches (CICA) opened in 2013 their first support centre for survivors of gender-based violence providing care, health and legal services.

In **Tanzania** mobile paralegal clinics provided women with legal assistance in cases of domestic violence, child abuse, inheritance and land tenure. In all 4,700 cases were handled and 448 cases were referred to Women in Law and Development for further investigation.

In **Malawi** 287 children from areas with a high prevalence of human trafficking were rescued, counselled and some were repatriated by the Salvation Army through the NCA Anti-Trafficking project. Cooperation with the Anti-trafficking authorities in charge of law enforcement to stop traffickers in **Myanmar** was an important part of partners' effort to prevent human trafficking for slavery, child marriage and the sex industry along the border between China and Myanmar. NCA's partner Young Men Christian Association (YMCA) reached 683 rights holders and assisted 81 victims of trafficking (47 of them women) through work in Lashio. In the camps for internally displaced people in Kachin, the Kachin Women's association (KWAT) conducted awareness training for 2,365 people and provided shelter for GBV survivors in the camps.

Faith- and community based organisations have been influenced to change beliefs, attitudes, behaviour and practices that uphold GBV, and are mobilised to prevent all forms of harmful traditional practices

Faith-based institutions and religious leaders are carriers of culture, but they can play an important role as moral duty bearers in breaking the silence on gender-based violence. Results at community level were documented after long-term engagement in **Mali** to abandon FGM. In 2013, imams and marabouts gave 50 sermons conveying the message that FGM is not in line with Islam and has negative effects on girls and women. This created debates and reduced the number of people strongly upholding the practice. In Timbuktu, three communities declared abandonment of early marriages and 55 early marriages were declared illegal. The city halls have refused to accept marriages of women below age 18, supported by the imams arguing that "in respect to Islam, we should not continue traditions that are harmful to our children". In Kondi, the municipality established a committee for the discontinuation of early marriage, and as a result of their outreach an increasing number of girls contacted radio stations to ask for help.

In **South Africa** partners provided theological reflections on women's sexual and reproductive health rights and sexual minorities' rights. In a workshop convened by FOCCISA Health Justice Network, 30 church leaders gathered from eleven Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) countries. An agreement was made

to strengthen the focus on women's lack of opportunity to voice their opinion and participate in society and in church life, and to address GBV within own church structures.

In **Angola**, 40 religious leaders publicly denounced harmful practices, such as domestic violence and discrimination of women and girls, in their respective churches and congregations.

Duty bearers are influenced to implement national legal frameworks preventing GBV and promoting the rights of women and girls

While attitudes and practices remain a major obstacle, weak implementation or lack of legislation on gender-based violence remains a challenge. Changes in social norms are difficult to measure after one year, but NCA notes some encouraging results. All projects provided knowledge about the status of laws against gender-based violence and advocated for new legislation or implementation of existing laws. A common observation made is that women and girls are often unaware of their rights to a life free from violence. Ending child marriage was put high on the advocacy agenda in 2013 through the campaign **GirlsNotBrides**.

Religious leaders in **Angola** have become both counsellors and social activists in the fight against gender-based violence. In 2013, they identified and resolved cases of gender-based violence at the local level, and in some instances, initiated legal proceedings.

In **Malawi** NCA and partners played an important role in forming the Malawi Network against Child Trafficking. They lobbied Members of Parliament, lawyers and police officers to increase their knowledge of trafficking as a crime, and the need for a new national law. The Trafficking in Persons Bill is still pending approval by Parliament. An evaluation⁹ found that the project contributed significantly to raising awareness of human trafficking and the support to victims, and that it had remarkable success in influencing the government on the new policy and legislation. 32 traffickers were prosecuted following initiatives by NCA's partners using the Child Care Protection and Justice Act of 2010.

As a follow-up of an assessment on gender-based violence in five townships in Yangon, **Myanmar**, legal and paralegal training was provided to 1,155 community members and legal practitioners by the Youth Legal Clinic. The assessment was presented to members of Parliament and other stakeholders during the launch of the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NASPAW), which forms the basis for the new legislation.

⁹ NCA End of Project Evaluation for the Countering Trafficking in Malawi, 2007-2013, by C.W. Malonda, December 2013

SOUTHERN AFRICA: Claiming the rights of sexual minorities (LGBTI)

NCA sees a worrying trend where lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgender and intersex individuals (LGBTI) experience threats and violence, with passing of discriminatory laws in many countries. NCA is committed to the ACT Alliance Gender Equality Policy Principles¹⁰, which state that ACT Alliance members shall "Promote strategies that guard against human rights violations perpetrated on the grounds of people's real or perceived gender identity."

As part of an effort to promote the rights of groups facing discrimination, two of NCA's partners in Southern Africa, INERELA+ (International Inter-faith Network of Religious Leaders on AIDS) and IAM (Inclusive Affirming Ministries), have pioneered promoting dialogues with religious leaders

on stigmatisation and discrimination. 265 religious leaders and 45 theology students from South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe were trained on the so-called SAVE toolkit¹¹. Working with faith communities to promote dialogue and safe spaces for LGBTI led to the hosting of the first Interfaith Dialogue on Inclusive Theologies for Sexual Minorities in South Africa in September 2013, attended by 47 women and men (Christians, Muslims, Hindu and Baha'i) from 16 African countries. The meeting provided policy guidelines and commitments through a Religious Declaration on Sexual Minorities. With support from NCA, IAM joined others in producing a booklet presented at the 10th General Assembly of the World Council of Churches (WCC) in Busan, South Korea.

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

Protection from gender-based violence is a prerequisite for women to be able to participate fully as equal citizens. By empowering women and girls and engaging men and boys to overcome gender-based violence, civil society will benefit and be strengthened. While women are often networking in their communities, women's organisations and alliances are important Civil Society Organisations (CSO).

2013 provided many examples of NCA linking CSOs, women's organisations and FBOs closer in action at various levels. NCA initiated a first ever joint advocacy initiative between faith-based global alliance members (ACT Alliance, WCC, LWF, and WYWCA) to mobilise against attacks on women's rights by conservative alliances globally. NCA's gender programme staff from Guatemala, Ethiopia, Malawi, Pakistan and Norway attended the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 57th meeting on GBV in New York, March 2013. A joint FBO statement with recommendations was elaborated and advocated towards national delegations. FBO positions were influenced through side-events and speeches.

An advocacy workshop in Kenya gathering partners and staff from 15 countries, resulted in a number of campaigns, marches, exhibitions, dances and declarations for the protection and justice for survivors of gender-based violence in Kenya, Burundi, Guatemala, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya, Sudan and Zambia, all part of the Global Annual 16 Days against Violence against women.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Most of the gender-based violence programmes were implemented according to plan. One of the FGM partners in Sudan had to close down due to irregularities in management, but NCA's FGM programme continued with the other partners.

Misconceptions exist that gender-based violence is a women's issue only. Remarkable changes can be achieved if both women and men are motivated and skilled to take action in own lives and in their communities. Religious leaders can play an important role when involved in dialogue about the role of religion. Short-term plans are often too ambitious for change in deeply rooted social norms and practices, which require step-by-step approaches. Community conversations, dialogues and Behaviour Change Communication represent such approaches. Providing baseline data on various forms and prevalence of gender-based violence, and connecting them with legal instruments condemning gender-based violence, is needed for good programming.

The strong lack of trust in law enforcement bodies is a concern, as impunity towards perpetrators continues and limits justice, safety and services available to survivors.

¹⁰ <http://www.actalliance.org/resources/policies-and-guidelines/gender>
¹¹ <http://inerela.org/resources/save-toolkit>

WOMEN IN GOVERNANCE

To be where the power is, is to get your equal share.

In 2013, NCA continued to work for equal conditions for women as active citizens. By providing leadership training for women and challenging faith-based institutions to overcome barriers to women's participation in church life and structures, the number of women qualifying for and taking up new positions is increasing.

Overall goal: Increased women's participation in governance issues and structures.

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

The Women in Governance programme is implemented in Mali, Guatemala, South Africa, Zambia, Kenya and South Sudan and contributes specifically to strengthening civil society by empowering women as decision-makers. NCA continued dialogues and skills training with FBO partners to provide acceptance and space for female leaders. This global programme has seen some development in 2013 as several of NCA's FBO partners have started to address women's rights within own structures, although many initiatives to promote women's participation continue to be met with resistance or ignorance.

Women actively participate in governance processes and structures and have accessed mentoring, coaching and support

NCA works to ensure that women participate in development of their communities and are elected in leadership positions on equal terms as men. In **Mali** four women from the Northern regions were elected as Members of Parliament compared to only one in 2007. NCA partners in Northern Mali contributed substantially to this result by identifying and mobilising female candidates, providing leadership training, coaching, lobbying duty bearers, organising forums for political discussions and supporting the Elected Women Network in Northern Mali.

NCA's partners in **Guatemala** promoted women's representation within own structures. Women's groups representing 3,510 women were formed and influenced community decision-making. One partner trained 143 indigenous women to participate directly in the local municipality administration. One woman is a Community Mayor, 106 participate in the Community Councils for Development (COCODE), three in the Municipal Councils for Development (COMUDE), one in the District Council for Development (CODEDE) and 107 in different community arenas, like Water Committees, churches, schools, etc. NCA's partner CODEFEM carried out a Gender Sensitive Budgeting Classifier (budget monitoring) in three Ministries showing that less than two per

cent of the budget addressed women's needs. CODEFEM also provided training for women in social audits of municipal budgets. These actions resulted in a specific allocation of funds for women in the annual budgets of three municipalities and the establishment of Municipal Women's Councils and local committees responding to gender-based violence.

In **Kenya** the Women Empowerment Link contributed to the organising of the Mama Kenya campaign, which promoted women's participation in the elections. As a result, women were encouraged to vote in the elections, and the number of women running for office was higher than during previous elections. After the elections, women leaders were trained on the Kenya Women's Charter, the legislative process and their role as leaders. Twenty female group leaders were trained as role models in order to strengthen women's leadership role in the Anglican Church of Kenya.

Duty bearers respect women's rights to participate in governance structures

Gender parity (50/50) versus gender quota for women (e.g. 30 per cent) as principles for women's representation has become a heated debate in many African countries lately. Women increasingly demand equal representation, not quota, claiming their equal share of positions in governance. The new gender parity law from 2010 in Senegal is seen as an example of real democracy. Together with Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF), NCA **Mali** invited female Members of Parliament to an exchange visit to learn about Senegal's gender parity law. As a result, NCA made it possible for the first time to facilitate a discussion on gender parity in governance in Mali in a national conference with representatives from the government and women's organisations. A video was produced and shown on Malian television as a start of advocating for a new gender parity law in the country.

Duty bearers have been influenced to institutionalise the gender balance and equality in governance structures

NCA focuses on challenging faith-based partners to promote women’s participation in own structures. In 2008, a regional programme on Gender Audits was initiated with the Church Councils in **Southern Africa** (Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe). A baseline report on women in leadership from Lesotho and Zimbabwe was finalised in 2013, and became a useful tool for advocating gender balance in churches. Some of the church councils drafted gender policies. In **Zambia** an unexpected result of the work to promote women’s leadership was traditional leaders becoming receptive to involving women in traditional governance structures to the extent that they amended community by-laws to allow for increased participation of women. The Anglican Church of **Kenya** produced a gender policy and guidelines, trained 43 church leaders and as a result, the board now practices a 30 per cent representation by women church leaders.

Duty bearers have been influenced to include international human rights conventions on women’s rights in national laws and practice

In **Southern Africa**, the annual SADC Gender Protocol Summit 2013 influenced duty bearers to institutionalise gender balance and equality, using the legal instrument SADC Gender Protocol of 2008. For the first time, an

award was given to a faith-based organisation promoting gender justice, namely NCA’s partner Christian Social Service Commission (CSSC) in **Tanzania**. The award was given for groundbreaking work promoting low cost methods to reduce maternal and infant mortality.

NCA supported Gender Links in **South Africa** to research and launch the Gender Protocol Barometer to track the implementation of the SADC Gender Protocol by SADC member states. A key measure used is the SADC Gender and Development Index (SGDI), weighing the performance of 15 governments against 28 targets from the Protocol. This provides a good baseline for advocacy on implementation of government commitments at national level.

Duty bearers have been challenged to transform informal structures of power and/or patriarchy: In all the above examples, various moral and legal duty bearers have been challenged to transform power structures that keep women on the outside of leadership and decision-making. Faith-based institutions and religious leaders still continue to preserve male dominance and exclusion of women, with a few exceptions. Initiatives to promote women’s participation are often met with resistance or ignorance and women’s activism can be risky. A number of initiatives and methods were used to overcome and transform attitudes and practices that keep women underrepresented. By linking up with



Municipal Women Coordinator is composed of two women representatives from twenty communities in San Andrés Sajcabajá municipality, department of Quiché. **Photo: Juan José Rabanales/Norwegian Church Aid, Guatemala**

women resource organisations, like women lawyers, FBOs and CBOs were exposed to new knowledge about women's human rights and campaigns for justice.

Empowerment of women as a cross cutting issue in all Global Programmes

The Women in Governance programme has a particular focus on empowering women for participation in decision-making processes and structures, but empowerment of women is also a crosscutting focus in other global programmes. One of the projects which has proved to contribute to women's empowerment is the solar energy project (see chapter 4.4), through which women are trained as "Barefoot solar engineers", responsible for the installation and maintenance of the solar panels. In Mali and Afghanistan, involving women as Barefoot solar engineers has changed their status in the community and can contribute to pave the way for other women who will engage outside their homes. In Afghanistan, some Barefoot engineers have obtained positions in the local *shuras* (peace committees), which is traditionally an arena reserved for men. The Livelihood and Trade programme also has an important women's empowerment focus, through for example savings and loans groups and small-scale enterprise projects (see chapter 4.3).

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

The Women in Governance programme contributes clearly towards strengthening civil society. Emphasis is put on empowering women to claim their rights, carrying out advocacy towards duty bearers and focusing on network and alliance building. In 2013, a number of advocacy initiatives were undertaken to hold moral and legal duty bearers to account, be it religious leaders, local

leaders, governments or law enforcement institutions. A new initiative linking FBO partners with Gender Links to the annual monitoring of the SADC Gender Protocol at national level was a success, and a new network between FBOs and CSOs was formed. In order to promote equal rights for women, women's organisations provided useful resources for FBOs to strengthen their gender equality competence and advocacy and to become more relevant as CSOs.

An example on how marginalised groups can make their voices heard is from **Guatemala**: In 2013, indigenous women's organisations were mobilised to claim their right to land tenure and communal territories and to a life free from all forms of violence.

A key event in 2013 in order to strengthen partners as civil society actors was the five days women leadership capacity course Women Can Do It, organised in Zambia for 30 women from partner organisations in six SADC countries. The aim of the training was to mentor and qualify women to participate in decision-making and gain leadership skills.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

This programme is small in terms of resources, with no major deviations reported. As witnessed in NCA's Women, Peace and Security programme, increasing women's participation in a meaningful way in decision-making bodies is a challenge. More systematic mentoring and leadership training for young women, combined with the engagement of men in promoting and supporting women is found to be useful and will be emphasised in the future.

Prestigious awards given to female leaders of NCA partners

President Barack Obama's prestigious "Women of courage" award has been given to the female heads of two of NCA's partner organisations.

Mrs. Fatimata Touré, Director of GREFFA in Gao, Northern Mali was in 2013 given the award for her brave work to ensure continuous protection of women during the attacks in Gao by rebel groups in 2012. She saved the lives of many girls and women, including those hospitalised. She provided counselling and shelter after a massive rape attack occurred. She alerted the international community and received death threats from the rebels, who broke into her house and stole her car. When Gao city was a "no-go" area, she managed to distribute food for families in need. She refuses to give up.

Mrs. Colette Lespinasse, Director of GARR in Haiti has been a figurehead for two decades, supporting and advocating for the rights of refugees and returnees with a focus on women and work against gender-based violence. She has contributed to improving the relationship between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Her fluency in English, Spanish, French and Creole has made her a highly desired speaker and panellist globally. She is a role model for the new generation of young Haitian women and a source of inspiration in promoting human rights for all. GARR has been NCA's partner since 2008. Mrs. Lespinasse was given the award at the time of writing this report.

The Belgian "King Baudouin Prize" was given to a third woman leader of an NCA partner, **Mrs. Bogalesh Gebre, founder of Kembatti Mentti Gezzimma (KMG) in Ethiopia**. She was awarded the prize for her endless work to eradicate female genital mutilation (FGM) in Ethiopia since 1997, and for "confronting entrenched taboo subjects". She helped reduce cases of FGM from 100 per cent of newborn girls to less than 3 per cent in Southern Ethiopia. She is known for the successful application of the Community Conversation method and for promoting the uncut girls' movement. NCA Ethiopia started partnering with KMG in 1997 and has supported the work since 2001 as one of the resource partners in the joint FGM programme "No woman or girl shall undergo FGM".



US First Lady Michelle Obama gives Mrs Fatimata Touré a round of applause.

Photo: AFP PHOTO/Jewel Samad



Mrs. Colette Lespinasse, Director of GARR, Haiti

Photo: GARR, Haiti



Mrs. Bogalesh Gebre, founder of Kembatti Mentti Gezzimma (KMG) in Ethiopia. Photo: Hilina Abebe/Norwegian Church Aid, Ethiopia

4.3 ECONOMIC JUSTICE

1.4 billion people continue to live in extreme poverty. The unequal distribution of wealth and power within both poor and middle-income countries, as well as between countries, remains a major challenge. Economic justice means to change the fact that the world's economic resources flow from poor to rich countries. It also means advocating for a distribution of the earth's resources in a way that eradicates poverty.

NCA aims to increase the capacity of developing countries to address poverty and inequality and make institutions at all levels accountable to poor and marginalised groups through our two programmes:

- **Livelihood and Trade**
- **Resources and Finance**

BRAZIL: Towards mining justice

"Step by step, we strengthened ourselves. We managed to make the right decisions; we were acknowledged by many, kept our stances firmly and gained respect. The urgency regime fell and we managed to postpone the voting of the new mining law. That's a lot to celebrate!"

Carlos Bittencourt, representative of NCA's partner Ibase and member of the mining committee

Major achievements were made towards justice with regards to the mining developments in Brazil in 2013. In March, NCA's partners established the Comitê Nacional em Defesa dos Territórios Frente à Mineração, a civil society mining committee in response to the new proposed mining law. The revision of the old mining law (from 1967) was intended to be fast-tracked through the Brazilian Parliament in 45 days. The new mining law proposed was of poor quality, and did not include any mentioning of community rights or environmental protection. No public hearings were scheduled for organisations or communities to voice their opinion or give input or suggest amendments.

Prior to 2013, mining resistance was mainly a local matter, with many grassroots organisations working on local impact issues in mining areas. Realising the need for national coordination, NCA's partners mobilised 200 civil society organisations (ranging from grassroots organisations, to media, labour unions and faith-based organisations) to sign a joint declaration and join forces in a national mining committee. "In 2013, the committee lifted us up beyond our isolated struggles", explains Gislene Margarida Pereira from Articulação Popular São Francisco Vivo. "Another victory was to be able to make progress inside the plurality of organisations, without excluding different perspectives and focusing on strong consensus", says Carlos Bittencourt.

To document current consequences of mining for local communities, the committee demanded public hearings, held demonstrations in the Parliament and produced a mining documentary¹² launched in the Parliament together with two alliances, the Parliamentary committees on human rights and on environment. The committee developed and launched suggestions for legal amendments to the proposed law, and lobbied for community rights to become part of Brazilian mining law. As a result of their efforts, public hearings were held with direct TV transmissions in the 28 most important mining states. Through advocacy efforts, the committee managed to include the concept of "affected communities" in the new proposed law, recognising the rights of not just communities in the mining areas, but also those affected by mineral transport and pollution outside of the immediate vicinity of the mining operations. And perhaps more importantly, the voting in Congress on the proposed law was postponed. This was an incredible victory achieved in a very short period of time!

NCA partners and the mining committee continue to push for an improved new mining law in Brazil. "It was wonderful to see the Committee grow, gain strength and respect during 2013. We are sure we are just at the beginning, and that together we can pass a new law that is more just", says Katia Visentainer from Midia Ninja.

