WHERE WE WORK

Norwegian Church Aid’s focus countries
Countries where Norwegian Church Aid provides strategic project support
Countries where Norwegian Church Aid is implementing large-scale humanitarian responses
Norwegian Church Aid focus countries implementing large-scale humanitarian responses
In addition, NCA assisted women and men affected by conflict and natural disasters of smaller scale in focus countries
Norwegian Church Aid and ACT sister organisations’ Joint Country Programme (JCP) and office
Norwegian Church Aid Country Office
Norwegian Church Aid Regional Office

WHERE WE WORK

MAP AS PER DECEMBER 31ST 2016

2 - NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID RESULTS 2016

NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID RESULTS 2016 - 3
RESULTS IN A DYNAMIC GLOBAL CONTEXT

Norwegian Church Aid’s (NCA’s) 2016 results were achieved in an ever changing, dynamic and often turbulent context. 2016, continued to be characterized by the fleeing of people from conflicts in countries like Syria, Iraq and South-Sudan, either across borders or to more stable areas within their own countries. Managing the return of citizens who had earlier sought refuge from conflicts and persecution in neighboring countries was also a reality in Afghanistan, Somalia and Myanmar. In terms of natural disasters, NCA’s response following the hurricane in Haiti was the most significant in 2016. These humanitarian situations also affected NCA’s long-term development work. We have been operating in many unstable and fragile countries for decades, and know from first-hand experience that long-term development and acute emergency response can never be seen in complete isolation from each other. The grey zone between humanitarian work and long-term development is increasing, and NCA’s ability to maneuver in this landscape is key in our ability to produce lasting results. We now operate in a greater number of conflict-affected states, the security threats to NCA and partner staff and offices are increasing in number and severity, and conflict and access issues impact our ability to perform program monitoring in traditional ways. The local knowledge and contextual understanding that our partners provide, is becoming more and more relevant and crucial in our day-to-day operations.

Human rights and inequality
Given NCA’s adherence to the rights-based approach, the ongoing persecution of human rights defenders, like those operating in the mining and hydropower sectors in Guatemala, also affected programme implementation. In countries like Burundi, Palestine and Tanzania, there has been a tightening of space for civil society whilst others have witnessed glimpses of it opening up. The global political focus on security, terror and movement of people in 2016 has also detracted international attention from presumably well-functioning societies like Angola and South Africa, but where conflict and unrest could be looming due to ever-increasing inequality between the rich and the poor. The financial situation in the countries where NCA works is also relevant, and the significant impact of the drop in oil prices in Angola on the local economy in 2016 is a good example of this.

In 2016, NCA has continued to produce results, in spite of changing circumstances and highly complex contexts. The complexities also represent a wealth of opportunities for positive change and development, and with our tight bonds to local partner organisations, NCA seems to be well placed to address complexity in a changing landscape.

General Secretary Anne-Marie Helland in a camp for internal refugees near Garowe, Somalia, after a NCA food distribution.

PHOTO: Håvard Bjelland/Norwegian Church Aid

A Jezidi woman in their holy place Lalesh. They have come here to get a new start after being held in IS-captivity, Northern Iraq.

PHOTO: Håvard Bjelland/Norwegian Church Aid
RELIGION AS PART OF THE SOLUTION

A main pillar of NCA’s strategy is showing how NCA works to make “religion part of the solution,” as we join in partnerships around the world. Mandated by the churches in Norway to do international diakonia. Working with faith and religious actors has always been part of who and what NCA does.

In recent years, there has been renewed interest in the role of religion and religious actors in the public space. Religion continues to shape the lives of people, communities and societies in fundamental ways. In a time of growing inequalities and divisions, it is important for NCA to demonstrate how we build relationships of trust with a diversity of religious and secular actors, and how these partnerships contribute very concretely to agendas of social change that affirm life, human dignity and human rights.

Examples from our work in 2016:

Contribute to increased knowledge on religions in context
In 2016, NCA together with the World Council of Churches carried out an extensive “religious context analysis”, summarised in the report The Protection Needs of Minorities from Iraq and Syria. The report documents the location and status of the multitude of religious and ethnic minorities and shows how this affects their access to humanitarian assistance. This is an example of how basic religious literacy can improve the quality of support and services, and how such evidence-based information can help to challenge discriminatory policies and practices in contexts of conflict and fragility.

Transform harmful religious and cultural traditions, beliefs and practices
A good example is the Tamar Campaign, first developed by Ujamaa, a church-based partner in South Africa. The campaign uses the Bible story about the rape of Tamar to address gender-based violence within churches. The campaign was adapted to the Eastern Africa context, and has contributed positively to transforming beliefs and harmful practices in the region. NCA introduced the Tamar Campaign to a local interfaith network in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In 2016, NCA supported a consultation of Muslim leaders from DRC, Mali and Somalia to revise the Tamar Campaign for use in their own contexts. In DRC alone, more than 8,000 people participated in 244 Tamar study circles.

Intra- and interfaith initiatives
NCA works with faith-based actors to improve group relations. In 2016, the Pakistan programme organised 44 intra- or interfaith initiatives, including dialogue meetings, solidarity visits of religious leaders and community members to holy places of other faiths, and joint celebrations of religious festivities across faith boundaries. This helped change negative stereotypes of each other. These meeting points have also contributed to challenging and diminishing negative stereotypes held by the minority groups against the Muslim majority, and strengthened the capacities of the religious leaders as civil society actors. This has led to regular meeting points and arenas for cooperation, which contribute to resolving local conflicts and preventing violence.

