



GLOBAL REPORT 2012



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
actalliance



FRONTPAGE PHOTO: Catarina Ramirez and her daughter Anabella are picking peppers from the greenhouse in their garden, Guatemala.

Photo: Laurie MacGregor/Norwegian Church Aid

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OUTLOOK FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY

Changing the world into becoming better and more just is a complex mission. Yet Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) is devoted to accomplishing this. To make a better tomorrow for the many thousands of people with whom we work, we need to relate to their realities. We also need to look into the future, connect it to the past and carefully assess the trends and changes that will challenge us in the years to come.

We are slowly approaching 2015, the end year of the UN Millennium Development Goals. While most stakeholders seem to be more concerned with negotiating a new development regime to replace the current development goals, the most important stakeholders – the poor – those at the core of the whole campaign, will yet again acknowledge that the rich world has failed to live up to its promises. Progress on key indicators of most of the eight development goals is still slow and support from high-income countries has been reduced with the economic crisis.

In light of this, NCA is privileged to cooperate with a Norwegian government that still gives high priority to its development cooperation.

In 2012, NCA and our partners' work has to a large extent been influenced by the aftermath of the Arab Spring – the revolutionary wave that spread across the Arab world the year before.

Although the trend of a more difficult working environment for civil society in developing countries has been evident for some years now, as documented by the ACT Alliance report *Shrinking political space of civil society action*³, the Arab Spring accelerated this development in several African countries. Our partners report that governments have taken various restrictive measures to prohibit opposition and agendas that are in conflict with those of the government, out of fear that the Arab uprisings will spread to their own countries.

The ACT Alliance report shows that civil society organisations working on human rights, democracy issues and exploration of natural resources are the hardest hit by new laws and regulations, administrative hurdles or intimidation in various forms. A large number of NCA's partners are working on all of these contested issues. The introduction of these restrictive measures for NGOs is in direct conflict with our goal of building a stronger civil society. How can civil society hold their governments to account under such conditions?

And how can poor and marginalised rights-holders be empowered to claim their rights?

Enabling an effective and productive environment for civil society is a key priority for us. However, this is not only about addressing restrictive governmental regulations and behaviour. It is as much about how we as civil society actors define ourselves as part of – and relate to – society at large. We need to constantly search for and revise our role with regards to other pillars of society such as the state and the private sector. How can we balance our roles, both speaking out loudly against injustice and violations of human rights and at the same time being a necessary partner to the government in service provision and long-term development for its citizens? How can we work together with businesses to enable pro-poor and sustainable economic growth that benefits both the private sector and the societies in which it operates? I believe NCA still has lessons to learn together with our partners on how we play our role most constructively in order to achieve our mandate. As the contexts in which we work are constantly changing – and more so now than only some years ago – we need to adapt by interpreting our role into new ways of working and new actors to partner with. Hence, we want to understand ourselves as co-creators of governance.

Experts have pointed to the fact that the Arab Spring brought about a new form of civil society engagement: a less organised and more dynamic civil society using new technologies to mobilise on the streets and squares. And while this was effective in the most immediate sense, hindsight also shows us the limitations of this new form of civil society action. While the protesters in Tunisia, Libya, Egypt and Yemen were able to overthrow their governments, the processes of establishing effective, credible and sustainable alternatives in their wake have been troublesome.

This should provoke some reflections among us in the more organised part of civil society. First, would the Arab Spring – caused by a variety of reasons, but triggered by deep frustration over increasing unemployment rates and high food prices – ever happen if the development NGOs were as present in Northern Africa as we are in Eastern Africa? Maybe not. But if we were, and if the Arab Spring still happened, would our partners in the organised part of civil society be able to contribute to a better planning of what to come next – after the governments were removed?

We should welcome this new expression of civil society engagement, but also take time to reflect on how the

³ <http://www.actalliance.org/resources/publications/Shrinking-political-space-of-civil-society-action.pdf>



Julia McDade, Regional Representative in Mali, gives General Secretary Anne-Marie Helland an update on the much-needed relief efforts in Mali, where the situation is critical. **Photo: Arne Grieg Riisnæs/Norwegian Church Aid**

NGOs in the more “organised” part of civil society can develop links to and complement the engagement of the less organised activists on the streets and squares. NCA is currently looking at how to further enhance the partnership with faith-based organisations. So far we have been good at building the capacity of individual representatives and leaders of these organisations, but too often left out of sight the need for building sustainable organisational structures that are less dependent on our support. NCA’s internal organisational development, human resource policy, mobilisation strategy and financial management systems are absolute prerequisites for our ability to carry out any work, and this is of course no less the case for our partners. Yet, these elementary building blocks have over the years perhaps been both underdeveloped and under-financed by our partners.

NCA has highly developed internal management systems. Could we transfer some of this competence to our partners to complement and expand our added value in our partnerships? We believe this will be an important part of the way forward, but also acknowledge the dilemma that this kind of aid is rather unappealing to many donors. Development aid is no longer the flavour of the month in many places, and funding is increasingly difficult to find. In a fundraising context where back donors call for more innovation and more spectacular projects, selling the idea of traditional organisational development may be challenging. However, we believe it is an absolute necessity in order to make our partners effective and not the least sustainable agents for change.



There is hope for Myanmar, but hundreds of thousands are still displaced. One of them is Zin Aung March from E Thu Tha, a camp for internally displaced persons on the border with Thailand. **Photo: Greg Rødland Buick/Norwegian Church Aid**

The Arab Spring also influenced our humanitarian response in 2012. In Syria, millions of people are fleeing for their lives because of the civil war. Starting as part of the Arab Spring, the conflict in Syria is now set to cause what might be the biggest humanitarian disaster since the Second World War, spilling over into other countries in the region.

Together with our partners in the ACT Alliance, NCA started responding to the crisis in Syria in different ways. In addition to responding to the refugee situation in the neighbouring countries, we are at the moment expanding our work inside Syria through local churches and dioceses. The conflict is extremely com-

plex and the security situation sets clear limitations to the humanitarian response for all actors. There is an absolute need for increased international pressure on both sides of the conflict to allow for humanitarian intervention.

2012 also witnessed fallout from the Arab Spring in Mali, where a coup by a Tuareg rebellion was ignited by fighters and weapons crossing the border from Libya as a result of the fall of Gaddafi's regime. This added to the worsening drought crisis in the Sahel region, with a security situation in Northern Mali that made humanitarian response very difficult. NCA was one of the very few humanitarian organisations that were and

still are able to maintain most of our work throughout the conflict, reaching approximately 80,000 people with water, food and basic nutrition.

Our ability to deliver aid effectively in some of the worst conflict zones last year is first and foremost due to our strategic work with local civil society groups and faith-based organisations that are present at local level. The context analysis and legitimacy of those groups – be it the Greek Orthodox Church in Syria or our local partners in Mali – is of inestimable value to those in need.

The Arab Spring occurred in countries with huge incomes from fossil fuel exports. Around the world we see a growing inequality within countries that not only challenges the traditional North – South divide, but also the whole development paradigm. There are more poor people in India than in the whole of Sub-Saharan Africa. And yet there are more rich people in India than in Germany. It does no longer make sense to talk about poor and rich countries. We need to talk about the inequality among people wherever they live. Hence, NCA needs to hold on to its conviction: If we are to change the world to become more just, we need to both empower the poor and challenge the rich!

It is impossible to write a report that captures the total progress and impact of our work. The myriad of achievements can be difficult to make out among all the facts and figures and the many individual stories that touch the heart. We are of course confronted by a series of methodological challenges. How do we know for sure that a successful change can be attributed to our specific efforts? Although we try our best to monitor and evaluate our projects and programmes, meas-

uring impact is not a precise science. We also experience that security risks make effective monitoring and evaluation difficult in a growing number of countries.

2012 was the second year in our current five-year strategic period, and I am proud to present this report on the results and progress we have achieved, but also the difficulties we are facing. It is an honest attempt to capture the big numbers as well as some of the many change stories at micro-level. At the end of the day, our work is not about the numbers. For NCA, it is about the intrinsic God-given value and dignity of each and every person, and that we are all created in the same image. A just world is not only possible, it is meant to be.

Happy reading!



General Secretary Anne-Marie Helland

Photo: Laurie MacGregor/Norwegian Church Aid

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Anne-Marie Helland". The signature is fluid and cursive.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The focus of this report is on the results from NCA's international work, as it relates to the organisation's Global Strategy (2011–2015). The report covers all NCA's activities, regardless of funding source, and aims to give a comprehensive picture of what we have achieved with the total resources we have managed to mobilise in 2012. Norad remains our single largest donor and this report also constitutes the formal Annual Progress Report to Norad under agreement QZA-10/0953.

In 2012, NCA spent a net sum of NOK 668 million (2011: 732 million) on our international programmes. Please see **Chapter 2** for an overview of donors.

In 2012, we worked in 34 countries. 18 of these are focus countries, where we have Country Offices and full country programmes. In these countries, we work according to an integrated approach, combining long-term development, advocacy and emergency preparedness and response. In other countries, we have limited but strategic support.

In 2012, we phased out of Nicaragua, Bangladesh and Mauritania, which is in line with our strategy of reducing the number of country programmes for increased quality and concentrated growth. The Liberia emergency operation also ended in 2012.

Chapter 3 provides an overview of how our Global Programmes have been implemented at country level. **Chapter 4** presents our emergency preparedness and assistance work, and **Chapter 5** presents key results from our work related to advocacy for global justice.



Students from the nursing education programme, Malawi.

Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, Malawi

Some key achievements¹

- We have contributed to more peaceful co-existence in local communities in several countries, such as Afghanistan and Burundi.
- Despite an increasing trend of restrictive and arbitrary NGO framework laws in several countries – threatening and at times silencing our partners that are engaged in advocacy for accountable governance – civil society has been strengthened in many contexts. Our partners are increasingly engaged in dialogue with governments at all levels, and we see many examples of policy change happening, at least partly, as a result of this work.
- Women are becoming increasingly active citizens in developing their local communities, including in some contexts of conflict where women's rights are severely violated, such as Mali, DRC and Afghanistan. Thousands of women participate in grassroots groups and networks aiming at social change, and in some contexts, women occupy decision-making positions within church and government structures.
- In contexts such as Ethiopia and Pakistan, we contributed to change in discriminatory and harmful practices, thereby improving women's rights.
- In several African contexts, faith-based partners have become key actors in challenging government and extractive industries for increased accountability and transparency with regard to management of natural resources.
- Indigenous people's land rights are often threatened, but in 2012 there were several examples of these groups successfully claiming their rights to land (Brazil, Guatemala).
- Climate change adaptation measures have been introduced to thousands of men and women, thereby reducing their vulnerability to climate change.
- Thousands of people have gained access to health services in six countries, and in Malawi, the first phase of a large nursing education programme has come to an end, resulting in a significant increase in nurses trained (from 3456 to 5899).

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 the 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.

Water provision is an important part of NCA's work for ethnic minorities in Northern Laos
Photo: Vegard Giskehaug/Norwegian Church Aid, Laos



750,000

men and women received lifesaving emergency assistance.



679,000

men and women gained knowledge about their right to a life free from gender-based violence.



2090

women were engaged in peacebuilding.



127,100

men and women actively improved their own livelihoods.



60,000

men and women gained access to sustainable energy solutions.



1,123,200

men and women gained access to a basic water supply.



4400

rights-holders affected by HIV and AIDS received care and support.



38,600

people in Norway signed a petition to stop Norwegian companies from tax dodging in developing countries. And the campaign succeeded.



1 THIS IS NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID

Water expertise combined with local knowledge can provide highly-effective disaster response. Installation of water purification equipment, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Photo: Arne Grieg Riisnæs/Norwegian Church Aid

1.1 WHO WE ARE

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) is an ecumenical, diaconal organisation working for global justice. We work where the needs are greatest, supporting people and organisations in their struggle to eradicate poverty and injustice. We have no intention of changing people’s religious affiliation.

NCA’s constitution sets four goals for the organisation. First, to provide emergency aid to people who are suffering and in need of relief assistance, regardless of race, nationality, political convictions or religious faith. Second, to be involved in long-term efforts to improve people’s livelihood, ensure their basic human rights and contribute to peace and reconciliation. Third, support churches as change agents, and fourth, to inform the population in Norway about people’s needs and resources and the root causes of poverty. To address the root causes of poverty and oppression, service to and with the poor also implies a promotion of global justice by challenging individuals, institutions, corporations and public authorities to work for political and economic change that upholds the rights of the poor and the vulnerable.

By giving NCA this constitution, the churches in Norway² have entrusted us with the mission to make God’s love manifest in the world by upholding human dignity and protecting the integrity of Creation.

Our 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.

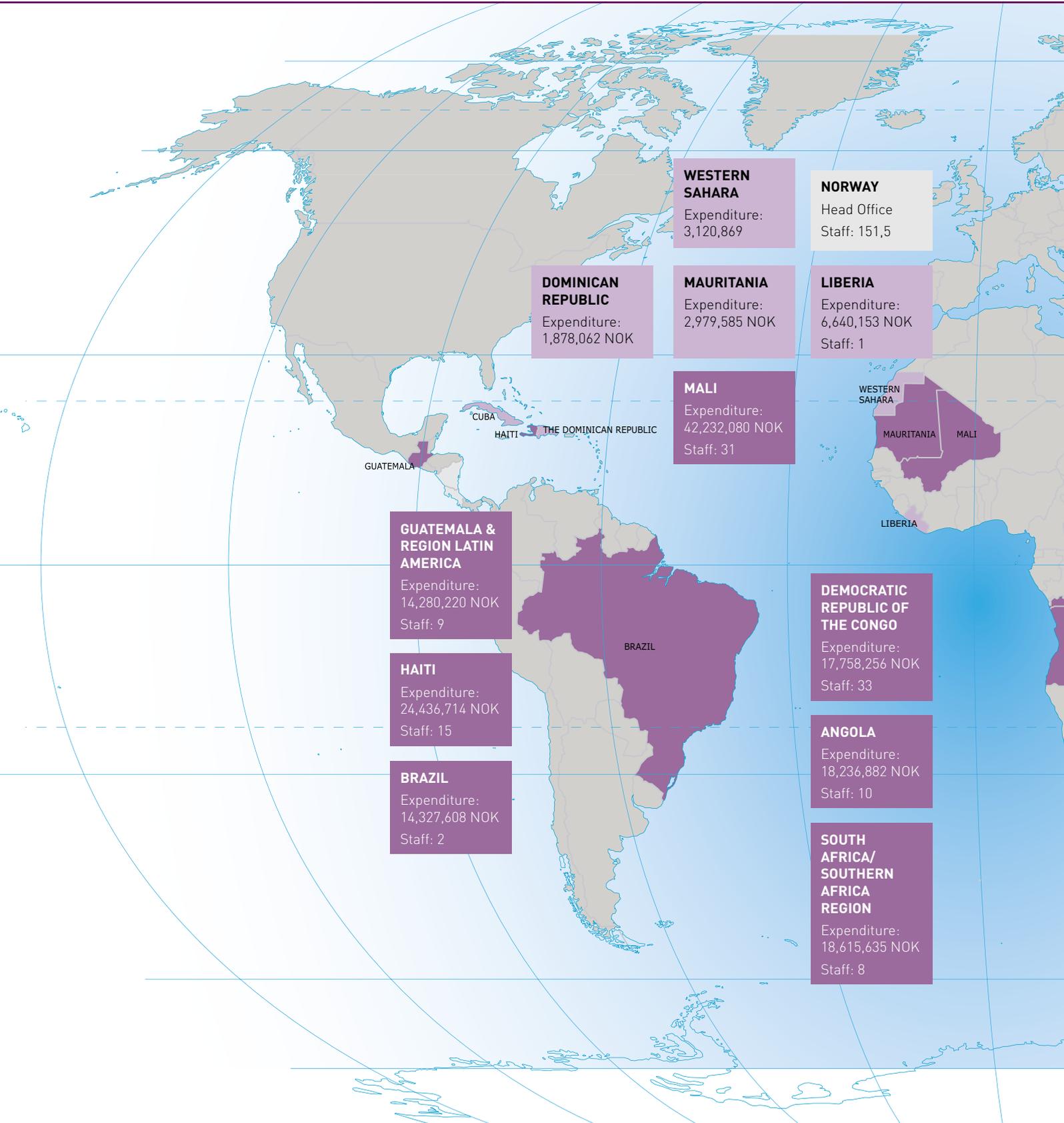
We seek to help people identify and strengthen forces within their own religion that affirm justice and reach out to protect the oppressed and destitute.



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.

1.2 WHERE WE WORK

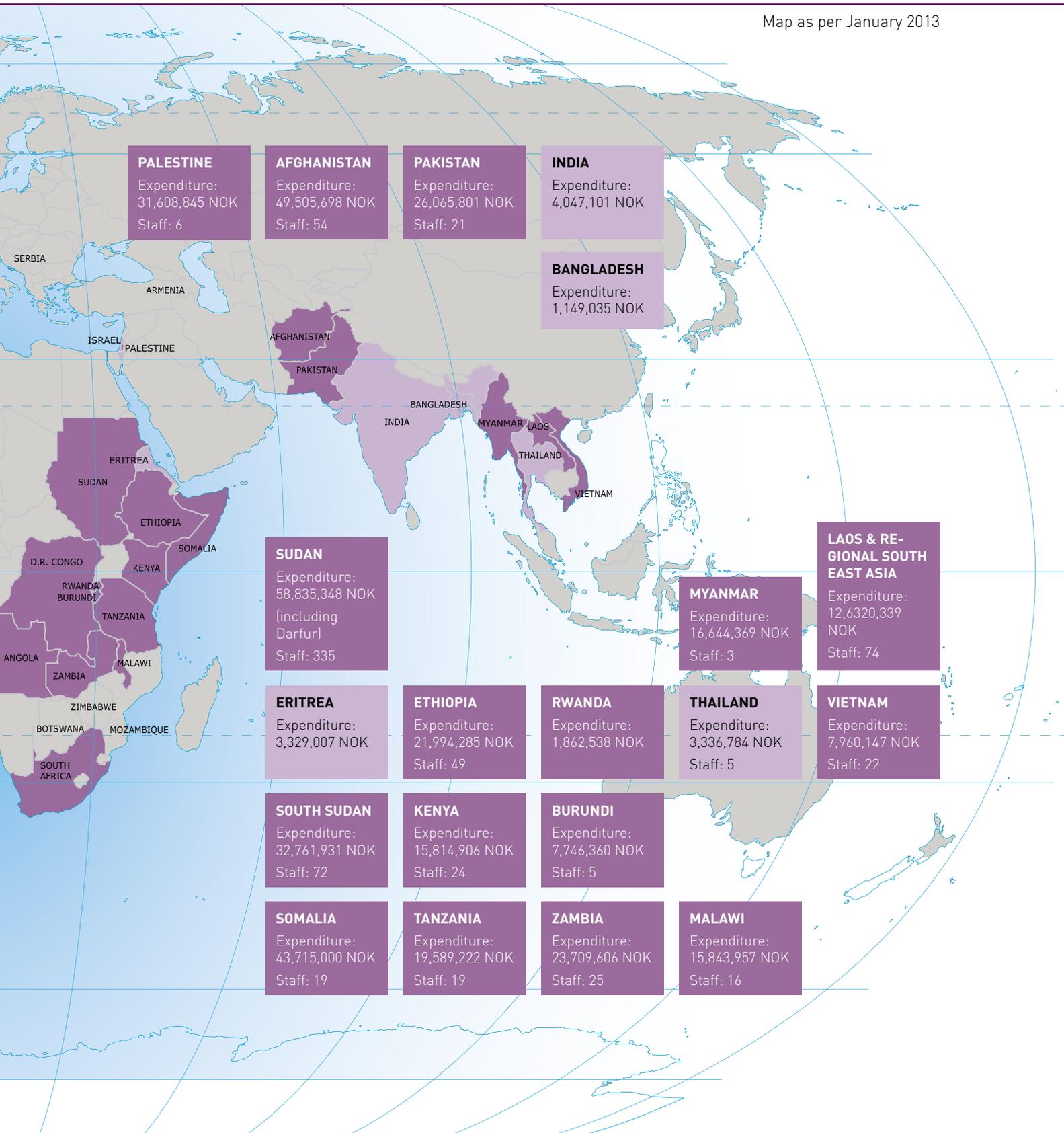


Norwegian Church Aid Country Programmes

Countries with Norwegian Church Aid programme support

Norwegian Church Aid also support partners in Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Armenia, Serbia and Russia.

Map as per January 2013



1.3 KEY EVENTS IN NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID'S YEAR 2012

January:



Anti-corruption report

Every year, NCA publishes a report on our anti-corruption work. NCA has zero-tolerance for corruption, but we work in some of the most corrupt and conflict prone areas in the world. In order to reduce risks, we work to constantly improve our systems of monitoring and financial control. The corruption report for 2012 shows the cases of fraud/embezzlement detected in Liberia, Sudan and Mozambique.

February:



Change of General Secretary

After 17 years at the head of NCA, General Secretary Atle Sommerfeldt left the organisation to become Norway's Bishop for the diocese of Borg in South-East Norway. The new General Secretary, Anne-Marie Helland (41), is not only the first female General Secretary of NCA, but also the first to be internally recruited and the first non-theologian. "I am looking forward to leading an organisation that will contribute to defining tomorrow's development aid", Helland said in her opening speech.

March:



The Lenten Campaign

The Lenten Campaign is NCA's main fundraising campaign. Every year 40,000 young Norwegians are mobilised by their churches to fundraise and promote solutions for a more just world. In 2012, economic justice was the focus of the campaign. The result, 32.2 million NOK, was the best result ever.

April:



The 6th International Conference on Community-based Adaptation

The conference was co-organised by NCA staff in Vietnam (Hanoi) and Oslo on the 16th-22nd April 2012, together with the Vietnamese government, bi- and multilateral donors and institutions, including several UN organisations. The conference represented an important step in the direction of deeper engagement in advocacy and mobilisation for climate justice for the staff in Vietnam as well as for the global network of our staff working on Climate Justice (Community of Practice).

May:



Tax justice one step closer

After two years of pressure from NCA and its youth wing Changemaker, Norwegian authorities finally agreed to change the law to prevent Norwegian companies from evading tax in foreign countries. The Norwegian Ministry of Finance announced in June that all Norwegian companies will be required to report how much tax they pay to the authorities in every country in which they operate. The announcement was made after NCA and Changemaker presented Minister of Finance Sigbjørn Johnsen with a petition of 38,000 signatures demanding a change in the law.

June:



"Of course we can change the world!"

In 2012, Changemaker celebrated 20 years of advocacy and political campaign work for a just world. By giving youth options for action against injustice, Changemaker engages young people in the struggle for a just world.

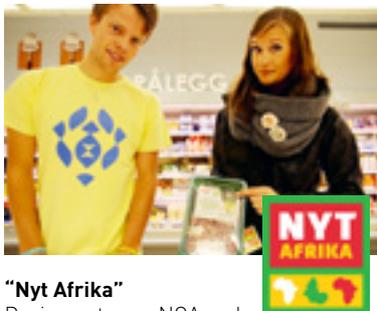
July:



International AIDS Conference

A delegation of NCA staff from Vietnam, Ethiopia and Norway participated in the Interfaith Pre-Conference and the International AIDS Conference in Washington DC, in July 2012.

August:



"Nyt Afrika"

During autumn, NCA and ten Norwegian organisations joined hands to launch the campaign Nyt Afrika (Enjoy Africa), advocating that Norway lead the way towards a more just trade and agricultural policy. The focus was on African farmers and the challenges they face in gaining access to markets in the North. The campaign got a lot of attention in the public sphere, including supporting remarks in the editorials of two of the most important newspapers in Norway (VG and Vårt Land).