¹² www.youtube.com

LIVELIHOOD AND TRADE

In 2013, NCA contributed to organising 41,300 people to improve their own livelihoods through savings and loans groups, cooperatives and urban youth initiatives.

Overall goal: Mobilisation for sustainable livelihood and reduced economic vulnerability.

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

Progress with savings and loans groups and cooperatives continued in 2013 and selected results below demonstrate achievements related to market access and establishment of small-scale businesses in challenging conflict and post-conflict contexts. NCA's Community of Practice on Livelihood and Trade provided a useful platform for further development of strategies on how to enhance access to market for rights holders. It also contributed to the sharing of experiences and increased South-South collaboration in the global programme.

Rights holders are organised to secure sustainable livelihoods

In Afghanistan, Brazil, Kenya, Palestine, Southern Africa, Tanzania and Zambia, community members have improved their own livelihoods through savings and loans groups, cooperatives and vocational training. The continued work in **Tanzania** with savings and loans groups (VICOBA) resulted in an additional 730 groups (reaching 10,799 people) established in 2013. The VICOBA model was taken one step further beyond accessing credit through an additional component helping group members add value to their produce. A total of 57 VICOBA groups (1,425 rights holders) were trained on value addition and equipped with skills to produce various consumable products. Individuals organised in VICOBA groups represent a significant number of people who are being moved out of extreme poverty and who have had their livelihoods improved over the past year. In **Mozambique**, 792 community members were trained on the VICOBA model and 54 groups were established in Sofala and Gaza province. In rural Mozambique, bank-



Food security and Livelihood project promoting fish farming in Eastern Province, Zambia.

Photo: Doreen Kambanganji/Norwegian Church Aid, Zambia

ing and financial services are almost non-existent, illustrating the importance of the progress made by NCA and partner LWF in 2013.

In **Afghanistan** continued progress in organising farmers was seen in 2013 and six new cooperatives were established in Uruzgan (133 members) and Faryab (730 members) provinces. Through access to micro-loans and the adoption of new technologies (greenhouses and drip irrigation systems), members have improved the quality of their vegetables and have increased off-season production. Furthermore, 833 farmers adapted and improved agricultural techniques. The improved agricultural practices included establishing greenhouses, kitchen gardening, drip irrigation systems and farm water management. Families' food intake and income sources have been diversified, as shown by the availability of vegetables in the local market.

In **Palestine** 155 women and youth received vocational training, and the graduates were linked to new job opportunities through a welfare association programme. 45 women were trained to become artisanal producers, providing a decent income for them and thus securing their own livelihood.

Youth and women have established small scale enterprises

In 2013, NCA's partners continued working to economically empower youth and women in Somalia, Palestine, Tanzania and Southern Africa. In the Gedo region of **Somalia**, 145 youth and 145 women established small-scale enterprises. In **Palestine**, through the support from NCA's partner ASALA, 44 women started their own projects and thus established a source of income, while ten women rebuilt their projects destroyed during the 2012 Gaza war. Business projects included livestock, grocery and clothing.

During 2013, NCA's partners made progress in terms of enabling those benefiting from savings and loan group to create their own sources of income. In **Mozambique**, through the newly-established VICOBA groups, in addition to accessing credit, 200 youth and women were equipped with business skills and knowledge and were

able to start small businesses. Similarly, 100 women in **Tanzania** have installed solar panels and are using them as charging stations for mobile phones providing the household with an income as well as lighting of their homes.

Improved access to domestic markets

In 2013, NCA gave particular emphasis to enhancing market access for rights holders. In the Pajeù municipality of **Brazil**, NCA's partners supported the local farmers' association in establishing an organic farming market; promoting and selling organic produce at affordable prices for farmer families' and the local community.

In **Somalia** 8,536 female and 5,751 male farmers and agro-pastoralists established small-scale enterprises for alternative livelihood as a result of NCA partners' projects. Their position in the local markets was strengthened as a direct result of increased and diversified livelihood assets, food crop and fodder production. In the Gedo region, rehabilitation of infrastructure through cash for work programmes enabled rights holders to access local markets more easily and provided cash to invest in small-scale enterprises.

In Daikundi and Uruzgan provinces of **Afghanistan**, 28 women's self-help groups (SHGs) were established. Coupled with entrepreneurship and business management training, the SHGs engaged in dairy and fruit



Training in bee keeping is part of the NCA Empowering Women project, Afghanistan. Photo: Jim Holmes/Norwegian Church Aid

processing, beekeeping and embroidery. This enabled them to link up with local and provincial markets for selling their products. The support has provided tangible results as one of the groups engaged in dairy and fruit processing reported an income of AFN 100,000 (USD 1,800/month). With ten members in the group this makes USD 180 per person, which is a significant monthly income in rural Afghanistan.

In **Laos** farmers have improved their access to the market in both target areas of Long and Pha Oudom. In addition to improvement of roads to access remote village communities, NCA continued to develop the negotiation skills of farmers and strengthen farmers' self-help groups. As a result, the percentage of households that has added value to its agricultural products has increased. In Long it increased from 4 percent in 2012 to 14 per cent in 2013, and in Pha Oudom from 4 per cent to 17 per cent in the same period.

Partners have advocated for land rights for marginalised and vulnerable groups

Significant achievements on land tenure rights were made in **Zambia**. The government finally decided to ban the sale of customary land, and started the process of enacting a Customary Land Law. Computerising the land administration system was another achievement, which is anticipated to increase efficiency, transparency and accountability in Zambia's land allocation processes. For NCA's partners, who have advocated actively for the enactment of a Customary Land law and for the land rights of the rural poor, these were important moves towards improving land tenure for the rural poor.

In **Tanzania** groups of paralegals were supported by NCA and have actively mobilised community members on land rights. Following the Land Rights outreach programme (in cooperation with District land rights offices) in 23 villages in the Haydom area, more than 200 families have registered for titles so far. On a national level, NCA's faith-based partners addressed the challenges for marginalised groups in accessing and acquiring surveyed land, and gave inputs on land issues during the new constitutional review process.

Partners have influenced national legislation and international standards for sustainable livelihood and economic justice

In **Zambia**, following pressure from NCA's partners, the government agreed to raise the income tax threshold from K 2,000 to K 3,000. NCA's partners' advocacy strategy included documenting the rising living costs for rural and urban poor and providing the government with evidence. Budget recommendations were successfully included in Zambia's 2014 national budget.

Youth groups in **Brazil** worked to influence public policies, and were active in forums and councils for poli-

Farmer Ghulam Hassan holds a handful of winter wheat as the field is being prepared for winter wheat planting, in Afghanistan.

Photo: Jim Holmes/Norwegian Church Aid



cy making. In Pernambuco, youth demanded specific youth policies from the government. Several of these demands were included in regional public policies. In Belém, the youth groups presented 18 concrete proposals for policies geared towards youth. Out of these, 14 were approved by municipal authorities, and are now incorporated into the public budget for the city of Belém. Supported by NCA's partner FASE, the youth engaged in all steps from discussing, to elaborating and finally lobbying for the proposals.

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

One of the main strategies for strengthening civil society in NCA's Livelihood and Trade programme is through mobilising and organising people for improving their livelihoods. Means like cooperatives and savings and loans groups are used for sharing information, collective bargaining, and platforms for learning about rights. In Tanzania, beyond providing the members with credit, the VICOBA groups are instrumental in the work of NCA's partners. Through the groups the community can benefit from paralegal aid and are being trained in other thematic areas, including gender and climate.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

There has unfortunately been little progress on the outcomes "Duty bearers are influenced to support legislation for fair trading laws protecting informal traders" and "Duty bearers are influenced to develop fair bilateral regional and global trade agreements". The outcomes "Rights holders are mobilised to claim decent working conditions" and "Targeted enterprises are influenced to comply with national legislation and international standards throughout the supply chain" have not been in focus in 2013.

As noted above, savings and loans models are considered an important and efficient tool within the Livelihood and Trade programme. This assertion was supported by an external evaluation of the VICOBA model in Tanzania conducted in 2013. However, the evaluation noted the challenge of "managing rapid expansion [of VICOBA groups], matching the groups with adequate facilitators, and the challenge of transforming the groups from small to medium and large savings groups, to cope with the increased volume of resources mobilised¹³". These are important issues that NCA needs to take into consideration in the further development of the programme, also on a global level.

13 Between 2012 and 2013, the volume of savings increased with 90% from USD 8.5 million to USD 14.7 million.

RESOURCES AND FINANCE

In 2013 NCA noted that our partners' work and their voices are being increasingly acknowledged by duty bearers. Extractive industries and governments are more willing to enter into dialogue and collaboration with NCA's partners and civil society, and increasingly adjust their policies and practices following partners' recommendations.

Overall goal: Accountable governance of national resources for rights-based development.

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

This global programme has achieved significant results on all global outcomes in 2013, attributed to NCA's partners' increased capacity and skills as well as persistent advocacy efforts over several years. Some key results are presented below.

Monitoring budgets and tracking public expenditure

In Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Angola and Brazil, NCA's partners and community members enhanced their knowledge, skills, tools and advocacy methods for conducting budget monitoring in 2013. This resulted in 592 women and 778 men conducting budget monitoring on public projects in 2013. **Malawi** introduced budget monitoring as a method in 2013, while budget monitoring groups in **Zambia, Tanzania** and **Angola** monitored 15, 83 and 96 public projects respectively. Examples of results achieved in budget monitoring projects is the launch of a new monitoring manual and a website¹⁴ in **Brazil**, making federal budgets more accessible to the Brazilian public and providing a tool for policy analysis and for comparing federal budgets to the Brazilian commitments to human rights. In **Angola** the budget monitoring groups conducted participatory poverty assessments, documenting communities' needs and requests for development projects. This work provided local government with relevant information about local poverty and community needs for developing municipal budgets and plans. It also gave the budget monitoring groups a tool for influencing local budget priorities and plans, and track budget implementation in 6 municipalities in 4 provinces.

In **Tanzania** an important space was restored for citizen participation, public access to information, and for holding local leaders accountable for the expenditure of public funds. The village government had not held village assemblies for two years. The local budget monitoring group used a signature campaign to demand the resignation of the village government if they would not re-instate this platform for exercising local democracy, transparency and accountability. As a result of their ad-

vocacy work, the district government intervened and a village assembly was scheduled in two weeks.

Claiming the right to benefit from natural resources

Rights holders claiming their rights to benefit from natural resources was in focus in Zambia, South Africa, Guatemala, Myanmar, Brazil, Malawi and Tanzania. In **Zambia** NCA partners' budget analysis work provided a basis for budget debates in Parliament. Recommendations made to the Zambian government on mining were incorporated as new policies in the legal framework. A local community succeeded in obtaining a court ruling instructing a mining company to compensate victims of harmful mining activities. The community was part of NCA partners' work to enhance mining communities' skills and capacity to claim their rights to benefit from mining and protection from violations.

A mining community in **South Africa** achieved their right to information on the local mining operations, when the information was made public in 2013, after a two-year struggle with support from NCA's partner. Another mining community in **Zambia** used their new knowledge and skills acquired from NCA's partners to negotiate the construction of a clinic in their area. In Zambia mining communities advocated successfully for access to safe water, new school buildings and a feeder road.

Moral duty bearers' protection of vulnerable communities

NCA continued to challenge faith-based organisations and religious leaders globally to protect communities from extractive industry violations in all countries where the Resources and Finance programme is implemented. Most countries have already achieved this in the last years, and so in 2013 this was more a focus in the countries with a more recent programme. In **Myanmar**, NCA and partners challenged and mobilised youth and interfaith religious leaders to raise their voices on extractive industries' violations. In **Brazil**, the Catholic bishops were mobilised by NCA's partners to take lead in the struggle against mining and the revision of the

¹⁴ Link to budget monitoring website: <http://orcamento.inesc.org.br/2013>

mining law, whilst in **Guatemala** 57 religious leaders are now contributing substantially in the advocacy work for the rights of indigenous peoples and women in connection with natural resource exploitation.

Legal duty bearers' protection of rights for marginalised groups

Holding governments to account and using the legal system to protect marginalised groups is an important part of this global programme. In 2013, NCA partners in Brazil established a civil society mining committee in response to the proposed new mining law, which did not incorporate community rights or environmental protection. NCA partners mobilised 200 civil society organisations, demanded public hearings, produced and launched a mining documentary¹⁵ in the Parliament, and came up with an improved proposal for the legal framework. As a result of their efforts, public hearings were held and the voting on the law in Congress was postponed (See change story above).

In **Guatemala** women and indigenous groups carried out several legal actions with the support of NCA's partners. A lawsuit was filed with the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights on the violations of indigenous rights through the Guatemalan mining law. Legal assistance was offered to twenty leaders prosecuted for their opposition to mining projects, and five of them were released. NCA's partners continued reporting to the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and presented a new report on the mining violations.

Transparency and accountability of financial flows and environmental compliance in extractive industries

In Brazil, Angola, Zambia, South Africa, Tanzania and Malawi NCA partners and community members challenged governments' and extractive companies' on issues of transparency, accountability and environmental compliance. In **Brazil**, the local government and the Norwegian aluminium company Hydro accepted to participate in and take responsibility for a multi-stakeholder dialogue platform after longstanding pressure from NCA and partners. The platform will address conflicts and other challenges caused by the extractive operations in the city of Barcarena, and enhance mutual understanding of the stakeholders' roles and responsibilities.

In **Malawi** NCA and partners developed and launched a report focusing on revenues of the mining sector, which enabled the country's first tripartite dialogue on mining between civil society, government and companies. This research study revealed that Malawi is losing over K 8 billion in annual revenue just from the contract with one company. For the first time, officials from the coun-



Nizar Selenan from Tanzania demonstrates in Cape Town for justice in the mining industry in connection with the Alternative Mining Indaba 2013.

Photo: Jens Aas-Hansen/Norwegian Church Aid

try's largest mining operation disclosed information and civil society was able challenge government and companies to demonstrate mining transparency and accountability in the governance of the revenues. Two tripartite dialogues also took place in **Zambia**.

NCA and partners in **Angola** organised the country's very first conference on capital flight with participation from the Angolan government, civil society and the international community, covered by national TV, radios and newspapers, putting capital flight at the top of the national political agenda in the weeks following.

In **South Africa** NCA's partners worked on engaging and challenging politicians and companies through media. A partner's public statement criticising a mining company's corporate social responsibility programme led to an immediate counter statement and call for a dialogue with the partner.

For the first time in **Tanzania** mining companies have implemented religious leaders' recommendations in Geita and Tarime. NCA and partners have addressed the duty bearers here since 2008, and finally, in 2013,

¹⁵ Link to mining documentary: www.youtube.com

the companies have started housing construction for the displaced communities and are addressing the environmental degradation, including from past leakages. A new water recycling plant has been installed to prevent future leakage and trees have been planted. Perhaps the most historical victory is that the companies have finally started compensating the communities in the Geita and North Mara mining areas.

Public debate and policies for more democratic and transparent global financial aid systems

NCA continues to influence the public debate for improved policies towards a more democratic and transparent global financial and aid system. In 2013 however, the emphasis has been on changing Norway's policies and not policies in programme countries per se. In 2013 NCA completed a tax campaign, demanding country-by-country reporting standards introduced for Norwegian companies operating abroad. The Norwegian Minister of Finance promised to introduce such standards in 2012, but when the proposed new law on country-by-country reporting for Norwegian companies came out for hearings in late 2013, it was significantly weakened from the initial proposal. With massive pressure from NCA, Changemaker, and others, the Parliament decided to strengthen the new law. With such standards in place, it will be more difficult for companies to avoid taxation, and developing countries can increase their tax base to fund welfare and development projects.

In 2013 NCA, Changemaker and the Norwegian churches worked for the Government pension fund global to make more just investments and increase the share of the fund to be invested in developing countries to create decent jobs. NCA carried out a campaign on this in 2013 and had numerous meetings with Norwegian politicians. This resulted in the new government's declaration stating that an increasing share of the Government pension fund shall invest in "sustainable companies and projects in poor countries".

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

The Resource and Finance programme has a strong focus on empowering people in mining communities as rights holders and challenging duty bearers to protect,

respect, and fulfil these rights. NCA notice a change in that faith-based actors are increasingly being listened to when challenging governments and extractive industries on accountability and transparency. As such, strengthening of civil society is a key component of this programme, and NCA sees many such results in 2013.

The 2013 establishment of a mining committee in Brazil reaching 200 member organisations in less than a year is one example on how NCA works to strengthen civil society through this programme. Another one is the Alternative Mining Indabas (AMI), a civil society platform created by NCA and partners in Southern Africa, which continues to grow in strength and interaction. In 2013, national and provincial AMIs were organised in Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia and South Africa. The AMIs, which are typically organised parallel to the companies' and governments mining indabas, enable civil society actors working on mining issue to network, share and learn from each other experiences, develop joint activities, and engage with private sector, policy and decision-makers in the region, bringing forward wider civil society's and communities' perspectives on the mining to the public agenda.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

There are no major deviations and this programme is developing according to the global strategy. Some budget monitoring groups are not gender balanced. Engaging more women in budget monitoring is a challenge that NCA will address further.

One key lesson learnt is that persistent advocacy efforts over many years will eventually produce successes. Policy advocacy takes time and patience, but in 2013 we are really starting to see the results of NCA and partners tireless advocacy efforts towards "accountable governance of national resources" in the countries where NCA works.

4.4 CLIMATE JUSTICE

1.2 billion people lack access to energy. This lack of access to energy is a barrier to social and economic development. The right to a livelihood and food security is being continually undermined by the effects of climate change. For those who make a living from the land, the damage to land and crops, whether from flooding or drought means less food, less income, and little possibility to secure a better future. Combined with poor

social safety nets and the absence of a political voice, poor people in developing countries are more vulnerable in face of climate change. NCA contributes to Climate Justice for poor people through our two global programmes:

- **Climate Change Mitigation**
- **Climate Change Adaptation**

GUATEMALA:

Access to new energy for indigenous peoples

“I feel very proud to see that the project is functioning. I never imagined that we would receive a positive answer after such a long time of yearning. I feel proud that we have finished cementing the canal, put in place the electric posts, built the office and the little house for the electricians. I am proud that the community listens to me as a woman”.

Regina Huvalda Ramos López Among

The community 31 de Mayo is located in the northern part of Guatemala and is inhabited by Maya indigenous groups. Up until almost two years ago, the community lacked access to various public services, including electricity. That is why the inhabitants decided to fulfil their dream of generating and supplying electric light to the community through a locally constructed and managed micro hydro-power plant. With the support from NCA and local partner Madre Selva 480 indigenous families have received access to electricity for use in their homes. The micro power plant also supplies electricity in public spaces, such as the church, the school, the community radio, the local market and street-lights. 31 de Mayo is the only community in the region with access to electricity. The hydropower plant is run by a local committee, which is administering payments and maintenance. Regina Huvalda Ramos López Among is one of the members of the committee and the treasurer for the project. Regina tells us about her dream of living a decent life, where the community is the guardian of the mountains allowing their children a life in harmony with nature. One way of obtaining such balance is through the sustainable use of local natural goods.

Regina tells us that in addition to having access to electric light, she has gained more self-esteem and attained recognition, among both men and women of the community for the work she has done as a volunteer administrator and treasurer for the project. In addition to being proud of having participated in the process of generating lighting for her community, she mentions various positive changes in the everyday life of the inhabitants. Now the women can weave, the children can do their homework and the elders can take a stroll – even in the evenings! Having electric lighting also means that the community can work and do other activities in the evenings, such as cultural events and work meetings to evaluate the project. Regina says that she is very satisfied now that she feels she is connected to the rest of the country through television. She can watch news and keep updated on current events. Regina, like the other women in the community, now have a little more time to relax as she invests less energy on some tasks in the kitchen. Some women now use food processors instead of using rocks, which they traditionally did. This small water plant has really brought new energy to the community in many different ways!



Regina together with the Board of Directors of the hydropower plant. Photo: Ana Cofiño/Colectivo Madre Selva, Guatemala

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

In 2013, NCA secured access to renewable energy and more sustainable livelihoods for 12,400 rights holders.

Overall goal: Secured access to renewable energy sources and sustainable livelihood strategies for poor communities.