Religious leaders and faith communities mobilised to participate in political processes
In October 2016, the Botswana Government suddenly closed a mine in Selebi-Phikwe, which had been in operation for 45 years and provided employment for 4,850 people. NCA’s partner, Botswana Council of Churches (BCC), was the first organisation to respond to the mining community’s crisis. Because of their trusted role as leaders of faith, BCC managed to provide psychosocial support to the affected people, mediate between opposing parties and secure peaceful dialogue and common solutions. BCC also documented the socio-economic impacts of the mine closure, and used the findings to recommend mitigating measures. This example shows how faith institutions are in a unique position to support and influence nonpartisan justice agendas at individual, local and national levels, all at the same time.
NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID’S GLOBAL PROGRAMMES

Effecting change locally and globally

NCA’s global strategy, Faith in Action, have two long-term goals: Save Lives and Seek Justice. These goals build on NCA’s distinctive identity and reflect efforts to effect change, both locally and globally. The organisation’s main focus is on humanitarian responses to crises and fighting for justice through its work with religious actors. Faith-based actors have a particular responsibility and potential to contribute towards these long-term goals. NCA’s Programme Plan 2016-2020, have these thematic global programmes:

- Peacebuilding
- Gender-based Violence and Reproductive Health
- Economic Empowerment
- Climate Resilience
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Resource Governance
- Humanitarian Action

Donor distribution per programme: Exchange rate 31st Dec 2016: 8.61781

- Peacebuilding: NOK 300,000,000 USD 34,811,628
- Gender-based Violence and Reproductive Health: NOK 250,000,000 USD 29,009,690
- Economic Empowerment: NOK 200,000,000 USD 23,207,752
- Climate Resilience: NOK 150,000,000 USD 17,405,814
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): NOK 100,000,000 USD 11,603,876
- Resource Governance: NOK 50,000,000 USD 5,801,938
- Humanitarian Action: NOK 100,000,000 USD 11,603,876
- Other: NOK 50,000,000 USD 5,801,938
The approach of NCAs peace programme is to support sustainable peace by helping local partners build a foundation of mutual respect and collaboration between different groups in their societies. Communities must have inclusive and participatory structures in place to solve conflicts within and between themselves in a constructive and non-violent manner, and they must be able to influence the policies and practices of authorities in support of peace and non-violence. Women’s active participation in peacebuilding is crucial to all aspects of the programme. Peacebuilding efforts still tend to exclude women, which is not only discriminatory but also leads to less effective peacebuilding.

NCA implements the peacebuilding programme in fragile and complex conflict or post-conflict contexts, including Afghanistan, Pakistan, Mali, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and South Sudan. Additionally, NCA works with faith-based partners to strengthen peacebuilding at a regional level in East Africa, and in a joint programme with sister-organisation Dan Church Aid in Israel and Palestine. NCA has a lot of experience and a continued commitment to support faith-based actors to strengthen peacebuilding at a national and regional level in East Africa.

Peacebuilding implementing countries:

Implementing countries: Afghanistan, Burundi, DR Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Pakistan, Palestine, South Sudan, Somalia and Tanzania.

Example of programme results: WOMEN MAKING A DIFFERENCE IN PEACEBUILDING

Improving women’s participation in peacebuilding processes helps strengthen women’s rights at community and national level, and make peacebuilding efforts more representative.

Women trained in peacebuilding skills participate in a meaningful and influential manner in peacebuilding structures at community, national and regional levels. After year one of the Peacebuilding programme, women are increasingly taking an active and influential part in peacebuilding structures following interventions that teach peacebuilding skills and facilitate space for active participation. These interventions empower the women to advocate for their rights, and to claim space for real influence and participation in peacebuilding processes.

Supporting women’s mobility from grass root to regional and national level conflict mediation and peacebuilding is central to NCA’s programme in Afghanistan. Here, NCA and partners facilitate the participation of women in community and district Peacebuilding Shuras. These are traditional and partly formalised collaborative community conflict resolution structures where they develop their capacities on peacebuilding and have a platform to interact with ongoing peacebuilding efforts. The district level Peacebuilding Shuras are either all-male or all-female, while Peacebuilding Shuras at the community level are both single and mixed gender. In 2016, the women Peacebuilding Shuras resolved 40 community level conflicts concerning honor killings, child marriage, forced marriage, or other harmful customary practices.

At the local political level, a woman from a Peacebuilding Shura facilitated parts of a peace process in Ashtarlai District, Daikundi Province, with the participation of an additional 20 women from Peacebuilding Shuras. Their recommendation that a commission be established to follow up the process of negotiations between government authorities and an armed opposition group was endorsed by consensus. At national level, women make up 23% of a religious actors for peace network with more than 460 members, with four women in leadership panels. Religious leaders’ support for women’s engagement in peacebuilding at this level is unprecedented.

Women trained in peacebuilding skills through youth groups in Maimana Faryab. PHOTO: Naimat Rawan/Norwegian Church Aid, Afghanistan.
Gender-based Violence implementing countries:

Burundi, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Lebanon, Mali, Malawi, Myanmar, Northern Ireland, Pakistan, Russia, Somalia, South Sudan and Zambia

Gender-based Violence (GBV)

One in three women are affected by GBV during their lives. It is a leading cause of death and disability of women of all ages and a barrier to equal participation and gender equality. It also has negative consequences for women’s reproductive health and their access to and control over resources and livelihoods.

The goal of the GBV programme is for women and girls to live a life free from gender-based violence. The programme seeks to increase protection of women and girls, prevent GBV, and offer a safe and adequate response to GBV survivors both in NCA’s humanitarian and long-term work. Partners include community and faith-based actors, women’s and other civil society organisations, and relevant networks. Together they facilitate and promote dialogue for raising gender sensitive issues in religions in order to change social and religious norms which condone GBV.

The majority of the countries where NCA implements its GBV programme can be classified as either conflict or post-conflict. Increased sexual violence in war and conflict is a silent weapon of war which seriously affects not only girls and women, but also boys, men and whole communities. This is the main focus of NCA’s Thematic Programme for Reduction of GBV in Conflict and Post Conflict Settings (GBV CPC) 2015-2017, funded by the Norwegian MFA.

Example of Gender-based Violence programme results:

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROTECTS RIGHTS-HOLDERS AND PUNISHES PERPETRATORS

Harmful practices and family and partner violence are often perceived as private family matters, but according to UN Women, 99% of the world’s countries have at least one GBV related discriminatory law, such as laws preventing perpetrators of rape from prosecution if they are married or lack of enforcement of laws prohibiting child marriage or FGM. In addition, religious dogma and traditional laws and interpretation complicate and sometimes contradict how people understand national laws of the country, and lack of information and budgetary priority are barriers to law enforcement where adequate legislation exists.

To support implementation of Pakistan’s Prevention of Anti-Women Practices Act (2011), a tri-partite MOU was signed between the Police Department of Khyber Pakthunkhwa (KP) Province, NCA Pakistan, and NCA’s partner Khwendo Kor (KK). The MOU included a commitment to more gender responsive policing and the provision of a complete package for GBV case management. This achievement was made possible due to the dialogue between Khwendo Kor and the Police Department in KP Province. Another initiative which came out of this dialogue was the innovative idea to establish three Women Complaints Cells in Mansehra District, where female police officers and constables were hired to deal with survivors. This made it easier for women to report their complaints to the police without fear in a district with one of the highest rates of GBV abuses. 80 cases were reported and dealt with in the first five months, which is a 60% increase compared to the year before.