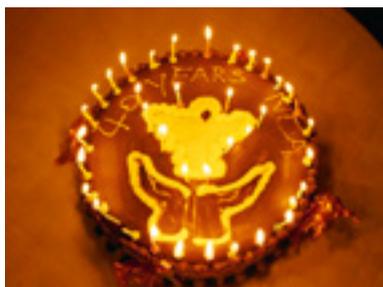
September:



Global Community of Practice meeting

In September, NCA organised the first global meeting for Community of Practice on Gender Justice and Right to Health, gathering staff members from 22 Country Offices. The Communities of Practice are an important tool for sharing experience and best practices, developing programmes and building capacity. Through the work of the Communities of Practice, NCA aims to increase programme quality and achieve better results.

October:



NCA's 40 year anniversary in South Sudan

The anniversary was celebrated in Torit and in the capital Juba. A two-day peace symposium was held in Juba in November, where guest speakers shared their perspectives on the history and the future of South Sudan. Among the speakers were UN Special Representative Hilde Frafjord-Johnson and Bishop Emeritus Paride Taban.

November:



International Health Conference

The International Health Conference "Nursing Education in Africa – Changes and Challenges" was co-organised by NCA, CHAM and the Malawian authorities in Lilongwe, Malawi. Much of the research that was presented during the conference was presented by Malawian students and teachers who have been part of NCA and CHAM's nursing education programme since the programme started in 2005. The conference gathered more than 200 delegates and speakers from 17 countries and marks a step ahead for nursing and midwife education in Malawi.

December:



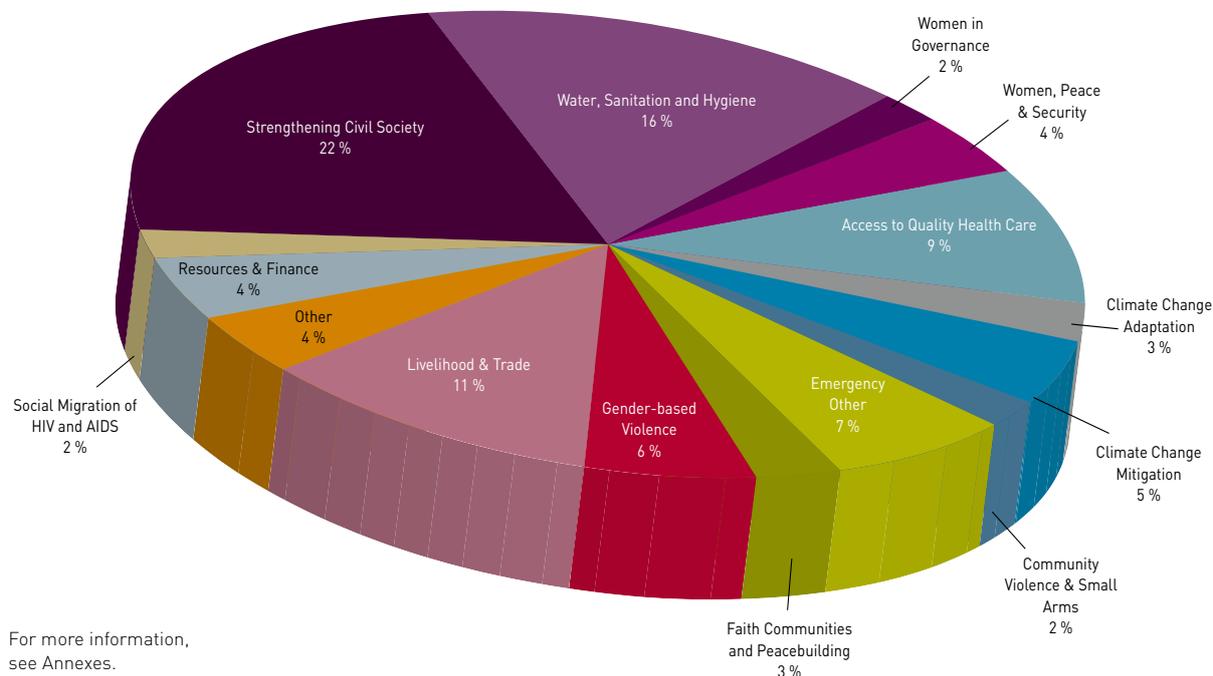
Alleviating suffering in Syria

In cooperation with local churches, NCA has provided vital emergency assistance to tens of thousands of war affected people in Syria since the conflict started two years ago. Because of the constantly worsening situation for 2.5 million affected in the country and for more than half a million refugees in neighbouring countries, NCA increased its emergency support at the end of 2012, including transports of 83 tons of water and sanitation equipment, tents, mattresses, blankets, ovens and hygiene equipment.

2. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

VICOBA (Village Community Banks) are local savings and lending groups where members save small amounts and are then able to take out a loan to invest in a better future, Tanzania.
Photo: Greg Rødland Buick/Norwegian Church Aid

Distribution Global Programmes in Expenditure



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

FUNDING FROM ACT ALLIANCE MEMBERS:

Among others:

ACT Alliance
 Dan Church Aid (DCA)
 Finn Church Aid (FCA)
 Christian Aid
 Church of Sweden

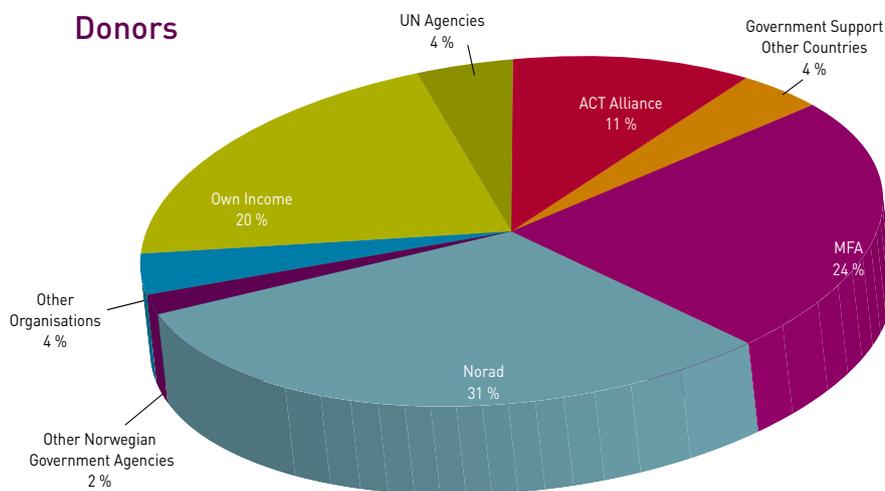
FUNDING FROM OTHER UN AGENCIES:

Among others:

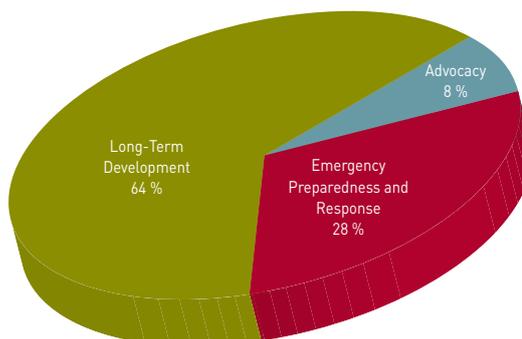
UNDP
 UNHCR
 UNAMID - United Nations Mission in Darfur
 UNOCHA

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

Donors



How we spent the money (Approach)





3. PROGRESS IN GLOBAL PROGRAMMES

3.1 THE RIGHT TO PEACE AND SECURITY

The people know a Bishop doesn't carry a gun, but a Bible.

Bishop Bernard Oringa Balmoi, South Sudan

All people have the right to a life without violence and war. Yet each year approximately 750,000 people die as the result of armed violence. Conflict, terror and violence are violations of human rights and hindrances to human development. We work to ensure that the voices of women, young people, civil society organisations and religious institutions are heard in peace processes. NCA

works to promote and protect people's right to peace and security through the global programmes:

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

SOUTH SUDAN: Conflict resolution in a local community

Risking his own life, Bishop Balmoi visits the conflict area where the Acholi and Madi tribes are engaged in armed fighting. The Bishop is accompanied by a Madi priest. When they come to Magwi, the situation is heated and guns are being fired. The police is close by, but they don't dare to go close to the Acholi mob. The Bishop insists he and his colleagues should drive right to the middle of the crowd. When the young men realise that the Bishop comes together with a Madi priest, their anger reach new levels. "I am a Bishop, not a Madi or an Acholi", the Bishop answers. "I have come here as a Father to find out why there is fighting".

The Bishop was not sure how he would be received. But the power of his position cooled the situation. "The people know a Bishop doesn't carry a gun, but a Bible", says Bishop Balmoi. The impartiality of the clergy was important to gain trust from both sides. After the initial intervention in Magwi, the Interchurch Committee (ICC) toured the area with male and female community leaders, preaching peace. They met with intellectuals from the two tribes in Juba, and arranged a conference where

the two tribes developed a communiqué for peace.

"Without support, we would have made a paper and sent it out, but no one would have acted on it", says Chairman of the ICC, Bishop Bernard Oringa Balmoi of the Episcopal Church of Sudan. With support from Norwegian Church Aid, the Bishop and two colleagues were able to visit the conflict area.



Bishop Bernard Oringa Balmoi.

Photo: Heidi B. Bye/Norwegian Church Aid

WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

In 2012, external evaluations documented that NCA's efforts to empower women in conflict settings have been successful.

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

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

There is progress on all the focus areas defined for the programme, and several encouraging results. This programme also has a clear focus on strengthening civil society in many country contexts. Different approaches to the empowerment of women for increased participation in local decision-making processes and dialogue with duty-bearers have been piloted in several contexts. Some of the most important achievements within this programme in 2012 are presented below:

Protection: Survivors of gender-based violence have received support

In 2012, NCA's programmes in Burundi, DRC and the Middle East provided psychosocial services to vulnerable women and survivors of gender-based violence. The programme in DRC is an example of how we work to address the situation of survivors of gender-based violence in a holistic manner:

In **DRC**, survivors of gender-based violence often face stigmatisation in their communities, which adds to their psychological wounds. In 2012, NCA continued to support transit centres, where vulnerable women and survivors of gender-based violence received psycho-social support and training in income generating activities. In addition, health agents in 31 out of 34 state-accredited health centres in the South Kivu region were trained in trauma identification, referrals and psycho-social support. The aim was to make them better prepared to receive women exposed to gender-based violence.

The DRC programme also focuses on women's participation in the public sphere and long-term prevention of gender-based violence through attitude change. This holistic approach is one of the reasons why the 2012 external review³ concluded that NCA's programme has contributed to effective reintegration of survivors of sexual gender-based violence in their communities, and to strengthened resilience of survivors and communities at large.

Participation: Women have been empowered to claim their rights

Women's effective participation in peace processes is not about quotas or securing physical participation of women. It is about women's real opportunity to in-

fluence these processes. It is a long-term effort, as women in many societies are considered second rank citizens or are not supposed to take on a public role. The Women, Peace and Security programme focuses on the steps towards effective participation: Sensitisation, empowerment and improvement of women's economic situation.

In the **Middle East**, our partners developed a "Women's Security Index", a survey which documented the security concerns of Israeli women. The results showed for example that both Palestine and Jewish women feared being attacked on a dark street more than they feared war, bombing and terror attacks. The index is intended to be used as an advocacy tool in 2013 to target the main duty-bearers in Israel, who are responsible for providing security for women in Israel.

NCA's work in Afghanistan and DRC are good examples of the results achieved on women's participation:

The 2012 external review in DRC concluded that **the programme has made women better able to understand their rights and articulate their demands**. This is an important result because many women in DRC have been denied access to education due to the civil war. Illiteracy and cultural practices limiting women's influence to the private realm have contributed to minimise women's role in the public sphere. In this context the NCA programme has opened up a space for women's participation. The review pointed to NCA's use of the REFLECT approach as a particularly important method. This approach combines literacy training in groups with an empowerment process where the participants learn how to read and write, but also learn about their citizen rights and issues of key importance in their daily life, such as maternal health. At the end of each month, the groups host open meetings where they invite local authorities to discuss issues and challenges relevant to them. More than 3900 rights-holders (including some men) participated in REFLECT groups in 2012. The dialogue with local authorities in the open meetings is important because lack of accountable governance is a key cause of conflict in the DRC. Therefore, improved citizen-state relations at local level through dialogue in REFLECT open meetings is in itself an achievement. However, the open meetings also had concrete effects. For example, in Walungu in 2012, **women were able to reclaim their right to use communal land** after raising the issue in a REFLECT open meeting.

³ Mid term Review Report. Programme by the Norwegian Church Aid: Reducing Gender-Based Violence and Building Sustainable Peace in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) 2010-2012. Norad (2013).

AFGHANISTAN:

Civil society creates space for women

"We are from different tribes, and sit together to jointly solve our problems. We are like role models to other community members"

Member of Women's Peace Shura (local, traditional peace council) in Faryab

An external evaluation carried out in Faryab province in 2012⁴ found that NCA's peacebuilding programme has changed the dynamic within the targeted communities and that a cohort of new people, particularly women, have become active in community life.

One of the most significant results is the network of relationships the programme has created on the ground. This takes place at different levels: Between local women in the villages, between different villages and between ethnic groups through the Central Shura. Relations are established between the Mullahs and the Shuras, between the community and the local government, and most importantly, between men and women. These networks of relationships will continue, and have the potential to impact on peacebuilding and wider development in the area in the years ahead.

This is a significant result. Lack of opportunity for people to meet and engage with others is a major factor in disputes in rural Afghanistan. There are limited opportunities for women to interact and to express themselves on issues of importance to themselves and their families. Women and girls also have low access to education, which represents an additional hindrance to participation in decision-making. Enabling women to participate in discussions and initiatives affecting their own lives is an important focus for NCA.

NCA works with local Afghan organisations with in-depth knowledge of local communities. The approach is to organise women in literacy groups, self-help groups for income generation, women's shuras and peace shuras. In 2012, 2900 women were organised through NCA's programme in Faryab.

⁴ Norwegian Church Aid Evaluation of the Right to Peace and Security Programme Afghanistan. Glen Cree, Centre for Peace and Reconciliation, July 2012.

The evaluation found that the establishment of groups and the creation of space where people interact with different sections of the community are critical to open up the communities to new development initiatives. The women's self-help groups, the literacy groups, and the peace shuras are all contributing to change in attitudes and behaviour.

The evaluation team met around 200 women involved in the shuras and self help groups, and was impressed by the confidence and the level of motivation of these women. The women have realised that they can learn from each other and that there are benefits to working together at the personal, family and community level. They can more easily speak about their issues and concerns. Despite all the challenges and criticism they face, the women are keen to continue working for their own development and for the development of their communities.

"Now we understand about women's rights, now we can also talk to our male family members not to do violence against women. We also understand how important it is for women to read. In spite of facing problems, we are trying to learn more, and participate in community life".

Member of women's shura, Quaramquil



Women's peace shura during training in Faryab, Afghanistan.
Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, Afghanistan

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Both the Afghanistan and the DRC programmes illustrate the importance of taking a holistic and context specific approach to women's participation and protection. Particularly the Afghanistan case also shows the

need for a long-term perspective, because an important aim is changing social norms concerning women's roles and rights, and this takes time and calls for a step-by-step approach.

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE AND SMALL ARMS CONTROL

In 2012, NCA's work contributed to resolve local conflicts in Burundi, Afghanistan and Mali and expanding the opportunities of at-risk youth in Haiti, Brazil, DRC and Burundi.

Overall goal: Local communities address violence and small arms control

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

There was good progress in two of the programme's focus areas: Local resources were supported in their efforts to prevent and resolve community conflicts. At risk youth were provided with income generating opportunities. NCA and our global ecumenical partners were heavily involved in global advocacy efforts to secure a strong Arms Trade Treaty (see chapter 5), but at country level the small arms component is likely to remain a limited, but strategically important part of this programme. This global programme makes important contributions towards strengthening civil society in many contexts. The focus is on building local structures for peace and empower an important segment of civil society in conflict settings: at-risk youth. Given that the state structures are weak and dysfunctional in most of the settings where this programme is implemented, these local peace structures can play key roles in peacebuilding.

Some of the most important achievements within this programme in 2012 are presented below:

Conflicts in local communities have been solved

An external evaluation of NCA's 2010-2012 programme⁵ in **Burundi** showed that the **relations between different groups in target communities have improved** over the last 3 years. This represents a major positive change in people's daily lives: While three years ago there tended to be a lot of suspicion among different ethnic groups, the communities are now characterised by fairly peaceful cohabitation. People largely attribute the change to the community itself and to NCA and partners' sensitisation work and support to local peace committees. In 2012, NCA continued our support to peace committees in seven municipalities, and the committees solved 119 conflicts related to domestic, land and governance issues.

In **Mali**, NCA has over several years supported local peace committees comprised of grass roots leaders, elected representatives and traditional leaders. In 2012, these committees were further trained and expanded in order to meet the demand for managing more and other types of conflicts following the occupation of the territories. 20 municipalities in Timbuktu and Gao had functioning **peace committees** in 2012, which **solved altogether 31 local conflicts**, mainly related to management of natural resources. At the end of the year they were still mediating in 38 conflicts.

At-risk youth have increased opportunities

In 2012, NCA continued the work of empowering and reintegrating at-risk youth in selected communities in **Burundi**. 46 young women and 96 young men successfully completed vocational training and received start up support when initiating income-generating activities like tailoring, mechanics and hairdressing. Preliminary assessments indicate that **the majority of those trained in 2012 are now employed or successfully involved in income-generating activities**, contributing to improving both their own and their families' economic situation.

In **DRC**, conflicts erupted again in 2012 and children were reported to have been recruited into armed groups. Children who are able to leave armed groups are in great need of support to work through their difficult experiences and return to their normal lives. A 2012 external review of NCA's programme in DRC⁶ concluded that our work has had overall good results in reintegrating vulnerable youth, including youth formerly associated with armed groups. Through vocational training, income generating activities and rights and literacy training in REFLECT circles, the programme has had an impact on these youth's lives, by contributing to make them able to meet their own basic needs and return to or join normal education.

⁵ O'Hagan, Paul / People First Impact Method (2012): External Evaluation of Norwegian Church Aid's Programme "Towards lasting peace in Burundi 2010-2012".

⁶ Mid term Review Report Programme by the Norwegian Church Aid: Reducing Gender-Based Violence and Building Sustainable Peace in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) 2010-2012. Norad (2013).

DRC:

From child soldier to carpenter

Eric Bosco Minani was born in 1985 and went to primary school in South Kivu. However, when the family could no longer afford his school fees, he became a shepherd. Losing the opportunity to go to school was difficult: "As I had no one to support my school fees and nothing meaningful to live for, I was easily influenced by my peers, and at the age of 14 I joined an armed group. On that day, a lorry from the rebel group AFDL passed by Kamanyola, loaded with young boys on their way to the training camps in the Ruzizi plain. "I climbed in and joined the other boys", Eric explains.

As a child soldier, stealing, looting and killing was part of Eric's life. In 2005 he came to Bukavu after having been demobilised, and he joined a six-month vocational training programme in carpentry run by NCA's local partner LAV. In the beginning he fought with his colleagues, as he was taught in the armed groups never to take orders from a civilian. However, little by little this changed and he successfully completed his training. Today Eric lives in Labotte and leads a normal life: "Currently I am married to a beautiful wife and have two children that I can afford to bring up. I am a professional carpenter and I am solicited around town to do construction work", Eric explains.



Illustration image from a vocational training programme in carpentry, Bukavu, D.R. Congo.

Photo: Heidi B. Bye/Norwegian Church Aid

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

NCA's work in Haiti has been negatively affected by the deteriorating security situation in our intervention area, mainly due to traditional gang activity and the emergence of young criminals, frustrated by the massive reduction of jobs created in the wake of the 2010 earthquake. Similarly, the work in Mali had to be changed

due to the conflict that erupted in the country's North. This particularly affected the work with at-risk youth, as the vocational training centres were closed during 2012. A general challenge for the work with at-risk youth is that the vocational training offered needs a more business-oriented approach, and the training needs to be better tailored to meet market demand.

FAITH COMMUNITIES AND PEACEBUILDING

NCA has contributed to more peaceful co-existence in local communities in several countries. Women's participation in peacebuilding has received increased attention in our work, and important steps forward have been taken in 2012, when 2090 women were actively engaged in NCA's peacebuilding efforts.

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

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

The results show progress in all focus areas. This global programme is an excellent contribution to strengthening civil society, with particular emphasis on strengthening faith communities and faith-based structures as key civil society actors. The advocacy component is equally strong, and efforts are made to lobby those in power to ensure that peace processes and agreements reflect the opinions of the affected people.

Some of the most important achievements within this programme in 2012 are presented below:

Faith-based actors have participated in interreligious dialogue and collaboration

The statement from Bishop Balmoi illustrates how faith-based actors in some contexts can play a crucial role in resolving conflicts. One of NCA's key strategies in peacebuilding is to mobilise faith-based actors to use their influence to build peace.

In 2012, NCA supported interfaith structures for peacebuilding in Pakistan, India, Ethiopia, South Sudan, DRC, Afghanistan, Somalia and Eastern Africa. During the year, **several evaluations attested to the relevance of focusing on faith-based actors in peacebuilding.** An evaluation in **Pakistan** concludes that NCA's peace programme "has broken extremely important new ground in a unique manner"⁷. The programme has brought key personalities from the religious establishment together in dialogue and joint action in order to address inter- and intrafaith related conflicts.

An external review of NCA's **DRC** programme⁸ (2010-2012) found that the establishment of an interfaith platform in Eastern Congo is relevant and essential in the DRC context.

Faith-based actors have contributed to building peace

Although establishing interfaith platforms can be important in itself, the key question in the long run is what these structures achieve in terms of peacebuilding. In 2012, the main results were related to awareness raising and local conflict management, as exemplified by our work in Somalia and Afghanistan:

In **Somalia**, the Puntland Religious Leaders Network for Awareness Raising and Rehabilitation was engaged in 2010 to address piracy. In 2012, NCA supported 15 core teams of religious leaders who conducted a number of anti-piracy campaigns and Friday 'Ijumaa' sermons in mosques embedded with an anti-piracy message: Piracy is "haram", forbidden by Islamic law, and has a



Vocational training through anti-piracy work in Somalia.
Photo: Arne Grieg Riisnæs/Norwegian Church Aid

⁷ Skjelmerud, A.; Youssuf, M. and Borchgrevink, K. (2012): End of Project Review. Pak 3013 Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) Programme for Promotion of Intra/Interfaith Dialogue and Social Action for Peace and Tolerance Phase 2.

⁸ Mid term Review Report Programme by the Norwegian Church Aid: Reducing Gender-Based Violence and Building Sustainable Peace in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) 2010-2012. Norad (2013).

series of negative consequences, including a weakening of moral values. The religious leaders also spearheaded the use of media to campaign against piracy, by hosting radio talk shows and publishing anti-piracy articles in newspapers. They also organised a peace caravan which went through four districts of Puntland, holding forums on conflict resolution in various sites. Finally, the religious leaders engaged central and local authorities in an anti-piracy workshop. In total, the awareness raising campaigns reached 1,250,000 people. Due to the status, legitimacy and respect that religious leaders enjoy in Somalia, the communities responded positively to the antipiracy campaigns, and an initial assessment revealed that **the prevalence of piracy activities had gone down in the target areas**. This was partly attributed to a larger awareness and the resilience activities implemented by NCA.

In 2012, an evaluation of NCA's peace and security work in **Afghanistan** concludes that the programmes are having an impact in several key areas; raising awareness regarding the rights of other groups and persons, building relationships across the community and directly intervening in local conflicts.⁹ (see box below). In 2012, NCA continued our support to local peace councils, and these managed 102 local conflicts 16 communities. Approximately 70% out of these conflicts were resolved, whereas for the remaining 30% of the conflicts, mediation is still going on.

In **India**, faith actors have been mediating between parties in state-level conflicts.