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

NCA's global programme of Climate Change Mitigation benefits from earmarked funding leading to continuity in project development and increased quality. The larger programmes in Afghanistan and Kenya show a steady increase in the number of rights holders with secured access to renewable energy sources. The new outcome of reduced deforestation and land degradation introduced by NCA in 2012 has in 2013 inspired engagement in forest rehabilitation in Faryab, Afghanistan. There were a number of important achievements in 2013, as evidenced by the following selected results:

Rights holders address their fossil fuel dependency

To mitigate the increase in greenhouse gas emissions and make the switch from fossil to renewable energy, NCA **Kenya** continued encouraging farmers to convert parts of their land into production of the cash crop *Jathropa Curcus* (used for processing pure plant oil), and thereby providing the local electricity grid with a renewable energy source. In 2013, an additional 129 farmers joined the programme, reaching the total number of 1,621. Energy efficient stoves were installed in 20 female headed households, benefitting 120 rights holders. The designated stove halves the consumption of wood for fuel by 50 per cent and reduces indoor pollution by up to 70 per cent, which benefits the respiratory health situation of the households.



Jathropa Curcus used for processing pure plant oil.
Photo: Greg Redland Buick/Norwegian Church Aid

Rights holders are mobilised to mitigate deforestation and land degradation

With NCA's new focus from 2012 on the inclusion of emissions from deforestation in the Climate Change Mitigation programme, NCA **Afghanistan** rehabilitated five hectares of Pistachio (*Pistasio Vera*) forest in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL). Eleven men and ten women were involved in preparing the land and training in the establishment of indoor nurseries. Also in Afghanistan, a public park in Kabul was renewed through the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies. The result of this project was a green area of 7,500 m², which is lit during nights by 56 solar panels. Solar driven pumps feed a modern drip irrigation system, which ensures efficient water management. 30 municipality staff received training on waste management and ways of keeping the park clean. Training in leadership and maintenance was provided for 40 youth. This project is a model showing the use of solar energy for lighting and watering, and more communities in Kabul have shown interest in replicating the model.

Rights holders have secured sustainable access to electricity from renewable sources

Securing access to sustainable and renewable energy is vital for the development of remote areas. NCA continues to run and develop renewable energy projects in



Pure Plant Oil Filtration Unit in Lamu.
Photo: Reuben Chepkonga/Norwegian Church Aid, Kenya

Mali, Afghanistan, Kenya, Guatemala, Laos, Vietnam and Brazil. In **Guatemala**, NCA is supporting indigenous peoples' social and economic development in finding their own alternatives, through projects in two locations. In Los Angeles, San Marcos, the community is supported in rehabilitation of a hydropower plant with an installed capacity of 100 kW (can be improved to 230 kW later). This project will benefit 440 indigenous families (6000 rights holders) with the main goal to make the local coffee processing plant energy independent with renewable energy. The rights holders will benefit from the energy because it will add value by coffee bean processing, and the excess energy will provide energy to three community lead production facilities (bakery, butcher shop and chicken shop). The project counteracts the remote location and poor infrastructure by providing electricity and commodities for indigenous people living here. In the location of 31 de Mayo, the hydropower installation has provided electricity to 480 families since 2012. The community reports about many positive benefits from access to electricity (see change story above).

In **Afghanistan** 270 households gained access to electricity from two micro hydropower (MHP) plants. This has made a difference in their lives, enabled the chil-

dren to study during evenings and provided access to media like radio and TV. This access can potentially generate new income. Two mechanics have been trained to repair and maintain the plant. Communities have deepened their understanding of the use of renewable energy. In addition, NCA trained seven women and seven men as "Barefoot solar engineers (BSEs)" to install and take responsibility for repair and maintenance of the solar home lighting systems. This is a continuation of a successful project that NCA has implemented over many years in Afghanistan. Through including women as BSEs, their status in the community has changed. This contributes to paving the way for other women to engage in activities outside of their homes. The programmes have also increased the awareness of the targeted communities on how solar energy can be an alternative to fossil fuel.

In the **Malian** village of Arnaseye (Timbuktu region) one of NCA's partners installed 110 solar power kits benefiting 110 households in 2013. Each household must pay an investment cost of 25,000 FCFA and a monthly gauge and maintenance fee of 2,000 FCFA.

In **Brazil**, NCA's partner Diaconia has constructed 41 functional bio digesters in 2013, adding up to a total



Hydropower plant in community 31 de Mayo, Guatemala.
Photo: Juan José Rabanales/Norwegian Church Aid, Guatemala



A 100 kW hydro power installation in the village of Los Angeles, St Marcos, Guatemala. **Photo: Francisco Reyna/Norwegian Church Aid, Guatemala**

of 94 since the start of the project in 2011. The project contributes to increase the resilience of families living in the semi-arid environment. There is growing interest for the technology in Brazil, largely due to several awards for Best Practice of Local management and the well-attended launch of a new bio digester manual at the People's Summit during Rio+20. This has rendered NCA's partner Diaconia the opportunity to scale up its outreach to six other states with the support from the Brazilian bank Caixa Econômica Federal.

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

The Climate Change Mitigation programme has a strong advocacy component on the global arena and in some countries. NCA's Policy Office in **South Africa** is at the forefront with the establishment and continuation of the "We have faith" agenda on climate justice issues. In 2013, the "We have faith" campaign was formalised through a secretariat in Lusaka, Zambia. The policy office has access to networks and mobilises organisations beyond the geographical focus of NCA.

NCA **Kenya** has conducted and presented a bioenergy policy review in partnership with Kenya Renewable Energy Association (KEREAA), the EFN (Energy Farm Norway) and MCF (Mulley children's family). The report, A review of bioenergy policy in Kenya; overview of policy implications on solid biomass, biogas and liquid biofuels utilization, was presented at a stakeholders forum with the participation of key government officials responsible for renewable energy in Kenya. The gap between policy and potential for implementation was duly recognised by the Government with the invitation to have follow-ups to draw important insights into the Government led review process.

The Climate Change Mitigation programme has a special focus on mobilising indigenous peoples for the protection of their rights and interests with regard to climate justice. In **Brazil**, NCA's partners have mapped the energy need for about 10,000 indigenous peoples in 90 villages. In February 2013, three wind and solar measurement towers were raised to calculate the potential of such renewable energy installations in the region. NCA's involvement and contribution to the Ingarikó people is the first encounter venture by an external organisation. Even though the project is still being assessed, significant steps in the process of establishing renewable energy solutions for indigenous peoples in the Amazon region have been made. An interesting, unintended outcome of the project is that it seems to contribute to peacebuilding in Raposa Serra do Sol.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

In **Laos**, due to delays in tender rounds and procurement, none of the 161 planned renewable energy installations are in operation. Consequently, out of the 1,265 rights holders expected to have replaced fossil sources of energy in 2013, only 43 have operating biogas digesters. In addition, none of the six schools in Long replaced their fossil fuel with solar based solutions. The Laos Climate Change Mitigation programme conducted a solar energy survey in 2013 and provided capacity building on operation and maintenance, and construction of biogas systems for 46 rights holders (20 of these women).

Kenya reports that the initially chosen outcome of using carbon market funding for community based energy programmes was not a realistic outcome for the programme. The country office replaced this outcome with an advocacy initiative on influencing national energy policy.

In the period 2011-2013, NCA in **Haiti** has constructed nine Green Schools in Les Palmes with a total reach of 3,300 rights holders. Finn Church Aid is responsible for the construction of the schools, while NCA is responsible for the water, sanitation and hygiene component, including construction of bio digesters. In 2013, NCA initiated a study to evaluate the functionality of bio digesters in Haiti, as sanitation solutions and potential sources of energy. The review found that out of 74 bio digesters installed by various organisations across Haiti, only seven produced gas. A gap was also observed between the actual energy needs (for example of a school) and the maximum capacity of the bio digesters. As a result, NCA is currently undertaking a series of adjustments to the Green Schools programme.



Six illiterate women from Dikolong'a village went to India for a training in installing solar panels. After undergoing the training the women returned to the village and installed solar panels for the whole village.
Photo: Doreen Kambanganji/Norwegian Church Aid, Zambia

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

A total number of 77,000 rights holders reduced their vulnerability to climate change in 13 countries through efforts by NCA and partners.

Overall goal: Reduction of the vulnerability to climate change of poor and marginalised people and communities.

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

NCA country programmes increased their emphasis on Climate Change Adaptation, despite the fact that two major climate adaptation countries (Eritrea and Bangladesh) were phased out during the year. Through an increased focus on development of common working approaches like community based climate change adaptation, DDR and Participatory Vulnerability Climate Assessments (PVCA), NCA has further developed this global programme. 2013 showed promising results in disaster mitigation with comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures implemented in Guatemala and Vietnam. Some of the most important results from the work on climate change adaptation in 2013 are:

Rights holders have addressed climate induced risks

Building resilience can be achieved by working at the local community level. In 2013, this was a focus particularly in **Ethiopia**, where NCA's partners built the capacity of 25,672 rights holders in vulnerable farming communities to address climate risks at local level. In Tigray and Amhara Region, NCA's partners managed to construct 11 irrigation schemes during the year. A total of 180 hectares of land is irrigated as a result, benefitting 397 men and 97 women. Continuous awareness rising on climate change hazards and the benefits of integrated watershed development has made the communities apprehend how degradation of natural resources may affect food security. Target communities in collaboration with local government agents were mobilised to participate in watershed development interventions. Communities have adapted a cut-and-carry system for livestock fodder, through which livestock is fed near the habitations. Children can go to school instead of working as shepherds of cattle and goats on communal lands. Target communities are practicing improved farming through irrigation, which brings higher productivity and yields.

Climate induced risks related to land loss and water scarcity have been addressed in **Mali**, where 5,861 men and 6,445 women have secured 6,450 hectares of productive areas under soil and water conservation schemes. Partners report that establishment of open water surface ponds have contributed to ease the tensions around the common resources between farmers

and pastoralists and that no cases of conflict have been reported since the project was carried out.

Rights holders have diversified and strengthened livelihood assets

Protection and promotion of diversified livelihoods is key to enhance local communities' climate change adaptive capacity, and in **Guatemala** NCA's partner CIEDEG works to improve agricultural practices at the community level benefitting 671 women and 1,578 men. The expanded knowledge of sustainable technologies and innovative practices for management of natural resources and improved ecosystem resilience has resulted in: better soil protection and management through introduction and application of organic fertilisers from composts, an extended growing season and diversification of crops through the use of greenhouses.

In **Ethiopia**, NCA's partners in in Tigray and Amhara Region, 115 households in diversification of their livelihood assets through animal husbandry, poultry, honey production, micro gardening and seedlings production. In addition, through consecutive training and input support, 1,720 women and 2,580 men have adopted appropriate and improved technologies for crop management, afforestation, animal husbandry and horticulture production. 180 women also engaged in income generating activities from vegetable gardening and animal husbandry. 10,052 hectares of the four targeted watersheds in Amhara and Tigray regions are covered by soil conservation measures. The activities contributed to households earning a better income, hence being able to invest in productive assets, cover household basic needs, and improve their houses. Awareness raising about the importance of a balanced diet, combined with the introduction of vegetable and fruit production, enabled watershed inhabitants to increasingly include vegetables and fruits in their daily diet. Poor women's involvement in income generating activities improved women's status in the communities. Women started owning assets, generating their own income and participating in decision-making.

In **Angola**, the partners identified to work on climate change adaptation programmes are those who are already involved in the WASH-programmes. In 2013, NCA's

partners ACM and IECA, launched a series of initiatives aiming at diversifying livelihoods in their areas in Benguela and Kwanza Sul provinces. ACM created a total of 14 livelihood groups consisting of 244 women. The groups were given training on alternative agricultural methods and were introduced to less water-dependent crops. ACM also facilitated exchange visits of some of these groups between different municipalities. The groups are now planting new crops like manioc which is more resistant and needs less water than beans, which is the traditional staple in these communities. In Benguela partner IECA started a local entrepreneurship programme, providing small grants to selected communities in Baia Farta municipality. The communities use the grant to distribute loans to community members who come up with a viable business ideas. A total of 29 community members participated in the first round of training, and are benefitting from small loans between USD 1,500 to USD 2,000.

Rights holders have access to DRR measures and are more resilient to natural disasters

In **Vietnam**, natural disasters are common and the need for disaster mitigation and emergency assistance is essential. In 2013, NCA continued teaching children how to swim through the “Swim Towards DRR” project. This project is one of several projects NCA implements to contribute to enhancing Vietnam’s capacity to cope with

climate change. A total of 1,696 children aged 10-11 (44 per cent girls) received swim training, as well as training in life-saving skills and the DRR approach. The children come from 30 schools in vulnerable areas of two provinces in central Vietnam. The project will be scaled up in 2014, aiming at encouraging a nation-wide implementation of swim education in the school curriculums.

In **Guatemala**, disaster mitigation measures by NCA’s partner CODEFEM built the capacity of 34 women to become members of a Search and Rescue team. This measure is reducing the vulnerability of the community and is also empowering the women, in a context where this type of engagement is traditionally male dominated. The programme performs disaster mitigation measures in the very last phase of DRR with mock drills and pre-storage of emergency equipment.

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

The Climate Change Adaptation programme continued to focus on building the resilience of communities faced with climate induced risks, strengthening local institutions and influencing governments and other duty bearers to create enabling policies.

One example of how NCA works to strengthen civil society in the Climate Change Adaptation programme



Improved crop management. Photo: Hilina Abebe/Norwegian Church Aid, Ethiopia

is from **Haiti**, where NCA's partners have launched a Civil Society Platform on Climate Change. The Platform's main goal is to influence duty bearers on the necessity to consider climate change in development strategies and budgets for Haiti. Through the platform communities are also mobilised to integrate Climate Change-DRR measures in their development plans and activities. A workshop for 65 journalists working in community radios helped to increase the number of rights holders reached.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

There are no major deviations observed in this global programme, but the NCA Zambia Climate Change Adaptation programme remains weak in terms of partner portfolio and focus, partly because there was no programme officer during most of 2013. It is anticipated that programme and partnership development will pick up again in 2014.

ETHIOPIA: Sustainable Livelihoods for farmers



Farmers like Wolde Gabriel have increased their productivity, earning harvest two to three times a year by adopting irrigation techniques. **Photo: Hilina Abebe/Norwegian Church Aid, Ethiopia**

Wolde Gabriel, age 32, is a farmer in the Samre district in Tigray, Ethiopia. He was depending on the rainy season to harvest on his plot of land. Being dependent on seasonal rainfall impeded his potential to increase yields. To make ends meet for his family, Wolde Gabriel worked as a day labourer and a petty trader. After becoming part of the Samre Climate Change Adaptation & Livelihood project, Wolde Gabriel embarked on adapting irrigation techniques to his own farmland: "I was part of a farmers' experience sharing on irrigation techniques, which I have never used before. That has changed the way I practice farming", he says. Wolde Gabriel and three other farmers have dug an eight metre deep communal shallow well to store water during the rainy season and use it when the rain stops, to cultivate their lands. By using the water pump he was provided through a loan scheme,

Wolde Gabriel is now able to harvest twice a year. He has returned what he owed for the water pump to the cooperative with the profit he made from selling his produce. He says the profit he has made is helping him immensely, and he has hopes for a better future: "I can say I am much more productive than I was before. I have been able to send my eldest son to school and I don't have to worry about sending my two year old when he is old enough." Within two years, Wolde Gabriel says he has made 16,000 Birr profit, which helped him construct a tin roofed house.

Wolde Gabriel and other farmers in the area are also engaged in natural resource conservation works, such as constructing small dams to reduce soil erosion. This is helping to restore the ecological balance.

4.5 THE RIGHT TO WATER AND HEALTH

Access to safe water, adequate sanitation and basic health care are fundamental prerequisites for a productive life and development. Yet, universal access to safe water, adequate sanitation and basic health care services are still unmet. The global fight against AIDS is moving in the right direction, but poor and vulnerable people infected or affected by HIV and AIDS often lack access to treatment and care.

NCA works to secure people's right to health services and access to safe water and sanitation through the three programmes

- **Social Mitigation of HIV and AIDS**
- **Access to Quality Health Care**
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

WESTERN SAHARA: Nutrition project improves health situation

"NCA's nutrition project in hospitals in the Saharawi refugee camps has a clear impact on the health situation of the refugees. Since the project started more than ten years ago, we have seen a clear improvement in the nutrition status of the patients".

Project coordinator Eirik Hjort Kirkerud

Over the past 38 years, a complex of four Saharawi refugee camps has established itself around Tindouf in South-Western Algeria. The camps are home to more than 160,000 people. Located in one of the world's harshest natural environments, possibilities for growing food are limited and self-sufficiency is not realistic. Hence the Saharawi people are dependent on food aid supplied by humanitarian organisations and the World Food Programme.

NCA's research has revealed high levels of undernourishment and malnutrition among the refugee population, especially among children and pregnant women. This is due to a lack of access to nutrient-rich food, as well as to a general low knowledge about nutrition. These findings motivated the Saharawi exile government, NCA and Oslo and Akershus University College (HiOA) to start a joint nutrition project more than ten years ago. The project supplies the hospitals and health centres with fresh, nutrient-rich food like fruit, meat and vegetables. Approximately 1,000 patients benefit from the project each day. Other components of the project include training of health workers in nutrition as well as in the treatment and prevention of malnutrition in vulnerable groups. There is also a nutritional research component, which has contributed to the design and further development of the project. NCA has taken the lead in developing a general nutrition strategy for the refugee camps,

in collaboration with the Saharawi government and other international organisations.

The project shows encouraging results. The number of patients in hospitals has increased, attributed to the fact that patients have increased their confidence in the health system. The refugees no longer have to rely on themselves to provide food for patients, as fresh food is now being served in the hospital. Health workers have not only increased their knowledge on nutrition, but report that they are more motivated than before, which again has led to more stability among staff.

In 2014, the project will have a new component, which is the establishment of a nutrition centre for undernourished and malnourished children.



Saharawi refugee camp.
Photo: Eirik Hjort Kirkerud/Norwegian Church Aid

SOCIAL MITIGATION OF HIV AND AIDS

In 2013, NCA and partners provided more than 6,000 orphans and vulnerable children in Thailand, Ethiopia and Zambia with social, physical, financial and legal assistance.

Overall goal: Improved quality of life for people living with or affected by HIV and AIDS.

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

NCA's global HIV and AIDS programme has a major focus on service delivery, in the form of care, support and life skills for people infected or affected by HIV. These vital services are an important contribution to promoting human dignity and justice for extremely vulnerable persons. NCA strives to make the interventions more sustainable by increasing the focus on mobilisation of rights holders to claim their rights and focus on advocacy towards duty bearers. Results in the area of advocacy are seen, but a main observation is that most of the programme countries still have a way to go to fully include mobilisation and advocacy strategies as part of their HIV and AIDS work.

Rights holders are mobilised to claim equal rights for People Living with HIV (PLWH) at local and national level

People living with HIV are an especially vulnerable group and are often excluded. Capacity building of rights holders to claim their rights is therefore a key component of this programme. Rights may be related to (among others) access to education, job opportunities, financial resources, or health services. In **Vietnam** an outreach education project provided training on HIV and AIDS knowledge and skills for 226 prison staff (84 women, 142 men) and as a result the care and support for female prisoners in four prisons was improved. This is a significant result, as prisoners are a particularly vulnerable group related to transmission of infections and are difficult to reach. A comprehensive programme raising the awareness of the rights of PLWH engaged 2,469 women and 812 men. Among the topics raised were strengthening of referral systems, equal rights to education for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) and access to legal assistance, healthcare and medical treatment. In **Angola**, one of the partners advocated in favour of 21 PLWH, who were encouraged and supported to demand their right to receive care in the public hospital.

In **Malawi** NCA's partner conducted a policy review where the HIV bill was discussed, and particularly the section on responsibilities and rights, stating that each and every person has a responsibility to make sure that the rights of PLWH are respected. Some religious leaders had for example misinformed and warned PLWH

against the antiretroviral medicines (ARV). The bill was passed, with a clause stating that such actions would be penalised.