The programme was funded by EU/European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR).

Example of Reproductive Health programme results:

**MYANMAR**

Decades of political instability has lead to a neglect of the health sector in Myanmar with wide geographic, ethnic and social-economic disparities. Here the Ethnic Health Organizations (EHOs) play a role as health services providers and serves over 500,000 vulnerable people especially in south-east region.

In isolated and conflict-affected areas in ethnic states, health care services are provided by mobile teams of health workers. Teams are assigned to village clusters based on geographic proximity to ensure maximum accessibility and effectiveness. In this ‘backpack’ or ‘mobile’ model, medics are based in their home village, and provide outreach medical services to nearby communities.

The democratic Government, elected in 2015, announced that building peace and national reconciliation is their top priority. Even though there has been a series of bilateral ceasefire agreement, the region still experiences on-going insecurity and the rule of law is weak. Thousands remain displaced both within Myanmar and across the border of Thailand. Many areas remain hard to access due to insecurity and difficult terrain.

Against this backdrop the NCA partner Back Pack Health Worker Team (BPHWT) are doing a unique job saving lives through their 113 health teams collaborating with village health workers and traditional birth attendants. In 2016 they assisted more than 3500 births with their trained traditional birth attendants. They also organized 179 village health workshops in 16 targeted field areas attended by over 12,000 people. The discussions where around water-borne diseases, strategies on how to prevent malaria and respiratory diseases, worm infections, measles and typhoid.

Back Pack Health Worker Team (BPHWT) and the Karenni Mobile Health Committee (KmMHC) has been key partners of NCA in many years and has adopted a capacity building strategy to ensure the sustainability of existing community-managed, participatory health structures and services in remote, rural and conflict-affected areas of Myanmar.

Another long-standing partner is border based partner Mao Tao Clinic. They had 2344 deliveries and 10,050 ANC consultations in 2016. They have seen a decrease in number of women coming for basic obstetric care due to increase of services offered along the border, but complex cases in need for higher level care are still seen in Mao Tao Clinic. The clinic training Centre offers a multiple health worker training program. These health workers will work with health partners in the numerous clinics inside Eastern Burma or in the Mae Tao Clinic. The Burmese/Myanmar Ministry of Health & Sports has recently shown interest to recognize non-government health workers in ethnic areas. However, it remains a challenge to have their skills and qualifications properly recognized since the government will only recognize them as health volunteers.

### Reproductive Health implementing countries:

- Ethiopia
- Malawi
- Mali
- Myanmar
- Palestine
- Sudan
- Tanzania

### Received contributions by donor:

- **Nord**: 19%
- **MFA**: 8%
- **NCA**: 6%
- **ACT**: 4%
- **UN**: 4%
- **Other**: 21%

120,000 children under five received health care

**PHOTO:** Haldis Kårstad/Norwegian Church Aid
**ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT**

The Economic Empowerment programme is a response to the global need for at least 600 million jobs by 2030. Its goal is to secure entrepreneurial opportunities and sustainable employment for women, men and youth, in order to reduce their economic vulnerability. The programme includes vocational education and employability, entrepreneurs and enterprise development, value chain development and market access.

**Examples of programme results:**

**FARMERS INCREASE INCOME THROUGH AFFORDABLE INVESTMENTS**

In Tanzania, the NCA “Veggie” pilot project has made about 300 women, men and youth in 80 villages able to invest in affordable irrigation systems and developed 1,000 vegetable beds. Their families experienced increased nutrition as well as increased cash in hand. They also experienced being a part of a scalable micro investment that they could continue to invest into at their own speed.

Most of the around 12 million people clustered around the poverty line in Tanzania live in rural areas and have their livelihood from agriculture, which employs 76.5% of the population. Yet, farmers only produce 27.6% of Tanzania’s GDP making them on average 8.5 times less productive than people outside agriculture. The absolute number of farmers in Tanzania is growing and is likely to remain high for decades. Hence, GDP per farmer must be improved to eradicate poverty.

NCA Tanzania started the “Veggie” pilot to increase rights holders’ income. Farmers were given access to invest in a simple irrigation systems, resulting in a high return in only 45 to 90 days for only USD 12. In the pilot, NCA acted as a wholesale agent, as NCA had the financial capacity to buy irrigation systems in large quantities, at a cheaper price than the farmers would access individually. NCA’s partner made the equipment accessible by selling irrigation systems, fertilisers and seeds.

NCA expect that this project will not only improve food security, but can also provide sufficient cash flow to make more capital available for bigger investments and increase the farmers’ income.

**VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT DOUBLES PRODUCTION AND INCOME OF DIARY PROCESSING**

In Afghanistan, the Chopan Dairy Processing Centre was established in Daikundi in 2015 to provide services to the dairy sector including training and provision of equipment such as packaging material for dairy products and milk quality testing equipment. During 2016, NCA and its local partner assisted the centre by conducting a value chain analysis in order to develop a marketing strategy and increase demand for their products. Advertisements were broadcast on local radio during prime time and highlighted key messages from the marketing strategy such as local, pure and hygienic milk. Demand for dairy products increase significantly as a result. In response to dairy product shortages later in the year, cooperative members collected milk from two extra communities increasing the volume from 7,040 to 12,320 litres. The total revenue from the centre was 209,440 Afghanis (USD 3,080) in 2016, a significant increase from 119,680 Afghanis (USD 1,760) in 2015.

**Implementing countries:** Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Guatemala, Haiti, Malawi, Palestine, Sudan, Semalia, Tanzania and Zambia

### Received contributions by donor:

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<th>Donor</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
<td>Nansen</td>
<td>55%</td>
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<td>MFA</td>
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<td>NCA</td>
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<td>LWN</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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2,100 women and men established their own enterprise.

21,000 people completed vocational training and apprenticeships. The majority got jobs after graduation.

**PHOTO:** Margrethe Milden, Norwegian Church Aid

**PHOTO:** Alpha Kapola/Norwegian Church Aid, Tanzania

**PHOTO:** Sayed Wahidullah Hashimi/Norwegian Church Aid, Afghanistan

**PHOTO:** Sayed Wahidullah Hashimi/Norwegian Church Aid, Afghanistan
Climate Resilience (CR)

Climate change affects the Earth’s entire population in one way or another, and disasters touch around 200 million people each year. An active civil society is a key to ensuring that people transition from helpless victims to active citizens. Communities resist, absorb and recover from climate change is the goal of NCA’s Global Climate Resilience Programme. NCA has made a shift in focus from reducing communities’ vulnerabilities to climate change to increasing their resilience to it. This is a response to evidence that focusing solely on climate change mitigation and adaptation does not foster community resilience. By focusing on climate resilience, NCA seeks to support communities to improve their preparedness, response and recovery from climate-related events through local structures, such as community task forces.