In the **Middle East**, EAPPI's Ecumenical Accompaniers (EA), numbering a total of 156 during 2012 (out of which 21 were Norwegian), worked in seven teams in East Jerusalem. The EA reached around 4300 civilians a day (3200 men, 700 women, 400 children). These are people who are vulnerable to settler harassment and house demolitions in the communities where EAPPI is present, as well as civilians passing through checkpoints and agricultural gates that the programme monitored. Overall the programme brings hope and provides a local and international platform for communities to voice their difficulties. Through the presence and engagement of EA, **local communities have regained confidence and feel better protected**, while international visitors acquire a better understanding of the situation. Local feedback confirms that **the EAs' presence eases tensions and reduces the number of incidents of violence in locations** where EAs operate. Members of the affected communities also unanimously stated **that the level of fear has been reduced as a result of the international protective presence** that they provide.

⁹ Norwegian Church Aid Evaluation of the Right to Peace and Security Programme Afghanistan. Glenree, Centre for Peace and Reconciliation, July 2012.

Women have participated in faith-based actors' peace-building initiatives

Ensuring participation of women in interfaith platforms and peacebuilding processes remains a challenge. In some contexts, separate women's wings/councils are set up to address this. These structures can represent an important first step to women's inclusion in peace processes. In 2012, the results were linked both to **increased inclusion and space of women in peace-building processes and establishment of separate women's structures for peacebuilding**.

In **DRC**, the interfaith platforms in North and South Kivu organised the Tamar campaign, which focuses on gender-based violence from a Biblical perspective. Tamar (Samuel, 2,13) was raped by her half brother, but what is often forgotten is that she spoke out against her abuse. She is therefore a symbol of strength and courage. The Muslim delegates of the platforms developed a Muslim version of the Tamar campaign.

The Tamar campaign was well received in the communities:

"The Tamar campaign has enabled us Muslim women to sit around the same table with men and discuss women's rights and issues pertaining to gender justice. In the mosques we can now pray with men and feel valued. This is because the campaign has allowed our imams to seek in the Quran teachings that protect women's rights, and with that men were sensitised and enlightened to see that Islam values women indeed.

Hadidja Saidi, the provincial president of Muslim women in North Kivu

In **India**, as part of the "Women's voyage for peace" programme, interfaith delegations of women visited three conflict areas, with the aim of showing solidarity with local women affected by the conflict and to bring these women's reflections and recommendations on the conflict to relevant policy makers.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Building trust between actors in conflict and engaging them in peacebuilding is not a straightforward exercise that can be easily planned for. It is a long-term effort, which takes time, highly qualified facilitation and a human resource intensive follow up.

3.2 GENDER JUSTICE

“It is a scandal that violence against women is still an everyday reality in the lives of hundreds of thousands of women and girls all over the world. The scandal is made worse by the fact that victims are often accused of bringing the violence upon themselves. The magnitude of the ongoing violence against women at home, in public, and in armed conflicts, is well-known and carefully documented. No one can say: We did not know.”

Margareta Grape, Representative to the United Nations, Ecumenical UN Office, World Council of Churches.

All people, regardless of gender, are entitled to the same human rights. Still, women account for two thirds of the 1.4 billion people living in extreme poverty. Discrimination and inequalities are barriers causing women to lag behind. Violence against women is among the greatest hindrances to gender equality.

NCA seeks to change attitudes and structures that per-

petuate discrimination against women. We also seek to empower and mobilise women to claim their rights through the two global programmes:

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

VIETNAM:

NCA contributed to reduced gender inequality and domestic violence

NCA has supported a pioneering programme addressing gender inequality and domestic violence in Vietnam. Starting in 2005, the programme has achieved impressive results: The quantity and severity of domestic violence has been reduced by 60-80% in project areas, and communities have been strengthened to support victims. As a result of the success at local level, NCA and partners are deeply engaged in a political advocacy process developing a national agenda.

This is the story of one of the formerly violent husbands, Mr A:

Mr A is famous as the dynamic head of a domestic violence prevention club and an enthusiastic ambassador for the project. He is also known by the villagers in Quang An, Quang Dien district as an example of a person who changed his life from alcohol abuse and violence against his wife. He lost jobs in the district because of excessive drinking. Jobless, he “educated” his wife. Like many other women, she remained silent, endured and comforted herself by saying “he was drunk”.

But that was the story in the past. No longer being an alcoholic and having given up violence against his wife, Mr A now concentrates on developing his household economy through duck, fish, rice and livestock rearing. People look at the couple’s sharing and loving and feel happy that their hard times are over. These changes resulted from Mr A joining the domestic violence prevention club that he later came to head. “I was strongly opposed at first and refused to participate, fearing that I would confess to being a violent man if I joined the club”, says Mr A. But then he realised that other men who had “educated their wives with their fists” also were in the club and that they had changed.

The success of this programme is partly linked to a strong focus on advocacy. In the start, resistance from authorities and men were causing difficulties as domestic violence was considered a private matter. In order to get the local authorities on board, it was necessary to lobby them to introduce a new law against domestic violence.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

In 2012, faith-based actors were challenged on own patriarchal attitudes and practices. NCA contributed to change in discriminatory and harmful practices and in legal frameworks. Positive masculine models were promoted. Women were empowered to claim their right to protection from violence and discrimination.

Overall goal: Men and women are mobilised and act to address harmful traditional practices encouraging GBV.

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

The results show progress in all focus areas defined for the GBV programme. At country level, the GBV programmes are most often heavily focused on strengthening civil society, like the case story from Vietnam illustrates. Even though a main emphasis is on the protection and fulfilment of women's rights, both women and men are empowered to take responsibility as active citizens. Men are particularly challenged as duty-bearers. Strengthening civil society is also achieved through the use of groups and networks and the creation of space for dialogue between rights-holders and duty-bearers.

Some of the most important achievements within this programme in 2012 are presented below:

Faith-based actors were challenged to address GBV as a structural issue

Prevailing gender norms in societies are not easy to change without the involvement of men. NCA works with men in different ways. In **Myanmar**, a new programme – "Breaking the Silence" – has **started to break the taboos on GBV**. An important component of the programme is to challenge faith-based actors to start addressing the issue. Our partner Thingaha provided training for 10 faith-based organisations on GBV and positive masculinities, adapting a World Council of Churches manual¹⁰ to a Buddhist context. Acknowledging that GBV is also a concern for men, faith-based leaders and staff expressed confidence to promote gender equality within the family and within own institutions. The Christian theological college (MIT) and a central Buddhist education centre in Myanmar (MEC) developed and adopted a new curriculum on GBV and gender roles for use within their own structures. Within one year, more than 400 teachers and students had learned about GBV and gender equality. Many reported to have become motivated to act upon violence and abuse in schools and communities. 10 monastic schools were also involved in the programme. Results are already visible in these

schools, as **girls are becoming** less shy and **more vocal in their communities** with regard to issues like GBV and gender roles.

In **Ethiopia**, a total of 113,200 religious leaders, Sunday school youth, theology college communities, Imams, clergy and members of faith communities were sensitised for the abandonment of female genital mutilation (FGM). As a result, more than 80 members of Sunday school youth and Deacons have **declared ready to marry uncut girls**; more than **100 baby girls were rescued from FGM by clergy members**; 60 FGM practitioners (2 of them priests), and **150 mothers have vowed to stop the practice**. Another important initiative was the Ethiopian Catholic Church's official launch of a theological reflection document and endorsement of a 7-point position statement against FGM.

In **Angola**, NCA facilitated a process of institutional reviews of faith-based partners, which concluded that the churches have to create specific mechanisms to detect and combat GBV. This led to significant changes in our partners' strategies, adjusting the focus to include medical, legal and psychological support to victims of GBV.

In **Pakistan**, NCA has contributed to **a reduction in the number of forced marriages and to secure women's inheritance rights**. In 2012, the programme reached more than 500,000 people in more than 200 villages. As a result, over 500 cases of forced marriage were prevented (64% success rate). Of the more than 650 assisted cases of women's inheritance rights, 450 were able to obtain their share in accordance with the law (68% success rate). The local authorities have solved more than 200 cases in favour of women. Part of the success of this programme was religious leaders' engagement at local level, through for example use of the Friday prayer.

Survivors of GBV have received care and support

In **Haiti**, our partner GARR offered psychosocial support to 80 women survivors of GBV, and recorded 30 GBV cases, of which 10 involved girls as victims. **12 cases have been pursued in court**, and 3 aggressors have

¹⁰ Created in God's image - from hegemony to partnership. A Church Manual on Men as Partners Promoting Positive Masculinities, ed. Sheerattan-Bisnauth and Vinod Peacock, WCC, Nov 2010.

been arrested. Judges issued their decision to arrest 17 other aggressors, still wanted by the police. As a result of this work, **GARR has become a point of reference for GBV survivors** in the region. Women's committees and community based organisations act as defenders of rape survivors in the first court, to avoid judges convincing families to accept arrangements from the perpetrator. Our partner MISSEH has deepened its involvement in the field of GBV by opening two listening centres inside selected churches, where victims can access psychosocial and other forms of support.

In **Tanzania**, lack of access to professional legal aid is one of the biggest hindrances to ensuring poor women their rights. Through the support from NCA and partners, **poor women received assistance in drafting legal documents and presenting their cases before the courts**. A total of 1196 new clients and 3547 existing clients were assisted. The paralegal groups that have been established by this programme have been critical in expanding the access to legal aid for poor women.

Partners have advocated for national laws and policies

Le Souverain, a newspaper produced by female journalists in Eastern **DRC** and the only one published in the Kivus, promoted positive images of women as agents of change and role models. **Training of women leaders has created changes in mentality** regarding the role of women by traditional, local and religious leaders. This also led to threats towards two members of the journal, and NCA engaged an organisation working with human rights defenders to assist in protection.¹¹

In **Malawi** the anti-trafficking project provided information to community members, capacity building for police and legal institutions and support to victims of trafficking, mostly children. A help line and a shelter were established and 124 children reunited with their families. The training with Malawian judges and magistrates resulted in **draft legislation against trafficking and improved referral systems for victims**.



Facsimile of an advertisement by the anti-trafficking project, Malawi.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Most of the GBV programmes were implemented according to plans and contributed towards the overall goal. Some of the programmes (e.g. Pakistan) reached a higher number of rights-holders than planned. Given the fact that the GBV programme addresses attitudes and behaviour – which are not changed overnight – we recognise that some of the objectives defined in the country programmes are too ambitious compared to what can realistically be achieved within a short period of time. Some GBV programmes were phased out in 2012, partly as a result of lack of funding (Vietnam, Zambia, Pakistan), or because NCA phased out of the country (Nicaragua, Bangladesh, Eritrea, Mauritania). In Mali, due to the Islamist occupation in the North, women have been restricted in their daily life. This led to changes in plans, and more focus on emergency assistance, even if some long-term development work continued.

¹¹ Mid-Term Review Report. Reducing Gender-Based Violence and Building Sustainable Peace in DRC 2010-2012, Norad report 3/2012

WOMEN IN GOVERNANCE

NCA has continued focusing on the creation of equal conditions for women and men as active citizens. We have strengthened women and challenged faith-based organisations and government structures to address barriers to women's participation within their own structures and in the wider society.

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

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

The results show progress in all focus areas. The Women in Governance programmes are strongly contributing towards our aim of strengthening civil society. Emphasis is given to empowerment of women for rights-claiming, advocacy towards men as duty-bearers, and network and alliance building. The Church as an arena for gender equality has a specific focus in some African countries, where the aim is to accompany Churches in a process including dialogue on how women's right to participation can be realised.

Some of the most important achievements within this programme in 2012 are presented below:

Women participate in decision-making structures and issues

In **Mali**, due to the occupation by Islamists of the Northern part of the country, the focus had to shift profoundly in 2012. Instead of focusing on the elections that never took place, our partners advocated for the participation of women in the new structures created for the management of the crisis and for the restoration of peace, with good results: one of the elected women became member of the "Coalition for Mali", a national commission for peace. The Islamists have accepted women's representation within the local negotiating commissions for the restoration of peace. Finally, women leaders of Kidal have obtained acceptance for the re-opening of schools and health centres all over the region. 8 women became members of commissions for food distribution. Among women leaders who are internally displaced in the South, two were appointed to positions of responsibility within two Ministries.

In **Guatemala**, the participation of women is mainstreamed in all our work. For example, 172 indigenous women were empowered to assume leadership positions in communities, churches and organisations. 300 women were actively involved in the risk management processes in seven communities, thereby equipped to respond to an emergency situation. Community committees were established, and 90 women from three communities will be certified by the National

Coordination for Reduction of Disasters (CONRED) after this training.

The work of NCA's partners in Guatemala is also an example of how we contribute to **strengthen civil society** through our programmes. Thanks to CODEFEM's support, indigenous and poor women have learned how to organise themselves and to use their own platforms to claim and demand their own development agendas from local authorities and the national government. The agendas were defined and prioritised by women in 2012 and have been negotiated with the mayors in several municipalities.

Churches have been challenged for women's participation

In **Kenya**, 2012 was a year when **women saw progress with regard to their role in decision-making structures within the church**. One significant achievement was the election of Canon Rosemary Mbogo to the position of chairperson of the National Council of Churches of Kenya's (NCCK) Executive Committee. This is the highest decision-making organ of the national body and this was the first time that a woman was elected to the



Women receive training in risk management to benefit their local community. Tojul, Huehuetenango, Guatemala.

Photo: Juan José Rabanales/Norwegian Church Aid

chair in its more than hundred years of existence. Another first was the nomination of a woman to run for the position of a Bishop in the Anglican Church. Though she was not elected in the end, the fact that she was nominated is testament to the fact that women are now ready to take up high leadership positions in the church in Kenya. Still within the Anglican Church there are now five female Administrative Secretaries (the highest executive position in a church diocese besides the office of the Bishop). These positive moves in the Anglican Church are a result of the advocacy and mobilisation work that the NCA supported project is undertaking within the Church.

In **Zambia**, NCA has been working with the churches for several years on women's rights and gender equality. In 2012, an evaluation found that gender equality has come higher on the agenda within the churches, and that the programme has contributed to breaking the silence on injustices and GBV in the churches and in society (after a Gender Declaration in 2009). Furthermore, the churches have been provided with tools and theological reflections for addressing gender equality, and several church bodies have adopted gender policies. The church has been recognised by the Zambian Government as a key stakeholder in addressing gender issues. Most importantly, however, is the fact that **women have started reaching decision-making positions within the churches**. For example, two of member churches to the national Council of Churches of Zambia (CCZ) decided to include women into their top decision-making structures following training on women's right to participation. CCZ is further following up on this achievement by introducing Gender Analysis at the Board and Council level of its member churches. Currently, the representation of women is at 32.6% and CCZ will continue to lobby the Synod for increased representation of women.

By the appointment of Prof. Dr. Isabel Apawo Phiri as Associate General Secretary, the **World Council of Churches** has for the first time a woman in its senior management.

Partners are advocating for national legal framework

In **Zambia**, CCZ worked closely with the Ministry of Gender and Child Development in coming up with proposals to "to gender wash" the National Constitution, by demanding the removal and/or exclusion of clauses that undermine women and promote their oppressive status. CCZ also proposed the strengthening of clauses that promote women's participation and inclusion in decision-making processes and positions.

In **Southern Africa**, NCA's partner Gender Links launched the SADC (Southern Africa Development Community) Gender Protocol Barometer in 2012. In order to raise the awareness of the SADC political leaders

on the progress made by their countries so far in terms of implementing the principles within the protocol, the launching coincided with the SADC Heads of States Summit held in Mozambique.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Two of the country programmes which had the most important Women in Governance programmes in 2011 have, in 2012, had to either scale down activities due to lack of funding (Guatemala) or change focus due to political context (Mali) in 2012. However, as explained above, NCA and partners have managed to find new ways of working for women's participation in these contexts, despite external challenges.

Challenging attitudes, behaviour and practices and altering unequal gender relations require long-term commitment and sometimes causing risks for people involved. Cultural and religious traditions and institutions based on patriarchal values are not changed by individuals alone, but require community agreements and pressure. Working with religious leaders and faith-based institutions can play a crucial role in promoting changes to the lives of women and girls. However, the individual rights of women versus the family are contested by conservative religious actors rejecting law reforms to support women's rights. Our Gender Justice programmes have been able to make use of the potential of faith-based organisations by using religious literacy and languages as a tool to address gender quality issues within these structures. These efforts are combined with awareness raising and training on sensitive issues carried out by resource organisations such as women's lawyers and their networks. A number of risks are taken by individuals and organisations when promoting women's rights in contexts where these rights are contested. NCA and partners need to raise our own awareness and create measures to handle the resistance so as to mitigate risks related to this work.

3.3 ECONOMIC JUSTICE

“I am proud of what I have achieved. The loan I received from the savings- and loan group enabled me to expand my café. I have now more customers and increased income. Now all our children can go to school”

Trezia Kayombo, from Chunya in Tanzania. Member of NCA supported VICOBA group.

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 fighting against 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 such a way that poverty is eradicated.

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 the global programmes:

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

GUATEMALA: Vital vitamins

“Vitamins!”, Catarina exclaims with a smile on her face. Together with her daughter Anabella, she has just picked a basketful of colourful peppers from the community greenhouse. In the barren landscape where she lives, 2500 meters above sea level in Guatemala, there are limitations as to what can grow outdoors. Major crops have been lost because of drought two years in a row. In the local market, prices for basic food items have skyrocketed. “I am often worried about how I am going to find money to buy food. There are moments when I pray to God”, Catarina confesses. Her greatest desire is to be able to offer her two daughters Anabella (14) and Marta (11) education. “Without an education your only option is to work as a maid for the rich. I don’t want my daughters to suffer the same fate as me. With an education they will have rights in society and they can earn a real salary”, says Catarina.

In Guatemala the indigenous Maya group makes up 60% of the population. NCA’s partner CIEDEG focuses on support to vulnerable groups. “Malnutrition is a challenge among the Mayas”, Hugo Garrido from CIEDEG explains. Many men have migrated to the cities to find jobs, leaving the women behind to care for their family. This is the reason why CIEDEG has supported women to organise in women’s groups, where they are trained in sustainable agriculture and are given support to build greenhouses. Catarina is one of the women participating in the project. The women are growing vegetables in their greenhouses that would otherwise not grow at this height. These vegetables give vital vitamins and much needed income. “A while ago we picked 120 cucumbers in our greenhouses”, Catarina

says. Since we are six families sharing, each family received 20 cucumbers. We also have tomatoes”. She is proud. She worries less than before about how she will be able to obtain vegetables.

The main idea behind this project is that the women can use the vegetables as part of the family diet. If there is a surplus, it can be sold in the market to provide extra income.

Catarina Ramirez is grateful for the vegetables that grow in the greenhouse. The support from Norwegian Church Aid has meant that she is able to offer her daughters nutritious food and schooling.



Catarina Ramirez harvesting vital vitamins in her greenhouse.
Photo: Laurie MacGregor/Norwegian Church Aid

LIVELIHOOD AND TRADE

Without a livelihood, it is impossible to work one's way out of poverty. In 2012, NCA helped people improve their livelihood through support to get started with savings and loans and the establishment of small businesses. The number of rights-holders organised in groups for the improvement of livelihoods was 127,100.

Overall goal: Mobilisation for sustainable livelihood and reduced economic vulnerability

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

Livelihood and Trade is a widely defined global programme. The Livelihood and Trade programmes at country level have a solid emphasis on strengthening civil society, first and foremost through the importance given to organising and empowering rights-holders in groups and networks for improved livelihoods. We expect a stronger focus on advocacy at country level from 2013, with the introduction of new global outcomes focusing on mobilisation of rights-holders and advocacy towards duty-bearers.

Some of the most important achievements within this programme in 2012 are presented below:

Rights-holders are organised to secure sustainable livelihoods

One of the most common tools used by NCA's partners to improve poor people's livelihoods is the savings and loan model – known in Tanzania as VICOBA (Village Community Banks). In 2012, thousands of people secured their livelihoods through participation in VICOBA groups in countries like Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia. In **Tanzania**, where the VICOBA concept was first developed, the VICOBA groups have become a national movement. From 2011 to 2012, the number of VICOBA groups increased from 1717 to 2047. The groups, whose resources are based entirely on the savings of their members, enable rights-holders to start small-scale business initiatives, improve housing, buy live-

stock and access interest-free loans. The total number of members was 59,759 by the end of 2012. Altogether it is estimated that the groups have saved Tsh 14.3 billion (USD 10 million), which is an increase of more than Tsh 2.6 billion in one year. As the quote in the introduction to this chapter shows, the save and loan model can really help poor people take a first step out of poverty. An evaluation carried out in Tanzania in 2012 confirmed this, but also found that there are few youth among the thousands of VICOBA members in Tanzania.

Another strategy for securing sustainable livelihoods is to empower small-scale farmers to diversify their crops and increase their yields. In **Afghanistan**, the establishment of five working cooperatives with 500 members has resulted in **improved agricultural yields and an increase in horticulture and livestock outputs**. More than 8000 households have secured permanent irrigation of their land through the construction of intakes, drain gates and protection walls. 650 women have been targeted specifically through training in agriculture and gardening and getting access to micro-loan farming, resulting in increased economic empowerment. An external evaluation¹² revealed that **the programme has had a greater impact than our reports had so far captured. Programme activities and interventions such as bee keeping and value addition of fruit and vegetable produce have been replicated by other communities that were not covered specifically by our programme.**

In Northeast **Brazil**, the worst drought in the last 40 years severely impacted the livelihoods of local farmers in 2012. Access to water was difficult, and much of the cattle died of thirst. Despite these challenges, the targeted farmers managed to ensure enough production for family consumption and a surplus that could be sold in the five agro ecological fair markets supported by our partner Diaconia. This was possible thanks to the use of social technologies for adaptation to a semi-arid climate, developed and implemented by Diaconia.



Literacy class for women in Daikundi Province, Afghanistan.
Photo: GRSP/Norwegian Church Aid, Afghanistan

¹² Strand, A.; Nemat O.; Nawrozian S. and Sarwari A. (2012): Examining the past to prepare for the future. Review of NCA's Integrated Rural Development Programme 2010, 2011 and 2012.

In **Kenya**, NCA aims to enable 2,500 small-scale coffee growers to improve their coffee production and income by 2015, through their participation in a farmer's movement. The coffee cooperative KESCOGA succeeded in recruiting 65 farmers to the farmer's movement in 2012. As a result of training, 200 farmers managed to diversify their coffee crops, and have registered an increase in coffee production as a result of their diversification.

Partners have advocated for conducive legal frameworks for vulnerable groups

Our **Brazil** programme gives specific attention to indigenous people's rights. In 2012, a decree that would have limited the indigenous peoples' land rights was published by the Office of the Federal Attorney General. The decree would have permitted large companies to invest in the territories where the indigenous peoples live without having to consult with them. NCA's partner ISA worked intensely to spread the issue through different media channels. They also demanded explanation from the Attorney General himself. A few weeks later the decree was suspended, meaning a partial victory for the indigenous peoples.

Improved access to domestic markets

Improving people's livelihoods is dependent on their access to markets. In **Laos**, NCA has contributed to enabling farmers' access to markets, through an improvement in the infrastructure in the North-Western region. Traders are able to visit their villages more frequently. Moreover, a bi-weekly market has been established that has increased significantly the farmers' access to a market for their produce.



A micro-hydro plant supplies electricity for households and businesses. With electrical power installed, jobs like embroidery are feasible for locals in Bamyan, Afghanistan. Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, Afghanistan

In **Kenya**, 22 fisher folk have seen their returns from fish catches increase after an exposure visit to Lake Victoria. During the visit, they learned about fish value addition, marketing, livelihood diversification and involvement of women in fishing activities. A focus was also to secure the fisher folk's access to markets in Nairobi and Mombasa.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

In Mali and Somalia, the livelihood programmes had more of an emergency focus than was originally planned, due to poor yields and the tense political situation.