National duty bearers are influenced to change national laws and regulations that discriminate against PLWH

Advocacy towards duty bearers is emphasised as an important strategy in NCA's current Global Strategy, but so far only one national HIV and AIDS programme is working towards this global outcome. In **Vietnam** 37 organisations have been involved in the work to change national laws and regulations that discriminate against PLWH. Examples of relevant laws and regulations are travel restrictions, criminalisation of HIV transmission and compulsory testing before marriage. NCA is the first International NGO (INGO) in Vietnam to cooperate with healthcare organisations and the Police Department to deploy health care and disease prevention activities in detention centres and prisons. Through longstanding cooperation, the rights of HIV-infected inmates have gradually gained interest. According to the 2014 Plan of Vietnam Administration of HIV/AIDS Control, ARV treatment issues will be discussed for introduction into prisons in Vietnam.

National and local duty bearers are influenced to provide treatment and care for PLWH

Access to treatment and medicines for people living with HIV and AIDS remains out of reach for many. NCA aims at influencing duty bearers to increase such access. In **Thailand**, NCA continued to follow up and provide capacity building for the partner Interfaith Network on HIV/AIDS in Thailand (INHAT). This Network is supposed to take over the full responsibility for the many faith-based local groups that have been established during the project period. These groups are in different ways informing the communities about the epidemic and providing care and support for the infected and affected. During 2013, the programme managed to keep a stable amount of 60 FBO Care and Support Centres. These centres have throughout the year provided standard services and organised activities for PLWH. Twenty new Child Action Groups were established throughout 2013 for the provision of care and support for OVCs.

In **Ethiopia**, NCA's partner Beza entered into an agreement with the government health centres to initiate health insurance for 56 PLWH. This insurance enabled PLWH to access health services for treatment of opportunistic infections and sexually transmitted infections (STI). NCA partners also provided financial support for 26 Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) and free treatment for 34 OVCs. Pregnant women were identified and referred to the nearby health centres for prevention of mother to child transmission. The referral is done in collaboration with health centres.

In **Malawi** access to medicine is a major challenge. Even if basic drugs are supposed to be free of charge, people very often have to pay. An "Access to drug" campaign has therefore been initiated. So far, this project succeeded in bringing together religious and community leaders, PLWH, health providers, politicians and media to highlight the current challenges and brainstorm possible solutions.

Rights holders benefit from legal, social, physical and economic assistance with a special focus on women and children

All the programme countries are working towards the outcome of providing rights holders with legal, social, physical and financial assistance. These are key services for PLWH in most of the programme countries, given that local and national authorities are unable to provide this type of support.

In **Ethiopia** and **Laos**, NCA implements specific projects to assist female sex workers. During 2013, 60 of the female sex workers were rehabilitated, as they went through intensive skills training and received counselling. Out of the 15 that tested HIV-positive, 13 are enrolled in ARV treatment. Nine former female sex workers were reunified with their families. In **Laos** 549 female sex workers received peer education on safe sex, and condoms have been distributed. The prevalence of STI among female sex workers was reduced from 7 per cent to 2.3 percent during 2013.

Another focus area for the NCA's global HIV and AIDS programme is assistance to OVCs. In **Thailand** 5,032 OVCs received care and support through the 60 FBO centres established during the project period. In 2013 a total of 1,384 of these children were enrolled in the 3-year programme. About 390 OVCs benefited from services like HIV prevention, social protection, care and treatment provided through 40 Children Action Groups (twenty of these were established in 2013). In **Ethiopia** 450 OVCs (202 girls and 248 boys) received educational and psychosocial support and 28 HIV-positive children were given nutritional support. In **Zambia** 303 OVCs were able to attend school regularly, due to support from NCA's partner.

In **Vietnam** 2,339 rights holders (50 percent women) were supported with legal, psychosocial and economic assistance. Out of these, 538 were prisoners. A number of programmatic models have been developed to



Members of Aneley Grandmothers Club, who are engaged in animal fattening. NCA's partner OSSA supports guardians of orphaned children due to HIV and AIDS to reduce their economic burden. **Photo: Hilina Abebe/Norwegian Church Aid, Ethiopia**

increase the quality of the work and involvement of PLWH and FBOs will secure the sustainability of the programmes. The establishment of the Faculty of Social Work under Buddhist University in Ho Chi Minh City is a major contribution to secure a pool of trained social workers.

In **Thailand** 2,595 Thai citizens, migrants and members of ethnic minorities infected and affected by HIV and AIDS were provided with care and support services.

In **Angola** 133 PLWH received support and treatment through NCA partners' interventions. This also benefited their families and the local community. In addition to health issues, spiritual support and work against stigmatisation and discrimination are important elements of the projects. 40 religious leaders have been trained to advocate against stigmatisation and discrimination of PLWH in their own faith communities, and 229 rights holders received spiritual and psychological support. In **Malawi** 24 youth (nine girls and fifteen boys) were trained in different skills. After the training they were connected with local artisans within the area, or received material to start up their own business as a measure for poverty alleviation.

Rights holders have secured support for a healthy and positive lifestyle

NCA and partners are committed to the emotional challenges PLWH face, through provision of "Life skills training" and facilitation of guidance from spiritual and religious leaders. Home visits have been carried out in **Laos**, reaching parents of HIV-positive children in order to educate them on how to provide good care and psychological support for their children. Self-help groups meet monthly and children are included, to ensure that they get their ARV treatment.

In **Thailand** 5,842 PLWH have participated in self-esteem building activities with a view of a healthier lifestyle. During 2013 they were followed-up through group activities.

In **Ethiopia** trained voluntary home based caretakers assist PLWH in their adherence to treatment. 1,604 female and 1,816 male vulnerable and HIV-positive youth were enrolled in life skills programmes, resulting in more positive attitudes towards PLWH and greater involvement in home based care services. In **Malawi**, 294 households were visited and counselled by fellow PLWH. Cases of bedridden clients have decreased due to good counselling, improved nutrition and adherence to treatment. Young people are also sensitised on the danger of alcohol, drug and substance abuse.

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

Capacity building of local FBOs and partners is an integral part of the HIV and AIDS programme in most countries. In Thailand, NCA encouraged and supported our partner INHAT to play a leading role in the area of HIV and AIDS work at a regional level. NCA supported INHAT's participation in the International Conference on AIDS in Asia and Pacific (ICAAP11) and the joint projects were presented through digital posters, symposium presentations, skills-building sessions and exhibitions. INHAT is in the process of being registered as a foundation, making it eligible for fundraising on its own.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Within the area of HIV and AIDS, the focus is still largely on information directed towards the general population, and not concentrating on the defined rights holders being people infected and affected by HIV and AIDS. This general trend impacts NCA's programme focus and implementation as well. No activities have been reported on related to the global outcome "Influencing Pharmaceutical companies to offer affordable medicines for HIV/AIDS treatment".



Florence Mankhwazi and her grandchild are beneficiaries of the HIV and AIDS nutrition programme funded by NCA.

Photo: Callisto Sekeleza/Norwegian Church Aid, Malawi

ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE

In 2013 NCA and partners contributed to almost 8,300 safe deliveries with skilled birth attendants in Sudan, South Sudan, Myanmar and Malawi.

Overall goal: Improved access to quality health care for poor and marginalised communities through faith-based actors.

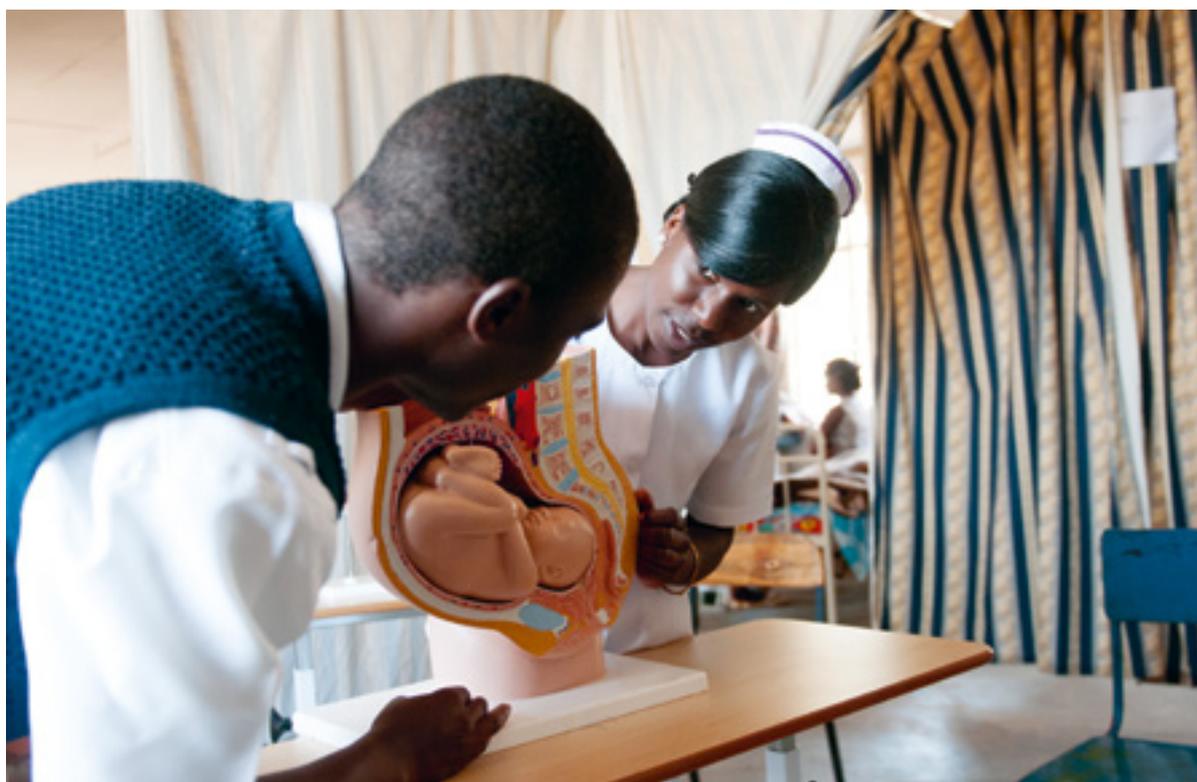
PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

A number of NCA's health programmes are implemented in evolving states, where building a health care system is part of nation-building. **Palestine, South Sudan, Sudan** and **Myanmar** are all in the process of building a sustainable society, and they all have major challenges linked to the health sector, which NCA's programmes are addressing.

Rights holders have the knowledge and the means to protect themselves from diseases that are likely to represent a significant risk to health

In refugee camps in **Darfur**, in **Zambia, Malawi, Vietnam** and in **border areas between Thailand and Myanmar** thousands of people have received information about different diseases and how they can protect themselves. **Zambia** has seen an increase in the percentage of rights holders accessing testing and treatment of malaria (from 19 to 48 per cent), due to a very successful cam-

paign. The rights holders have changed their attitude and behaviour positively, as they see the effectiveness of long lasting insecticide treated nets. Through the follow-up of 12,286 households, it was found that close to 100 per cent use bed-nets correctly and consistently. In **Myanmar** 4,067 cases of malaria were treated in 2013. In **Darfur, Sudan** the immunisation of infants below the age of one is an important contribution to improved children's health. The target for 2013 was 60 per cent. However, insecurity in the area was hindering timely delivery of vaccines and there were also challenges with the technical functioning of the system that keeps vaccines cold. 5,199 children were immunized during 2013, only a slight increase compared to 2012. In **South Sudan** NCA contributed to the logistics related to the government immunisation programme for children. The programme faced challenges due to poor access during the rainy season to some of the areas. In **Vietnam**, 40 peer educators were trained and 6,950 prisoners received informa-



Midwives students Janet and Thembisa practice on labour ward in the skills lab on Ekwendeni College of Nursing.

Photo: Greg Rødland Buick/Norwegian Church Aid

tion on Tuberculosis (TB) prevention. While it is difficult to measure the exact results of the awareness raising and immunisation campaign in such a short period of time, it is anticipated that it will contribute towards improved health and reduced mortality on a long term.

National duty bearers are influenced to deliver on the right to primary health care services

The right to primary health care is addressed through advocacy in certain countries. In **Zambia** NCA's partner, the Churches Health Association of Zambia (CHAZ) advocates for the Government to maintain at least a 15 per cent allocation of the national budget for health. The lack of qualified personnel is one of the main challenges addressed by CHAZ, along with a concern about the medicine stock. CHAZ has trained Church health institutions in medicine tracking and conducted visits to gather relevant information.

Both in **Darfur, Sudan** and in **South Sudan** continued efforts have been made to transfer health facilities to the government. In **Darfur** one of the health facilities was successfully transferred to the Government. This is a major achievement, as it means involving duty bearers to take responsibility for service delivery for internally displaced (IDPs) in the camps, which has been the responsibility of INGOs over the last 10 years. In Eastern Equatoria State in **South Sudan** 18 out of 19 staff members previously employed by NCA, are now on govern-

ment payroll as a result of negotiations between NCA and the Government.

In **Vietnam** NCA has, for many years, been carrying out a project which focuses on the health situation among prisoners. NCA has supplied essential medicines, upgraded the ventilation systems in 17 prison health clinics, and installed five X-ray machines and necessary equipment.

Health facilities are professionally managed, accountable and inclusive – and relate to national health policies

Trained health personnel is a prerequisite for professionally managed health facilities, and training is at the core of NCA's health programmes, particularly in **Malawi**, but also in **South Sudan**, in **Palestine** and in **Vietnam**. In **Malawi**, where NCA and Church Health Association of Malawi (CHAM) are implementing a vast health programme aiming at increasing the number of qualified nurses and midwives, 385 students (275 female and 110 male) became licensed in 2013. These nurses will be a major contribution to the national health system. In **South Sudan** 48 members of Village Health Committees were trained to improve the accessibility of primary health care. In this context, NCA and partners mainly provided short-term training in maternal and child healthcare, but also basic primary healthcare.



Women participating in the early detection of breast cancer at Al Ahli hospital in Gaza. Imam Ghanem is training the women on examining.

Photo: Kirsti Næss/Norwegian Church Aid

In **South Sudan** Caritas in Torit signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Health on the integration of church health deliveries into the national health system, which implies that they will have to adhere to the national standards.

In **Vietnam** NCA ensured that 15 health clinics in prisons were fully equipped with technical guidelines and treatment protocols, and with fully qualified medical staff. The clinics are complying with the programme guides of TB prevention. The project has also strengthened the TB control system in 17 prisons.

In **Palestine**, at Augusta Victoria Hospital in Jerusalem, an oncology information system has been installed for data collection and online medical records for cancer patients. This will contribute to better treatment and follow-up of the patients.

Rights holders have access to safe maternal and child services

Access to maternal health care is an important means towards reduced maternal and child mortality, and many country programmes provided significant contributions in 2013. One of the priorities is to secure trained birth attendants to assist women in labour. In some countries Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) have been trained, while in other countries they are not considered qualified birth attendants. In **Sudan**, there was a significant increase in the number of deliveries in the NCA supported clinics. In 2013, 2,534 deliveries were registered compared to only 247 in 2012. This rise was attributed to an increasing awareness of women on safe motherhood through the active role of trained TBAs. In **South Sudan** 434 home deliveries and 266 deliveries at health centres were registered. In the **border areas between Thailand and Myanmar** 3,508 women were assisted during delivery, by mobile health workers and trained TBAs from NCA's partners. 1,480 TBA kits and 5,220 maternity kits were also delivered in the same area. The partners promoted family planning and distributed different types of contraceptives. In **Malawi** 1,545 women were able to deliver their babies in health facilities supported by NCA's partner. In **Gaza** comprehensive integrated services are provided through three Family Health Care Centres, and in 2013 9,074 families were served. 2,262 pregnant women were already included in the programme, which includes antenatal and postnatal care as well as family planning services. 1,580 pregnant women were registered during the year.

Norwegian health institutions have provided relevant capacity development support for faith based health institutions in NCA target areas

Only one programme country has so far reported on this outcome. At Augusta Victoria Hospital in **Jerusalem** major training in treatment and care of cancer patients

were given to 52 nurses, doctors and physicians by staff from the Norwegian Radium Hospital.

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

Faith-based health structures are key civil society actors in many of the contexts where NCA works, complementing the role of the state as service providers. As such, building the capacity of these structures is an important contribution to strengthening civil society. When it comes to advocacy, it is a sensitive strategy to use in many contexts where the health programme is implemented. However, in **Malawi**, increased budgetary support to the health sector was a result from advocacy work by NCA's partner Center for Social Concern. In **Zambia**, NCA partner CHAZ is involved in advocacy towards the Government to deliver on the right to primary health care services.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Perhaps to a greater extent than the other global programmes, this one seems to be more a collection of national health programmes than a global programme, in the sense that the national level programmes are quite different. This might be attributed, at least partly, to the fact that the programme consisted of some major national health projects before NCA introduced the global programme concept. There are, however, some common results within this global programme as well, such as the focus on safe delivery and maternal health. NCA intends to further develop this programme in the direction of a global programme in the last part of this strategy period.

Malawi has a major health programme, with important results, but the outcomes differ from the ones in NCA's global programme, and the results may therefore not be reflected appropriately in this report. No country programme has included the global outcome "Health institutions have employed and retained qualified health personnel" in their programme.

Devaluation of local currency and late disbursement of funds are reported to slowing down progress in several country programmes.

Including men in maternal health and family planning remains a challenge. From Gaza our implementing partners report that this is culturally unacceptable and the rights holders seem not to be ready for this yet. However, in most maternal health programmes male participation in family planning has been focused on and some progress has been reported.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

NCA and partners supplied water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services to at least 890,000 marginalised people as part of humanitarian assistance and long-term development. NCA's interventions have resulted in saved lives through improved health and living conditions.

Overall goal: Improved access to water and sanitation, enabling a good environment for improved hygiene for poor and marginalised communities.

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

NCA's WASH interventions were carried out in situations spanning from emergency to long-term development. In 2013, NCA continued its long-term development work in the WASH sector in countries like Angola, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Haiti and Burundi. The political situation in several countries was characterised as countries in protracted crisis¹⁶, which means working in situations with weak governmental institutions and/or constant security threats like in Somalia and Afghanistan. In Pakistan, there was a mix of responses, ranging from acute emergency to rehabilitation work. NCA responded with WASH interventions in Angola (drought), Somalia (cyclone), Syria, DRC, and South Sudan (violent conflict). The national WASH programmes are increasingly using similar approaches and tools to reach the outcomes of NCA's global WASH programme, including

more streamlined results framework. The Community of Practice on WASH contributes to programme development through the sharing of professional resources cross-country programme, which in effect increases efficiency.

Rights holders have access to sound sustainable water supply services

NCA Ethiopia's WASH programme was implemented in the Southern region of SNNPR and in the northern region of Tigray. The Emergency Water Development Programme (EWDP) in the South consisted of the drilling boreholes and the installation of hand pumps, training of water committees, combined with hygiene and sanitation components. In 2013, NCA Ethiopia changed its strategy from being directly operational to a partner-based actor in the WASH sector. The process of chang-



Water systems with solar-powered pumps successfully handed over to communities. Photo: Mohamed Nureldin/ACT Alliance/Caritas/NCA

¹⁶ Protracted crisis situations are characterised by recurrent natural disasters and/or conflict, longevity of food crises, breakdown of livelihoods and insufficient institutional capacity to react to the crises (www.fao.org).

ing strategy required time and consequently there was less time for implementation. NCA's three new partners were the Ethiopian Kale Heywet Church Development Program, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter Church Aid Commission and Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus Development and Social Service Commission. These partners installed 33 drilled wells supplying water to 5,880 men and 6,120 women, and facilitated and trained water committees for the caretaking of each hand-pump. Two members of each committee received training in hand pump repair. One of NCA's partners established an association of water committees at the district level of Damot Fulassa, SN-NPR.

In **Sudan** NCA's Darfur programme is being implemented in a protracted emergency setting. In 2013, acute emergencies added to the complexity of the situation. NCA provided WASH services to 398,254 IDPs living in camps.

More than 5,500 women, men and children obtained access to sound sustainable water supply services in **Haiti**, and the incident of water-related diseases was reduced by between 40 and 70 per cent.

In **Angola** a mid-term evaluation found that NCA's WASH projects have not only provided rights holders with access to clean drinking water and water for household use, but more importantly, the projects have fostered social mechanisms of self-help, accountability and so-

cial empowerment. It was found that the communities are able to respond to public health threats through improved hygiene practices.