The core methodologies are Community Based Adaptation, which refers to adjustments in ecological, social or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli; Disaster Risk Reduction; and Community Based Disaster Risk Management, which is a systematic approach to implementing policies to lessen the impact of natural disasters.

NCA empowers civil society organisations to support communities to resist, absorb and recover from climate change. This is done through three primary types of interventions: competence interventions, such as training and skills building; interventions focusing on social structures such as community task forces or other grassroots structures; and structural interventions, including infrastructure to reduce the impact of hazards. NCA mainstreams strengthening civil society across all CR interventions and fosters ownership by emphasising participation at all levels, from the grassroots organisations, such as community-level committees, through to duty bearers, such as national and local-level government agencies. Faith based organisations and other community organisations are natural partners in NCA’s climate resilience programme, as they are among the first responders to disasters and can mobilise volunteers through a moral obligation.

Received contributions by donor:

[Bar chart showing contributions by donor]

Example of programme results:

**FAITH-BASED ACTORS INFLUENCE LOCAL-LEVEL TASK FORCES TO MITIGATE DISASTER RISK**

114 communities are protected from climate change through the constellation and training of community task forces. The six countries which form NCA’s global Climate Resilience (CR) Programme, Angola, Burundi, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, and Zambia, rank near the bottom of the GAIN Index, which measures a country’s vulnerability to climate change. Communities in these countries now have increased resilience to disasters and climate change in part because of the efforts of community task forces trained by NCA and its partners. NCA collaborated with faith-based actors and other civil society organisations in five of the six countries (all but Guatemala).

Religious actors are natural partners for NCA and key collaborators in community-based work, due to their legitimacy and rootedness in the community, existing networks, ability to mobilise, care for the environment and natural compassion. Community task forces carried out a range of activities in 2016, the sum of which will increase the resilience of the community it serves.

*In Ethiopia,* six community task forces worked closely with six Community Care Coalitions, local government structures, which tend to have low capacities and limited resources. Together, they performed a climate vulnerability assessment; created a contingency fund to be used during the recovery and rehabilitation stage after a disaster; and assessed climate data from national meteorological organisations to downscale it so communities could adjust farming calendars.

*In Angola,* where NCA’s partners established 19 community task forces, one person per committee is responsible for disaster risk reduction (DRR). This CR intervention is the first of its kind in the areas where NCA intervenes. Community task forces and local authorities have undergone training on DRR and developing contingency plans. Currently, 10 of these task forces have started developing a DRR plan.

Implementing countries: Angola, Burundi, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti.
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Access to safe water, adequate sanitation facilities, and a clean environment along with practising key hygiene behaviours are pre-conditions for health and economic development. The NCA’s Global WASH programme has a strengthened emphasis on community participation, as community and individual ownership are essential to behaviour change and sustainable results.

The WASH programme is NCA’s largest and implemented in twelve countries on three continents, most often in fragile contexts. 2016 was the second year of the NRK Telethon Programme, which will deliver “Water for One Million People” in ten countries over five years, the results of which are also highlighted below. NCA is a trusted, global WASH actor, owing to 37 years of building on experiences and best practices within its WASH programmes, both in long-term development and humanitarian settings.

NCA’s preference is to integrate water, sanitation and hygiene services so women, men, girls and boys can enjoy maximum health benefits. In particular, NCA focuses on alleviating the burden of women and girls as the traditional household water providers. Underpinning its commitment to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, NCA includes women and girls in all decision-making processes, starting with basic service provision, another reason for putting a strong accent on participation. Through its WASH programme, NCA strengthens civil society organisations by increasing the capacities of community-based WASH committees. These committees are the key to programme sustainability and leveraging the influence of faith-based actors; partners with a strong level of legitimacy in communities.

WASH implementing countries:

Example of programme results:
WATER FOR 15,000 PEOPLE IN PAKISTAN

NCA’s Telethon Project aims to provide 140,000 people with access to clean drinking water and adequate sanitation in Sindh Province of Pakistan. Under this project NCA is also rehabilitating large public water supply schemes; one of which is the water supply system of union council Oungar in district Thatta. Along with rehabilitation of pumping machinery, storage tanks and other civil works, NCA has remodeled the large water purification unit attached to this system to ensure provision of safe drinking water. This scheme will provide water to 15,000 individuals (2,200 families) of union council Oungar in district Thatta of Sindh province, Pakistan.

The new water supply and purification system is impressive in both scale and impact.
– We are building this system in partnership with the local authorities here. They own the ground and basic infrastructure, and will take over the responsibility for maintenance after we are done. Moreover, the local Public Health Engineering Department will deploy trained government paid staff to run this system, says Zohaib Hasan, WASH Programme Officer at NCA Pakistan.

Implementing countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Mali, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Tanzania.
In addition large-scale humanitarian responses: Greece, Northern Iraq, Makedonia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines and Syria.
Despite a number of developing countries being rich in natural resources, people still live in poverty because governments do not secure revenue and fail to distribute the resources in a way that eradicates poverty and redresses inequality. Through the Resource and Governance programme, NCA’s partners and local communities influence public plans and budgets to focus more on poverty reduction. They monitor implementation of poverty reducing measures and expose corruption when irregularities are found. Through social monitoring and public expenditure tracking, community groups hold governments to account, resulting in for example education being provided, quality health care being offered and access to clean water being delivered.

Extraction of natural resources is a specific focus, as extractive industries encompass a major potential to finance social protection and development for people living in poverty. Unfortunately, the industry contributes to more than 50 percent of the illicit financial flows out of Africa. Mining also affects people directly and people are forced to move from their land, get sick because of contaminated water and lose their livelihoods. NCA supports faith actors who address human rights and accompany mining-affected communities seeking justice.

Through the programme collaboration between faith actors and resource organisations is supported. This lead to increased mobilisation and influence on legal and corporate duty bearers. Cross-country cooperation and advocacy is pivotal, as issues like tax evasion, illicit financial flows and regulatory frameworks for extractive industries must be addressed at local, national and international level to lead to sustainable change for people living in poverty.