Given the high unemployment rates among youth in many developing countries today, we need to strengthen our focus on the engagement of youth in our livelihood programmes. The VICOBA model has great potential for improving youth's livelihoods, but the Tanzania evaluation has shown that we need to fine-tune our strategies for mobilising youth in these activities.

Another lesson learned is that when the save and loan model is used as a crosscutting tool (such as in the peace and gender justice programmes), we often fail to adopt a business-oriented approach, thereby reducing the impact of the activities. We will develop further the save and loan model with this in mind to make sure it has the desired impact.



RESOURCES AND FINANCE

People living in poverty often live in countries with great economic resources. In 2012, NCA has continued working to ensure that these resources are used to create well-being and development for the poor populations, focusing particularly on advocacy for fair taxation and accountable governance of public funds.

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

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

This global programme has achieved significant results related to all focus areas defined in the Global Strategy. The results of the advocacy on the global arena (fair taxation and illegal debt) are presented in chapter 5. This programme has strong emphasis on empowering people as rights-holders with regard to their rights to natural resources. In several African countries faith-based actors have become important actors in challenging government and extractive industries for increased accountability and transparency. As such, Resources and Finance is an important contribution to strengthening civil society.

Some of the most important achievements within this programme in 2012 are presented below:

Marginalised groups have advocated for fair resource distribution

In June 2012, the religious leaders in the NCA-support-

ed Interfaith Standing Committee on Economic Justice and the Integrity of Creation in **Tanzania** launched a study on illicit capital flight. The study, entitled "The One Billion Dollar Question: How can Tanzania Stop Losing so Much Tax Revenue?", received significant attention in the national media, from the government and within the Tanzanian population. In November, a study analysing the impacts of uranium mining on neighbouring communities was launched by faith-based actors in Tanzania. As a result, the Tanzanian government made a statement that it had taken all necessary steps to avoid catastrophes related to uranium mining.

In **Guatemala**, NCA's partners have progressed in terms of mobilisation of indigenous peoples for their land rights during 2012. As a result of all the actions realised by indigenous peoples and women engaged in territorial defence, the processes of approving new mining- and hydropower licenses for exploration and exploitation have been halted. On the other hand, the Guatemalan



Through our partner organisations, NCA supports indigenous people's right to make their voices heard in important matters such as mining and hydropower. Here we see a vote on one of the Mayan "consultas", Guatemala. **Photo: COPAE**

government and companies engaged in mining, hydro-power, petroleum and bio-fuel industries have reacted against the legal and political actions from the indigenous peoples during 2012. The companies have also made use of legal mechanisms, and discredited the work of human rights defenders, indigenous leaders and their national and international allies. The actions of the government are characterised by repression of leaders and eviction of entire communities that refuse to leave their ancestral lands, which is the case in the extension of monoculture in the Northern region.

Rights-holders have conducted budget monitoring

A main focus in the Resource and Finance work is to train grassroots groups in tracking public budget funds and ensuring that these funds actually go towards financing public services, such as schools, health and water.

The Council of Churches in **Angola** (CICA) had a major breakthrough in their social monitoring work in 2012. During the year, 19 government projects were monitored by 75 activists from CICA member churches. The monitoring has resulted in the completion of two school construction projects. Rights-holders have been empowered as a result of participating in the monitoring groups. The groups act more autonomously than they did in the beginning and frequently take initiative to dialogue and lobbying of local administration.

Similar to in previous years, NCA in **Tanzania** provides interesting results with regard to their work with Public Expenditure Tracking (PETS). As a result of the PETS group's investigation of public expenditure, several frauds have been revealed. For example, in one village public expenditure tracking was done on a water dam project. It was found that the dam was constructed using sand instead of cement. Action was taken in September 2012 when the information was aired by the media using the evidence from PETS reports. This led to the loss of jobs of seven village chairpersons and the water engineer. There are several examples like this from the PETS work in Tanzania.



During a strike in the Marikana Mine in South Africa, 34 miners were killed by the police. Norwegian Church Aid's partners helped negotiate for a solution to the conflict. They also participated in organising a commemoration of the dead. **Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, South Africa**

Rights-holders have advocated for accountable governance of natural resources

In South Africa, the advocacy efforts by NCA's partners Benchmarks Foundation and the South African Council of Churches during the Marikana crisis achieved remarkable results: Not only did it encourage the striking miners to end the strike, but it also convinced the mining company to come to the table with the miners to negotiate a better deal. This meant the end to the violence in which more 40 miners had lost their lives.

2012 marked the third international **Alternative Mining Indaba (AMI)**. The conference, which was initiated by NCA's partners in 2010, today consists of a network of civil society organisations in Southern Africa focusing on "the other side" of the extractive industries, such as lack of rights for miners, evictions of local populations, pollution, health risks and lack of revenue. AMI is held parallel to the African Mining Indaba every year in Cape Town, South Africa. In 2012, the AMI was for the first time held in Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, in addition to South Africa. In **Mozambique**, community members had for the first time an opportunity to engage provincial government authorities on the issue of the extractive industries. In **Tanzania**, the AMI was held next door to the conference of the extractive industries. After having listened to the powerful stories from some of the victims, a representative from a mining company said that he clearly saw the need to consider short and longer term solutions, and that the company should increase their transparency in order to create better relations to civil society.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

No major deviations are recorded for the Resource and Finance programme. The examples from Latin America show that indigenous civil society organisations are particularly vulnerable when claiming their land rights, and that we need to further develop strategies to protect these groups and contribute to creating an enabling environment, also for them.



3.4 CLIMATE JUSTICE

1.3 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 no food, no earnings, and no way to secure a better future. Combined with poor social safety

nets and the absence of a political voice, poor people in developing countries are extremely 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**

BRAZIL:

Strengthening indigenous peoples as actors in their own development through clean energy

In 2012, NCA and partners in Brazil came a long way in the process of installing renewable energy solutions for indigenous peoples in the Amazon region. The process has included mobilisation and a consultation process with the indigenous groups, joint planning of a project, definition of a technical partner, local capacity building for mapping of energy demand and the acquisition and installation of equipment for measuring sun and wind potential.

In addition to being a story about securing access to clean energy, this is also a story of **how indigenous groups as part of civil society can be strengthened to be actors in their own development**. This is the story of how indigenous groups came together to find common solutions to development.

For 30 years, the indigenous peoples living in Raposa Serra do Sol, Brazil, fought for the right to land in a violent conflict with gold diggers and cattle ranchers. The fight made them strong, and they became experts on lobbying the government and fighting for their rights. In 2005, the indigenous peoples won a battle when their land was recognised as indigenous territory. However, the indigenous people's rights are still contested.

Investing in development for indigenous peoples in such a conflictive area is a challenge, but two of NCA's partners are in the process of doing just that. The indigenous organisation Conselho Indígena de Roraima (CIR) and the Instituto Socioambiental (ISA) are developing alternative energy projects. ISA has managed to mobilise indigenous organisations to discuss alternative energy solutions. This was not an easy task. The indigenous groups have lived with-

out much contact with the outside world, and are deeply sceptical of the "benefits" of modern society. They fear that television and Internet will steal their time and replace many ancient traditional activities that were part of their livelihoods and cultures, and that their health will degrade.

State and local governments have long pushed for hydropower projects in the many rivers in the Serra region, but always without consulting the indigenous communities. But history has shown the indigenous peoples that they need to be in control themselves. Based on their previous experiences with the government, they feared that if they accepted the government's offer to develop hydro-electric power without discussion, the government would take over control, with unknown social and environmental impacts. So they had so far rejected the offer. However, they have realised that they need to improve their access to energy. They need to be part of modern society. This is how the Cruvianas wind power project was born¹³.

In 2012, NCA attended CIR's regional assembly inside Raposa Serra do Sol indigenous land, gathering over 400 representatives from six different indigenous groups. The energy situation was top of the agenda. For the first time, ISA was invited to discuss the energy question with a rival indigenous organisation which has historically boycotted the demarcation of the Raposa Serra do Sol reserve. Clean energy development has become the link that creates a minimum of consensus between divergent indigenous organisations, so that they can progress together.

¹³ <http://www.youtube.com/watch>.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

While access to energy is an imperative to economic development, many fossil and non-sustainable solutions cause greenhouse gas emissions, deteriorate the environment and cause respiratory diseases affecting especially women and children. In recognising both the need for energy and the need for sustainable and environmentally friendly solutions, NCA supported 60,000 rights-holders in gaining access to sustainable renewable energy in 2012. We also continued working to ensure reduced deforestation.

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

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

Based on the lived realities in the countries where we work, a new focus has developed in 2012 which is not defined in NCA's Global Strategy: reforestation. Partners are increasingly coming on board as implementers of the Climate Change Mitigation programmes.

Some of the most important achievements within this programme in 2012 are presented below:

Rights-holders have access to electricity from renewable sources

In order to increase access to sustainable energy solutions, a total of 30 solar panels and 60 biogas systems were made available to VICOBA members in Dar es Salaam, **Tanzania**. The solar panels and biogas systems were distributed under a revolving scheme where the funds generated from the sale of these solar panels and biogas systems will be used to buy and distribute new entities.

In **Afghanistan**, 18 rights-holders were trained as so-called "barefoot engineers", thereby being able to install and maintain solar energy panels in their communities. 2100 households were identified for solar electrifica-



A "Barefoot engineer" in Afghanistan.
Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, Afghanistan

tion. Three micro hydropower schemes were constructed in three villages of Pashtoon Koot district covering in total 340 households. In these villages, three mechanics were trained for maintenance of the schemes.

In **Guatemala**, NCA is supporting indigenous peoples in finding their own alternatives for social and economic development that does not include mega projects. In 2012, we supported the community 31 de Mayo in finishing the local hydropower plant with an output of 55kW, providing electricity to 350 families. The hydropower plant is run by a local committee administering payments and maintenance. As a result of having access to electricity, the women report that they are now able to work at night time as well, and that it is cheaper to have electric lighting in the household than to light candles. Moreover, they feel more secure as there is now light in the streets at night.

Rights-holders have been mobilised to address their fossil fuel dependency

In **Kenya**, NCA continued to engage farmers in production of jatropha for biodiesel. In 2012, an agreement was signed between the national power company, Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC), and NCA's partner, Pwani Jatropha Enterprises (PJE), to deliver plant oil for the production of renewable energy. PJE is the only cooperative that has achieved such an agreement with KPLC. The agreement has increased the demand for plant oil and it is a challenge to produce sufficient biodiesel to cover the demand. A total of 2290 farmers are involved in the production of the jatropha plant oil.

In **Vietnam**, approximately 10,000 rights-holders gained access to sustainable energy solutions through the installation of biogas, solar panels and energy efficient cooking stoves in 2012. In addition, 4 prisons have installed biogas. The installation makes a difference to the rights-holders; Mrs. Ho Thi Hoa, a female farmer in Vietnam stated that on average, having access to a biogas stove saves her 30 minutes per meal in preparation and she saves USD 345 per year on not purchasing

other fuels for cooking. This, in turn, implies the possibility for improved health of herself and her family, better livelihood opportunities, and more time to spend on reducing her vulnerability to climate change.

In **Brazil**, 140 rights-holders have benefitted from the installation of biogas. Moreover, the project has generated a large interest for the technology and has won several awards for Best Practice of Local Management. The Caixa Econômica Federal has replicated the project in another six states, covering hundreds of families.

In 2012, NCA produced and published two practical manuals on biogas and biodigesters, based on our experiences from Brazil and Vietnam.



Biogas and bio-digesters, Brazil. Photo: Diaconia

In **Haiti**, approximately 2,500 school children and teachers gained access to sustainable energy solutions through the installation of biogas, solar panels, solar pumps and special cooking stoves in five «Green Schools» reconstructed in partnership with our sister organisation FinnChurchAid in semi-urban and rural areas. Approximately 30% of the schools' energy needs will be covered by the biogas systems. Effluent from the biogas systems is used as fertiliser in demonstration gardens in the schools and by farmers in the vicinity of the school. 160 rights-holders were provided with assistance in agricultural conservation / reforestation.

We advocated for climate change mitigation and pro-poor policies

The Policy Office for **Southern Africa** continued to maintain and build a strong platform delivering to the UNFCCC negotiations in 2015. The efforts are based on the successful 'We Have Faith' campaign conducted in 2011. As this is a process leading up to 2015 it is still too early to report on clear advocacy outcomes of this campaign. The process is led by partners on a pan-African level, and it has been decided to open a 'We Have Faith' secretariat in Zambia that will coordinate the advocacy efforts.

Our global partner Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is using new and innovative methods of mobilising youth to

become engaged in actions for climate justice. A virtual conference in May 2012 gathered 401 participants from 52 countries. In addition to providing a learning platform to share, discuss, reflect and study topics about ecological justice, this event was also pioneering in the sense that it showed global conferences can be organised in an eco-efficient, financially sustainable and easily accessible way.

Reforestation for economic empowerment and sustainable outtake of firewood

In the Xingú region in **Brazil**, NCA's partner ISA and the Xingú Seed Network have enabled the reforestation of 400 hectares. The collection and commercialisation of seeds has generated an income of USD 208,000 that has been transferred directly to the involved families. The project has proven its capacity to valorise the forest and effectively contribute to the families' economies.

In **Kenya**, NCA's partner Mully Children's Family (MCF) produced 700,000 tree seedlings at MCF's Yatta facility. Over 100,000 seedlings were planted in MCF Yatta and Ndalani sites to ensure a sustainable supply of fuel wood as well as environmental conservation. Another 70,000 seedlings were purchased by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and individuals while an additional 10,000 tree seedlings were donated to the community through MCF environmental education for development of demonstration plots and reforestation. Similar actions for reforestation were taken in Tanzania, Kenya and Afghanistan.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The political crisis in Mali prevented our partner AMADE from installing the solar panels planned for the year. Instead, AMADE was able to do sensitisation work in the communities. The village population started their saving process, formed a management committee and trained two women as solar engineers in the new village.

In the production of jatropha for biodiesel, NCA continues to struggle with the pricing of the produce. The price that the farmers are offered for the oil does not cover the costs of the production on the formal market. One strategy has been to keep the oil in the local community, focusing on using the renewable energy for value addition on local level.

In Afghanistan, due to delays in transportation from India, only 300 solar panels were installed in 2012. The remaining panels will be installed in the second quarter of 2013.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

In 2012, a total of 65,000 men and women reduced their vulnerability to climate change 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

The complex nature of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction programming requires a long-term perspective in order to make an effective impact, but some important achievements have already been made within all focus areas.

Some of the most important achievements within this programme in 2012 are presented below:

Rights-holders have been mobilised to manage adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives in their own community

In order to better cope with recurrent droughts, five pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in the Mandera district in **Kenya** were trained in Participatory Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Five community DRR committees were established, mandated to assist in making the communities more resilient to the impacts of climate change. 200 farmers and 134 youth were trained on community mobilisation for climate change adaptation and livelihood diversification. The training imparted knowledge and skills on community mobilisation and climate resilient agricultural practices. As a result, over 300 new farmers were mobilised and ten new farmer groups formed to engage in climate change adaptation. Using new technologies have helped the farmers to diversify their production, conserve their products and harvest rainwater.

In **Ethiopia**, the national ACT Forum established a Contingency plan for appropriate, timely and effective emergency response. The plan mandates different entities in a disaster situation, and constitutes the initial stages of DRR programming, in combination with risk mapping and vulnerability assessments.

Rights-holders have addressed climate induced risks in their working areas

In **Vietnam**, innovative measures like elevated gardens, elevated pig pens and cold tolerant rice varieties have reduced the vulnerability to climate change for 2343 rights-holders, an increase of 360% compared to the target figure for 2012. Better protection of people's livelihood is a way to increase resilience in this flood- and hurricane-prone country. Efforts have been made for the diversification of agriculture: 58 families have

started mushroom cultivation, while 90 farmers grow adaptive rice.

Duty-bearers have included CCA and DRR measures in budgets and policies

In **Ethiopia**, rights-holders and local government are joint owners of the climate change adaptation projects, while NCA and partners provide technical and financial support. The ownership of the local government ensures the active involvement in the identification and prioritisation of needs during planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Moreover, the project is integrated as a part of the Woreda (district) development plans.

Rights-holders have diversified and strengthened own livelihood assets

The climate change adaptive capacity of **Ethiopian** communities has been strengthened by diversification of livelihood. Almost 900 farmers were trained on alternative agronomic practices including livestock production and management. 450 farmers were provided with new improved varieties of seeds for vegetables, fruits and cereal. Irrigation systems were updated with water lifting technologies and pumps. To balance the male-dominated farmer groups, special emphasis was given to poor woman-headed households with a total of 152 women receiving training on seedling production. The programme also supported the communities by assessing and providing up to date information on market prices leading to better income for the farmers. Hence, positive side effects are the many signs of a more balanced diet and also some signals of increased school attendance due to higher household income.

In **Kenya**, rights-holders were empowered to adopt fodder production and sustainable management of pasture. 50 farmers were engaged in fodder production and equipped with five hay-baling units for better storage with the aim to increase resilience of livestock against frequent drought and unpredictable rainfall.

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

A total of six schools in **Vietnam** currently have storage of emergency equipment covering more than 1700 students. The pre-storage of equipment is a standard DRR measure and is proven both cost-efficient and capable

► CHAPTER 3.4

of saving lives. Teachers are trained in the use of the emergency equipment and have also received emergency rescue training on first aid. Four houses in the area have also been typhoon and flood proofed because of their extremely vulnerable position. Through the “Swimming towards DRR” project, 60 students learned to swim in 2012. The idea of providing swimming classes to rights-holders dates back to an evaluation in Bangladesh where many reported that learning to swim was a good measure to combat loss of life during flooding.



In **Zambia**, our Country Office performed three Participatory Climate Vulnerability Assessments in all areas of planned interventions. These assessments serve as the foundation for programme design. The new programme on Climate Change Adaptation in Zambia is planned to be launched in Lukulu District in the Western Province and will focus on flood control and food security.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Climate change adaptation is still a new thematic area for NCA. This implies that there may be some delay in the progress of some of the focus areas.

NCA phased out of Bangladesh in 2012, but the climate change adaptation programme will continue, run by a climate consortium. The programme has been awarded the “best climate change programme” by the ACT Alliance. When NCA phased out of Eritrea, our climate programme had just been evaluated by the Norwegian Embassy in Asmara and found to be so important that it is now being administered by the EU and former local staff from Vita Ireland.

Vietnamese children in a swimming school. Hue, Central Vietnam
Photo: Imelda Phadtare/Norwegian Church Aid



3.5 THE RIGHT TO WATER AND HEALTH

“Three decades of tenacious community advocacy, research, and service provision have brought the world to the brink of a scenario unthinkable a few short years ago: the possibility of beginning to end the AIDS epidemic in our lifetimes. The losses have been incalculable; the gains extraordinary. But now, through new scientific advances, and societal, political and human rights gains, we have discovered that it is possible to assemble and deliver a package of proven strategies, which, if taken to scale, can turn the tide on AIDS”.

From Washington DC Declaration, International AIDS Conference 2012

Access to safe water, adequate sanitation and basic health care are fundamental prerequisites for 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**

VIETNAM: Enabling space for faith-based actors as social change agents

Civil society, including faith-based actors, has so far had a limited role in the public sphere in Vietnam. NCA has promoted the role of faith-based actors and pioneered work on HIV since the 90’s. NCA’s advocacy approach has been one of constructive dialogue and engagement with the authorities and different stakeholders. One successful model is to share best practice models and solutions to deficits and needs to build trust, instead of a more confrontational approach. Our experience shows that it is important to build trust among stakeholders by establishing platforms and networks where representatives from different stakeholders representing authorities, partners and rights-holders come together for information-sharing and collaboration. There is currently increasing space to raise challenging concerns with the authorities in Vietnam.

Some concrete results of NCA’s open dialogue approach:

- One of NCA’s key achievements is to have contributed to increased space for faith-based actors to engage in social development work, such

as health and HIV and AIDS. One recent positive outcome of the dialogue is the verbal assurances that NCA is allowed to expand the cooperation that started with Catholic and Buddhist faith communities to four new faith communities (Muslims, Cao Dai, Hoa Hao and Protestant).

- The re-establishment of the Faculty for Social Work at the Buddhist University in HCMC in December 2012 is considered to be a significant advocacy achievement of NCA and partners. The faculty was closed in 1975 and its re-opening is a historic benchmark for the Buddhists. NCA is supporting the new faculty to become a resource centre for social work to support HIV and AIDS work at community level.

The most important factor for creating space has been our partnership and collaboration with the Central Vietnamese Fatherland Front (CFF). CFF has been an important agent for change (and duty-bearer) to support the collaboration with faith-based organisations and secure the necessary permits to work with them.

SOCIAL MITIGATION OF HIV AND AIDS

NCA continued working to ensure rights-holders a good life free from stigma and discrimination in inclusive communities, where treatment and care is accessible at affordable prices. 4400 rights-holders affected by HIV and AIDS received care and support through our partners' efforts in 2012.

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

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

The HIV and AIDS programme has a major focus on service delivery, in the form of care, support and life skills training to vulnerable people infected with and affected by HIV. This focus will continue throughout this strategic period, as an important contribution to promoting human dignity and justice for extremely vulnerable people. From 2013, we expect that mobilisation of rights-holders and advocacy towards duty-bearers will be given increased attention at country level.

Some of the most important achievements within this programme in 2012 are presented below:

Rights-holders have benefited from legal, social and economic assistance

Since 2005, NCA in Thailand has implemented a large HIV and AIDS programme, financed by the "Global Fund". Part of the strategy has been to develop an implementing organisation, the Interfaith Network on HIV and AIDS in Thailand (INHAT). In 2012, the project included 60 faith-based organisation (FBO) Care and Support Centers. The centres are based in connection with Buddhist temples, Christian Churches and Mus-

lim mosques, and are situated in 22 different provinces in the country. In 2012, 4000 people living with HIV and 3000 orphans and vulnerable children accessed these health care services, and received social and economic support. More than 500 religious leaders were trained to fight stigma and discrimination in local communities. With the aim of securing the sustainability of the programme, the main focus in 2012 was organisational development of INHAT and capacity development of staff and volunteers.

Women living with HIV and AIDS are particularly vulnerable, and many of our programmes are addressing their needs. In **Ethiopia**, partners have advocated for access to prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT), and encouraged local communities to identify pregnant women to go for voluntary counselling and testing. The Ethiopia programme also provides medical and psychosocial care as well as other services to persons living with HIV. In 2012, the counsellors paid particular attention to the importance of adherence to treatment to avoid resistance to the medicine. Since the AIDS medicine also effectively prevents the transmis-



Maritu Assefa is HIV-positive. She is now a member of a savings and loans group. "My greatest victory is to have overcome the disease. I have secured a safe life for myself and my children. I feel strong, my health has improved and I am an active participant in the community", she says.

Photo: Hilina Abebe/Norwegian Church Aid, Ethiopia

sion of the virus, it has a double effect, keeping the infected healthy and reduce the spread of the virus.

In **Vietnam**, NCA collaborates with faith-based actors and mass organisations like the Fatherland Front and Women's Union in a **HIV and AIDS programme in 17 prisons**. This programme is of particular importance since the inmates' rights to information and health services are generally neglected. People in closed communities are also more susceptible to transmittable diseases like HIV and TB. Starting in 2001, the prison programme currently involves 17 prisons. The **advocacy work towards prison authorities** has recently led to **increased attention to the particular needs of female and male prisoners**. As a result of a gender analysis in the prisons, more than 440 female prisoners received gynecological examinations and around 2000 received information about reproductive health rights.

In 2012, NCA facilitated an internal reflection process within its main partners working with HIV and AIDS in **Angola**. The process resulted in a new vision, where more focus will be on providing care and support to those affected by HIV and AIDS. Our faith-based partner UCF is already actively involved in psychological and social care and support to people living with HIV and AIDS.