Rights holders have access to adequate, appropriate, acceptable and sustainable sanitation services in public institutions and households

NCA's sanitation and hygiene approach is adapted to the local context. In an acute emergency situation, the sanitation approach is supply driven, where NCA constructs and often maintains and manages sanitation facilities. In long-term development situations, NCA applies demand driven approaches to household sanitation, in accordance with national laws. In some countries, NCA focuses on institutional sanitation, such as in schools and health institutions.

In 2013 NCA **Haiti** was in its third year of the 'Green School' programme, through which flush water toilets with a biogas production component have been constructed. Biogas digesters were planned as a way of treating black water from school toilets. By the end of 2013, NCA was in the completion process of these facilities in four schools with a total expected reach to 1,114 pupils and teachers and 1,348 inhabitants. Additionally, NCA initiated the 'Hero' school hygiene activities. Selected pupils received specialised training in hygiene and sanitation in order to pass on their knowledge to fellow pupils. This activity reached about 1,400 school children and teachers in the schools that were constructed in 2011/2012.



The Green School programme in Haiti includes training in hygiene and sanitation. **Photo: Astrid Handeland/Norwegian Church Aid**

NCA's country programmes in **Somalia, Burundi, Ethiopia** and **Angola** trialled the sanitation approach called Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) or one of its derivatives. In **Angola** NCA trained 17 partner staff members in this approach. Consequently, CLTS was carried out, and over a 12-month period, community members constructed 314 latrines in the different communities. This highlights a change in behaviour when it comes to excreta disposal (from open defecation to household toilets).

Rights holders take action to protect themselves against key public health risks related to hygiene practices

Hygiene promotion aims for people to adapt basic hygiene behaviour that minimises the risk of transmission of communicable diseases, such as hand washing after toilet use and before eating, use of toilets for excreta disposal and safe handling of drinking water. NCA normally carries out hygiene promotion in connection with sanitation and drinking water supply activities.

NCA's partners in **Afghanistan** have adopted an outreach model that can be described as a 'cascade model', where volunteers are trained to reach out to many people. In the Faryab province, two partner staff members trained ten volunteer hygiene promoters each. Each promoter was responsible for visiting 10 neighbours, using didactical material like posters and calendars to communicate hygiene messages. Some duty bearers, like the Mullahs of the local mosque, were also trained as volunteers. A review of the programme indicates that this approach is fruitful, as it found that targeted community members in general have adapted positive hygiene practices. For instance, soap was commonly used to wash hands after using toilets.

Duty bearers are influenced to deliver on the right to water and sanitation services

In order to ensure access to water and sanitation for marginalised people, NCA works with local and national authorities and the private sector to advocate for the proper management of natural resources. In **South Sudan**, NCA implemented a WASH programme in partnership with the local government in Warrap and Eastern Equatoria states. NCA provided training and equipment to government staff, such as the WASH commissioner at the county level. In 2013, NCA initiated consultative meetings with the Directorate of Water and Sanitation and other stakeholders to come up with collective initiatives that could contribute to increase service deliveries to the population. In Eastern Equatoria NCA initiated a process to develop a county annual plan and strategy for WASH as a means to hold the county government accountable for service delivery to the inhabitants.

Rights holders' organisations have the capacity for management of sustainable community water supply and sanitation services

Sustainability of water and sanitation infrastructure is dependent on a good management system. In accordance with national guidelines, NCA regularly applies the community based management model, which is one of the widely used management models for small-scale communal water supply schemes. Other models are also used, like the public-private partnership in the **Somalia** context. In 2013 NCA and partners facilitated a process where communities established two companies mandated to manage the water schemes, supplying water to everyone in the area. The communities committed themselves to pay a water consumption fee, which funds operation and maintenance of the schemes.

Sustainability of water schemes is closely linked with its functionality status. In 2013, NCA **Angola** carried out an evaluation of its water supply projects for the period 2005-2010. An evaluation team visited all 21 schemes. The team found that 70 per cent of the schemes were functioning. Though this is a typical success rate for rural areas, NCA would expect to see greater commitment to follow-up from the water committees and from users to secure the functioning of the schemes. A mid-term evaluation did however find several positive effects of NCA's water projects, such as the fostering of social mechanisms of self-help, accountability and social empowerment (see above).

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

At local level, organising people in village water committees is an important part of NCA's WASH programmes in all contexts, and is a way of empowering and mobilising people for active citizenship. At global level, NCA is active dedicated partner to the Ecumenical Water Network (EWN), an international network of churches and Christian organisations. Since 2006 the EWN has been engaged in promoting the human right to water and sanitation for all. During the World Council of Churches Assembly in Busan, South Korea in 2013 NCA and EWN raised awareness among participants on the importance of sanitation.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

NCA's global WASH programme has developed a range of global outcomes that are selectively used in the different NCA programmes. NCA's WASH programmes did not report on how NCA worked as a broker for water resources management in 2013.

An important lesson for NCA has been to increase its efforts in the sanitation and hygiene promotion component of the WASH package. This can be done by emphasising advocacy for sanitation, using innovative approaches to create demand for sanitation and implementing more effective sanitation programmes.

Members of the NCA Akhawood outreach team talk with Peer Educators who travel through minority villages to inform and educate young people on STI issues. Luang Namtha province, Lao PDR.
Photo Jim Holmes/Norwegian Church Aid



5. STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

“Formerly, community members always asked: ‘Where is the government to help us? Now they ask: ‘Where is the government? We can help them!’”

NCA contact person in Embu cluster, Kenya

A clear policy direction for NCA is the belief that all citizens have the right and the potential to take the lead in developing their own societies. NCA works to empower poor men and women as active citizens, and to challenge duty bearers on transparency and accountability. These are crucial preconditions for local ownership, democracy and sustainable development. Hence NCA gives priority to support our partners’ efforts to open up political space for citizen engagement in governance at all levels of society, and to use the existing room to hold governments accountable to their constituencies. The importance of this work continues to grow. 2013 was the seventh consecutive year that the Freedom of the World¹⁷ report showed more declines than gains globally in political freedom, with a prolonged trend of shrinking political space for civil society in many countries. A recent study by ACT Alliance and CIDSE¹⁸ confirms this trend, which NCA has witnessed first hand through our work in countries like Brazil, Guatemala, Palestine, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia.

A challenge identified in NCA’s current global strategy is to strengthen our partners’ advocacy capacity, and to integrate rights based approaches more systematically. An important step was taken towards this in 2013, when NCA introduced a new set of global outcomes on mobilisation and advocacy our global programmes. NCA believes this will contribute to a more systematic approach, and improve reporting on results from empowerment and advocacy work.

In order to achieve these aims, in 2013 NCA gave priority to strengthen our local partners’ capacity to fulfil the following key functions as civil society actors:

- As a mobiliser promoting democracy at the grassroots, through empowerment and organisation of people to advocate for the interests of their communities
- As a co-creator of transparent and accountable governance
- As a bridge builder promoting trust and reciprocity to solve common challenges

Generally, NCA’s core partners increasingly apply rights based strategies such as empowerment and advocacy in their work. We see a number of interesting results from this work but also see the need to emphasise on adapting the right-based approaches to fit different political contexts. More than 65 per cent of the countries where NCA works are classified as fragile states, which according to OECD, “lack the ability to develop mutually constructive relations with society and often have limited capacity to carry out basic governance functions¹⁹”. NCA will continue to strengthen our core partners to be effective and relevant civil society actors.

In this chapter four stories exemplify results from NCA’s work to strengthen faith-based organisations as civil society actors in Vietnam, Angola, Tanzania and Southern Africa. The stories show that NCA’s partners are at different stages of maturity as civil society actors. NCA’s Vietnamese partners are “newborn” development actors, NCA’s Tanzanian, Angolan and Southern African partners have a long history in service delivery, and have adopted rights based strategies.

NCA’S CONTRIBUTIONS

NCA’s contribution to the strengthening of local partners varies from context to context. In Vietnam, where there is limited space and civil society is young, NCA’s acts as an accompanier and facilitator of capacity development. In Tanzania, Angola and Southern Africa NCA facilitates linkages to resource partners, negotiates space between partners and other actors, and provides capacity building and accompaniment.

17 www.freedomhouse.org.

18 ‘Space for Civil Society, How to protect and expand an enabling environment?’, ACT Alliance and CIDSE, 2014.

19 <http://www.oecd.org/dac/incaf/FragileStates2013.pdf>

VIETNAM:

NCA'S STRATEGIC MOVE TOWARDS A PARTNERSHIP APPROACH

“The approved registration of one secular and two Buddhist organisations as Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in 2013 is an outstanding achievement for NCA. This is the first time that a religious organisation headed by a Buddhist Monk has been registered as a local CSO in Vietnam.”

Eivind Archer, NCA Country Representative

2013 was a significant year in NCA's history in Vietnam, as we started implementing a partnership approach. NCA is now the only international NGO with an approved institutional cooperation with Buddhist organisations, and combined with our cooperation with Caritas (The Catholic Church), this puts NCA in a unique position.

Since 1996, NCA has gradually been building partnerships with Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) in Vietnam. However, our partnerships have been on a very small scale, with individual pagodas, churches and with a main focus on building volunteer caregiver teams.

Challenges to working with FBOs in Vietnam include a relatively low organisational capacity, a charity focused style of operating and a weak tradition for social development. FBO leaders do not clearly realise their potential for contributing to social change. In 2013 NCA focused on supporting registration, building capacities and facilitating dialogue with the Vietnamese government to contribute to an enabling environment. NCA believes these efforts will strengthen the confidence, engagement and commitment of FBO leaders.

The approved registration of three of NCA's partners as

CSOs is among NCA's key achievements in 2013. Another achievement was the re-establishment of the faculty of social work of the Buddhist University (BU) in Ho Chi Minh City, with the support of NCA and the Open University. This will be the foundation for mainstreaming social work within the Vietnamese Buddhist education system.

In 2013 a delegation representing all of Vietnam's main faith communities participated at the 11th Interfaith Conference on Religious Response to HIV and AIDS in Thailand, together with representatives of the Women's Union, the government umbrella organisation for FBOs and Mass Organisations in Vietnam (CFF) and NCA. This was combined with a regional NCA meeting to share experiences and strengthen networking among faith-based actors in Southeast Asia. The participation of CFF was important to enhance joint understanding and approval of how FBOs work.

Vietnam is still a country with a cautious approach to civil society, but recent socio-political adjustments could prove to create a more enabling environment for civil society, provided that policies are enforced according to the commitments made.



30,000 young people in Ho Chi Minh City gave their hand prints and promised each other to fight for a world where no one will be infected with HIV, no one will die from AIDS, and where those affected by HIV and AIDS will no longer experience stigma. A campaign by The Buddhist NGO Pháp Bao. Photo: Pham Van Ty/Norwegian Church Aid, Vietnam

ANGOLA: CHURCHES ARE BECOMING A DRIVING FORCE FOR POLITICAL CHANGE

“As a result of the project, Angolan authorities now recognise and respect the Council of Churches in Angola (CICA) as a relevant actor in the state budget process. The authorities frequently consult CICA on budget issues, both at local and national level.”

Vibeke Skauerud, NCA Country Representative

Angola is rich in oil, and is currently one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Despite this, inequality increases as most Angolans are excluded from enjoying the prosperity the revenue from the oil brings. Over the last couple of years, unprecedented achievements have been made by NCA Angola in the area of strengthening civil society. For the first time ever, large groups from civil society, represented by the churches, are regularly mobilised and actively participate in defining priorities and needs for the communities in which they live and work.

Since 2008 NCA and CICA have implemented a project centred on monitoring of local budgets and of oil funds being channelled to poor districts. The project motivates and enables CICA's member churches to become driving forces in the fight against poverty, and for a more just distribution of resources. Monitoring teams from CICA member churches in four provinces have been trained on how the state budget is prepared and what stakeholders are involved. The teams have established contact with authorities at local and national levels, and have gained access to local budgets and poverty reduction plans, which they follow up throughout the year. Progress and deviations from plans and budgets are monitored and reported on. Through contact with local authorities and participation in local hearing committees, the teams report on cases of lack of access to information on the implementation of planned projects.

Participatory poverty assessments (PPAs) are also part of the project. In 2013 PPAs were carried out in six municipalities. CICA publishes an annual consolidated report on budget monitoring and the results from the PPAs providing the authorities with recommendations. The reports and the poverty assessments are unique in Angola, and the launch was widely covered by media. In 2013 Members from Parliament stated that the reports gave them a well-documented basis on which to pick up on challenges

linked to the implementation of the government's poverty reduction strategy. CICA's reporting has influenced local government's priorities on several occasions.

During the four years since the project started, CICA has gradually changed their view on what their role in society should be. From a focus on charity and service delivery, CICA has become an active driving force for political changes in Angola. NCA continues to invest in capacity building and accompaniment of CICA. We are proud to see that CICA has become much more independent and confident in its new role.

So far, the work has focused on local issues. The challenge is to direct focus on policy issues also at the national level. A clear strategy on how to challenge duty bearers to increase transparency and accountability will be defined jointly with the partners in order to enhance the impact of the project. In 2013 NCA started to work with CICA's member churches on developing their advocacy capacity and on elaborating an advocacy strategy. This will be a continued focus in 2014.



Social monitoring work carried out in Zaire province, in Mbanza Congo municipality, with CICA members Mama Sita and Mama Simia leading a women's focus group discussion.

Photo: Nelson João/Norwegian Church Aid, Angola

TANZANIA: FROM PASSIVE PARTICIPANTS TO ACTIVE ADVOCATES

Faith leaders are now acting as change agents for mining justice and accountability in Tanzania, after being engaged by an interreligious platform supported by NCA.

Tanzania is endowed with vast natural resources. However, poverty is high and the quality of social services poor. The state institutions are weak and with low degree of accountability.

In 2009 NCA facilitated the establishment of the Interfaith Standing Committee on Economic Justice and Integrity of Creation, which brings Christian and Muslim religious leaders together, and started challenging the religious leaders to engage in advocacy. Through their engagement for accountability and policy change, FBOs and religious leaders are gradually shifting the emphasis from traditional service delivery towards advocacy. The interfaith platform's position leads to political impact and change. While this interfaith platform has become a driving force for advocacy at national level, the FBOs through their constituencies and structures are also mobilising communities to demand accountability at the local level. In this process NCA has multiple roles as a facilitator, convener, challenger, broker and companioner to its partners.

The interfaith platform is now taking a central stage in Tanzania's policy processes and is recognised by key political actors. Through the platform, religious leaders have met with the President and the Prime Minister on various occasions to discuss the state of peace, stability

and the economy in the country. While addressing Tanzania's Constitution Assembly Parliament, the President referred to the role of the religious leaders:

"It is important as we discuss the current constitution and also listen to the wisdom of the men of God."

One key area of engagement by the interfaith platform is accountability of the mining industry. Findings from reports issued by the platform have influenced policy and legislation processes. Religious leaders were invited to give input to the 2013 national budget. Mining companies and local government have started to put in place environmental protection measures. As a direct result of religious leaders' mobilisation and demands towards policy makers, mining companies provided water and compensation to local communities affected by mining activities.

The capacity of religious leaders and FBOs is increasing and the response of government has become stronger, as religious leaders constantly engage them as duty bearers. NCA continues to challenge religious leaders as duty bearers to address economic injustices and to embrace rights-based approaches to development.



The President of Tanzania together with faith leaders. Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, Tanzania

SOUTHERN AFRICA: STRENGTHENING CITIZEN'S CAPACITY TO INFLUENCE MINING COMPANIES

Lack of citizen participation in decision-making processes led NCA and partners to create a small, but effective space to influence powerful mining companies.

NCA's Southern Africa Policy office is premised on strengthening citizens' capacity to engage in creating space for policymaking. Traditionally, the SADC²⁰ region has had a culture of non-participation, leaving policy-making spaces the domain of the elite. The mining sector is no exception and international corporations have maintained their grasp of South Africa's mining sector, leaving citizen voice muted, and hence human rights violations remain rampant in communities located in the mining zones.

To raise the voices of the affected, NCA and partners organised the first Alternative Mining Indaba (AMI) in 2010, which became the first civil society platform in the region to respond to the unjust actions of the extractive industry. The AMI conference takes place at the same time as the annual Mining Indaba, where the executives of the world's most powerful mining companies gather. It culminates in the issuing of a statement with recommendations for national governments and mining companies and a peaceful march around the official venue of the Mining Indaba. NCA Southern Africa Policy Office has "exported" the concept, resulting in many partners and NCA Offices in the region arranging AMIs at different levels in their own countries. At provincial level, communities share their challenges with duty bearers

and providing empirical evidence for the national AMIs. This approach has enabled the AMI to work from the village through the global level, enabling solidarity, networking, learning and exchange between affected communities.

In 2013 AMI participants and faith leaders marched and blocked the entrance of the Cape Town International Conference Centre, demanding a chance to deliver their statement to the organisers of the Mining Indaba. The sit-in lasted for a couple of hours and received the attention of media, much to the annoyance of the organisers, who later sent a representative to receive the statement.

Three months after the peaceful demonstration, the AMI steering committee received a letter from Africa's largest law firm representing Mining Indaba LLC, calling for the discontinuation of the use of the name 'Alternative Mining Indaba'. AMI responded that they would continue to use their name and serve as a platform to address the rights of those negatively affected by the mining industry. By the end of 2013, a response was still pending. If the case is pursued in 2014, AMI has decided that it will use this example for publicity of the work they are doing.



Bishop Jo Seoka became a celebrity after standing up for the rights of the workers in the Marikana mine. He was present at the Alternative Mining Indaba 2013. Photo: Jens Aas Hansen/Norwegian Church Aid

²⁰ Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) is an inter-governmental organisation headquartered in Botswana. Its goal is to further socio-economic cooperation and integration as well as political and security cooperation among 15 Southern African states. It complements the role of the African Union.

«Nasim (4) cries and trembles every time he hears a plane», says Dimah. She and her family fled the bombs and ended up in the refugee camp Zaatari, Jordan.

Photo: Sofi Lundin/Norwegian Church Aid

6. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

During 2013, NCA provided humanitarian assistance to 1,206,000 people in 14 countries. NCA is committed to saving and protecting lives in disaster situations. In 2013, NCA responded to three Level 3²¹ emergencies: the typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, the displacement of civilians due to escalating violence in South Sudan and the protracted civil war in Syria. In addition, NCA assisted people affected by conflict and natural disasters in Angola, Ethiopia, DRC, Guatemala, Laos, Mali, Myanmar, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia and Sudan.

WASH - NCA'S MAIN DELIVERY IN HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS

NCA's main sector in humanitarian response is water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Rapid provision of adequate water and sanitation services to emergency-affected families, paired with good hygiene practices, prevents the spread of disease and reduces the death toll in all emergencies. WASH interventions are often combined with nutrition, health, food security and shelter, such as in the response in the Philippines.

Improving the quality of our humanitarian assistance is a constant focus for NCA. In accordance with NCA's WASH policy, in order to secure maximum health benefits for beneficiaries, access to clean water is combined with the provision of appropriate sanitation services and targeted hygiene education. Working in only one of these three sub-sectors is also an option, as NCA regards it as its mission to fill gaps when necessary. Efforts are made to meet the Sphere minimum standards.

There are clear links between NCA's humanitarian and long-term interventions in the WASH sector. In 2013, examples of this were seen in **South Sudan**, where NCA's long-term development work enabled a humanitarian response to the displacement of civilians from mid-December; in **Pakistan**, where NCA's humanitarian interventions in the WASH sector facilitated rehabilitation; and in Kidal in northern **Mali**, where NCA's humanitarian work is accepted due to the organisation's continued long term presence.

In 2013 NCA strengthened its participation in and contribution to both global and national coordination mechanisms. NCA seconded three members to the Global WASH Cluster's Rapid Response Team, who again supported the national WASH clusters in Sudan, the Philippines, Syria (from Turkey and Lebanon) and the Central Africa Republic. NCA continued its commitment to employ the Regional Emergency Cluster Advisor (RECA) for South Asia.