Resource Governance implementing countries:

In 2016 there were 7 Resource Governance implementing country offices with interventions in 10 countries; Angola, Botswana, Brazil, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Example of programme results:

**POVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH ADVOCACY**

NCA’s Zambian partners submitted 12 suggestions about poverty reducing measures to the 2017 national budget. 6 of the submissions were adopted and the national budget had a notable increase on public expenditure allocations to health, education and social protection, which NCA’s partners had advocated for.

In South Africa, NCA’s partner Bench Marks Foundation have facilitated and mediated talks between the relocated Magobading community and the mining company Anglo American. Finally, in 2016, after years of targeted work, the company agreed to set up a USD 776,000 community trust fund to redress some of the community’s losses.

The results of years of hard work by monitoring groups in Cangundo Village in Angola were finally realised in 2016. This process started more than four years earlier, when the local community expressed the need for a school and the monitoring groups were able to influence the municipal budget accordingly. The construction started in 2012 and due to the monitoring groups close follow-up of the construction steps, pushing the authorities to continue building even when the work halted, the school finally opened in 2016.

In the village of Makanda in Tanzania 120 acres of public land, valued USD 32,000, was sold to an investor without the community members’ approval. The newly established Public Expenditure Tracking committee mobilised for a village assembly meeting where the community unanimously demanded that the land was returned to the village. The PETS committee followed up and the land was transferred back to the community.
Mina Sakala and her husband Boniface Mwale are some of the beneficiaries of the NCA and DMI’s Chipata Women Economic Empowerment Project. The aim of the project is to establish high-income generating micro-enterprises. “Through this project we have learnt how to save and manage our finances. We have also been able to access a small loan to help us start with poultry farming,” says Mina Sakala.

PHOTO: Bellah Zulu/Norwegian Church Aid, Zambia
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The overall goal of Norwegian Church Aid’s (NCA) humanitarian response is to save lives, alleviate suffering and protect human dignity, and protect the rights of vulnerable women, girls, boys and men before, during and in the aftermath of an emergency. NCA, as a humanitarian actor, is governed by the core humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, independence and neutrality where humanitarian needs come first and relief is provided regardless of sex, age, ethnicity, religion, political conviction, gender identity or other identities.

SYRIA, NORTHERN IRAQ AND LEBANON:
Since 2012 Norwegian Church Aid has provided emergency assistance to affected people in ten provinces in Syria, as well as to Syrian refugees in the neighbouring countries of Lebanon and Jordan. NCA works closely with local and international organisations to reach as many people in distress as possible.

In Northern Iraq NCA works with the internally displaced who have had to flee the surrounding areas, many of them because of ISIS.

“They came at night. We saw nothing but we heard the first shots, grenade strikes – and screams. We left the house and stumbled over dead bodies,” says Ismail Quassim Mahmood, recounting the night of terror in 2014 when ISIS came. Two and a half years later they are safely in Kurdistan where Norwegian Church Aid ensures that 30,000 people have access to safe water, toilets and hygiene products.

SOUTH SUDAN:
NCA has worked in South Sudan for more than 40 years, providing water, sanitation, hygiene, health services and peace building. NCA provided emergency assistance in 2016 in the form of clean water, sanitation, blankets, tents and hygiene products.

ETHIOPIA:
Norwegian Church Aid assisted almost 165,000 people with either water or toilets in 2016. We upscaled our work when the greatest famine in 50 years occurred, thereby reaching 65,000 more people than our original operation would have managed.

Norwegian Church Aid has collaborated with Norwegian organisations who provide emergency assistance in the Ethiopian regions of Somali and Oromia. The aim of this collaboration is to reach more than 200,000 people in total.

“`My mother says it’s just as bad as it was in 1984. Back then we lost everything, but we received support in order to survive. We haven’t received support now. You can see how things are for us,”’ says Abdukladir Stehegn, 39, and Banchiyira Siyago, 37.

NCA as a global WASH actor
NCA continued to support work for complementary and coordinated responses through secondments to the Global WASH cluster (GWC) Field Support Team (FST) and to national and sub-national coordination mechanisms in Somalia, South Sudan and Northern Iraq.

During 2016, NCA focused on the development of markets-based approaches in WASH especially related to cash modalities, contributing to work in the GWC Technical Working Group on markets-based approaches and a pilot project carried out in Ethiopia and Northern Iraq. NCA also played an active role in the assessment TWG of the Global WASH Cluster.

HAITI:
1.4 million people needed assistance after Hurricane Matthew in October.

“I have travelled extensively in several disaster-ridden countries, and this leaves an impression – not least because Haiti is so poor. They lack everything but still manage to utilise the remains of their houses and possessions and begin to rebuild,” says Renata Ellingsen, Senior Humanitarian Coordinator.

Water distribution
PHOTO: Lucian Muntean/Norwegian Church Aid

Abdulkadir Stehegn and Banchiyira Siyago in Ethiopia.
PHOTO: Håvard Bjelland/Norwegian Church Aid

Hygiene equipment, Northern Iraq.
PHOTO: Rikke Østergaard/Norwegian Church Aid

94,272 people received emergency and WASH assistance in South Sudan

555,000 people received emergency and WASH assistance in Syria, Lebanon and Iraq

65,520 people received emergency assistance in Ethiopia

6,000 people received emergency and WASH assistance in Haiti

55,000 people received emergency and WASH assistance in South Sudan

20,500 people received emergency assistance in Haiti

PHOTO: Erlend Manghna/Norwegian Church Aid

PHOTO: Erlend Manghna/Norwegian Church Aid

PHOTO: Erlend Manghna/Norwegian Church Aid

PHOTO: Erlend Manghna/Norwegian Church Aid

PHOTO: Erlend Manghna/Norwegian Church Aid

PHOTO: Erlend Manghna/Norwegian Church Aid
In 2016, NCA actively participated in the GWC’s annual meeting, the Emergency Environmental Health Forum, as well as relevant UNHCR and UNICEF meetings and consultations.

**WASH multi-year agreement**
The WASH multi-year agreement between the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NCA enabled NCA and partners to reach 465,083 women, girls, boys and men affected by crisis with WASH services in 11 countries – Afghanistan, Burundi, DRC, Greece, Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon, Malawi, Somalia, South Sudan and Syria.

**Localisation of humanitarian aid**
The preferred model for NCA in humanitarian response is to partner with local and national organisations, who are there before, during and after an emergency strikes, and in particular with local and national members of the ACT Alliance. NCA firmly believes locally led humanitarian response leads to better responses. It is also more sustainable and leads to improved resilience of communities, who need to be prepared for future crisis. Local actors are, however, often insufficiently engaged, resourced and empowered to address the challenges their constituencies face when disasters hit.