Children have received spiritual, psychosocial and physical support

In **Ethiopia** a particular focus is directed towards boys and girls orphaned by and/or living with HIV. An integrated care and support programme includes educational, nutritional, medical, emotional and legal support.

Through support to the Archdiocese of Lusaka, **Zambia**, 330 households comprising orphans and vulnerable children received female goats to enable the families to engage in goat production. Goats provide an important alternative source of animal protein and are also known as important reservoirs for resilience to food scarcity in rural areas.



Participants of "Living values and Life skills" are having a discussion.
Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, Vietnam

In **Malawi**, around 400 girls and boys joined support groups, where they can express their views, fears and problems, with the aim of developing as responsible children in the community. Chisomo Children's Club pays particular attention to street children, with particular focus on enabling the children to attend school. The project focuses on building their self-esteem to help them make informed decisions about their own lives.

Life skills training for youth has contributed to better quality of life

In **Ethiopia**, around 700 young men and women were engaged in "youth friendly" services and were enabled to make informed decisions about their lives. 8000 youth in the category "in-and-out-of-school" were included in a project focusing on their access to libraries, indoor and outdoor games and "edutainment". The health situation of a group of young girls and boys living with HIV was monitored. They were also trained in entrepreneurship skills, which will help them into other income generating schemes.

Advocacy towards relevant international organisations and targeted pharmaceutical companies for access to treatment and care

In **Vietnam, Ethiopia and Malawi**, NCA and partners advocated for access to medicines and affordable prices of medicines and treatment.

NCA's global partner, the Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance (EAA), facilitated the participation of faith-based actors at the International AIDS Conference in Washington DC and coordinated the Interfaith Pre-Conference. The hundreds of faith-based actors representatives at the pre-conference were invited to engage in a Twitter action urging pharmaceutical companies to join the Medicines Patent Pool. At the request of EAA and two of its American partners, some 150 faith leaders were hosted by White House officials in a forum to take stock of the faith-based response to HIV and explore partnerships between faith communities and governments to uphold dignity and justice in the context of the HIV epidemic. Issues related to patent barriers to treatment and anti-stigma advocacy within faith communities were among the challenges raised.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

In 2012, NCA in Tanzania decided to phase out HIV and AIDS as a global programme, and instead include the HIV and AIDS topic in other programmes. The opposite was the case in Vietnam, where the former health programme (which had HIV and AIDS components) was split in two, defining a new HIV and AIDS programme.

Funding for HIV and AIDS work has become a major challenge.

ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE

A number of NCA's health programmes are implemented within evolving states where building a healthcare system is part of nation building. Countries like Palestine, South Sudan, Sudan and Myanmar are all in the process of building a sustainable society, and there are major challenges within the health sector that NCA's programmes are addressing. 601,600 rights-holders received health services in 2012 through NCA and partners' efforts.

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

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

There is good progress in the development of most of the focus areas defined for this global programme. 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. These last years, NCA and partners have made some major contributions to this, in particular in Malawi and Palestine.

Some of the most important achievements within this programme in 2012 are presented below:

Capacity of faith-based health institutions has been strengthened

Faith-based organisations and churches have a long tradition in providing health services to the poor and marginalised, particularly in Africa, but also on other continents.

Palestinian churches have contributed to Palestinian nation building through their efforts to build institutions such as hospitals and clinics complementing the national health system. The NCA-supported health programme also assists Christian Arabs remaining in the region.

The **Palestinian people's access to cancer treatment and care has increased** thanks to the Strategic Cancer Care programme at Augusta Victoria Hospital in East Jerusalem. Al-Ahli Arab Hospital continued alleviating the suffering of the economically vulnerable in cooperation with community based organisations, reaching almost seventy deprived communities. Al-Ahli Hospital also provided training for medical students.

In 2012, clinics run by Middle East Council of Churches/ Department for Service to Palestinian Refugees (MECC/ DSPR) in Gaza offered treatment and care to almost 100,000 patients, focusing particularly on maternal health.

One of the major tasks for the new **South Sudanese** government is to develop a national health system. Particularly the population in remote rural areas have very limited access to health services. Together with our faith-based partners NCA is working in close cooperation with governmental health authorities in Eastern Equatoria and Warrap states. As much as 80% of all health services in South Sudan are provided by churches and NGOs, and NCA's contribution is of vital importance in the two selected states. In total, 70,000 women and men accessed NCA-supported health services in 2012.



The NCA-supported health programme also assists Christian Arabs remaining in the region. The Palestinian people's access to cancer treatment and care has increased. **Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, Palestine**

An external evaluation¹⁴ carried out in 2012 found that there are a number of challenges linked to NCA's health programme in South Sudan, but that the programme has strategic importance as one of few health initiatives in the states where it is implemented. The recommendation is that the programme be further developed, with a strong emphasis on building local capacity, both of partners and local administration. In the revised country strategy for South Sudan (2013-15), active citizenship is defined as a key objective within all NCA's work in the country, including in the health programme. In a country where people have become passive recipients as a result of the war, NCA and partners will focus on organising women and men in various groups at local level, such as the Village Health Committees and the parents associations in schools. The members of these groups will be supported as active citizens in their local communities. Another strategy that will be developed is the Community Conversation method, where space is created and rights-holders are empowered to bring up concerns for duty-bearers. These efforts are expected to contribute strongly towards building civil society in South Sudan.

In 2012, health activities in **Sudan** were mainly concentrated to the Darfur programme. The Darfur programme managed to maintain access to quality curative and preventive health services that address the main causes of morbidity and mortality in target areas of Darfur. During the year, 190,000 women and men received health services in terms of general consultations and treatment of common diseases at the health facilities run by NCA and our partner SudanAid. In addition, 90,000 received health information. One important aim of the programme is to hand over the health facilities to the local authorities during the plan period, and to secure professional management. One of the clinics was handed over to the State Ministry of Health in 2012.

Comprehensive health programmes are implemented in **the border area between Thailand and Myanmar**, addressing the IDP population and ethnic communities. The health service is important since these groups are neglected by the government. The contribution from NCA only covers a minor part of the budget, but it is hoped that the government will assume more responsibility for the health services in the near future.

Advocacy work contributed to strong, efficient and accountable public services

In **Vietnam**, NCA has successfully advocated towards the authorities to get access to work with TB detection in 17 prisons in 12 provinces. NCA has been able to introduce the concept of self-help groups in the prisons

¹⁴ Review of NCA's Health Programme in Eastern Equatoria and Warap States, Republic of South Sudan, Christine Bousquet, Independent Consultant MSc Community/Public Health & Health Economics, June 2012.



Health centre, Malawi. Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, Malawi

and has specifically addressed men having sex with men. The best evidence for the success of the programme is that the authorities have allowed up-scaling of the projects by replicating the model to other prisons.

In **Zambia**, NCA and Church Health Association of Zambia have succeeded in getting the following issues included in the government National Health Strategic Plan during 2012: The government has committed to spending 15% of its budget on health by 2013; The health service providers will receive adequate, timely and transparent disbursements, and an increased community participation in health resource tracking and active citizenship.

Norwegian health institutions and faith based health actors in the South have contributed to mutual capacity development

There has been extensive cooperation between the Norwegian health institutions Radiumhospitalet and Betanien Hospital and Augusta Victoria Hospital in Jerusalem, **Palestine**. In 2012, Radiumhospitalet convened a number of trainings related to oncological nursing and paediatric oncology, while Betanien has been involved in the development of a curriculum.

Another major programme where Norwegian health institutions have been actively involved is the nurse training programme in Malawi (see box below).

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Three of the 11 clinics under the Darfur health programme were closed down almost half of the year due to the Government clamping down on the local implementing partner.

MALAWI: Improvement of Nursing Education Improves Quality Health Care Services

Together with our partner Christian Health Association in Malawi (CHAM), NCA has implemented a large health programme in Malawi since 2005. The programme aimed at increasing the number and quality of nurses and midwives through two strategies: expanding and improving infrastructure for students and tutors and improving nursing and midwifery education through cooperation among colleges in Malawi and Norway¹⁵.

The nursing education in Malawi has made significant strides as a result of this programme. The number of nursing students increased from 3456 to 5899 between 2004 and 2011. Over 60 buildings have been built, and all the CHAM nursing schools have received new clinical skills labs. A new curriculum has been prepared, focusing on gender, human rights and ethics. The infrastructure of CHAM's 9 nursing colleges has improved.

Let's hear the story of one of the graduates, Sr. Flora:

In 2008, Sr. Flora entered the Holy Family College of Nursing and Midwifery, one of the colleges participating in NCA and CHAM's health training programme. Sr. Flora successfully completed her Nurse Midwife Technician course in 2011, and assumed responsibility as head of Mwanga Health Centre the same year. Sr. Flora had seen Holy Family College transformed beyond recognition. "The empowering teaching methods used by the tutors and the cordial approach to us students changed our perception of our own learning", says Sr. Flora.

The changes that took place in the college inspired Sr. Flora to start a long journey of changing Mwanga Health Centre with the goal of better serving patients and clients. In 2011, the health centre was at the verge of being closed down by Phalombe District Health Office. "I told my colleagues that it was possible to change the environment". Having convinced the members of staff, she also embarked on networking with people who could offer some support. She embarked on initiatives to mobilise resources, and she made changes happen.

What are the results of these efforts? Sr. Flora points to a smart looking postnatal ward. Some patients come from beyond the catchment area of the centre. "We chose to come here because of the way you welcome us", patients are saying. Members of staff are more committed in the provision of health care services. "I think they have started to experience what I experienced having seen the changes taking place at Holy Family College".

Sr. Flora's story of Mwanga Health Centre is an example of NCA's contribution to making the communities of Malawi access quality health care. This story also illustrates the importance of focusing on strengthening civil society within the health sector in a country such as Malawi. The government has an overall responsibility for providing health services, but civil society is needed as a significant service delivery provider, especially churches and church related structures, which continue to fill significant gaps in many contexts.



Students from the nursing education programme, Malawi.

Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, Malawi



Sr. Flora.

Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, Malawi

¹⁵ Diakonhjemmet and the Nursing Colleges in Østfold, Vestfold, Akershus, Stord-Haugesund and Telemark.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Together with members of the ACT Alliance and our local partners, NCA supplied water to 1,123,200 marginalised people in 2012, as part of emergency assistance and long-term development work. Water supply was often combined with hygiene and sanitation services. This resulted in better living conditions and may have saved lives.

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

PROGRESS AND SELECTED RESULTS

The major focus in 2012 was given to assisting local communities in securing sustainable access to water facilities. Increasingly, access to sanitation and good hygiene practices is also given emphasis in our projects. Organising people in village water committees is an important part of this work in all contexts. NCA in Angola is pioneering work on strengthening civil society within WASH projects (see below).

NCA emphasises sustainability as a key factor in our WASH programmes.

Some of the most important achievements within this programme in 2012 are presented below:

Local communities were assisted in securing sustainable access to WASH

In 2012, NCA continued our efforts to improve the water services to the population of **South Sudan**. In addition to improving the water services, NCA supported the committees in organising themselves in Village Water Committees. **These efforts have made a big difference in the lives of many.** In a survey carried out in one of the villages, a majority of the respondents stated that they remembered when NCA rehabilitated the hand pumps in the village. Many said that this was important and that they have a better health now. The time women used to collect water was reduced remarkably. The training of area pump mechanics was another important activity resulting in motivated and better skilled mechanics for repairing hand pumps.

In 2012, NCA carried out a study that focused on sustainability of hand pump fitted boreholes constructed in **Ethiopia** between 2002 and 2003. It found that only 52% of the original water schemes were still functioning. Among the reasons found were that hand pumps served a much higher number of people than they were constructed for, and that little preventive maintenance was carried out. Both factors led to the pre-mature wear of hand pumps. In areas with non-functioning water schemes, people had started collecting unsafe water, putting their own health at risk. As a response to the

sustainability challenge, in 2012 NCA trailed the supply of spare parts in different districts through spare parts shops. Six area mechanics were trained and equipped. Another sustainability measure that was taken in 2012 was to increase the provision WASH services through partner organisations at the expense of being operational.

We created enabling environment for good hygiene practices

In **Haiti**, NCA has conducted an extensive hygiene promotion programme, amongst other through our «HERO» initiative, in which selected pupils receive specialised training in hygiene and sanitation, and pass on the knowledge to fellow pupils in their schools. In addition to the 2,500 pupils targeted in the “Green schools”, it is estimated that about 20,000 inhabitants have been targeted directly or indirectly by NCA’s hygiene promotion programme in the region of Les Palmes, west of the capital Port-au-Prince. A clear indicator of the success of the initiative is that the spread of cholera has been limited, if not prevented all together, in our main geographical areas of intervention.



Dando drilling rig seen here drilling for water, Ethiopia
Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, Ethiopia

Civil society has been organised to claim their right to water and sanitation

The **Angolan** Government has launched the “Water for All” programme. The main goal is the expansion and rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructures. Despite the joint investments made in 2102 by NGOs, public and private sector, there are still many challenges linked to lack of sustainability. NCA and partners have a strong focus on developing strategies to deal with the problem of sustainability in the WASH sector in Angola. In 2012, **NCA facilitated a reflection on the sustainability of the water systems with our partners.** It resulted in the development of a manual that will be used by the community mobilisers. The partners trained women and men in the communities to be part of water and sanitation committees, in charge of the management and maintenance of the schemes. There are many examples of these committees having been empowered **to define what their basic needs are and negotiate their priorities with the local authorities and large land-owners.**

NCA responded to WASH needs in acute and protracted emergencies

At the first quarter of 2012, NCA provided WASH services to a spontaneous camp north-west of Goma, **DRC**, with about 90,000 IDPs and the so-called CCCM camp with about 70,000 IDPs. The main activities were water supply, rehabilitation of water gravity schemes and rain

water harvesting tanks, provision of sanitation facilities and sanitation promotion and hygiene promotion. The second half of the year was marked by an extremely volatile situation in the Kivu provinces. The conflict resulted in a wave of about 70,000 IDPs seeking refuge in the Kanyaruchinyia village. NCA’s response consisted in the provision of latrines, showers and waste pits and the promotion of ‘good’ hygiene practices to about half of the IDP camp, about 14,000 men and 21,000 women.

NCA ACT Alliance, together with Caritas, is one of the major humanitarian actors in **Sudan (Darfur)**. In 2012, the programme assured water services to almost 350,000 people, sanitation to 215,000 and reached 200,000 people through hygiene promotion. This operation achieved commendable results, taking significant steps towards sustainability of services and progressing from emergency approach to early recovery and rehabilitation.

We created an enabling environment for good hygiene practices

In 2012, NCA ACT–Caritas provided hygiene and sanitation services to host communities and people in three IDP camps in **Darfur**, aiming to increase the number of people using toilets from 85% to 97% in the camps. A study carried out in October 2012 found that in average 90% were using the toilets.

**SUDAN:
Access to clean water tangibly improved in camps¹⁶**

Muhammad’s camp is built on dry, dusty land. Apart from prickly thorn trees and thick baobab trees, little other vegetation can survive in this climate. “When we first came here, we were getting water from the valley seven kilometres away,” explains one camp resident, Muhammad. “Water is right where we live now. It has helped us a lot,” explains Muhammad. “For a while, we carried water from the unprotected wells dug in the valley, but then we got hand pumps,” he explains. Drilling inside the camp was difficult because the water level sits deep below ground level, but a local partner stepped up to do it successfully.

As the years passed, NCA ACT–Caritas support enabled local partners to drill more wells and make water systems more efficient and accessible in many of the Darfur camps.

“Next we got motorised water pumps but had to get fuel to run them,” Muhammad continues.

By 2012, the camps had taken it to a whole other level – all the water systems are now even solar powered. Tanks scattered around Muhammad’s camp have now been connected to wide panels of solar cells. All camp residents – over 35,000 – use the water. Neighbours from the host community also benefit. They come by with metal barrels on donkey carts to fill up.

Darfur is who have spent years in the camps continue to struggle. It is not the place they wanted to call home, but for now, it is. And for ten years, NCA ACT–Caritas partners have been working to make camp life better.

¹⁶ Source: Laura Sheahen, 2013 (<http://www.actalliance.org/stories/darfur-programme>)

In **Ethiopia**, our partner REST advocated for improvement of sanitation services in poor communities in seven project districts. It carried out a workshop on hygiene and sanitation for 350 participants from the district administration, sectors offices, and schools.

In **Angola**, NCA and partners stepped up the focus on hygiene promotion and sanitation in 2012. The methodology of Community-Led Total Sanitation was introduced in communities covering almost 13,000 inhabitants. Key community leaders were actively involved in identifying and analysing the major challenges related to sanitation in their villages, including defecation in open spaces, lack of hand-washing routines and other practices that adversely affect the sanitation of the environment in which they live. Although it is too early to document impact, there were some clear results in the form of latrines being put up by the population in the communities involved in the CLTS.

DEVIATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The international community is committed to halving the number of people without access to safe water and adequate sanitation by 2015. Considerable efforts have been made to reaching this goal. However, there are examples where this prioritisation was at the expense of the long-term functioning of the schemes put in place. Sustainability of water schemes, particularly in rural areas, requires an enabling environment, including access to spare parts, skilled mechanics and government institutions that have the resources to follow up water committees. NCA needs to focus on striking the right balance between construction of new water schemes and facilitation of their long-term functioning.



The water quality officer is collecting a sample in the Nowshera district in Pakistan. **Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, Pakistan**



Health and hygiene session with children in the Nowshera district, Pakistan. **Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, Pakistan**

The MDG concerning access to water will be reached in many countries. However, the MDG concerning access to improved sanitation and safe excreta disposal (toilets) is lagging behind. An important lesson for NCA is to increase our efforts in the sanitation sector, by advocating for sanitation and implementing effective sanitation programmes.



Male awareness session in the village of Maira in the Nowshera district, Pakistan. **Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, Pakistan**

4. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE



The flood-affected community in Kashmore Sindh district, Pakistan, settles temporarily beside the road.

Photo: Norwegian Church Aid

During 2012, NCA assisted around 750,000 people who were affected by conflict, flooding, earthquake or drought in 14 countries.

NCA's emergency work is centred on the three following sectors:

- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)**
- **Logistics**
- **Psychosocial support**

NCA prioritised working on the first two sectors in 2012.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

NCA is committed to deliver rapid and timely **emergency relief** when a disaster strikes, both as an implementing agency and in collaboration within the ACT Alliance and with local partner organisations. In 2012, NCA was engaged in emergency projects in Afghanistan, Angola, DRC, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Liberia, Mali, Pakistan, Palestine, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Turkey.



Tent house in the middle of a flooded village in Jacobabad Sindh, Pakistan. Photo: Norwegian Church Aid

PROVIDING FOOD AND WATER FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE IN NORTHERN MALI

A total of 47,000 women and 31,000 men in Northern Mali received food, water and livelihood support from NCA and partners during 2012.

In March 2012, a military coup took place in Mali, and the three Northern regions were occupied by armed groups. This led to the destabilisation of institutions and general insecurity in the occupied areas, resulting in limited access to the regions, a slowdown in economic activities and the collapse of basic social services. The humanitarian situation gradually deteriorated and hundreds of thousands of people fled to the central and Southern regions and to neighbouring countries.

As one of very few actors, NCA managed to carry out both emergency and some long-term development

work in the Northern regions of Mali in 2012. This was possible because NCA's local partners are local grassroots organisations, and that they managed to continue working despite the harsh situation. These partners succeeded in implementing five emergency projects in 2012, covering Kidal, Gao and Timbuktu. The focus of the emergency assistance was on distribution of food, non-food items, clean water, seeds and tools. Female headed households, pregnant and lactating women, children, IDPs and vulnerable households. The projects contributed to reducing the rate of chronic malnutrition in children, pregnant and lactating women and strengthened people's capacities to resume agricultural activities.

Since 2010, NCA and partners have mobilised people to organise in more than 300 local emergency committees. These committees played a vital role protecting and advocating for local communities' interests during the period of open conflict in 2012. In N'tahaka and Tidermene,



Kalaga Yattara is the head of N'tahaka distribution committee.
Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, Mali

the committees succeeded in providing shelter, water and food for local communities and to more than 1,000 IDPs affected by the conflict. As a result of their role in this difficult period committee members have earned their communities' trust and will be integral in shaping new local governance in the coming peace talks.

REACHING CIVILIANS IN THE SYRIAN CONFLICT

The ongoing armed conflict in Syria has created an influx of over 500,000 refugees in neighbouring Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt in 2012. Inside Syria, the total number of people needing assistance quadrupled from 1 million to 4 million people between March and December 2012¹⁷.

ACT Alliance members were strongly engaged in the humanitarian response in Syria and in refugee host countries, and NCA supported the activities of IOCC/GOPA inside Syria.

IOCC/GOPA response in Syria

- Distribution of 1412 stoves to the governorates of Homs, Tartus, and As-Suwayda
- Provision of psychosocial support to 1,522 affected and displaced Syrians, of which nearly half were children.



The village of Badra Khalil (85) and her family was bombed for six hours before they managed to escape. NCA's General Secretary Anne-Marie Helland is listening to the brave lady's story. **Photo: Arne Grieg Riisnæs/Norwegian Church Aid**

¹⁷ Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan, 19 December 2012

WORKING WITH UNHCR IN LIBERIA

Following November 2010's disputed elections in Côte d'Ivoire and threats of violence, 300,000 Ivorians fled to Eastern Liberia transit centres and local communities and later relocated into refugee camps in Nimba, Maryland, and Grand Gedeh counties. In order to provide the needed assistance to the refugee population, a camp was set up in Bahn, Zoegeh district, Nimba County. In January 2012, NCA assumed WASH UNHCR Implementing Partner responsibilities in Bahn Camp.

NCA provided clean water, safe sanitation and hygiene promotion. A particular emphasis was given to the protection of women. The rate of diarrhea and other water-borne diseases remained low throughout the whole project period.

Throughout all of 2012, residents, community and block leaders were included in discussions and planning of WASH activities. Each week, feedback and comments from men, women and children in the refugee community were reported and recorded. The residents could also make use of NCA WASH Complaints Mechanism for the camp.

NCA launched 'The cleaning up campaign', where blocks competed against each other. The cleanest block received a prize. During the campaign, the hygiene team had weekly meetings with the communities to monitor progress and to discuss strategies to obtain the cleanest block. The feedback from the camp residents was very positive, and the environmental hygiene in the camp improved remarkably.

There was a need for general maintenance work in the camp and at the onset of 2012 this work was carried out by a paid labour force. During the last months NCA made use of the meeting points that the hygiene team had established to work with the camp community to increase their feeling ownership and responsibility of the water and sanitation facilities. By December the whole camp had been mobilised and no paid maintenance work was necessary. NCA provided materials and tools and supervised the work. This voluntary work also led to capacity building and activation of people who in some cases had not worked since they moved into the camp two years ago.