A water tank in the Zaatari camp, Jordan. Photo: Sofi Lundin/Norwegian Church Aid

²¹ 'Level 3' emergencies are defined as "major sudden onset humanitarian crises triggered by natural disasters or conflict which require system-wide mobilisation". (Humanitarian System-Wide Emergency Activation: definition and procedures', IASC WG paper March 2012).

PHILIPPINES: Humanitarian assistance to survivors of typhoon

Typhoon Haiyan hit the Philippines on 8 November, killing over 6,000 people and displacing 4 million, damaging homes, schools, health centres and other infrastructure.

NCA's Humanitarian Response and WASH Team arrived in the Philippines on 13 November and conducted initial assessments on Cebu, Samar and Leyte islands, and a decision was made to assist Cebu and Western Samar with WASH services. Through NCA's long-standing agreement with The Norwegian Emergency Preparedness System (NOREPS), NCA was able to access prepositioned WASH equipment within 48 hours, and could begin implementing activities on the ground very quickly.

Together with the municipal authorities, NCA provided 17,325 people on Cebu with WASH services (water trucking, water storage and distribution and hygiene promotion). With the return of electricity in mid-December, the regular water systems were able to resume operation and the municipality stored the emergency WASH equipment for future emergencies.

A rapid NCA/ACT assessment reported that 80 to 90 per cent of household structures, including sanitation facilities, were destroyed and open defecation was common in Western Samar. NCA

initiated a WASH response here, aiming to reach 50,423 people. NCA provided temporary sanitation solutions to five villages.

NCA collected gender and age disaggregated data and used this information to prioritise the needs of the most vulnerable groups such as children, women, disabled and the elderly. The protection of women was integrated in programme planning and implementation, ensuring that latrines were lockable and in an acceptable distance from the dwellings. All permanent installations were developed to ensure minimum environmental impact and without adding towards increased local pollution.

NCA coordinated its response closely with all levels of the WASH cluster: the Global WASH Cluster in Geneva, the national WASH cluster in Manila and the sub-national WASH clusters in Cebu and Tacloban. NCA was the functioning focal point for WASH in Medellin, and provided the WASH cluster with updated information on assessments conducted, areas of operation and capacity. This has been reflected in WASH cluster documentation and UNOCHA situation reports. NCA observed the guidelines of the national WASH cluster and incorporated their WASH strategy goals in its programme.



Eirene Macalalad hands a cement block to her husband Imarito as he constructs a septic tank at their home in Bacubac in the Philippines province of Samar that was hit hard by typhoon Haiyan in November 2013. Photo: Paul Jeffrey/ACT Alliance

SYRIA:

Continued assistance to refugees and IDPs

In 2013 NCA continued the effort to alleviate the suffering of civilians who remained inside Syria, and of the Syrian refugees who had fled to Lebanon and Turkey.

The violent conflict in Syria has affected the lives of more than 9.3 million people inside the country and 2.2 million people registered as refugees in the neighbouring countries.

In 2013 NCA and partners established two camps for Internally Displaced People (IDPs) close to the Turkey–Syria border. Tents were supplied and safe WASH infrastructure was built in adhering to SPHERE standards. Local partners were assisted in setting up of the camps, hygiene promoters were trained and mattresses, blankets, stoves, insulation mats and hygiene kits were distributed. Save the Children and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) were invited by NCA to support and strengthen the capacity of the local partners. They engaged in the provision of primary schools, nutrition, child protection and health services. Through UNOCHA, NCA provided camp staff with camp management training. NCA's main partner ran a mobile bakery producing 10,000 pieces of bread per day, supporting also IDPs in nearby villages.

When providing lifesaving humanitarian assistance to refugees or IDPs, NCA always considers the need to also provide some services to host communities. In NCA's Syria operation, host communities were provided with the following WASH services in 2013:

- 200 water storage systems were installed for 700 families/3,500 IDPs
- 530 water filters were distributed to 530 families
- 4,500 units of anti lice treatment were distributed

By the end of the year, the following services were being provided:

- Wells/water systems repaired to serve 75,000 IDPs and war affected
- 300 water storage systems installed for 1,005 families/5,250 IDPs

Access to people in need in Syria is increasingly problematic due to insecurity, proliferation of checkpoints and fighting. Kidnappings of aid workers and tension between opposition groups also contribute to decreasing the geographic areas where aid agencies can operate. The increased internal fighting between moderate elements of the Free Syrian Army and radical foreign groups adds to this unsafe situation.



Maraya Al Nawaryt coordinates monitoring and treatment of malnourished children in camps in Lebanon.
Photo: Greg Rødland Buick/Norwegian Church Aid

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Investing in preparedness and risk reduction is crucial in view of minimising the consequences of an emergency. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is an integrated part of NCA’s working method, and NCA focuses on preparedness measures such as emergency preparedness plans, pre-storage of equipment and trained staff.

NCA’S EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ROSTER

Members of NCA’s Emergency Preparedness Roster provide an additional available pool of skilled resources that can be called upon when needs arise. Roster members are deployed to NCA’s emergency response operations abroad or seconded to NCA Country Offices, to NCA’s partners within the ACT Alliance or to UN agencies. In 2013 the group counted 84 individuals, who have regular jobs, but who are also on permanent stand-by for deployment to disaster areas on short notice. NCA Roster members have expertise within sectors such as: WASH, finance, management, logistics/administration, psychosocial work, programme development, protection and security. In 2013 NCA deployed Roster members to operations in Syria, Myanmar, Chad, Ethiopia, Angola, Haiti and the Philippines. The duration of their deployment ranged from two weeks to six months.

To prepare the members for the work in the emergencies, all new members of the Roster must go through an introductory training (including security) before deployment. In addition, all members are invited to more specific training sessions and an annual emergency roster course. In 2013, in addition to the annual course, technical training in the use of WASH kit equipment was provided for Roster members and other NCA staff.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANS (EPRP)

Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans are an important part of NCA’s emergency preparedness and NCA works aims at developing and updating such plans in all priority countries. As per 31.12.13, the status of establishing such plans was the following:

EPRP in place	EPRP in progress	EPRP not yet in place
DRC, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Mali, Myanmar, Middle East, Vietnam	Angola, Afghanistan, Brazil, Pakistan, South Sudan	Burundi, Laos, Malawi, Somalia, Southern Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Zambia

GLOBAL STORAGE

NCA is committed to the global storage of WASH and shelter items for immediate response to emergencies. These relief items can be shipped in less than 48 hours from Oslo, Dubai and Subang (Malaysia) to NCA, UN agencies, other NGOs and ACT Alliance partners upon need. Two WASH kits were supplied to UNHCR in **South Sudan** by air in early 2013. However, UNHCR’s original plan changed and the items were prepositioned in a warehouse in Juba. Later in 2013 the latrines were used and the water equipment was stored in Juba when the new emergency struck in December. Two WASH kits

were delivered to UNHCR in Chad in June 2013, along with secondment of three WASH experts, to respond to the influx of refugees from Darfur. NCA set up two water treatment units serving 7,600 women, men, boys and girls. Three WASH kits were sent to the Philippines after typhoon Haiyan (see above). In addition 520 tents were lent to Australian Aid through the UNHRD lending system for the Philippine response, and 105 family tents and four school tents were donated to ACT Alliance partners Church World Service (CWS) and Lutheran World Relief (LWR). NCA’s Global Logistics capacity made sure that all items arrived in a timely manner.

PAKISTAN: Disaster risk reduction project

The 2010/2011 floods in Pakistan affected more than 18 million people. NCA, in partnership with its Swiss sister organisation HEKS, initiated a two-year rehabilitation project in 2013 to assist 12,375 families in Sindh. The project aimed at mitigating risks and effects of future disasters for the target community and at building self-reliant communities rather than just focusing on providing assistance to cover immediate needs. DRR aspects were incorporated throughout the whole project cycle.

NCA's implementing partner, RDF, focused on participation and organisation of community groups, involving them in the planning and implementation of activities. Community structures such as village development committees and WASH committees were involved in handing over of the facilities and were responsible for maintenance together with the government. The main achievements of the project during 2013 were:

Planned Targets	Achievements in 2013
Repair of 150 existing hand pumps	150 existing hand pumps repaired
Protection of 150 hand pumps against flooding	76 hand pumps protected against flooding
Construction of 1,000 WASH facilities (latrines)	526 WASH facilities completed
Construction of 150 laundry facilities	130 laundry facilities completed
Training of 30 Village Development Committees (VDCs) on disaster mitigation and develop disaster preparedness plans	17 VDCs trained on disaster mitigation and disaster preparedness plans developed
Distribution of 12,375 hygiene kits	10,950 hygiene kits distributed
Mobilisation of 109 VDCs to start saving for maintenance and sustainability of constructed WASH facilities	109 VDCs saved equivalent to CHF 16,400 for maintenance and sustainability of constructed WASH facilities



Hygiene promotion session using C2C approach in Dadu, Sindh, Pakistan. Photo: Ammar Orakzai/Norwegian Church Aid, Pakistan

TABLE OVERVIEW NCA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSES 2013

Country	Area	Type of emergency	Sector of support	Men	
Angola	Provinces of Cunene and Huila	Drought	WASH	3,750	
Ethiopia	Tigray region	Drought	Food Security	12,600	
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	North Kivu and South Kivu provinces	Conflict/ Displacement	WASH	53,980	
Guatemala	Districts of San Marcos and Quetzaltenango	Earthquake	Food Security, WASH, Psychosocial Support	1,400	
Laos	Ban Deua	Fire	Livelihood	23	
Mali	Gao region	Conflict and drought	Food Security	1,100	
	Gao region		Food Security, health and water	9,000	
	Kidal, Gao, and Timbuktu regions		Food Security, health, protection (GBV), water, education, nutrition	4,600	
	11 communes in Kidal region		Food Security, nutrition	21,160	
	3 communes in Gao region		Water (pumps)	3,104	
	11 communes in Kidal region		Nutrition	2,640	
	7 schools of 3 communes in Kidal region		Food Security	373	
Middle East	Palestine (Gaza)	Conflict	Health, psychosocial support, livelihoods, protection	11,322	
	Syria		WASH, NFI, NCA operational quality assurance – capacity building	NA	
	Syria (Turkey)		Emergency shelter, WASH	1,371	
Myanmar	Kayin state	Floods	Food, NFI, WASH	4,369	
	Kayin state	Floods	Health, WASH	168	
	Ban Mae Surin refugee camp, Kayah state	Fire	Shelter, food		
Pakistan	Kohat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Conflict	WASH	5,760	
	Rajanpur, DG Khan (Punjab), Jacobabad Kashmore (Sindh)	Floods	WASH	37,921	
	Nowshera, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Conflict	WASH	2,420	
	Dadu, Sindh	Floods	WASH	29,712	
	Kashmore, Sindh	Floods	WASH	824	
Somalia	Puntland	Food shortage	Livelihood	1,084	
	Puntland, Mogadishu	Water shortage and Acute Watery Diarrhea	WASH	587	
South Sudan	Yida Refugee Camp	Conflict	Emergency Education	3,692	
	Joung, Gogrial West		Health, livestock, Seeds&tools, Education	2,271	
	Eastern Equatoria		NFIs	1,109	
Sudan	South and Central Darfur	Conflict	Shelter, NFIs, WASH, Health & Nutrition, Education, Livelihood	248,102	
	Khartoum state	Floods	Shelter/NFI	2,830	
OUTSIDE FOCUS COUNTRIES					
Philippines	Medellin municipality, Cebu and Basey municipality, Samar	Typhoon	WASH	25,131	
	Medellin and Bogo municipality		Shelter	318	
	Basey and Marabut municipalities, Samar; Tacloban city, Leyte; Balasan and Batad municipalities, Iloilo		Food, NFI, Shelter, Psychosocial Support, Livelihood	3,447	
TOTAL		BENEFICIARIES			

	Women	Total people reached	Partner	ACT appeal	Donor	Total support NOK
	11,250	15,000	LWF, ADRA in Huila and Lutheran Church in Cunene	AGO131	MFA Norway	700,000
	13,827	26,427	REST		UNOCHA	2,987,568
	78,700	132,680	ETN and NCA operational		UNICEF, MFA Norway	1,921,380
	2,100	3,500	CIEDEG, ACT Forum		MFA Norway, NCA own funds	1,285,000
	23	46	NCA operational		NCA own funds	44,040
	1,300	2,400	GARI		Christian Aid	960,000
	10,360	19,360	GRAIP, GREFFA, GARI		DCA/Danida	5,420,101
	13,400	18,000	GRAIP, GREFFA, GARI, TASSGHAT, AMSS, AMADE, ASSADEC, WILDAF and IAMANEH		MFA Norway	12,015,282
	21,000	42,160	NCA		WFP	2,700,000
	3,363	6,467	TASSAGHT	MLI131	ACT/NCA own funds	86,716
	2,860	5,500	NCA operational		NCA own funds	858,018
	349	722	NCA operational		Danish Embassy	359,147
	53,499	64,821	MECC/DSPR, Ahli Hospital	PSE 131	MFA, FCA, PWRD	4,092,522
	NA	15,420	IOCC		MFA Norway, NCA own funds	10,000,000
	1,578	2,949	IHH		MFA Norway	3,537,400
	4,760	9,129	KBC		NCA own funds	240,000
	207	375	BPHWT, KDWH	MMR132	NCA own funds	411,787
		2,300	TBC		MFA Norway	190,000
	6,240	12,000	PVDP	PAK131	Christian Aid, Church of Sweden & NCA own funds	3,496,800
	39,469	77,390	Sungi, RDF		MFA Norway	10,936,266
	2,519	4,939	PADO		UNOCHA (ERF)	1,479,551
	30,925	60,637	RDF		HEKS	11,130,583
	856	1,680	PREPARED		UNOCHA (ERF)	1,468,434
	2,012	3 096	NCA operational	SOM121	Church of Sweden	1,636,962
	8,806	9,393	Baniadam	SOM121	ACT-members: Wider Church Ministries USA, Church of Sweden, NCA own funds, Mark & Janis Englander	744,582
	4,021	7,713	SCCWR		DCA	809,394
	3,075	5,446	NCA operational		FCA	1,820,076
	1,420	2,529	IOM/NFI Cluster			
	343,070	591,172	NCA operational, ERRADA, Mobadiroun, El Ruhama	SDN131	ACT and partners, CARITAS Int and partners, MFA Norway, UN, ECHO, BMZ	51,844,182
	2,830	5,660	HAC Khartoum State		Norad Embassy, NCA own funds	943,400
	24,869	50,000	NCA operational, NCCP	PHL131	MFA Norway, NCA own funds, HEKS, Diakonia Sweden, FCA	15 731,420
	312	630	Church World Service (CWS) and People's Disaster Risk Reduction Network (PDRRN)		NCA own funds	313,470
	3,389	6,836	NCCP	PHL131	NCA own funds	1 000,000
		1,206,377				151,164,081

7. ADVOCACY FOR GLOBAL JUSTICE



Changemaker in action for climate justice outside the Norwegian Parliament.
Photo: Changemaker

NCA is committed to addressing the root causes of poverty and injustice. To this end it is necessary to influence the attitudes held and decisions made by the powerful and those who control resources. NCA and partners work to influence political decisions made by individuals, communities, governments, religious leaders and businesses with regard to issues affecting the political, economic and social rights of the poor. NCA has a mandate from our constituency in Norway to advocate in favour of pro-poor politics from our government and Norwegian enterprises operating in developing countries.

ADVOCATING FOR STRONG AND BINDING ARMS TRADE TREATY

2013 finally saw the adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty by the UN General Assembly, after a long and difficult diplomatic process. NCA has advocated for a strong and legally binding Arms Trade Treaty for some years. We have worked nationally to ensure the commitment of the Norwegian government, and internationally with our global partners to influence the process and the final text. NCA's goal has been to ensure that a treaty would be formulated that has the potential to make a real difference to for people living in areas of conflict and armed violence, by making it difficult for perpetrators of violence to access weapons. NCA wanted the weapons producing countries to take responsibility for the humanitarian impact of the weapons they export. While the final Arms Trade Treaty text falls short of fulfilling all of NCA's expectations, we believe that its adoption is a significant step towards accountability in arms exports and a better situation for people living in contexts of armed violence. NCA and partners will in 2014 follow the ratification process and the entry into force of the treaty closely. NCA believes that civil society has a key role to play to ensure that states implement the treaty in good faith, and that the obligations of the treaty are respected.

INFLUENCING THE AGENDA OF THE NORWEGIAN ELECTIONS

NCA organised several advocacy and mobilisation activities related to the Norwegian parliamentary elections of September 2013. The main aim of these efforts was to put issues related to development and global poverty on the political agenda, and to make this a case of priority for Norwegian politicians. NCA believes that our work towards the parliamentary elections strongly contributed towards fulfilling this aim, as it led to more than 50 press stories before, during and after the elections, and spurred the political debate. This is a contrast to past elections in Norway, where questions related to development and global poverty has rarely been a part of electoral campaigns.

THE "VOTE MATCH" – AN ONLINE QUIZ ABOUT PARTY POLITICS

In August 2013, when the political parties started their election campaigns, NCA launched a "Vote Match" – an online quiz for the broader Norwegian public. The quiz gained wide press coverage in the Norwegian media, and several leading politicians also took the quiz – as well as more than 10,000 voters. The quiz contributed to highlighting the differences between political parties' positions on important global justice issues.

Concurrently NCA launched a report evaluating how "development friendly" Norwegian political parties are. The report contributed to creating a debate between profiled politicians about development politics, and it was widely covered in the media channels. In combination with the quiz, this report contributed to put the issue of international development higher on the political agenda than in past elections.

PUTTING CLIMATE JUSTICE ON THE NORWEGIAN POLITICAL AGENDA

Together with the Church of Norway, NCA and other NGOs took part in an alliance aiming at putting climate change on the agenda in the Norwegian Parliamentary elections.

The Norwegian oil and gas industry and key politicians argue that Norway's production of oil and gas is necessary because poor people need energy. NCA questions this rationale and commissioned a report from Statistics Norway together with the Norwegian organisation Future in our hands. The report investigated the effect of the Norwegian petroleum industry on people in low-income countries. It found that a decrease in Norwegian petroleum production would have a minor effect on the energy situation in these countries, but that reduced production can bring positive climate effects.

The report was launched during a political debate between representatives of the various political parties. The launch happened simultaneously as a major offshore conference. At least 26 articles about the report in Norwegian newspapers were published, sparking a debate on radio. NCA notes that the argument about

Norway's production of oil and gas being necessary to meet energy needs of the poor is less apparent in the debate now.

THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT PENSION FUND CAMPAIGN

The Norwegian Government Pension Fund Global is the largest sovereign wealth fund in the world. It is invested in stock markets globally, but only one per cent is invested in low-income countries, despite the fact that many of these countries have a high growth rate. Hence, the investments from the fund could make a real difference.

NCA advocated for the Norwegian government to invest a higher share of the Norwegian Government Pension Fund in developing countries in a way that would create decent jobs for poor people. More than 13,000 signatures were collected and the campaign received wide media attention, especially leading up to the parliamentary elections. A campaign video posted on NCA's Webpage and YouTube was viewed more than 70,000 times.

The campaign was a great success, and all of NCA's global policy objectives in 2013 were met: 1) The majority of the political parties in Norway incorporated points from NCA's agenda into their four year political programmes prior to the elections; 2) NCA's demands were picked up by media and aired during the election period and 3) The elected party coalition incorporated NCA's demands into their coalition statement.

ADVOCATING FOR REPLENISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ADAPTATION FUND

In order to speed up the Norwegian government's contribution to the International Adaptation Fund, NCA launched an online petition to ask the Government to put money on the table. In just a couple of days NCA had gathered 2,200 signatures. When the signatures were handed over to the Minister of Climate and Environment, the Minister announced that Norway would offer NOK 15 million to the Adaptation Fund. Though a modest sum, it was important since the pledge came fairly early and gave a push for other countries to follow Norway's example. By the end of the week NOK 100 million had been pledged by other countries. NCA highlighted the need for more funds for adaptation and not only mitigation, as part of the more long-term funding structures.