In 2016, NCA therefore focused particular on advocacy for increased localisation of humanitarian aid, in cooperation with ACT Alliance members and Charter for Change. NCA is a signatory to the Charter for Change, an initiative led by both National and International NGOs, to practically implement changes to the way the Humanitarian System operates to enable more locally led response by May 2018. The initiative was instrumental in pushing the localisation agenda forward during the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in May 2016.

**GBV framework agreement**
NCA continues to work in conflict and post-conflict settings, focusing on ensuring qualitative response services to survivors of gender-based violence, particularly conflict-related sexual violence. NCA operates in DRC, Somalia, South Sudan, Mali, Burundi, Lebanon and Northern Iraq through the GBV framework agreement with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During 2016, NCA strengthened its approach to multi-sectoral programming in emergencies, and continues to provide front line service delivery through local partners in conflict settings. NCA focuses on mental health and psychosocial support, clinical care for sexual assault survivors and case management. NCA is a core member of the global GBV Area of Responsibility under the Protection Cluster.
Every year Norwegian Church Aid conducts major fund-raising events during Lent and before Christmas. During these events, Norwegian Church Aid receives a huge amount of help from its many supporters, not least from the unique network of congregations around the country. The donations we receive are crucial in permitting Norwegian Church Aid to carry out its important charitable mission: To save lives and seek justice. Together we help ensure that more people can find a way out of poverty and that people are able to overcome war and disaster.

Lent fund-raising event 13–15 March: 
Water is critical in a crisis

During the 2016 Lent fund-raising event, 40,000 collectors throughout Norway raised NOK 34 million for Norwegian Church Aid’s work. An outstanding result! 1,200 people participated in the event, and a huge voluntary initiative took place in both town and country. The topic for the Lent fund-raising event in 2016 was water in disaster zones, under the heading “Water is critical in a crisis”. Through lectures, congregational material, media work and other activities, the congregations and Norwegian Church Aid helped to raise awareness of the importance of clean water during crises and disasters. This year, Syria and Syrian refugees have been given particular focus in the fund-raising event. On Lent fund-raising day on 15 March it was 5 years since the outbreak of the war in Syria, and Norwegian Church Aid took part in a joint commemoration together with other major humanitarian organisations at Rådhusplassen in Oslo.

Artists Maria Solheim and Silje Winje gave Norwegian Church Aid a very special gift in connection with the Lent fund-raising event. They donated the income from the children’s song Stjerna to the fund-raising event and generated media attention around the event. For example, they participated in the programme “God Morgen, Norge” on TV 2 on Lent fund-raising day together with General Secretary Anne-Marie Helland.

Who wants to be a climate millionaire? This was the key question posed by Norwegian Church Aid and Changemaker in the political campaign during this year’s Lent fund-raising event. The campaign was about the Government Pension Fund and the possibility of investing in renewable energy in developing countries. 1.4 billion people lack access to electricity. While demand for energy is increasing, greenhouse gas emissions must decrease. The only solution to this is a major investment in renewable energy – particularly in poor countries. A total of more than 8,000 “climate millionaires” have signed a demand that their share of the Government Pension Fund should contribute to solving problems – not creating them.

Christmas fund-raising event 2016: 
A child is born – Let more children reach the age of five

The Christmas fund-raising event “Let more children reach the age of five” is about child mortality and what it will take to ensure that more children survive. The five first years of life are the most critical for a child. Water-related diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria are responsible for 40% of deaths among children under five years of age.

During the fund-raising event, we became particularly aware of little Lavania, a five-year-old girl from Northern Iraq. Lavania and her family had a good life in Sinjar, living in their own house in the village of Ger Azir. Then they were attacked by ISIS. The family had to flee to the Sinjar mountains, together with thousands of other Yezidis. The family now live in the Kabarto camp for internally displaced people, where Norwegian Church Aid provides clean water, safe sanitary conditions and training in hygiene.

In camps in which a large number of people live together in a small area, safe water and good sanitary conditions are vital. Norwegian Church Aid’s efforts, both in Iraq and other countries it works in, give more children a chance to survive.

Midwife Vinjeru from Malawi was another recurring figure in this year’s Christmas fund-raising event. She works at the Lunjika health clinic, and riding his motorbike along bumpy dirt roads is a life-saving part of his job. For many people living in remote areas, it is a long way to the local health clinic. So together with his colleagues, Vinjeru takes health services to the people with a mobile health clinic supported by Norwegian Church Aid. Thus they ensure that pregnant women receive frequent controls during their pregnancy and that their children are followed up with health checks after the birth. This initiative is crucial to ensure that fewer mothers and children die before and during childbirth and that more children reach the age of five!

Norwegian Church Aid collected a total of NOK 26.1 million in the Christmas fund-raising event 2016.

Norwegian congregations collected an impressive NOK 12.1 million through Christmas donations to Norwegian Church Aid. There was intense Christmas shopping activity at the online store on NCA.no, and people bought goats, water bottles and beehives for NOK 4.9 million.

Lavania Khiri Saido did just have her 5th birthday and wants to become a doctor. Kabarto camp for internally displaced people. PHOTO: Håvard Bøtland/Norwegian Church Aid
The fight against poverty is a fight for justice. Norwegian Church Aid cannot therefore treat the symptoms of poverty through emergency assistance and support alone. We must also change the root causes of injustice. Together with more than 130 partners and sister organisations within the ACT Alliance, and our youth organisation, Changemaker, Norwegian Church Aid is part of a global movement for justice. This global movement has great mobility and impact and has achieved important results that have changed the lives of poor and marginalised people around the world.

If enough people speak with one voice, we can be heard in the corridors of power. We see that the work is beneficial, both in poor local communities, in religious communities, in international politics and, not least, in Norwegian politics. Thousands of Norwegians are already participating in our campaigns to influence people in power in and outside Norway. This is how we persuade them to make better decisions that are changing the lives of people in other countries.

In 2016 inequality was given a particular focus in Norwegian Church Aid’s advocacy work. The topic was placed high on the agenda by the Norwegian public, both in connection with the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro and in the wake of the Panama Papers.