NCA staff-member Kanyan and a volunteer from the camp are repairing a superstructure on a broken hand pump. Bahn refugee camp, Liberia. **Photo: Kristoffer Stålhammer/Norwegian Church Aid**



Distribution of hygiene kits in Bahn refugee camp in Nimba County, Liberia. Hygiene promoter Eneas Peter is handing out soap to the refugees. **Photo: Linda Nordby/Norwegian Church Aid**



Drilling a borehole with the local contractor GWEI. **Photo: Kristoffer Stålhammer/Norwegian Church Aid**

NCA Emergency Responses 2012

FOCUS COUNTRIES					
Where	What	Sector	Men	Women	
Afghanistan, Bamyan, Faryab and Daikundi districts	Drought	Hygiene promotion, food, animal feed, livelihood	16,963	17,390	
Angola, Ulge province	Drought	Water provision, food, NFI	582	872	
DRC, North Kivu province	Conflict/displacement	WASH	76,419	114,628	
Ethiopia, Oromia Regional State	Drought	Water provision	23,785	24,364	
Guatemala, San Marcos region	Earthquake	WASH, food, NFI, psychosocial support	1680	1820	
Haiti, Leogane, Grand Goave and Ghan tier municipalities	Hurricane	Water treatment, hygiene promotion	2892	4000	
Mali, Kidal and Gao and Timbuktu regions	Conflict	Water, food, livelihood	31,596	47,392	
Pakistan, Sindh and Punjab regions	Flooding	WASH, food, NFI	45,619	49,420	
Palestine, Gaza and West Bank	Conflict	Psychosocial support, NFI, shelter, health, cash	37,485	86,890	
South Sudan, Warrap and Jongolei states	Conflict	WASH, food, NFI, psychosocial support, health, livelihood, early recovery	6230	4070	
Sudan, Darfur and Nuba mountains	Conflict, flooding	NFI	59,957	85,007	

OUTSIDE FOCUS COUNTRIES					
Where	What	Sector	Men	Women	
Syria	Conflict	WASH, food, NFI, psychosocial support, shelter, livelihood/job creation	NA	NA	
Liberia, Nimba county	Conflict	WASH	4039	4814	
Total number of beneficiaries and total expenditure					

	Total	Partner	ACT Appeal	Donor	USD total
	34,353	CHA, CoAR and NPO/RRA	NA	MFA, FCA	1,000,000
	1454	IERA, LWF, BftW	NA	ACT Alliance	58,000
	191,047	ASAF, ETN and ADEPAE, NCA operational	NA	UNICEF	333,800
	48,149	EECMY-DASSC, NCA operational	ETH111	World Vision, Presbyterian World Service Canada, NCA own funds	275,552
	3500	CONRED, Red Humanitaria	NA	Norwegian Embassy, NCA	255,000
	6892	MISSEH, NCA operational	HTI121	NCA own funds	26,790
	78,988	ASSADDEC, TASSAGHT, GRAIP, GREFFA, AMADE, AMSS, and GARI, NCA operational	NA	Norad, SIDA, CA, WFP, MFA Finland	2,797,341
	95,039	RDF, PFF, PVDP, Sungi Development Foundation, PADO	PAK111, PAK121	MFA, CoS, CA, HEKS, UNO-CHA, NCA own funds	3,128,706
	124,375	MECC/DSPR Ahli Hospital LWF/AVH	PSE121	MFA	4,070,175
	10,300	Sudan Council of Churches, NCA operational	SDN121, SSD122	FCA, UN Common Humanitarian Fund, MFA, DCA	277,400
	144,964	SOS Sahel Sudan, NCA operational	SDN121	"ACT Alliance members, Caritas Internationalis members, UNHCR, MFA	726,777

	Total	Partner	ACT Appeal	Donor	USD total
	2,522	IOCC, GOPA, NCA semi-operational	SYR121	MFA, NCA own funds	1,748,221
	8,853	NCA operational	NA	UNHCR, MFA, FCA, NCA	1,222,084
	750,436 people			USD 15,919,846	

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

More lives can be saved if the emergency response is well prepared and coordinated. NCA works with the UN, INGOs, governments, local NGOs and local communities to increase **emergency preparedness**.

NCA continued to strengthen the preparedness capacity of the organisation and within the ACT Alliance in 2012. On the global level, NCA collaborated with the Norwegian Emergency Preparedness System (NOREPS) and the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) on global storage capacity and within the Global WASH Cluster on regional and national emergency coordination mechanisms.

GLOBAL LOGISTICS

In 2012, the turnover of the emergency preparedness storage increased and all WASH kits were sent by the end of the year. Likewise all family tents were delivered to various emergencies in Asia and Syria.

NCA stored equipment at the UNHRD depots in Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates and facilitated the emergency storage of NOREPS products at these depots. This cooperation with NOREPS has increased the



Emergency WASH kits in action (NCA WASH staff, Emergency Roster and local partners). Wondo Genet, Ethiopia.

Photo: Silje Holmboe/Norwegian Church Aid

global capacity for WASH equipment, and several of the NOREPS items have been released from Dubai to Norwegian Red Cross and FCA in Jordan.

In 2012, NCA shipped six WASH kits based on Global WASH Cluster specifications to three emergency operations:

- Two WASH kits were sent to NCA Pakistan after the 2012 floods to be used by NCA's partners. The two new kits, in addition to three old, were installed in Jacobabad city on a government water source. Safe drinking water is now being provided daily to seven villages serving 4600 individuals.
- Two WASH kits were sent to Turkey for NCA's cross-border operation at the Syrian border in December 2012.
- Two WASH kits were sent to UHCR in South Sudan.

Additionally, NCA sent 1040 family tents to NCA's cross-border operation at the Syrian border in Turkey.

To improve timeliness and collaboration, the UNHCR depots have a borrowing mechanism between its users. In 2012, NCA borrowed 6000 blankets from other organisations in the UNHRD depot in Dubai for operations in Syria. Irish Aid borrowed 252 NCA-owned tents from the Subang storage to be deployed in the Philippines and Japan International Cooperation Agency borrowed the 268 remaining tents, which are to be used in Sri Lanka in 2013.

Other emergency preparedness measures included the purchase of 10 Recreational Kits and 10 Early Childhood Kits from UNICEF, which are stored in Dubai for future psychosocial responses. For emergency preparedness in Afghanistan, 540 winterised tents were pre-positioned at NCA's premises in Afghanistan. NCA also purchased one virtual vehicle from Toyota's rolling stock, which can be released at any time.

NCA also maintained the warehouse agreement with Freja in Oslo in order to store own emergency equipment. NCA's total expenditure for pre-positioned WASH and shelter equipment for 2012 was NOK 10,500,000.

PERSONNEL RESOURCES

In 2012, NCA deployed 14 members (11 men and 3 women) from NCA's emergency roster to operations in South Sudan, Liberia, Jordan, Angola, Malawi, Haiti and Turkey.

NCA organised and conducted two trainings on Water and Sanitation in Emergencies for NCA's own staff, roster personnel plus selected staff from ACT partners

and UN organisations. The objective was to make participants familiar with NCA's WASH kit, so that they can employ all components in a possible emergency situation. The first training was held in Subang in Malaysia in April with support from UNHRD Subang. 17 people, including four members from the emergency roster, participated. The second training was held in Wondo Genet in Ethiopia in December with the help of the NCA Ethiopia office. 20 people participated, out of which four members from the emergency roster.

OTHER PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

WASH Cluster Coordination – Regional Emergency Cluster Adviser (RECA)

NCA employed and managed the Regional Emergency Cluster Adviser (RECA) for the South Asia region in 2012. The RECA project work towards strengthening WASH coordination mechanisms on the regional and local levels. The project is funded by ECHO and implemented by a Global WASH Cluster consortium consisting of CARE Deutschland-Luxembourg, IFRC, Tearfund, ACF and Oxfam GB and NCA.

An external evaluation commissioned by Care D-L and carried out in 2012 state that the RECA project has a participative, systematic and flexible approach and that it has improved WASH coordination mechanisms, built capacity and enhanced planning and strategy development. In 2012, the RECA for South Asia held trainings,

workshops and consultations in Nepal, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka, reaching 226 individuals working with WASH, including UNICEF and government agencies.

ACT Alliance Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan Pilot

In 2012, NCA worked together with ACT Alliance partners FCA, CA, ICCO-KiA to develop Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRP) at the national ACT Alliance Forum level. An EPRP template for ACT Alliance Forums has been developed and tested on one of the two chosen pilot forums, ACT Alliance Myanmar Forum. NCA, FCA and CA facilitated a workshop in Yangon in November 2012 for this forum. The second workshop will be held in February 2013 in Addis Ababa for the ACT Alliance Ethiopia Forum and the pilot will be concluded in 2013



Camp Mbere. Photo: Thomas Eklund/Act Alliance

5. ADVOCACY FOR GLOBAL JUSTICE



Photo: Jane Vogt Evensen/Norwegian Church Aid

“A small group of thoughtful people could change the world. Indeed, it’s the only thing that ever has”.

Margareth Mead

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.

Neither planning – through the development of aims and indicators for advocacy – nor evaluating and reporting on those indicators, are easy or straightforward tasks in advocacy work. Aiming at influencing politics on a broad range of topics demands a dynamic strategy and swift shifts between the various advocacy tools like dialogue, confrontation and mobilisation. As such, NCA has limited control over the extent to which our political platform has impacted on Norwegian politics. We do, however, control the extent to which it is communicated to the decision-makers, understood by them

and responded to, and whether we have been able to mobilise public support for our advocacy asks.

In 2012, NCA’s global advocacy has focused on Economic Justice. Global Economic Justice points to how we can distribute resources better to achieve a just world for all human beings. The large networks of which NCA is a part enable us to achieve a wide mobilisation for influencing decisions favouring the poor and oppressed.

A key challenge with advocacy work such as it will be described below, is that success requires sustained effort over often lengthy periods of time, where political analysis and political strategy – such as campaigning and mobilising – are key factors for reaching change and results.

In 2012, the two main Economic Justice topics that NCA focused on was illegal debt and tax justice. Amazing results were achieved in both areas in 2012, after many years of tirelessly carrying out political campaigns and lobby work with Norwegian politicians.



Norwegian Church Aid and Changemaker demonstrate outside the headquarters of the Norwegian Government Pension Fund (Global), demanding that the fund invest more of its money in poor countries. **Photo: Martin Berge/Norwegian Church Aid**

NORWAY: Development failure changed the world

In 2012, Norway agreed as the first creditor country to do an audit of her claims on developing countries. This is the result of years of dogged work by generations of activists and a plethora of organisations of which NCA, SLUG (The Norwegian Campaign/Coalition for Debt Cancellation) and Changemaker have been key actors.

The audit, which will be finished in the first half 2013, is the last in a long line of trailblazing decisions from the Norwegian Government.

It began with the Ship Export Credit campaign in

1977-81, a dark stain on Norway's development record. It entailed selling (sometimes) shoddy ships to developing countries in order to save an ailing ship-building industry. Most projects failed and the parliament labelled the project as a development failure in 1989. The debt however would stay for decades.

Debt in the early 90s was close to a sacred pact. Since a country cannot go bankrupt, debts never go away. They are merely rescheduled, left unpaid and passed on to the next generation. Haiti spent 122 years (1825-1947) repaying the debt from to France for buying

1977-81



1989: NCA's first engagement - a book on development country debt.



1996-2000: Jubilee 2000. SLUG, NCA and others gather 100,000 signatures for global petition for debt cancellation. Final total 24.1 million.

1977-81: Norway provides loans to developing countries for buying ships.



1977 1979 1981 1983 1985 1987 1989 1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001

1982: Mexico is unable to pay its debt. The debt crisis begins.



1994: SLUG (The Norwegian Campaign/Coalition for Debt Cancellation) is formed. NCA is a key member.

1998: Development Minister Hilde Frafjord Johnson cancels debt for low-income countries, but only for countries qualifying for debt relief through HIPC.



1995: 15,000 signatures in favour of debt cancellation is handed over to Parliament.

2001: SLUG changes demands to include illegitimate debt and creditor responsibility.

their freedom. In 1998, Norway decided to cancel all remaining debts for low-income countries under a World Bank/International Monetary Fund debt-relief scheme. This broke creditor consensus making it easier to challenge the sanctity of loans.

Indeed, most people tend to think of debt as a very basic pact that must be honoured. It is ingrained in most of us. It is therefore difficult to imagine that some debts for a variety of reasons are illegitimate, not legal, false, void. Many developing countries are saddled with debts from past regimes – dictatorships, authoritarian regimes. In 2004, Norway recognised the term illegitimate debt. This raised the important question of whether the loans for the Ship Export Campaign would be illegitimate.

The answer came in 2006 when Norway cancelled the Ship Export debt to middle-income countries, stating that Norway as a creditor was co-responsible for the failure. This was (and still is) the first time a creditor country admitted responsibility for its lending.

The next challenge was clear: how to make sure that something like the Ship Export campaign never happens again? Norway had previously, by popular demand, set aside money for the UN to do research on responsible lending principles. In 2012, the UN issued their report. Campaigners argued it was now time to evaluate past lending practise and current rules up against the UN guidelines and called for an audit.

2002: Public hearing organised by SLUG for the first time in the North. Head of the Supreme Court, Trond Dolva chaired. Result: A call to cancel the debt from the Ship Export campaign.



2004: Norway recognises the concept of "illegitimate debt".

2006: Norway cancels the Ship export debt to Ecuador, Peru, Jamaica, Egypt and Sierra Leone assuming co-responsibility for the loans.



2008: Petition for a Norwegian debt audit and responsible lending rules gathers 11,000 signatures.

2012: UNCTAD-principles on sovereign lending and borrowing finished. Now seeks endorsement.

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

2003: NCA publishes a groundbreaking report on illegitimate debt. Change-maker launches a major campaign on dictator debt asking the simple question: How is it possible to lend to this person and expect to be repaid.

2005: 100,000 Norwegians support "Make Poverty History" and wear NCA's White Band. One demand is debt cancellation. SLUG campaigns for cancellation of Ship export debt.



2008: International debt symposium gathering world experts organised by NCA UN establishes working group to look into issues of illegitimate debt and responsible lending.



2009: Following elections, government declaration promises to conduct a debt audit to establish if any of the claims might be illegitimate.

2013: Norway's audits of its claims finished. What will be the recommendations?

NORWAY:

“Super-Siggy” did not disappoint his fans

Turning the Norwegian Minister of Finance into a teenage idol gave the necessary push for new transparency rules. From January 1, 2014 it will be easier to prevent tax fraud in developing countries.

NCA has, in close cooperation with our youth wing, Changemaker, been campaigning for tax justice for more than two years. The advocacy goal has been to implement a new accounting standard for multinational companies demanding them to report income and tax on a country-by-country basis. This standard can limit the illicit capital flight from developing countries.

After one round of campaigning in 2011, the Minister of Finance, Sigbjørn Johnsen, hesitated, but was open for the suggestion. Several civil society organisations and a few governmental bodies supported the initiative, but most companies, the stock exchange and others were more critical. NCA then decided to run one more round of campaigning in 2012 with the aim of tipping the outcome in the right direction. NCA wanted to see change.

Instead of organising protests and confrontations, NCA decided to frame the campaign in far more positive terms. The Minister of Finance had after all sent positive signals the year before. NCA therefore decided to turn him into the teenage idol Sigbjørn “Siggy” Johnsen. NCA made a fan page on the Internet, sent him beautifully decorated love letters, made a “Siggy” song and music video, and started showing up with Siggy posters and t-shirts at his public appearances.

The Minister of Finance soon responded with interest and joy to the campaign, both in social media and in the media. He met his “fans” several times, also live on national television. After a number of positive statements, the Minister admitted that the government was “working with the issue”, and he finally gave a promise to implement country-by-country reporting by January 1, 2014, whether other countries followed the example or not. This was a huge breakthrough, and the campaign turned out to be a success!



Photo: Karoline Arnesen/Changemaker



Photo: Laurie MacGregor/Norwegian Church Aid

STRONG ARMS TRADE TREATY (ATT)

NCA continued participating in the World Council of Churches led Ecumenical Campaign for a Strong Arms Trade Treaty. The Ecumenical campaign engaged churches and related organisations in more than 40 countries through concrete advocacy efforts aiming to influencing their respective governments’ position. In parallel, ecumenical lobbying was done related to treaty meetings at United Nations sessions in New York and Geneva.

Although the UN diplomatic conference in July 2012 ended without an outcome due to certain countries blocking the needed consensus, NCA together with the Ecumenical Campaign and the ForUM organisations were part of the international civil society effort during the UNGA First Committee meeting in October that helped assure a renewed mandate for negotiations to take place in March 2013.

6. NCA STANDARDS AND COMMITMENTS



Hope for Myanmar. Young people in a camp for internally-displaced persons in Karen state have reason to hope for a life without civil war.
Photo: Greg Rødland Buick/Norwegian Church Aid

6.1 MAINSTREAMING DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

In NCA's daily work to promote global justice, we have translated our values into standards of practice that should be integrated into our international programmes and our work in Norway. These standards express self-imposed obligations, organisational priorities and professional ambitions.

A COMMITMENT TO RIGHTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

An important aspect of rights-based development is the meaningful participation and influence of rights-holders (men and women) in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects. This is also an important commitment under NCA's certification under the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP). Several programmes have during 2012 strengthened the use of participatory methodologies like Participative Poverty Assessments (e.g. Angola), Community Conversation (e.g. Ethiopia, Kenya) and Reflect Circles (e.g. DRC). In 2012, global goals (outcome level) focusing on participation of rights-holders were developed and integrated in all 12 global programmes. Global goals focusing on democratic governance within partner organisations were also developed. From 2013, all country programmes must contribute towards these goals and hence towards organisational ambitions of participation and democratic governance. It is required from all country programmes to report annually towards these outcomes.

A key element in a rights-based approach is the availability and access by stakeholders and rights-holders to complaints mechanisms, through which grievances regarding the organisation's performance or staff can be addressed and handled. The main focus for most of NCA's Country Offices has so far been to consult and inform partners about our complaints response mechanisms (CRM) and the development of local CRMs in each country. Most Country Offices have started a discussion with partners on how to coordinate development for local CRMs, partners' feedback and CRMs to reach out to rights-holders. Roll-out plans on how to work with partners' CRMs have been developed in most countries, although some have more detailed roll-out plans than others. In addition to the global goals described above, a global goal on partners' downward accountability towards rights-holders was also developed in 2012, focusing on issues such as complaints mechanisms and clear selection criteria for rights-holders. From 2013, this goal will contribute to an increased focus on the rights-holders' points of view.

NCA believes that greater accountability and transparency will strengthen the relationship with our stakeholders and help us improve what we do. We aim at providing all stakeholders with sufficient information so that they can understand the purpose, achievements and challenges of NCA and how to engage with us. In order to live up to these commitments we need to be open about what we do and how we do it. In 2012, NCA's principles for information and communications were updated with the aim of improving transparency and accountability, and "upgraded" as an obligatory standard for our work.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

NCA shall contribute to a deeper understanding of gender-based injustice and power relations that affect the different roles and positions of men and women in families, local communities, national decision-making structures, religious or other organisations. NCA shall support efforts to promote the participation of girls and women in decision-making processes at all levels of society and to enhance women's control over their own lives. In 2012, NCA started developing the project Global NCA Gender Equality and Action Plan (GESAP), with the aim of following up on our commitments to gender equality in programming, advocacy, etc. The implementation of the project will start in 2013. In 2012, efforts have continued in several Country Offices to build capacity in mainstreaming of gender equality. In Kenya and Vietnam, gender audits were carried out, focusing



Complaint Box in UC Dag Behsud, Nowshera district.
Photo: Norwegian Church Aid, Pakistan

Gender Mainstreaming in Guatemala

Gender inequality is one of the greatest obstacles to development. Taking into consideration the huge inequalities between men and women in Guatemala, Gender Justice has been chosen as the umbrella for all programming of NCA and partners. This approach ensures gender mainstreaming in all activities, through thorough gender analysis followed by relevant action at all levels. The high prevalence of gender-based violence is the most extreme effect of gender inequality in Guatemala and results in numerous deaths of women every year. Killing of women, also named femicide, is regularly documented and reported by our partner GGM, who reported to UN Universal Periodic Review of Guatemala in Geneva, October 2012. Economic injustice, violation of land rights and natural disasters are adding to the vulnerability of women, particularly the indigenous population.

In Guatemala, NCA is gender mainstreaming all programme planning and implementation. We are empowering women through training, capacity building and awareness-raising of both women and men. One example is the Climate Change Adaption programme, where indigenous women are going through specific capacity building to be able to mitigate risks of, and respond to, natural disasters such as earthquakes and landslides. This programme has improved women's position in the indigenous communities and resulted in greater participation of women in decision-making. The Guatemala programme demonstrates that when gender mainstreaming is made as a strategic choice, the result is not only safeguarding of women's safety and rights, but also more effective community development.

on leadership, staff capacity, gender mainstreaming in programming and policy, tools and resources, budget, monitoring and evaluation, and workplace issues, including sexual harassment.

As the example below illustrates, one of the Country Offices that have worked systematically towards integrating a gender perspective at all levels is Guatemala:

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The work of NCA shall contribute to ensuring a sustainable livelihood for poor people without harming the 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 a so-called "Miljøfyrtårn". We also run a carbon fund for compensating international travel. In Zambia, our office conducted three assessments during 2012, which correlate to specifications from Environmental Impact Assessment.

PEACE AND RECONCILIATION

Violence and armed conflicts threaten human dignity, damage the environment and destroy communities. Lack of security is often based on structural conditions that marginalise vulnerable groups and restrict their

access to resources and their ability to control their own lives. In implementing its activities, NCA shall use conflict sensitive approaches that seek to reduce tensions and establish frameworks to ensure security, sustainability and participation. Our current focus is to integrate conflict sensitivity more systematically in the project cycle management, and on documenting results. In Myanmar, we have worked systematically on conflict sensitivity since 2007, focusing on capacity building of partners. In 2012, the first Training of Trainers for partners was carried out, resulting in 20 Burmese-speaking trainers being trained. The aim is that they will continue providing capacity building within their own organisations. We observe that the training has contributed towards partners in Myanmar integrating a conflict sensitive approach in their planning and reporting, including examples of how this has affected their implementation and strategy towards target groups.

6.2 WORK AGAINST CORRUPTION

NCA works in some of the world's most corrupt countries. War and conflict in many contexts is a challenge to on site monitoring and financial control.

We believe that the rights-holders, due to their difficult and vulnerable situation, are the most affected by corruption and financial mismanagement and the subsequent freezing and redirection of funds.

In line with our policy on transparency, NCA publishes an annual report presenting the organisation's work to combat corruption and financial crime. The report includes a summary of cases investigated during the year.

CASES INVESTIGATED IN 2012

As a result of tip-off about bribes being paid in exchange for work, NCA initiated an in-depth investigation of the organisation's water and sanitation programme in Liberia. It was difficult to prove that bribes were actually taken, but the investigation revealed fraud related to water equipment, in addition to wages paid for work not carried out. The total amount of fraud was estimated to NOK 90,000.

In November 2011, NCA discovered that the Finance Manager at the organisation's field office in Darfur had embezzled funds in cash by manipulating invoices. In total, NOK 200,000 had been embezzled from June to November 2011. The Finance Manager has fled the country. Norwegian Church Aid has reported the case to the local police.

A cooperating partner in Mozambique informed NCA of an embezzlement carried out by the Finance Manager in collusion with the cashier. During a four-month period, a total of NOK 120,000 was withdrawn from the organisation's bank account. The embezzlement of the project funds was partially recovered, and partially compensated by the partner organisation.

In conclusion, it is important that adequate control systems are in place in order to reduce risks of corruption and mismanagement of resources. NCA is committed to combating corruption in our work. However, in order to fight financial crime it is crucial that humanitarian organisations and their donors cooperate towards achieving the same results.