LAUNCH OF A REPORT ON STATOIL'S INVESTMENTS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

NCA commissioned a report on the Norwegian oil and gas company Statoil's investments in Sub-Saharan Africa through Fridtjof Nansen Institute. Vast natural resources, including major oil and gas deposits, are discovered in several African countries. NCA advocates the Norwegian Government to take responsibility in their ownership in Statoil, and set up a commission to evaluate the (partially) state owned companies with operations abroad. The report was presented in a seminar in Oslo and has contributed to a constructive dialogue with Statoil.



The fictional, but very cheerful Mr. Nickens calls for investments in local companies that create decent jobs in developing countries. Watch the video on www.sendenvekker.no Photo: Håkon Sørensen/Anorak/Norwegian Church Aid

NCA's partner organisation Breaking the Silence shows the activities at the market in Hebron before the street was closed for Palestinians. Breaking the Silence is raising awareness on the situation in Hebron and South Hebron Hills.

Photo: Kirsti Næss/Norwegian Church Aid

8. NCA STANDARDS AND COMMITMENTS



8.1 MAINSTREAMING DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

NCA is guided in our daily work in promoting global justice, by our standards of practice that are founded on NCA's values. These standards are expressed through our obligations, organisational priorities and professional ambitions.

A COMMITMENT TO RIGHTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

NCA has been a certified member of the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP)²² since 2011. Members of HAP commit themselves to meeting the highest standards of accountability and quality management. A Mid-Term Progress Audit carried out in August 2013 found that NCA has achieved good progress towards implementation of accountability, with major strengths such as a strong corporate culture on rights based approach, gender sensitivity, transparency, and capacity

building as well as a broadly shared commitment to accountability principles and groundbreaking initiatives done around community participation and continuous learning. The audit found that NCA has come farther in developing community participation in projects (e.g. Community Conversation in Ethiopia or Reflect open circles in DRC) than community participation about projects (e.g. capacity to provide feedback and influence on the project cycle). HAP recommends that NCA strengthens this last aspect and puts emphasis on the implementation of established complaints mechanisms at country level.



PHILIPPINES: Ensuring accountability in relief work

During the humanitarian operation in the Philippines, NCA has worked to integrate accountability mechanisms in programming, through information sharing and entering into collaboration with relevant actors, being transparent and visible to ensure rights holders know who NCA is. HAP signs in the local language with information about the organisation, the project and contact persons have been posted at all project sites. NCA also established a complaints mechanism for rights holders, through the circulation of business cards with a telephone number for complaints. Participatory methods were used to ensure that relief is relevant and appropriate, and that people's concerns were considered in

planning and implementation. NCA was building on existing capacity by engaging relevant local government structures and local communities in the implementation of the response to ensure transfer of knowledge and technical capacity. Rights holders normally construct their own installations without financial compensation. However, for particularly vulnerable groups and families, NCA provides financial compensation, either through Cash for Work schemes or other mechanisms. Ownership and responsibility for WASH installations will be transferred to local communities at the end of the project period to ensure sustainability.



NCA's humanitarian operation in the Philippines followed accountability principles. Photo: Paul Jeffrey/ACT Alliance

²² <http://www.hapinternational.org>

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

NCA has adopted the ACT Gender Policy Principles²³, which commits NCA to promote gender equality and gender mainstreaming within our own organisation and towards partners.

In 2013 NCA Country Offices in **Sudan** and **Tanzania** carried out gender audits²⁴ of their own offices with the objective of becoming more gender responsive. The two audits found that despite the existence of gender policies and tools, these are not always known to all staff or implemented. Many projects are gender neutral, but not all are gender sensitive. Political will and commitment of management to mainstream gender was expressed, but not all staff members were aware of their roles or how to act. Both Country Offices have Gender Focal Point (GFP) staff, but none of GFPs are members of the office's management team. Most projects use sex disaggregated data, but lack systematic monitoring of these. Collecting qualitative data to be able to measure different impacts on women, girls, boys and men is a challenge. Gender imbalance in staff composition as well as misconceptions and resistance were found in one of the offices.

The main recommendations from the two gender audits were:

- Stronger political will and commitment from the organisation's management.
- Affirmative action can be used in recruitment and promotion.
- At least two staff members should have a specific responsibility for gender issues.
- Provide tools to ease gender mainstreaming by all staff and partners.
- Provide training in Code of Conduct, translated to local language if necessary.
- Establish gender indicators, use qualitative data and apply sex and age disaggregated data. Develop and use checklists and gender tools.

- Increase resources for gender training and assessment.
- Encourage the active engagement of women rights holders in consultations.

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The work of NCA shall contribute to ensuring a sustainable livelihood for poor people without harming the natural environment. This includes efforts to protect biodiversity, sustainable management of natural resources and political initiatives to ensure that environmental considerations are incorporated into policies.

NCA's Head Office is certified as an "Eco-Lighthouse"²⁵, a certification for enterprises seeking to document their environmental efforts and demonstrate social responsibility.

PEACE AND RECONCILIATION

NCA has during 2013 conducted a number of conflict analyses in programme areas affected by destructive violent conflicts. This exercise has helped inform the peace initiatives with a clearer focus and rationale, including results and indicator formulations. The analysis also shed light on how NCA supported initiatives can compliment and support other civil society or diplomatic peace initiatives. An added value of these conflict analyses reports is that other development and humanitarian initiatives benefit from a better understanding of what the main drivers and actors of a conflict are. The conflict analysis work provides a mutual platform for contextual understanding, which maps the potential synergies between the various thematic programmes in the same context of conflict. It provides a tool to see with more clarity how a peace programme can contribute to an environment conducive to long-term development work and humanitarian assistance and vice versa. In **Afghanistan**, this has led to the merging of various development and peace programmes into one overall country programme, where the synergies between the programmes are made explicit. Conflict analysis also provides crucial information assisting conflict sensitive programming in general.

23 www.actalliance.org/resources/policies-and-guidelines/gender

24 A Gender audit enables an organisation to measure the extent to which it lives up to the values and objectives to which it is committed. It involves an internal self-assessment process that promotes organisational learning of gender mainstreaming and identifies critical gaps and challenges and how these can be solved.

25 <http://eco-lighthouse.org>

8.2 WORK AGAINST CORRUPTION

NCA works in some of the world's most corrupt countries. War and conflict in many contexts challenges NCA to further strengthen its on-site monitoring and financial control. Based on knowledge and experience built up over 60 years of engagement in development work, NCA has developed robust systems for preventing and detecting potential fraud or misuse of funds. NCA is committed to zero tolerance on corruption and financial irregularity, and is proactive in anti corruption initiatives. Since 2008 NCA has published an annual report of the fraud and mismanagement cases NCA has addressed during the past year. These reports can be found in full on www.nca.no.

In 2013 cases of suspected fraud or embezzlement were investigated by NCA in Angola, South Africa, Zambia (two cases), Tanzania and Western Sahara. Of these cases, the investigations concluded with serious irregularities and neglect in financial control functions in one case. Two of the cases, which both concern neglect in financial control functions within partner organisations, are still under investigation. In three of the cases, no fraud or embezzlement was detected by NCA through investigations.

8.3 SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT

As an employer, NCA has legal and moral obligations to provide, to the extent possible, safe and secure workplaces for its employees. NCA is currently involved in some of the most complex and challenging areas for humanitarian intervention, including Afghanistan, Pakistan and Somalia. In such locations, the imperative of keeping employees safe is of principal importance.

The organisation focused in 2013 on three main areas of security management. Firstly, competence building among staff was conducted. NCA personnel travel frequently to areas with a variety of security challenges. Personal awareness of methods that can be applied to assess and mitigate threats is of vital importance. Courses on Personal Security, Travel Security and HEAT-courses²⁶ were offered to NCA staff in 2013.

Secondly, routine revision of security plans and operating procedures of NCA's Offices were carried out. Some Offices were visited by an NCA Security Advisor who assisted in the process.

Finally, NCA's Crisis Preparedness was improved through the development of a Crisis Management Plan for the Head Office and a Crisis Management Guideline for the Country and Area Offices. In addition, a 24-hour Emergency number was established to enable single point contact with the Head Office, in the event a crisis or serious incident should occur.

At the end of 2013 NCA recruited a Global Security Advisor as part of a process to further upgrade security management in the organisation.

CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES AHEAD

In addition to routine revisions and continuous training, security risk management in NCA will have three equally important priorities in 2014.

NCA will focus on documenting lessons learned and best practices from the last 10-15 years of security risk management. Part of NCA's added value is our network of faith-based partners, and our unique access to local communities. An organisational awareness of these experiences will be essential in achieving even greater access to and positive impact on crisis-affected populations in the future.

NCA will also initiate a systematic and coherent process of improving the overall Security Risk Management System in the organisation. The aim is to foster a professional culture of security as an integrated component of all relevant activities.

NCA will also carry out a participatory and transparent evaluation of the management of security risks throughout the organisation. The aim is to create a joint understanding of NCA's strengths and weaknesses. This will facilitate a more structured dialogue and efficient cooperation between the Head Office and Country and Area Offices on security issues, and suggest regional possibilities for an efficient use of resources.

²⁶ HEAT - hostile environment awareness training

▶ CHAPTER 9

Training of a girls' football team, part of NCA's Football for Peace and Stability project in Maymana, Faryab province.

Photo: Jim Holmes/Norwegian Church Aid



9. LESSONS LEARNED FROM EVALUATIONS

NEW EVALUATION POLICY

In 2013 NCA developed its first evaluation policy for our international work. The aim of the policy is first and foremost to strengthen the focus of organisational learning. NCA has a long tradition for carrying out evaluations of projects and programmes on a regular basis, but still has potential to utilise findings and recommendations from evaluations as a tool for enhanced learning. Continuous improvement through learning is part of NCA's accountability commitment and is key to NCA's pursuit of increased quality of deliveries in order to maximise the benefits for rights holders.

REVIEW OF EVALUATIONS

The evaluation policy states that NCA will annually carry out an internal, comparative analysis of evaluations in order to enhance the organisational learning from these. The purpose is twofold: 1) To extract lessons from all evaluations of value to all NCA operations and strategic positioning, with a view to guide internal debates and to improve procedures globally; 2) To extract lessons from evaluations in order to give input to evaluation procedures, policies and formats.

NCA has recently carried out the first of such comparative reviews, examining all evaluations undertaken in 2013. The review has examined the overall quality of the evaluations and identified opportunities for improvement. By applying a 28-point criterion sorted by seven categories, the review shed light on strengths and weaknesses of evaluation reports and practices. There are several positive findings. With some exceptions, the terms of reference of evaluations are considered of high quality, evaluation approaches are based on the OECD-

DAC evaluation criteria, evaluation reports have a coherent structure and style, and the evaluation methods are generally seen as adequate. Some areas still need attention. For example, there is generally insufficient information on evaluation constraints and their negative effects, the reports do not always provide sufficient analysis of the context, and some cross-cutting issues are not fully addressed in the evaluations. Moreover, recommendations are not always linked to the main findings and conclusions, and could be made more operational.

Generally speaking, consultation with stakeholders is a common thread through all NCA evaluations conducted in 2013. Nevertheless, there is a narrow understanding of the scope of these consultations, which are mainly restricted to the data collection phase. With its new evaluation policy, NCA strives to secure adequate stakeholder contributions during the whole evaluation process. A shift towards more active participation in the consultations is envisaged. In 2014, NCA will carry out at least two pilot evaluations where rights holders and other stakeholders are part of a reference group.

The review of 2013 evaluations also provided strategic, organisational and thematic lessons of global significance to NCA. Evaluations call attention to the challenges when it comes to documenting results through logical frameworks and current reporting systems within NCA and partner organisations. Partners' logical frameworks are sometimes described as not aligned with that of NCA. Coordination and information sharing among partners is also stressed in some of the evaluations as an area for improvement.

EVALUATIONS AND REVIEWS CARRIED OUT IN 2013

Country	Title	Internal / External
Country Programme Evaluation		
Angola	Mid-Term Review of the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) Angola Country Programme (2011-2013)	External
Thematic Programme Evaluation		
Angola	WASH programme 2005-2010	External
Ethiopia	2013 Review of NCA Ethiopia WASH Programme	Internal
Middle East	Women, Peace and Security Programme - Middle East, 2008-2013	External
South Sudan	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Program in South Sudan	Internal
Tanzania	Evaluation NCAs Livelihood and Trade Programme final report	External
Zambia	2013 Evaluation of the Gender and Good Governance Programme 2009-2011 JCP Zambia	External
Project Evaluation		
Afghanistan	Football for Peace and Stability	External
Brazil	Mid-term review of the OD Programme "Youth and Rights in the City"	External
Ethiopia	Mid-Term Review of the joint RH/FGM project of Save the Children and NCA	External
Ethiopia	Final Evaluation of Samre CCA/Sustainable Livelihood Development Project in Hantabat Watershed of Saherti Samre Woreda.	External
Ethiopia	Final Evaluation of Gender responsive CCA/Livelihoods Programme/Project in Gereb Hinche and Gereb Belesat Watersheds of Hintalo Wajirat Woreda (District)	External
Ethiopia	Final Evaluation of CCA/Food Security Programme/Project in three watersheds of Lay Armachiho Woreda, Gondar City Administration.	External
Malawi	End of Project Evaluation for Counteracting Trafficking in Malawi 2010-2012	External
Malawi	Improved Health Training in Malawi Nursing Colleges 2005-2012 End review	External
Middle East	NECC – Gaza Community Health Program	External
Middle East	Monitors for Just Peace – An Evaluation of the Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme to Palestine and Israel (EAPPI) 2008 2012	External
Sudan	Final Project Evaluation WASH (BMZIII project)	Internal
Zambia	2012/2013 Evaluation of Sustainable Economic and Social Empowerment of Vulnerable and Marginalised Rural Communities of Southern Province (SESE) Project in Zambia	External
Partner Evaluation		
Guatemala	CIEDEG	External
Guatemala	Colectivo Madre Selva, 2009-2013	External
Myanmar	Emergency Flood Relief Responses Project in Karen State	External
Myanmar	Myanmar Council of Churches	External
Other Assessments		
Afghanistan	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Internal
Afghanistan	Promoting Women's Engagement and Participation	Internal
Middle East	Turkey Cross-border North Syria response	Internal
South Sudan	2013 Internal Assessment for Developing Nurses Midwives Education in South Sudan - A Pre-Study	Internal
Sudan	NCA Sudan Gender Audit and Gender Assessment for the DP	External
Tanzania	2013 Gender Audit of NCA Tanzania office	External
Zambia	Internal organisational review of JCP Zambia	Internal
Zambia	Evaluation of NCA's support to SACCORD Accountable Governance Program 2009-2012	External

▶ CHAPTER

Participation of children in a hygiene promotion session using C2C approach in Dadu, Pakistan.

**Photo: Ammar Orakzai/
Norwegian Church Aid, Pakistan**



ANNEXES

SELECTED OUTPUT INDICATORS (SOI)

Selected Output Indicators (SOI) are global indicators developed within each global programme. These are used to provide a snapshot on achievements globally, but do not provide a total picture.

THE RIGHT TO PEACE AND SECURITY

Not Available (N/A)

NCA country programmes with Women, Peace and Security programme	SOI: No. of women and girls who have accessed protection against gender-based violence and been supported in humanitarian and conflict situations.		
	Female	Male	Total
Burundi	310	N/A	310
DR Congo	2,614	N/A	2,614
Palestine*	N/A	N/A	N/A
Somalia**	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL			2,924

* No funding in 2013

** Late funding - only mobilisation undertaken

NCA country programmes with Community Violence and Small Arms Control programme	SOI: No. of rights holders involved in NCA interventions to reduce level of community violence		
	Female	Male	Total
Burundi	4,622	2,931	7,553
Haiti	4,744	7,215	11,959
Mali	22	251	474
South Sudan	228	351	579
TOTAL			20,565

NCA country programmes with Faith Communities and Peacebuilding programme	SOI: No. of female representatives involved in peacebuilding initiatives supported by NCA		
	Female	Male	Total
Afghanistan	1,050	N/A	1,050
DR Congo	2,614	N/A	2,614
Haiti	1	N/A	1
Kenya	9,719	N/A	9,719
Myanmar	495	N/A	495
Pakistan	1,595	N/A	1,595
Somalia	7	N/A	7
TOTAL			15,481

GENDER JUSTICE

Not Available (N/A)

NCA country programmes with Gender-based Violence programme	SOI: No. of rights holders with knowledge about their right to a life free from gender-based violence.		
	Female	Male	Total
Angola	1109	1194	2,303
Ethiopia	39,953	0	39,953
Guatemala	3,651	0	3,651
Haiti	2,741	834	3,575
Kenya	6,200	1,756	7,956
Laos	7,917	7,321	15,238
Mali	305,728	308,081	613,809
Malawi	6,677	7,022	13,699
Myanmar	3,748	3,655	7,403
Pakistan	504,484	10,157	514,641
Sudan	2,097	2,028	4,125
Tanzania	9,270	3,420	12,690
Somalia*	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL			1,239,043

* No funding in 2013

NCA country programmes with Women in Governance programme	SOI: No. of women who have undergone capacity building for active participation in governance processes and structures.		
	Female	Male	Total
Guatemala	3,317	0	3,317
Kenya	1,682	0	1,682
Mali	1,545	0	1,545
South Sudan	97	0	97
Southern Africa	3	0	3
Zambia	1,028	0	1,028
TOTAL			7,672

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Not Available (N/A)

NCA country programmes with Livelihood and Trade programme	SOI: No. of rights holders organised in groups to actively improve own livelihood.		
	Female	Male	Total
Afghanistan	1,170	133	1,303
Brazil	515	420	935
Kenya	464	649	1,113
Laos	1,468	1,345	2,813
Palestine	866	117	983
Myanmar	516	236	752
Sudan	3,292	6,684	9,976
Tanzania	6,264	4,535	10,799
Somalia	285	240	525
Southern Africa	N/A	N/A	792
Vietnam	1,386	966	2,352
Zambia	6,561	2,491	9,052
TOTAL			41,395*

* The total number for this SOI is lower than for 2012, mainly because the Tanzania programme had reported an accumulated number for 2012, which has been corrected in 2013.

NCA country programmes with Resources and Finance programme	SOI: No. of rights holders involved in budget monitoring and tracking of public expenditures		
	Female	Male	Total
Angola	124	80	204
Brazil	217	178	395
Malawi	1,322	895	2,217
Tanzania	900	1,600	2,500
Zambia	83	242	325
Southern Africa	N/A	N/A	N/A
Myanmar	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guatemala	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL			5,641

CLIMATE JUSTICE

Not Available (N/A)

NCA country programmes with Climate Change Mitigation programme	SOI: No. of rights holders with access to sustainable energy solutions.		
	Female	Male	Total
Afghanistan	962	928	1,890
Brazil	130	125	255
Guatemala	N/A	N/A	2,855
Kenya	328	668	996
Laos	21	22	43
Tanzania	1,125	708	1,833
Vietnam	2,370	2,220	4,590
TOTAL			12,462

NCA country programmes with Climate Change Adaptation programme	SOI: No. of rights holders whose vulnerability is reduced by climate adaptation measures.		
	Female	Male	Total
Brazil	2,710	2,710	5,420
Ethiopia	20,225	23,063	43,288
Guatemala	4,177	2,236	6,413
Haiti	979	1,000	1,979
Kenya	2,646	2,370	5,016
Laos	71	65	136
Mali	5,916	6,500	12,416
Vietnam	1,386	966	2,352
TOTAL			77,020

Not Available (N/A)

NCA country programmes with Social Mitigation of HIV and AIDS programme	SOI: No. of rights holders affected by HIV and AIDS who receive care and support through NCA/partners' programme		
	Female	Male	Total
Angola	88	45	133
Ethiopia	346	309	655
Laos	181	153	334
Malawi	2,988	1,416	4,404
Vietnam	1,179	1,160	2,339
TOTAL			7,865

NCA country programmes with Access to Quality Health Care programme	SOI: No. of rights holders receiving health services		
	Female	Male	Total
Malawi	N/A	N/A	23,494
Myanmar	80,370	45,934	126,304
Palestine	60,999	12,822	73,821
South Sudan	29,292	27,401	56,693
Sudan	199,537	115,246	314,783
Vietnam	174	18	192
Zambia	N/A	N/A	3,025
TOTAL			598,312

NCA country programmes with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme	SOI: No. of rights holders who have access to a basic water supply service level		
	Female	Male	Total
Afghanistan	2,824	2,899	5,723
Angola	8,991	8,000	16,991
Burundi	2,485	1,875	4,360
DR Congo*	56,370	39,275	95,645
Ethiopia	20,363	19,565	39,928
Haiti	2,978	2,661	5,639
Palestine	N/A	N/A	10,920
Pakistan	79,890	76,756	156,646
South Sudan	19,890	14,477	34,367
Sudan	237,457	182,751	420,208
Somalia	57,910	44,433	102,343
Total			892,770

* The SOI number for DR Congo is lower in 2013 than in 2012, mainly because the 2012 number also contained the number of people who had accessed sanitation services.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

NCA prepares consolidated financial statement, which provides a total overview of the organisation as a whole. In 2013, expenses totalled 771 million NOK of which 20 million NOK was from restricted funds.