Prior to the Olympic Games, Norwegian Church Aid wanted to focus on inequality based on the major social divisions in Brazil, the host nation. In June, Norwegian Church Aid launched a Norwegian version of the report “De ekskluderende lekene” (“The Exclusion Games”), which had originally been produced by several of our partners in Brazil along with other civil society organisations. The report was launched at a press seminar for Norwegian journalists at which several of Norway’s largest media players were present. Throughout the summer, several newspaper articles as well as the social media campaign “Decided in Advance” helped generate awareness concerning inequality in light of the Olympic Games in Rio.

The revelations associated with the Panama Papers sparked massive reaction and ripple effects when the documents were published in April 2016. There was a major opportunity to discuss tax evasion and illicit capital flight, issues that Norwegian Church Aid has been working with for years. With the report “Panama Papers in Africa”, a joint project with Tax Justice Network and Save the Children Norway, and several seminars and newspaper articles, Norwegian Church Aid has helped to show how tax evasion and capital flight are major obstacles in the fight against poverty. Poor countries lose huge sums of money that they could have spent on welfare services for their citizens, and this significantly contributes to reinforcing the increasing economic discrepancies in the world.

Another key topic in our advocacy activities was the need for the Government Pension Fund Global to invest in renewable energy. This was the topic of the campaign in the Lent fund-raising event 2016 and is described in more detail in the paragraph on the Lent fund-raising event in this report.
CHANGEMAKER
- CHANGING THE WORLD!

NCA’s youth organisation, Changemaker, is Norway’s largest youth organisation dedicated to addressing development issues. Changemaker aims to erase the root causes of global injustice. Through offering youth concrete alternatives for action, Changemaker engages young men and women in the struggle for a just world under the slogan “Of course we can change the world!” and work with affecting Norwegian development policies.

Ethical investments in government bonds
For years Changemaker has focused on the lack of ethical guidelines and control over the Government Pension Fund Global’s investments in government bonds. During the spring of 2016, Changemaker’s local groups campaigned for more ethical investments in the municipalities while nationally advocating politicians in the Parliament. As a result, the Parliament asked for an inquiry into their current practices on government bonds. Even though there are still reforms needed in order to secure ethical investments, stricter control and regulations were implemented in the spring of 2017.

Access to medicines
In 2016, Changemaker raised the topic of patent rules preventing access to necessary medicine and highlighted the possibilities Norwegian universities have to add demands for ethical licensing when they sell their research. Hence, creating medical knowledge that per definition leads to access also for economically poor groups. Several universities promised to improve their practice.

International cooperation
Youths are important, because they are an important part of society. In 2014, more than one fourth of the world population were between 10 and 24 years old. Almost 90% of these youths live in developing countries. Never before has there been more young people in the world! They are overrepresented among unemployed, and have often jobs without security in the informal sector. Youths has to be onboard and acknowledged as a vital part of the team for a fair and sustainable world. If not, our future is highly insecure. Making youth’s part of the solution is the key to meet the challenges we as a world society face.

Changemaker has together with other youth organisations created a network for youth engagement. The network is still in the early stages, and slowly planting new ground for increased youth engagement in the organisations and churches that are part of the network. Changemaker participated in NCA’s Thematic Programme on GBV in Conflict and Post-Conflict Settings, creating a network of youths in DRC, Burundi, Mali, South Sudan and Somalia sharing knowledge and experiences on advocacy, and worked with youth in the countries to develop their own advocacy campaigns on ending GBV.
NCA’S FUNDING BASE

Norwegian Church Aid raised NOK 871 million (USD 101 million) in 2016. 61% of the funding came from Norwegian Government agencies, 18% from other organisations and institutions, and 19% private donations.

An increasing proportion of these funds is tied to political priorities, and grant periods are shorter than in previous years. At the same time, the need for funding for long-term development and humanitarian response is greater than the funds available. NCA successfully secured funding for Pakistan from the European Union for a humanitarian response (ECHO), as well as a long-term GBV project (EuropeAid). NCA competed in a competitive Dutch MFA call, securing a grant for Mali, while Afghanistan just missed the mark. NCA successfully increased funds from ACT agencies, such as for NCA’s response in Northern Iraq. Joint country strategies with other ACT agencies offer more robust funding for new opportunities. Due to active UN cluster participation, agreements were signed with UN-OHCA in several countries. Numerous concept notes promoting faith-based initiatives were submitted throughout the year, with keen interest and good feedback from donors.

Collecting non-earmarked funds in the private market is an important focus for Norwegian Church Aid and the systematic use of digital channels and new payment solutions, as well as product development in the nca.no webshop, have contributed to a 17% increase in income from digital surfaces.

The relationships and partnerships with congregations in Norway are vital anchors and important for our fundraising activities in Norway. This collaboration is more important than ever for maintaining a faith that is manifested through practical actions. It provides hope, both for those in the field and for everyone here at home who can feel the apathy when faced with global challenges today.

These funds give us both the ability and the flexibility we need to support those that truly need help the most.

Incoming resources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(NOK '000)</th>
<th>(USD '000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>139,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>116,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>92,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>69,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>46,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>23,208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NCA appreciates the collaboration and contributions from our institutional donors. This support enables NCA to deliver on our goals in our global programmes and reaching millions of men, women, boys and girls in NCA’s focus countries and responses. In 2016, these donors included (among others):

How we work:

- For the purpose: 88.6%
- Fundraising: 4.5%
- Administration: 6.9%
- Long-term development cooperation: 58%
- Humanitarian assistance: 35%
- Advocacy for global justice: 7%
**Balance Sheet as per 31 December 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>51,377</td>
<td>5,962</td>
<td>52,076</td>
<td>5,953</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stocks</td>
<td>1,914</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>3,460</td>
<td>396</td>
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<td>Debtors</td>
<td>98,371</td>
<td>11,415</td>
<td>100,660</td>
<td>11,507</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>226,213</td>
<td>26,249</td>
<td>320,063</td>
<td>36,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and in hand</td>
<td>295,221</td>
<td>34,257</td>
<td>187,695</td>
<td>21,457</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal current assets</strong></td>
<td>621,720</td>
<td>72,144</td>
<td>611,878</td>
<td>69,950</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>673,097</td>
<td>78,105</td>
<td>663,954</td>
<td>75,903</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accruals for pension liabilities</td>
<td>52,916</td>
<td>6,140</td>
<td>30,398</td>
<td>3,475</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank loan</td>
<td>20,045</td>
<td>2,326</td>
<td>22,050</td>
<td>2,521</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total long-term liabilities</strong></td>
<td>72,961</td>
<td>8,466</td>
<td>52,448</td>
<td>5,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted funds</td>
<td>141,470</td>
<td>16,416</td>
<td>155,603</td>
<td>17,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds with externally imposed restrictions</td>
<td>143,790</td>
<td>16,685</td>
<td>221,131</td>
<td>25,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>285,260</td>
<td>33,101</td>
<td>376,734</td>
<td>43,068</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statement of Financial Activities 2016**