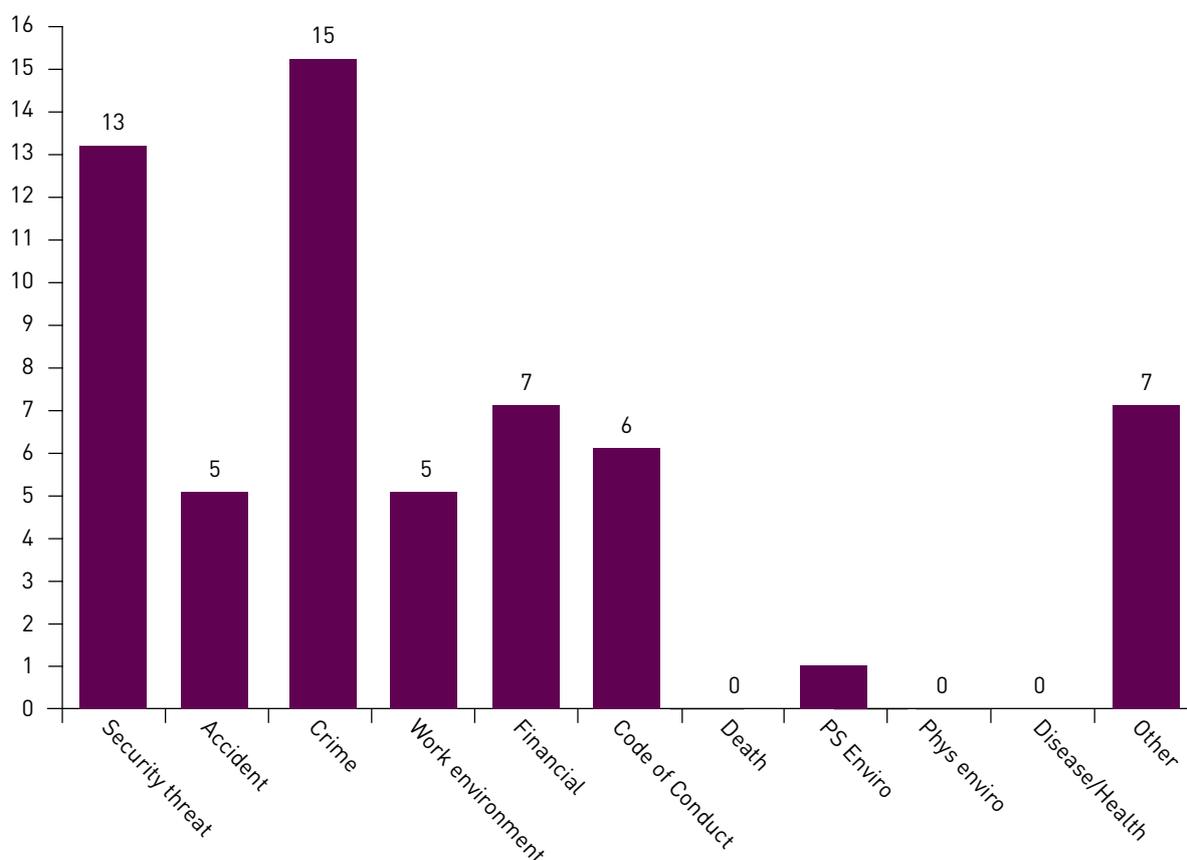
In Illula, Tanzania, a public expenditure tracking (PETS) group was successful in exposing a corrupt colonel that had been selling local drinking water for personal gain. **Photo: Greg Rødland Buick/Norwegian Church Aid.**

6.3 INCIDENT REPORT (IR) AND COMPLAINTS

All Incident Reports (IR) and complaints received in 2012 are based on reports received by NCA staff in Norway and in the Country Offices. The complaints are those that come from external actors. Our IR system can be used to report on suspicion or breaches of ACT Code of Conduct, security, corruption, accidents or criminal acts. Incident Reports are usually followed up by the line manager. The reports are filed by the employee responsible for IR in the HR Department in Oslo and kept confidential in files open for only those working with IR. All Incident Reports and complaints received are taken se-

riously and are followed up by the organisation. In some cases there is irregularity, and in some cases criminal actions. In some cases, our investigation finds that Incident Reports and complaints are groundless.

A total of 40 Incident Reports and eight complaints were received in 2012. Only Incident Reports received in 2012 are included in the statistics below. Please note that one Incident Report may include several different incidents, and therefore the number of incidents is higher than total received Incident Reports.



Comments and follow-up of the types of incidents that occurred in 2012:

Security

Security is one of the most common types of incidents. There is great variation in the type of security incidents reported. NCA works continually to improve our security management, and several high-risk countries received security related visits/training by security advisors in 2012 (see previous chapter).

Crime

Crime is the most common type of incident reported. There is great variation in the type of crime incidents reported, and some are related to the security incidents.

A learning point is to leave valuable items (such as laptops) behind when on field visits.

Financial

It is important to prevent financial incidents by carrying out regular training of national staff on Procurement procedures and guidelines. In order to curb corruption it is also important to regularly go through our financial and administrative routines. A third aspect is to make sure that we initiate investigation as soon as we suspect corruption or we receive a complaint.

6.4 SECURITY MANAGEMENT

The security situation for humanitarian work has deteriorated significantly in recent years. International reports describe the last ten years as the worst decade ever with regard to attacks on humanitarian workers.

NCA has endured relatively few serious incidents, which indicates that our security measures are fairly good. Traffic accidents are still the biggest risk. We focus on understanding contexts, taking preventative measures, and on training and crisis management. Security is to a large extent a matter of how we think.

Eight of our 18 Country Offices¹⁸ works with countries categorised as high-risk: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sudan, Somalia, DRC, Mali, Palestine and Syria.

In 2012, NCA implemented the following measures:

Follow-up and visits to Country Offices

High-risk countries were prioritised in 2012. Afghanistan, Haiti, Kenya/Somalia, South Sudan and Mali received visits by security advisors.

Security training

Two personal security courses were held at the head office and training was done in Mali and Afghanistan for local staff and partners. A crisis simulation exercise was also carried out at head office in February 2012. The objective is to do this at least once a year.

ACT cooperation

An ACT coordinator for security was hired, co-financed by NCA. The objective is to increase security awareness and knowledge among ACT members and partners. An ACT Community of Practice for Safety and Security was also established in 2012. All NCA's security focal points are connected in a Community of Practice, whose goal is to build capacity and encourage network building across borders.

Network building

NCA is a member of the European Interagency Security Forum, and participates in the Norwegian security network.



Although conditions have improved somewhat in recent years, unorganised and heavily-armed militia are still a regular sight on the streets of Mogadishu.

Photo: Arne Grieg Riisnæs/Norwegian Church Aid

Organisation

Under the internal re-organisation process in 2012, the number of security positions at the head office was reduced from two to one. However, there is a need to strengthen capacity in this field and this will come up for review in 2013. The work to update systems, routines and crisis plans was started in 2012 and will continue in 2013.

CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES AHEAD

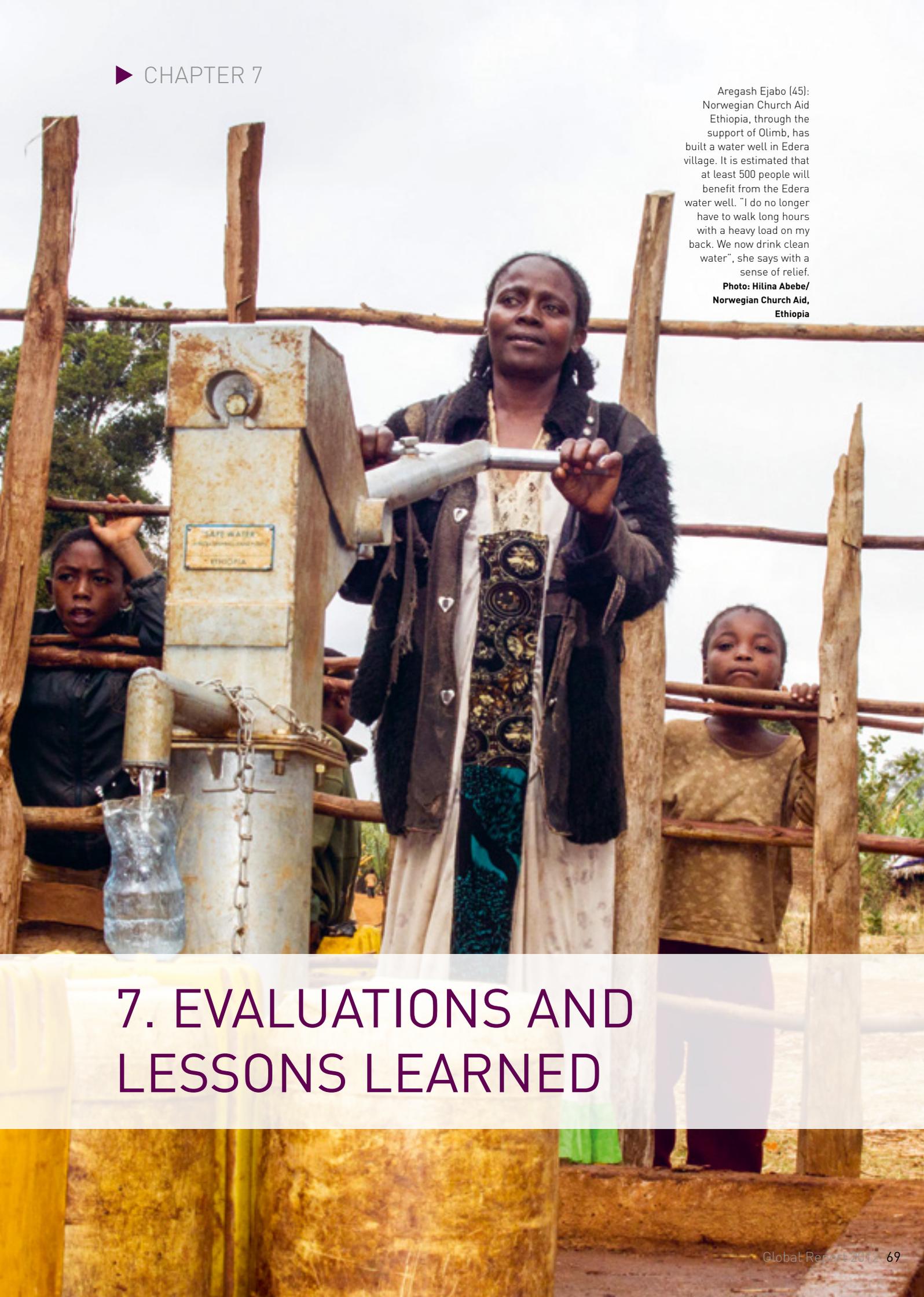
On an overall level, the security situation in some conflict countries may deteriorate in times to come. Work to maintain the security of our staff in the best possible way is, and will continue to be crucial. The focus on security can also sometimes hinder the implementation of projects. We will consider developing new models for 'remote management' systems.

We will continue to address security through awareness-raising and capacity-building activities at various levels according to approved standards. We will use and develop the organisation's competence, strengthen and increase our capacity and build networks to make sure we are well prepared to meet new challenges. We will also, in cooperation with other ACT partners, contribute to developing relevant tools. Security must be a precondition and an integrated part of the way we work and think as we strive to reach the overarching goals of our humanitarian and long-term commitments.

¹⁸ The DRC and Somalia NCA offices are not full Country Offices, but sub-offices to the Burundi and Kenya Area Offices, respectively.

Aregash Ejabo (45): Norwegian Church Aid Ethiopia, through the support of Olimb, has built a water well in Edera village. It is estimated that at least 500 people will benefit from the Edera water well. "I do no longer have to walk long hours with a heavy load on my back. We now drink clean water", she says with a sense of relief.

**Photo: Hilina Abebe/
Norwegian Church Aid,
Ethiopia**

A woman in a dark jacket and patterned dress is operating a hand-operated water pump. The pump is made of metal and has a sign that reads "SAFE WATER" and "ETHIOPIA". Water is flowing from the pump into a clear plastic bottle. Two children are standing nearby, looking at the pump. The background shows a rural setting with trees and a clear sky.

7. EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

EVALUATIONS AND REVIEWS CONDUCTED IN 2012

The purpose of evaluations in Norwegian Church Aid is first of all learning. Evaluations are used in order to improve our projects and programmes. Other purposes of evaluations are accountability towards our rights-holders and control of funds. Several of the evaluations conducted in 2012 have been used strategically to change focus areas and goal hierarchy in Country Plans, programmes and projects.

The overview differentiates between evaluations/reviews that are Country/Multiprogramme, Programme – External, Programme – Internal, Project – External and Project – Internal. There is no clear-cut difference between evaluations and reviews, but reviews tend to be less extensive than evaluations. “Programme” relates to one of our five strategic priorities in the Global Strategy (2011-2015). Internal evaluations/reviews are also listed because they are important for learning as well.

Country	Title	Who	When
Country/Multi-Programme			
Afghanistan	Study of selected aspects of NGOs in Afghanistan	External/NCG	Evaluation of four Norwegian NGOs in Afghanistan, October 2012
Afghanistan	Examining the past to prepare for the future. Review of NCA's Integrated Rural Development Programme 2010, 2011 and 212	External/CMI	End of 3 year framework agreement with the Embassy, December 2012
DRC	Reducing Gender Based Violence and Building Sustainable Peace in the DRC 2010-2012	External/Norad	Midterm Review Report, December 2012
Burundi	Impact Assessment of NCA's Programme in Cibitoke and Kirundo	External/External Consultants	End of Programme Evaluation, submitted to MFA, January 2013
Programme – External			
Afghanistan	The Right to Peace and Security Programme	External/Glencree, Centre for peace & reconciliation	July 2012
Pakistan	PAK 3013 NCA's Programme for Promotion of Intra/Interfaith Dialogue and Social Action for Peace and Tolerance Phase-2"	External/ Norad	End of Programme review, October 2012
Pakistan	Review Report of Norwegian Church Aid's project "Promoting Gender Justice In Pakistan"	External/A. Khan	Initiated by the Norwegian Embassy, September 2012
DRC	UN partnership projects	External/ PwC	Programme, funded contracts implemented
Vietnam	Gender Audit of NAV/NCA Vietnam	External/ Le Thi Mong Phuong	June 2012
Zambia	PWYP/EITI Programme	External	End of Programme evaluation. Completed in 2012.
Zambia	Gender and Good Governance Programme	External	End of Programme evaluation. Not completed by 2012
Sudan	Formative Evaluation of the NCA Emergency Preparedness Response Sector in Greater Darfur	External	Completed in 2012
South Sudan	Review/evaluation of NCA's Health Programme in Eastern Equatoria and Warrap States, Republic of South Sudan	External	Completed in 2012, evaluation initiated by NCA.
South Sudan	Review of NCA supported Peace, Gender and Economic Justice programs	External	Completed in 2012, evaluation initiated by NCA.
Tanzania	Evaluation of the Livelihoods and Trade Programme	External	Completed in 2012
Programme – Internal			
Pan African	Pan African We Have Faith Campaign	NCA partners and offices in Mali, Malawi, Zambia, Kenya, South Africa, Mozambique, Botswana, Angola and Ethiopia.	Report finalised in August 2012.

South Sudan	Conflict mapping	External	Completed in 2012, evaluation initiated by NCA.
Angola	NCA Angola WASH programme	Internal assessment	Carried out by NCA roster member in July 2012.
Angola	Internal processes in NCA Angola linked to choice of thematic areas and events	Carried out by intern/student	July-August 2012
Project – External			
Laos/Vietnam	Safe Migration amongst Vietnamese Migrants Project	External	Project under the Gender Based Violence Programme
Palestine	Working together – what does it take? An evaluation of the ACT psychosocial wellbeing project in Gaza 2009-2011	External/ NCG	July 2012
Guatemala	Joint project with CODEFEM-EU-NCA	External assessment by consultant Maribel Carrera	Assessment in January 2012 of the three years joint project (2009-2011)
Somalia	Evaluation of Secondary Education and Vocational Training in Gedo region, Somalia	External/Research and Development Associates	End of Project Evaluation, September 2012
Somalia	Fighting Piracy on Land: An evaluation of NCA's Alternative Livelihood to Piracy Project in Puntland, Somalia	External/NUPI	August 2012
Palestine	Internal Assessment Report/Market Study for Health Sector in Gaza Strip/Strategic Planning and Transformation Services	External/ PWC	Al Ali Arab Hospital Assessment, 2012
Kenya	Community Conversation Methodology Review For the Anti-FGM Support Activities	External review	A report has been shared with NCA and the implementing partner and is awaiting discussion with the CCFs
Kenya	Rapid Assessment of NCA supported Social Enterprises in Lamu Cluster	External assessment of two NCA supported projects in Lamu	September 2012
Zambia	Sustainable-Economic and Social Empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised rural communities of Southern Province	External	End of Project evaluation. Not yet completed by end of 2012, EU funded project.
Zambia	Agriculture Budget Tracking Project	External	End of Project evaluation. Completed in 2012, Project funded by DANIDA
Zambia	Food Security and Livelihoods Project (FOSELI)	External	End of Project evaluation. Completed in 2012, Project funded by DANIDA
Sudan	Evaluation of Norwegian Church Aid's (NCA) support to GBV projects implemented by SNCTP in Mayo Farm (2004-2010)	External/conducted by Dr. Amira Ahmed	Evaluation conducted in 2011, evaluation report completed 2012.
South Africa	South African We Have Faith Campaign	External/conducted by Aziwe Consultants	Finalised in March 2012
Angola	Accountable Governance of Oil Revenues in Angola	External/consultant Helena Farinha	End-review of first three year period of the programme, with funds from Oil for Development, 2010-2012
Myanmar	Evaluation of partners' CISS (KBC) project phase II on livelihood	External	Project period 2010-12. Recommendations channeled into a lessons learnt for programme development for the next phase of the project.
Project – Internal			
Ethiopia	Mid-Term Evaluation of Armachiho Food Security Development Project	Internal, conducted by project stakeholders, led by government sector offices	October 2012
Ethiopia	Hintalo Wajirat Livelihood Development Project	Internal, conducted by project stakeholders, led by government sector offices	October 2012
Ethiopia	Mid-Term Evaluation of Samre Livelihood Development Project	Internal, conducted by project stakeholders, led by government sector offices	October 2012
Malawi	Peer Evaluation of Skills Laboratory Interventions in Malawian Nursing Colleges	Internal evaluation	2012

LESSONS LEARNED FROM MIDTERM REVIEW IN DRC

Reducing Gender-based Violence and Building Sustainable Peace in DRC 2010-2012.

Mid-Term Review Report: Programme by NCA, Norad, December 2012.

The outcomes of the NCA's programme in Eastern Congo is to provide support to survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and to fight GBV, reintegrate survivors of GBV, child soldiers and vulnerable youth and provide WASH services for Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) and marginalised communities. NCA is implementing the programme in cooperation with local partner organisations. The programme is supported by Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Section for Humanitarian Affairs, with NOK 50 million for the three year period, 2010-2012.

BUILDING RESILIENCE/RIGHTS BASED APPROACH (RBA)

The overall finding is that the programme is relevant and responds very well to needs that rights-holders themselves rank as their highest priorities. It succeeds particularly well in its approach **to strengthen people's resilience** and hence in creating **emergency preparedness**. Resilience is achieved by working through partners, engaging faith-based organisations and community organisations. The review found that the rights-based approach was easily recognised both in project designs and in the field, in terms of how rights-holders were involved and empowered in most of the activities.

PROGRAMME SYNERGIES/QUALITY

The WASH activities are said to have the least direct and obvious relevance to the programme's main goal. Norwegian Church Aid is asked to carefully consider if and how synergies can be strengthened between WASH services and other components.

One finding is that the so-called **REFLECT** method, which combines literacy training with rights awareness, is particularly successful and could be scaled up to reach more people in more areas. Many of the income-generating activities seemed to have the potential for self-sustainability, but a more **business-explicit** expertise should be added. Alternative methods to training and courses to develop capacity of local partners should be considered, i.e. more interactive **on-the-job training**.

NCA's response: We will work intensively on strengthening synergies between different programme components. In order to better target the vocational activities, new exit strategies (i.e. micro-credits or village saving)

will be introduced and our knowledge of local value chains increased.

PARTNER CLUSTERING/SELECTION

The partner cluster arrangement, whereby partners are grouped in smaller clusters for mutual support and development, should be continued. However, the evaluation finds that NCA will benefit from a reduction in the number of partners and should develop a standard set of criteria for partner selection.

NCA's response: The number of partners will be reduced and a new partner strategy is under development.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK/RISKS

The original results framework identified programme outcomes quantitatively, but without **baselines**. A new results framework should seek to record positive changes in the way organisations and stakeholders operate following training, rather than just listing trainings and courses undertaken. The challenge is to **document results** more in terms of outputs and outcomes rather than inputs or activities. A new framework also needs to better identify risks and **risk mitigation** measures.

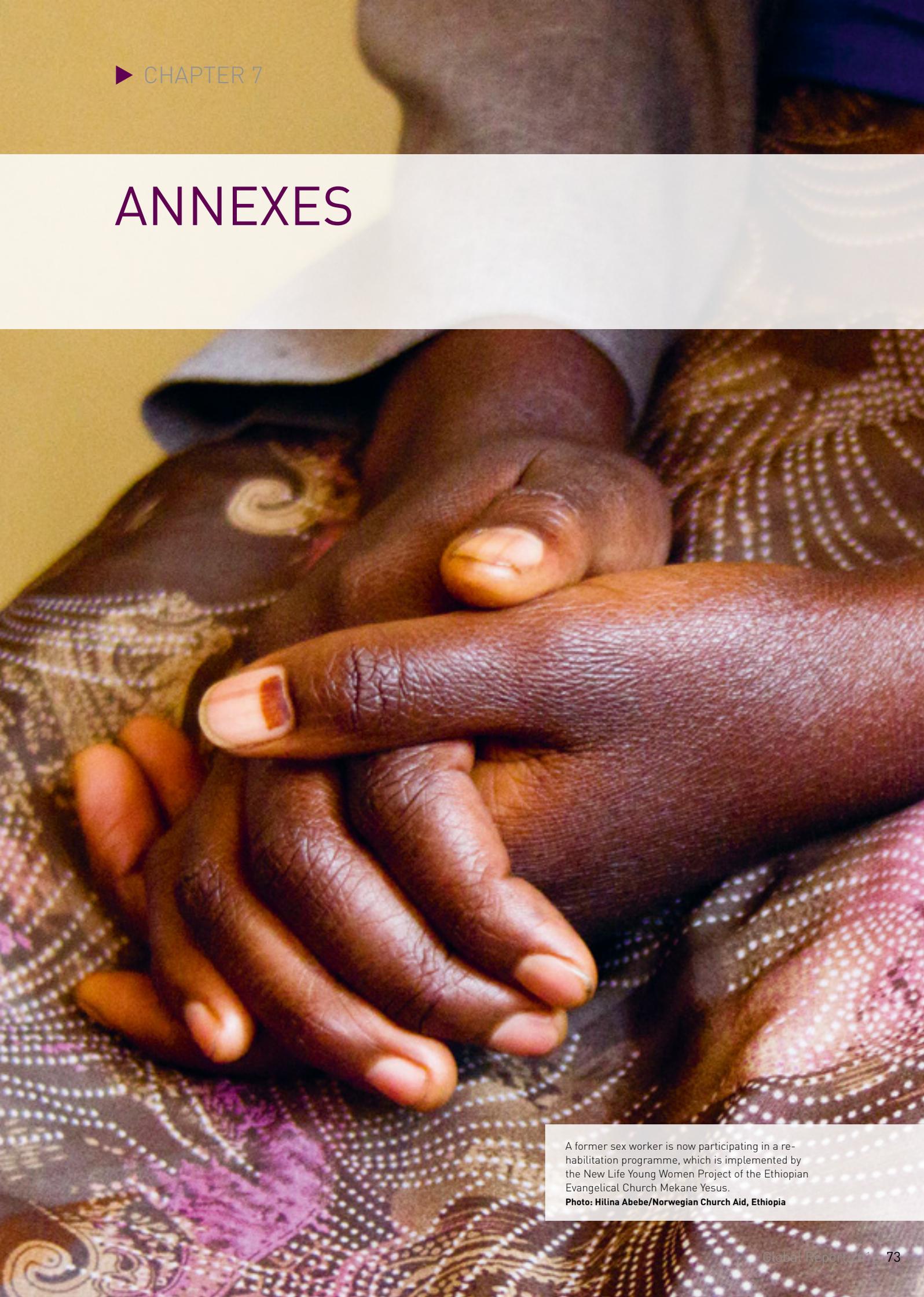
NCA's response: We will develop a new results framework with plans for baseline studies.

IMPACT/CONTINUATION

The review says that it is over-optimistic to expect that three initial years would bring full achievement of objectives. The reporting system in place was not able to systematically capture all impacts that were actually evident on site, i.e. **effective reintegration** of the survivors of sexual violence in the community was noticed.