According to the recommended practice for accounting and reporting by charities public funding, funding from other organisations is recognised as income only when costs are incurred, hence only the part of the grant which is recognised as an expense during the financial year is booked as income.

ACQUIRED FUNDS

NCA's acquired funds totalled 769 million NOK in 2013 compared to 724 million NOK in 2012.

Public Funds

Public funding for the organisation's development co-operation and work in Norway in 2013 was 460 million NOK, including 29 million NOK as administration subsidy, compared to 417 million NOK in 2012. Funding from other organisations totalled 145 million NOK compared to 157 million NOK in 2012.

Fundraising and donations

Donations totalled 151 million NOK in 2013 compared to 140 million NOK in 2012. The increase is due to funds raised for the emergency relief efforts in the Philippines following Typhoon Haiyan.

Financial Income

Net financial gains were 13.5 million NOK in 2013 compared to NOK 9.5 million in 2012. The increase in 2013 is mainly because of unrealized value adjustments of fund investments.

Expenses

Total expenses in 2013 is 771 million NOK compared to 741 million NOK in 2012.

Direct expenses in the acquisition of funds

Direct fundraising expenses in 2013 were 30.7 million NOK compared to 24.5 million NOK in 2012.

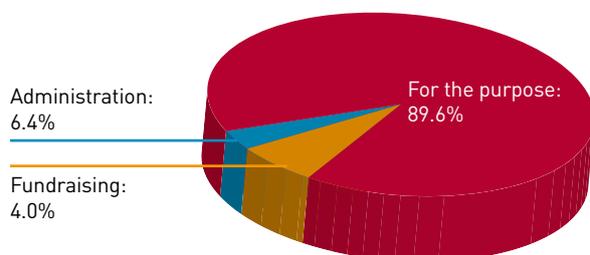
Programme Expenses

Total programme expenses in 2013 were 691 million NOK compared to 669 million NOK in 2012. In 2013 213 million NOK were transferred to partners for bilateral projects. Expenses relating to the organisation's operational activities were NOK 478 million of which NOK 31 million in Norway.

Administration Expenses

Administration expenses at the Head Office were NOK 49.1 million of which NOK 31.2 million were personnel costs. Administration expenses were 6.4 % of total revenue, compared to 6.5 % in 2012.

How we spend the funds!



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



Independent auditor's report - 2013 - Norwegian Church Aid, page 2

To the Supervisory Board of Norwegian Church Aid

Independent auditor's report Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Norwegian Church Aid, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2013, income statement showing a loss of NOK 1 009 000 and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The Board of Directors and the General secretary's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors and the General secretary are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for such internal control as The Board of Directors and the General secretary determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the law and regulations and give a true and fair view of the financial position of Norwegian Church Aid as at 31 December 2013, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AS, Postboks 748 Sentrum, NO-0106 Oslo
T: 02316, www.pwc.no
Org.no: 987 009 713 MVA, Medlem av Den norske Revisorforening

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion on the Board of Directors' report

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, it is our opinion that the information presented in the Board of Directors' report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption and the proposal for the coverage of the loss are consistent with the financial statements and comply with the law and regulations.

Opinion on Registration and documentation

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, and control procedures we have considered necessary in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 "Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information", it is our opinion that the company's management has fulfilled its duty to produce a proper and clearly set out registration and documentation of the company's accounting information in accordance with the law and bookkeeping standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Oslo, April 24 2014

PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Hans-Christian Berger

State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

(2)

STATEMENT OF ACQUISITION & USE OF FUNDS AND BALANCE SHEET

Norwegian Church Aid - Statement of Acquisition & Use of Funds 2013

NOK '000	Notes	2013	2012
ACQUIRED FUNDS			
Funding			
Public funding			
Norad		254 886	209 972
MFA		161 109	166 454
Other public funding		14 688	14 995
Administration subsidy		29 031	25 890
Subtotal public funding	2	459 714	417 313
Other funding/other organizations	3	142 108	154 933
Other Administration subsidy		2 525	2 065
Total funding		604 348	574 311
Fundraising, gifts			
Contributions from donors, non earmarked		118 815	116 071
Contributions from donors, earmarked funds		18 669	4 555
Testamentary donations and bequests		13 410	19 167
Total fundraising, gifts	4	150 894	139 794
Financial & investment income		13 487	9 359
Other income		766	855
TOTAL ACQUIRED FUNDS		769 495	724 318
USE OF FUNDS			
Direct expenses in the acquiring of funds	6	30 701	24 499
Expenses relating to the organisation's purpose	5	690 671	668 888
Administrative expenses	7	49 132	47 942
TOTAL USE OF FUNDS		770 504	741 329
NET RESULT		(1 009)	(17 009)
Appropriation of net result:			
Transfer to / (from) foundation capital		(1 532)	(1 021)
Transfer to / (from) equity with external constraints		1 939	7 602
Transfer to / (from) other equity / retained earnings		601	10 430
Total appropriation of net result:	13	1 009	17 011

Norwegian Church Aid - Balance Sheet as per December 31.

NOK '000	Notes	31.12.13	31.12.12
ASSETS			
FIXED ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	57 576	60 882
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS		57 576	60 882
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventory	13	1 522	1 749
Short-term receivables	11	94 820	97 581
Financial investments	12	101 753	117 499
Bank deposits, cash	15	171 538	129 414
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		369 633	346 243
TOTAL ASSETS		427 209	407 125
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Foundation capital		76 633	75 101
Equity with external restrictions			
Earmarked project funds		38 541	40 480
Other equity / retained earnings		43 170	43 729
TOTAL EQUITY	16	158 343	159 310
LIABILITIES			
Long-term liabilities			
Accruals for liabilities			
Pension liabilities	9	32 639	22 143
Other long-term liabilities			
Loan BG3	14	25 200	27 300
Total long-term liabilities		57 839	49 443
Short-term liabilities			
Project balance, advances from donor		152 042	133 940
Other short-term liabilities	15	58 984	64 432
Total short-term liabilities		211 026	198 372
TOTAL LIABILITIES		268 866	247 815
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		427 209	407 125

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR COUNTRIES AND PROGRAMMES

Country	Access to quality health care	Climate Change Adaptation	Climate Change Mitigation	Community Violence & Small Arms	Core expenditure	Emergency other	Faith Communities and Peacebuilding	Gender-based Violence
Afghanistan	950 000		2 117 786	259 497			820 829	
Angola		383 368	-557		5 054 118			976 397
Armenia						150 000		
Bangladesh		77 582			4 272			
Brazil		537 241	2 205 277	475 240				
Myanmar	538 107				446 313	6 985 000	110 000	1 251 923
Burundi		-		2 807 500				387 411
Cuba		80 000						287 134
Democratic Repulic of the Congo	190 880			1 278 651	536 653			-
Dominican Republic			437 500	51 351				488 851
Eritrea								
Ethiopia		823 291			2 266 681	3 529 762	861 561	5 381 923
Global	160 274	379 231	1 161 437	134 011	27 477 096	7 558 111	823 962	1 465 326
Guatemala		1 796 684	1 250 000					874 935
Haiti			3 305 679	7 777 762	5 166 974		392 682	833 350
India	687 677		-76 044			150 000	1 117 027	
Kenya		856 889	1 504 415		6 166 689			422 505
Laos		891 894	1 018 674		942 503	38 534		1 175 642
Malawi	17 632 814	100 000	100 000			200 000	180 000	1 550 258
Mali	970 446	7 488 508	916 950	3 746 294	1 030 836	12 945 057	549 499	5 329 614
Mauritania								
Nicaragua		30 000						18 750
Norway			1 169 843	193 993	16 968 911			
Pakistan	900 991				2 679 003	20 647	591 314	932 639
Palestine	10 507 171					53 045	5 069 833	
Philippines						1 256 924		
Regional Eastern Africa							703 673	665 659
Regional Europe								
Regional Latin America		220 928		186 319	2 890 708		573 319	227 623
Regional Middle East AFG and PAK						631 782	1 462 500	
Regional South East Asia					1 650 790			
Regional Southern Africa		798 404	1 001 683				50 000	1 288 899
Romania								
Serbia		74	74					
Somalia					901 984	52 612	806 421	316 217
Sudan	15 047 878					5 362 708	821 228	642 785
South Sudan	5 527 383			5 809 248		1 066 289	635 347	365
Syria						1 831 200		
Tanzania		730 686	1 721 594				759 020	1 673 827
Thailand								
Vietnam	1 718 974	955 320	2 003 380		303 173			
Western Sahara	2 682 553							
Zambia	1 816 596	881 653	310 727		119 170			
Grand Total	59 331 745	17 031 753	20 148 418	22 719 867	74 605 873	41 831 672	16 328 214	26 192 031

Livelihood & Trade	Other	Resources & Finance	Social Mitigation of HIV and AIDS	Strengthening Civil Society	Water Sanitation and Hygiene	Women In Governance	Women, Peace & Security	Grand Total
10 318 884	-35 689		380 000	13 378 493	2 718 729		9 553 081	40 461 610
		3 415 295	1 500 000	5 076 256	902 278			17 307 155
350 000				200 000				700 000
62 370				62 370		-1 292		205 302
3 003 305	-65	3 796 588		3 532 635		136 000		13 686 221
3 861 736		1 113 798	250 000	2 578 406	197 863			17 333 147
				2 338 073	682 340		3 192 500	9 407 824
				378 089				745 223
576 514		3		974 523	7 156 628		10 826 877	21 540 729
				985 932				1 963 635
125 000			125 000					250 000
1 541 292			1 079 043	2 464 664	6 424 515	536 118		24 908 851
1 125 940	5 280 750	1 714 571	1 029 106	12 148 298	8 935 165	1 796 963	629 847	71 820 089
	79 982	1 813 401		968 730		921 111		7 704 843
				11 695 679	4 877 637			34 049 763
1 272 098								3 150 758
210 575				718 488	74 503	478 841	122 207	10 555 111
1 932 319	1 116		787 995	2 026 371				8 815 047
	1 616	3 468 240	4 468 058	6 130 307				33 831 293
1 707 863	3 537 425	948 782		6 001 425	280 473	1 866 691	204 001	47 523 865
400 000		-16 535	100 000	494 489				977 954
				70 541	18 750			138 041
994 253	6 550 543	1 523 168		3 855 008				31 255 719
					11 248 690			16 373 283
2 547 134				7 106 127			720 000	26 003 309
					966 886			2 223 810
198 500				1 072 467				2 640 299
47 112				173 850				220 962
	102 515	220 928		100 341			286 659	4 809 339
				1 600 740	3 064 927		1 357 089	8 117 038
				988 643				2 639 434
1 144 962	-25 477	2 463 338		11 355 637		614 140	279 229	18 970 815
108 000	81 000			81 000				270 000
420 311	251 835		168 476					840 769
10 917 561	10 451 137			990 004	9 013 477	75 366		33 524 778
2 030 679	2 113 065		476 158	5 694 121	29 319 691		3 309 925	64 818 239
728 040	-764 469			14 513 795	4 493 066	2 859 490	-	34 868 553
	2 115 664			796 642	8 425 305		383 264	13 552 075
5 150 837	818 557	7 110 236	305 615	3 872 778		49 500		22 192 650
			2 659 754	651 266				3 311 020
			1 394 222	901 366				7 276 434
				1 149 666				3 832 219
1 453 805	464 376	5 086 705	1 686 525	10 867 182		3 019 669	147 034	25 853 441
52 229 090	31 023 880	32 658 518	16 409 951	137 994 402	98 800 923	12 352 597	31 011 713	690 670 646

NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID'S COUNCIL

All diocese councils in Norway appoint one representative to Norwegian Church Aid's Council, and five representatives are appointed by the General Synod of the Church of Norway. In addition, the Council has representatives from a number of free churches and several national Christian organisations for youth and evangelism.

Members 2013/2014 (deputy members)

Church of Norway, diocese councils:

Oslo: Karin-Elin Berg (Oddrun Remvik)

Borg: Andreas Henriksen Aarflot (Bjørn Solberg)

Hamar: Gunnar Gjevre (Anne-Lise Brenna Ording)

Tunsberg: Kjell Rune Wirgenes (Ingvild Kaslegard)

Agder and Telemark: Jan Olav Olsen (Erling T. Jakobsen)

Stavanger: Arve Dalby (Asbjørn Finnbakk)

Bjærgvin: Ivar August Bye (Hege Feet Askvik)

Møre: Knut Johan Rønningen (Marianne Brekken)

Nidaros: Aina Toven Malum (Britt Arnhild Wigum Lindland)

South Hålogaland: Tor B. Jørgensen (Torkel Irgens)

North Hålogaland: Anne Marie Bakken (Ingrid Røstad Fløtten)

The General Synod, Church of Norway:

Kjetil Aano, leader of MKR (Eleanor Brenna)

Berit Hagen Agøy, General Secretary of MKR (Einar Tjelle, assisting General Secretary of MKR)

Åshild Sølgaard (Wenche Fladen)

Per Oskar Kjølås, bishop of North Hålogaland (Herborg Finnset Heiene, Dean of Tromsø)

Vidar Mæland Bakke (Sindre Eide)

Representative of the Saami Church Council:

John Erland Boine (Jovna Zakharias Dunfjell)

Youth representative:

Gunnhild Nordgaard Hermstad (Arnstein Bleiktvedt)

National Christian organisations:

The Domestic Seamen's Mission: Not appointed

Norwegian Saami Mission:

Not appointed (Carl Johan Johnsen)

Norwegian Universities and Schools Christian Fellowship:

Tor Erling Fagermoen (-)

Norwegian YMCA/YWCA:

Camilla Oulie Eskildsen (Sven Larsen)

The Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Norway:

Ingar Bø (Terje Bjørkås)

The Free Evangelical Congregations:

Helge Nupen (Tore Stray)

The Baptist Union of Norway:

Jan Sæthre (Arild Harvik)

The Mission Covenant Church of Norway:

Viggo Koch (Eilif Tveit)

The Salvation Army:

Magna Våje Nielsen (Jan Risan)

The United Methodist Church in Norway:

Tove Odland (Veronika Hegg Lund)

The Pentecostal Movement in Norway:

Bjørn Bjørnø (-), Hanne Mirjam Andersen (-)

Observers:

NORME: Anne Lise Søvde (contact person)

Global Aid Network: Arne Sylta (contact person)

The Christian Council of Norway: Knut Refsdal (contact person)

NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID'S BOARD

Kjell Nordstokke, **Chairman**

Brita Bye, **Vice Chairman**

Paul Dahlø

Frank Grimstad / Inger Marit Nygård (from May)

Martin Kulild

Ingeborg Midttømme

Dag Opedal

Katharina Ringen Asting

Billy Taranger

Ingrid Aas Borge, leader of Changemaker

Liv Snesrud *

Arne Dale* / Jens Aas-Hansen* (from May)

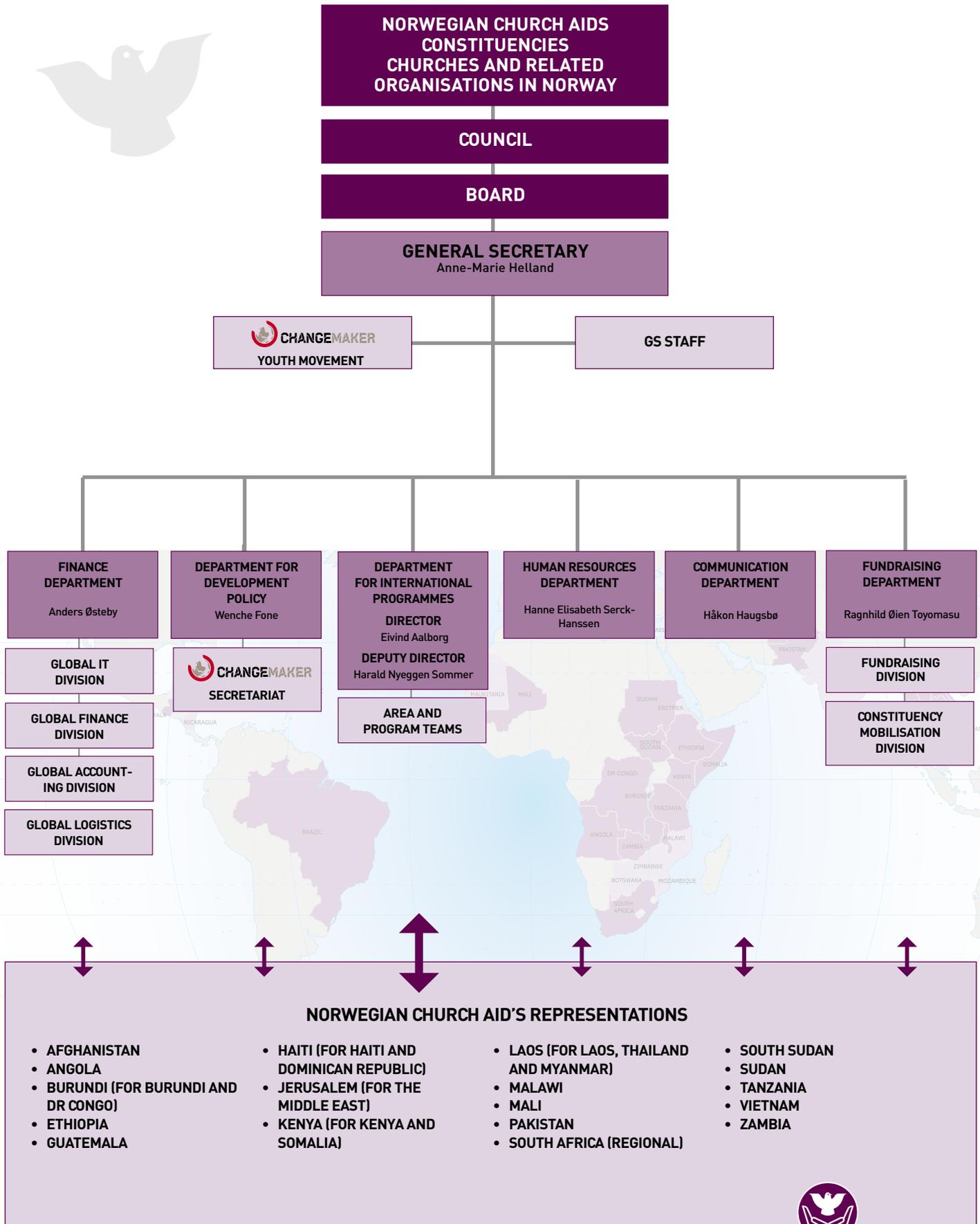
Oda Thune/ Kjetil Abildsnes
(from autumn 2012) **

Inger-Torunn Sjøtrø**

* Employee representative

** Deputy employee representative

NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID'S ORGANISATION CHART AS OF 31.12.2013



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
actalliance

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NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
actalliance

Norwegian Church Aid works with people and organisations around the world in their struggle to eradicate poverty and injustice. We provide emergency assistance in disasters and work for long-term development in local communities. In order to address the root causes of poverty, we advocate for just decisions by public authorities, businesses and religious leaders.

Norwegian Church Aid is an ecumenical, diaconal organisation for global justice. We work where needs are greatest, with no intention of changing religious affiliation of our beneficiaries.

To ensure the efficiency and quality of our work, Norwegian Church Aid is a member of ACT Alliance, one of the world's largest humanitarian alliances. The alliance consists of church-based organisations throughout the world and cooperates with organisations of other religious faiths.

Norwegian Church Aid – Together for a just world

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