**Incoming Resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016 NOK</th>
<th>2016 USD</th>
<th>2015 NOK</th>
<th>2015 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institutional grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norad - The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation</td>
<td>279,934</td>
<td>33,387</td>
<td>311,515</td>
<td>38,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MFA - The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>211,695</td>
<td>26,249</td>
<td>246,726</td>
<td>30,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other government agencies</td>
<td>6,180</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>2,881</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative support from government agencies</td>
<td>36,938</td>
<td>4,406</td>
<td>34,633</td>
<td>4,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal Norwegian government agencies</strong></td>
<td>534,748</td>
<td>67,788</td>
<td>595,758</td>
<td>74,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN - United Nations Agencies</td>
<td>33,736</td>
<td>4,024</td>
<td>32,803</td>
<td>4,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT Alliance and other ACT sister organisations</td>
<td>53,640</td>
<td>6,398</td>
<td>36,868</td>
<td>4,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other organisations</td>
<td>65,664</td>
<td>7,832</td>
<td>65,671</td>
<td>8,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative support from UN, ACT and other organisations</td>
<td>1,672</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>6,768</td>
<td>944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal UN, ACT and other organisations</strong></td>
<td>154,712</td>
<td>18,452</td>
<td>142,110</td>
<td>17,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total institutional grants</strong></td>
<td>689,460</td>
<td>82,230</td>
<td>737,869</td>
<td>91,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted donations</td>
<td>145,864</td>
<td>17,397</td>
<td>142,661</td>
<td>17,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted donations</td>
<td>10,824</td>
<td>1,291</td>
<td>54,883</td>
<td>6,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations from Telethon 2014</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,117</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testamentary donations and legacies</td>
<td>5,197</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>15,029</td>
<td>1,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total donations</strong></td>
<td>161,885</td>
<td>19,308</td>
<td>213,691</td>
<td>26,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>12,357</td>
<td>1,474</td>
<td>5,207</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other incoming resources</strong></td>
<td>7,412</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES</strong></td>
<td>871,113</td>
<td>103,895</td>
<td>957,725</td>
<td>119,375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Resources Expended**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016 NOK</th>
<th>2016 USD</th>
<th>2015 NOK</th>
<th>2015 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costs of generating other donations</td>
<td>42,815</td>
<td>5,106</td>
<td>44,333</td>
<td>5,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term development cooperation</td>
<td>496,577</td>
<td>59,225</td>
<td>538,046</td>
<td>67,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian assistance</td>
<td>300,363</td>
<td>35,883</td>
<td>271,732</td>
<td>33,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy for global justice</td>
<td>56,392</td>
<td>7,061</td>
<td>64,581</td>
<td>7,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total international cooperation</strong></td>
<td>853,333</td>
<td>101,775</td>
<td>883,809</td>
<td>110,161</td>
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<tr>
<td>Governance costs</td>
<td>66,440</td>
<td>7,924</td>
<td>43,472</td>
<td>5,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED</strong></td>
<td>962,873</td>
<td>114,689</td>
<td>971,641</td>
<td>126,574</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net Income (Expenditure) for the Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015 NOK</th>
<th>2015 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net income (expenditure)</strong></td>
<td>(91,474)</td>
<td>(10,910)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net movement in funds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015 NOK</th>
<th>2015 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to (from) unrestricted funds</td>
<td>(14,133)</td>
<td>(1,686)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to (from) funds with internally imposed restrictions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to (from) funds with externally imposed restrictions</td>
<td>(77,341)</td>
<td>(9,224)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net movement in funds</strong></td>
<td>(91,474)</td>
<td>(10,910)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID’S COUNCIL 2016

The Council consists of representatives from Christian denominations or church groupings in Norway, and are appointed by them. The appointees are as follows:

- Church of Norway
  1 representative from each Diocesan Council and 7 members elected by the Synod
- National Christian organisations for youth work and home mission – The YWCA-YMCA of Norway
  1 representative
- The Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Norway
  1 representative
- The Free Evangelical Congregations
  1 representative
- The Baptist Union of Norway
  1 representative
- The Mission Covenant Church of Norway
  1 representative
- The Salvation Army
  1 representative
- The United Methodist Church in Norway
  1 representative
- Pentecostal Movement in Norway
  2 representatives

Observers:
- NORME
  Global Aid Network
- The Christian Council of Norway

NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID’S BOARD 2016


Mr. Kjetil Aano, Chairman
Ms. Sissel Vartdal, Vice Chairman
Ms. Brita Bye
Mr. Ottar Maestad
Rev. Ingeborg S. Midttømme
Mr. David Hansen
Mr. Øyvind Eggan
Ms. Kjersti Toen
Mr. Bo Christoffer Brekke
Ms. Tove Krogh Widskjold, Changemaker
Mr. Odd H. Ejern, Employee elected
Ms. Gweneh Eng Berge, Employee elected

NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID’S REGIONAL/COUNTRY OFFICES AND HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS


The Christian Council of Norway
Mr. Kjetil Aano, Chairman
Ms. Sissel Vartdal, Vice Chairman
Ms. Brita Bye
Mr. Ottar Maestad
Rev. Ingeborg S. Midttømme
Mr. David Hansen
Mr. Øyvind Eggan
Ms. Kjersti Toen
Mr. Bo Christoffer Brekke
Ms. Tove Krogh Widskjold, Changemaker
Mr. Odd H. Ejern, Employee elected
Ms. Gweneh Eng Berge, Employee elected
SAVE LIVES AND SEEK JUSTICE

Norwegian Church Aid works to save lives and seek justice. Our support is provided unconditionally with no intention of influencing anyone’s religious affiliation.

Norwegian Church Aid is a member of the ACT Alliance, one of the world’s largest humanitarian coalitions. Together, we work throughout the world to create positive and sustainable change.

To save lives and seek justice is, for us, faith in action.

CONNECT WITH OUR WORK!

You can find us on the following platforms. See glimpses from our work, follow our projects and campaigns, and join the conversation!

Kirkens Nødhjelp @kirkensnodhjelp @kirkensnodhjelp Kirkens Nødhjelp

www.nca.no