One main conclusion of the review is that the programme should continue in the next phase. It is stressed that longer-term **predictable** funding is of great importance to the rights holders, partners, NCA and to the programme's success.

ANNEXES



A former sex worker is now participating in a rehabilitation programme, which is implemented by the New Life Young Women Project of the Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus.

Photo: Hilina Abebe/Norwegian Church Aid, Ethiopia

**THE RIGHT
TO PEACE AND
SECURITY**

Not Available (N/A)

NCA country programmes with Woman, Peace and Security programme	SOI: No. of survivors of gender-based violence who have accessed protection and been supported in humanitarian and conflict situations		
	Female	Male	Total
Burundi	206	8	214
DR Congo	2,204	834	3,038
Somalia	3,737	2,492	6,229
Palestine	830	0	830
Haiti/Dominican Republic	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	6,977	3,334	10,311

NCA country programmes with Community Violence and Small Arms Control programme	SOI: No. of rights-holders involved in NCA interventions to reduce the level of community violence		
	Female	Male	Total
Brazil	1,151	1,592	2,743
Burundi	53	81	134
DR Congo	177	221	398
Mali	93	254	347
Haiti/Dominican Republic	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	1,474	2,148	3,622

NCA country programmes with Faith Communities and Peacebuilding Programme	SOI: No. of female representatives involved in peace building initiatives supported by NCA		
	Female	Male	Total
Afghanistan	280	0	280
DR Congo	12	0	12
Ethiopia	8	0	8
Kenya*	805	0	805
Palestine	2	0	2
Pakistan	708	0	708
Somalia	190	0	190
South Sudan	85	0	85
Sudan**	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	2,090	0	2,090

* Estimate.

** The programme was not funded in 2012

**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	342	282	624
DR Congo**	11,176	10,205	21,381
Ethiopia	26,999	0	26,999
Guatemala	2,763	345	3,108
Kenya*	1,916	838	2,754
Laos*	1,604	943	2,547
Malawi**	42,144	14,730	56,874
Mali*	4,821	4,339	9,160
Myanmar	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pakistan*	504,284	10,357	514,641
Sudan	3,601	1,913	5,514
Southern Africa	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tanzania**	21,473	14,217	35,690
Vietnam	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	621,123	58,169	679,292

* Estimate

** Accuracy level 1 (exact) and 2 (estimate)

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	926	0	926
Kenya**	3,363	0	3,363
Mali*	378	0	378
South Sudan	11	0	11
Zambia	771	0	771
TOTAL	5,449	0	5,449

* Estimate

** Accuracy level 1 (exact) and 2 (estimate)

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

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Not Available (N/A)

NCA country programmes with Livelihood and Trade programme	SOI: No. of rights-holders organised to actively improve own livelihood		
	Female	Male	Total
Afghanistan	1,000	8,159	9,159
Brazil	173	144	317
Ethiopia	143	34	177
Kenya	770	987	1,757
Laos*	1,953	1,839	3,792
Mali*	875	2,075	2,950
Myanmar	15,727	17,719	33,446
Palestine	333	134	467
Somalia	3,710	2,619	6,329
Sudan	153	37	190
Southern Africa	154	106	260
Tanzania**	44,531	12,855	57,386
Zambia	6,323	4,579	10,902
TOTAL	75,845	51,287	127,132

* Estimate

** Accuracy level 1 (exact) and 2 (estimate)

NCA country programmes with Resources and Finance programme	SOI: No. of duty bearers engaged for accountable governance of public resources		
	Female	Male	Total
Angola*	368	370	738
Brazil	63	51	114
Malawi	539	134	673
Tanzania*	593	1,377	1,970
Zambia	N/A	N/A	42
Southern Africa	N/A	N/A	N/A
Myanmar	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guatemala	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	1,563	1,932	3,537

* Accuracy level 1 (exact) and 2 (estimate)

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	2,038	1,110	3,148
Brazil	50	90	140
Kenya	19,621	12,032	31,653
Tanzania	10,940	10,882	21,822
Vietnam	1,698	1,155	2,853
Haiti/Dominican Republic	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	34,347	25,269	59,616

NCA country programmes with Climate Change Adaptation programme	SOI: No. of rights-holders whose vulnerability is reduced by climate change adaptation measures		
	Female	Male	Total
Angola	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brazil	120	140	260
Burundi	108	92	200
Ethiopia	3,958	6,247	10,205
Guatemala	2,215	767	2,982
Kenya	3,430	4,715	8,145
Laos	120	122	242
Malawi	68	460	528
Mali	3,579	2,422	6,001
Tanzania	10,940	10,882	21,822
Vietnam	3,801	5,877	9,678
Zambia	2,530	2,308	4,838
Haiti/Dominican Republic	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	30,869	34,032	64,901

* The project was delayed, and no contract was signed with partner in 2012. Will start in 2013.

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' program		
	Female	Male	Total
Angola*	42	11	53
Ethiopia	168	192	360
Laos	N/A	N/A	308
Malawi	660	700	1,360
South Sudan*	9	7	16
Vietnam	673	1,622	2,295
TOTAL	1,552	2,532	4,392

* Estimate

NCA country programmes with Access to Quality Health Care programme	SOI: No. of rights-holders receiving health services		
	Female	Male	Total
Myanmar	N/A	N/A	224,310
Palestine**	86,882	37,469	124,351
South Sudan*	42,828	7,300	50,128
Sudan	114,406	87,938	202,344
Vietnam	441	0	441
TOTAL	244,557	132,707	601,574

* Estimate

** Accuracy level 3 (guess)

NCA country programmes with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme	SOI: No. of rights-holders who have access to basic water supply service level		
	Female	Male	Total
Afghanistan****	2,364	3,729	6,093
Angola***	5,009	4,098	9,107
Burundi*	N/A	N/A	3,156
DR Congo*****	131,548	87,699	219,247
Ethiopia	54,220	54,220	108,440
Laos	1,131	682	1,813
Pakistan*	82,098	75,783	157,881
Somalia**	100,217	66,812	167,029
South Sudan*	21,730	16,100	37,830
Sudan**	229,733	186,004	415,737
Total	628,050	495,127	1,123,177

* Estimate

** Accuracy level 1 (exact) and 2 (estimate)

*** Accuracy level 2 (estimate) and 3 (guess)

**** Accuracy level 3 (guess)

***** Accuracy level 1,2,3

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

NCA prepares consolidated financial statement, which provides a fair view of the organisation as a whole, both operations in the field and the Head Office. In 2012, total use of funds amounted to NOK 741.3 million, whereas total acquired funds amounted to NOK 724.3 million. NOK 17 million was allocated from Norwegian Church Aid's reserves. The consolidated annual financial statement presents the organisation as a financial entity and gives a view of performance and financial position.

ACQUIRED FUNDS

Norwegian Church Aid's total acquired funds amounted to NOK 724.3 million in 2012, compared to NOK 819.1 million in 2011.

Public funds

Public funding for the organisation's development cooperation and work in Norway amounted in 2012 to NOK 417.3 million of which the administration subsidy was NOK 25.9 million. Funding from other organisations amounted to NOK 154.9 million, a decrease compared to 2011. In accordance with recommended practice for accounting and reporting by charities public funding and funding from other organisations is generally recognised as income only when costs are incurred related to fulfilled objectives, hence only that part of the grant which is recognised as an expense during the financial year is booked as income.

Fundraising, gifts

Acquired funds through fundraising and gifts amount to NOK 139.8 million in 2012, compared to NOK 171.9 million in 2011. The decrease from 2011 is due to large revenues in 2011 from fundraising for the Horn of Africa emergency situation.

Financial income

Net financial result is a net gain of NOK 9.5 million in 2012. Comparable numbers in 2011 was a net loss of NOK 2.4 million. The increase from 2011 is primarily due to unrealised value adjustments of fund investments.

Use of funds

Total use of funds in 2012 was NOK 741.3 million, compared to NOK 803.9 million in 2011.

Direct expenses in the acquisition of funds

Direct expenses in the acquisition of funds amounted to NOK 24.5 million in 2012, compared to NOK 29.1 million in 2011. This amount is the expenses of fundraising activities in Norwegian Church Aid.

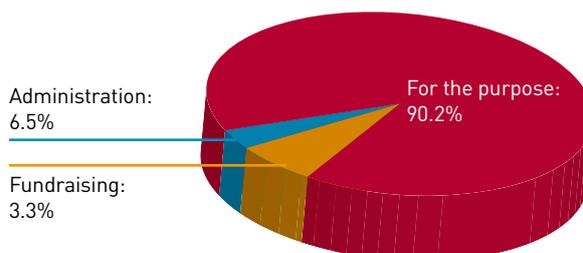
Expenses relating to the organisation's purpose

Total expenses related the organisation's purpose in 2012 amounted to NOK 668.9 million. Of these NOK 216.3 million was transferred to partners for bilateral projects. Expenses relating to the organisation's own activities that relate to its purpose was NOK 452.6 million, of which NOK 39.8 million in Norway.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses at the Head Office were NOK 47.9 million, of which NOK 31.2 million are personnel costs. Administrative expenses were 6.5% of total acquired funds, compared to 5.3% for 2011.

How we spend the funds!



STATEMENT OF ACQUISITION & USE OF FUNDS AND BALANCE SHEET

Norwegian Church Aid - Statement of Acquisition & Use of Funds 2012

NOK '000 / USD '000	2012 NOK	2012 USD	2011 NOK	2011 USD
ACQUIRED FUNDS				
Funding				
Public funding				
Norad	209 972	37 446	216 649	35 838
MFA	166 454	29 685	208 608	34 508
Other public funding	14 995	2 674	14 889	2 463
Administration subsidy	25 890	4 617	31 903	5 277
Subtotal public funding	417 312	74 422	472 049	78 085
Other funding/other organisations	154 933	27 630	175 276	31 258
Other Administration subsidy	2 065	0	0	0
Total funding	574 310	102 420	647 326	107 079
Fundraising, gifts				
Contributions from donors, non earmarked	116 071	20 700	118 725	19 639
Contributions from donors, earmarked funds	4 555	812	30 066	4 973
Bequests	19 167	3 418	23 096	3 820
Total fundraising, gifts	139 794	24 930	171 887	28 433
Financial & investment income	9 359	1 669	(2 393)	(427)
Other income	855	152	2 322	384
TOTAL ACQUIRED FUNDS	724 318	129 172	819 140	146 082
USE OF FUNDS				
Direct expenses in the acquiring of funds	24 499	4 369	29 143	4 821
Expenses relating to the organisation's purpose				
Transfers, allocations and gifts to other org. (partners)	216 334	38 580	243 639	40 302
Expenses relating to own activities that relate to its purpose	452 554	80 707	488 479	80 803
Total expenses relating to the organisation's purpose	668 888	119 287	732 118	121 105
Administrative expenses	47 942	8 550	42 670	7 058
TOTAL USE OF FUNDS	741 329	132 205	803 932	132 985
NET RESULT	(17 011)	(3 034)	15 209	2 516
Appropriation of net result:				
Transfer to / (from) foundation capital	(1 021)	(182)	(409)	(68)
Transfer to / (from) equity with external constraints	7 602	1 356	11 290	1 868
Transfer to / (from) equity with internal constraints	(165)	(29)	0	0
Transfer to / (from) other equity / retained earnings	10 595	1 889	(26 080)	(4 314)
Total appropriation of net result:	17 011	3 034	(15 209)	(2 516)

Norwegian Church Aid - Balance Sheet as per December 31

NOK '000 / USD '000	31.12.12 NOK	31.12.12 USD	31.12.11 NOK	31.12.11 USD
ASSETS				
Fixed assets				
Property, plant and equipment	60 882	10 159	64 169	10 957
Total fixed assets	60 882	10 159	64 169	10 957
Current assets				
Inventory	1 749	292	2 260	386
Short-term receivables	97 581	16 283	93 767	16 011
Financial investments	117 499	19 607	107 515	18 359
Bank deposits, cash	129 414	21 595	141 343	24 135
Total current assets	346 243	57 777	344 884	58 890
TOTAL ASSETS	407 125	67 937	409 053	69 847
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Foundation capital	75 101	12 532	74 080	12 649
Equity with external restrictions				
Earmarked project funds	41 700	6 958	49 799	8 503
Equity with voluntary internal constraints				
Emergency reserve	11 721	1 956	11 721	2 001
Legacy income reserve	4 949	826	4 785	817
Other equity / retained earnings	25 838	4 312	36 725	6 271
Total equity	159 309	26 584	177 109	30 242
Liabilities				
Long term liabilities				
Accruals for liabilities				
Pension liabilities	22 143	3 695	12 659	2 162
Other Long-term liabilities				
Loan BG3	27 300	4 556	29 400	5 020
Total long-term liabilities	49 443	8 250	42 059	7 182
Short term liabilities				
Other short-term liabilities	198 372	33 102	189 886	32 424
Total short term liabilities	198 372	33 102	189 886	32 424
Total liabilities	247 815	41 353	231 945	39 605
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES	407 125	67 937	409 053	69 847

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



Independent auditor's report - 2012 - 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 2012, and income statement, showing a loss of Norwegian kroner 17 011 thousand 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. 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. These 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 2011, 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 and the going concern assumption, and the proposal for the allocation of the profit is consistent with the financial statements and complies 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, May 24th
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Tom Henry Olsen
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

Note: This translation from Norwegian has been prepared for information purposes only.

(2)

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 Peace Building	Gender Based Violence	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
Afghanistan	1,547,988	1,439,032	10,319,029				336,852		17,182,120	61,219	95,462	537,511	11,610,172	4,186,670		2,189,643	49,505,698
Angola		486,534	-		4,805,178			781,285			2,416,857	1,088,645	4,101,643	4,556,741			18,236,882
Bangladesh		743,309			217,550				313,830				-196,491	24,809	46,027		1,149,035
Brazil	42,862	604,680	3,304,002	2,255,342				3,627,797	-101,617	1,499,940			2,966,602		128,000		14,327,608
Burma	784,768				498,338	533,764	74,885	1,313,310	4,651,512	-105,470	140,519	431,905	8,056,728	264,110			16,644,369
Burundi		55,720		1,845,447				-438,079	1,568,122	-96,833			1,782,679	-310,190		3,339,494	7,746,360
Democratic Republic of the Congo								4,387,332	1,682,798	-29,319		170,000	1,284,218	5,863,273		4,399,956	17,758,256
Dominican Republic		452,483	13,977	-9,000			-9,000			477,373	-27,000		833,248			145,981	1,878,062
Eritrea	500,000				699,377				532,408			532,408		1,064,815			3,329,007
Ethiopia		826,169			2,101,436		232,707	5,950,168	1,297,581	-38,793		851,629	2,187,282	8,032,029	554,076		21,994,285
Guatemala		397,027				1,354,200		1,156,480		72,163	1,451,901		1,273,300		1,012,481		6,717,551
Haiti	578,525	309,254	3,251,163	5,988,268	5,851,646	152,689		885,538	664,504	10,300			2,245,832	4,368,999		129,996	24,436,714
India		-18,196	909,150				2,124,165		1,023,083	-15,189			25,972		-1,271	-613	4,047,101
Kenya		1,239,137	1,784,794		5,009,273		675,764	995,324	2,819,455	-309,110			1,657,018	687,426	743,825	512,000	15,814,906
Laos		883,052	220,756		1,383,904			1,359,545	2,104,898	11,805		1,988,044	2,741,428				10,693,432
Liberia														6,640,153			6,640,153
Malawi	7,133,352	345,715						2,310,470		131,547	943,338	1,465,296	3,514,239				15,843,957
Mali		5,933,844	109,818	4,094,599	28,518	6,962,276		4,450,235	1,016,241	2,038,998	531,785		14,609,759	2,213,520	242,486	242,486	42,232,080
Mauritania									800,000		389,980	200,000	1,129,993	459,612			2,979,586
Pakistan	1,675,172				1,892,234	2,549,282	861,937	4,958,262						14,128,914			26,065,801
Palesine	13,000,190						5,080,417		2,031,751				6,579,600			527,400	27,219,358
Regional Europe	100,000	75,000						80,000	2,990,792	782,423		615,076	386,890	100,000			5,130,182
Regional Latin America		694,009		172,290	3,387,339		597,199	872,336		-2,435	6,679		1,435,288		1,365	298,600	7,462,669
Regional Middle East						3,304,433				161,535			190,749	107,690		625,080	4,389,487
Regional South East Asia					776,095								850,811				1,626,907
Rwanda													592,612			1,269,925	1,862,538
Somalia						13,722,093	1,594,191	381,543	6,325,885	8,790,018			2,042,780	9,831,791		1,026,700	43,715,000
South Sudan	5,489,951			33,447		1,295,505	665,273	-347	95,712	-953,989			20,416,007	5,510,631		209,740	32,761,931
Southern Africa		793,863	923,279			-219,646		1,283,648	1,678,332	2,684	2,032,812	627,803	9,988,338	169,956	912,566	422,000	18,615,635
Sudan	1,069,729						1,054,860	976,833		-0			2,094,040	1,134,165			6,329,627
Sudan-Darfur	11,751,697					4,841,356	863,438		438,963	2,144,614		1,599,426	403,355	25,119,732	40,250	5,343,139	52,505,721
Tanzania		352,281	1,319,915				289,060	1,529,002	4,960,694	1,013,846	6,186,804	213,749	3,703,621				19,589,222
Thailand						754,765						2,076,695	505,324				3,336,784
Vietnam	2,492,704	520,841	2,609,531		-196			188,874	19,608	28,304		1,158,174	942,306				7,960,147
Western Sahara	2,184,608												936,261				3,120,869
Zambia	1,876,843	784,328			6,667,129				2,026,209	75,164	4,386,442	453,235	3,971,688		3,216,970	251,596	23,709,606

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 2012/2013 (deputy members)

Church of Norway, diocese councils:

Oslo: Inger Anne Naterstad (Elise Sandnes)

Oslo: Karin-Elin Berg (Oddrun Remvik)

Borg: Andreas Henriksen Aarflot (Bjørn Solberg)

Hamar: Eleanor Brenna (Gunnar Gjevre)

Tunsberg: Kjell Rune Wirgenes (Ingvild Kaslegard)

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

Stavanger: Arve Dalby (Asbjørn Finnbakk)

Bjørgvin: Ivar August Bye (Hege Feet Askvik)

Møre: Knut Johan Rønningen (-)

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:

Per Oskar Kjølaas, Bishop of North Hålogaland
(Herborg Finnset Heiene, Dean of Tromsø)

Sissel Hodne Steen (Arne Kjell Raustøl)

Henny Koppen (Benedicte Aschjem)

Stig Legdene (Vigdis Larsen)

Berit Hagen Agøy (Sven Oppegård)

Kjetil Aano, leader of MKR (Ingvill Hagesæther Foss)

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

Åshild Solgaard (Wenche Fladen)

Per Oskar Kjølaas, 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 organizations:

The Domestic Seamen's Mission: Not appointed

Norwegian Saami Mission: Not appointed (Carl Johan Johnsen)

Norwegian Universities and Schools Christian Fellowship:

Tor Erling Fagermoen, contact person)

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)

The United Methodist Church in Norway: Tove Odland
(Veronika Hegg Lund)

The Pentecostal Movement in Norway: Bjørn Bjørnø,
Hanne Mirjam Andersen

Observers:

NORME: Rolf Ekenes/Anne Lise Søvde (contact person)

Global Aid Network: Olav Rønhovde (contact person)

Christian Council of Norway: General Secretary Ørnulf
Steen (contact person)

NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID'S BOARD

Kjell Nordstokke, Chairman

Brita Bye, Vice Chairman

Paul Dahlø

Frank Grimstad

Martin Kulild

Ingeborg Midttømme

Dag Opedal

Katharina Ringen Asting

Billy Taranger

Markus Nilsen/ Ingrid Aas Borge,

(from autumn 2012), leader of Changemaker

Liv Snesrud *

Arne Dale*

Oda Thune/ Kjetil Abildsnes

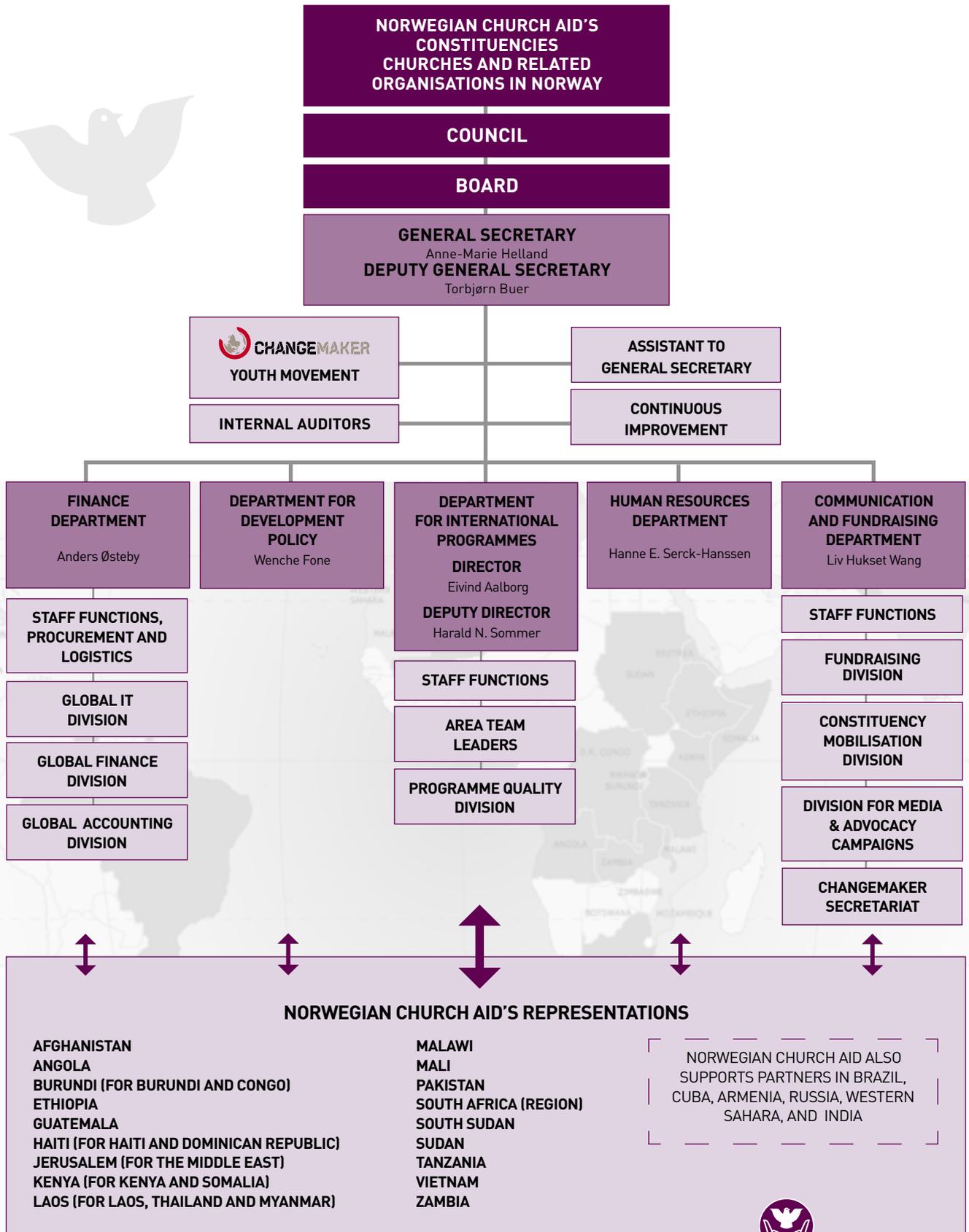
(from autumn 2012) **

Inger-Torunn Sjøtrø**

* Employee representative

** Deputy employee representative

NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID'S ORGANISATION CHART AS OF 31.12.2012



Some countries covered by this report have now been phased out.



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NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
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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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