

ICCO annual report 2005

Approved by the Board of Directors of ICCO on 14 April 2006

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Foreword

In 2005, ICCO celebrated its fortieth anniversary. We informed our grassroots support about this and celebrated with among other things a symposium on microfinancing, a public day on 17 December, the Verkuyl lecture by Louk de la Rive Box and the launch of the 'IK&CO' campaign. ICCO is proud of the results it has achieved over the years, or more appropriately: of the results that it has achieved with its partners in Africa, Asia and in Latin America. After all, they are responsible for the transition to more democratic regimes in Brazil and other Latin American countries. They are the ones that combat HIV/Aids in Africa and Asia. However we are very much aware that this is still not enough. It is impossible for us to successfully tackle all causes and problems associated with poverty and injustice.

In 2005, ICCO once again worked on the further development of its three main themes. The results show that these themes are relevant and that opportunities are being created that will lead to actual improvements in the longer term. The development of local markets in Guatemala for instance resulted in an increase in the amount of cotton being produced and in Atjeh efforts were made aimed at a reaching a peace settlement. However not all of our work is going well. In 2005, Pascal Kabungulu Kibembi was killed. He was the secretary general of Heritiers de la Justice, an important Congolese human rights organisation which has already exposed a great many human rights violations. The latter takes courage and deserves our support.

There was also support for the reconstruction efforts after the disasters in Asia, the tsunami at the end of 2004 and the earthquake in Pakistan. Then there were the less publicity sensitive but constant wars in Sudan and Congo. In those crises we also support our partners who work towards peace and reconstruction occasionally even at the risk of losing their own lives.

This is precisely the reason why ICCO used its fortieth anniversary to reflect on the future with its most important stakeholders. Should we continue in the same way? What kind of influence do the trends of globalisation and the information revolution have on our work? Are there perhaps other ways that could be more effective? These were the central questions during the reflections in 2005 with our own organisation, with our partners and those around us. In the first half of 2005, ICCO organised a series of consultations with partners in Asia, Latin America and Africa and finally an international conference in Soesterberg in November 2005. The outcome of this reflection was the decision to fundamentally change our working methods over the coming years. We will share more responsibility with our partners and investigate the possibilities of decentralising our work.

In 2005, ICCO launched the 'IK&CO' campaign. This slogan expresses the U-turn that is taking place within the organisation: we do things together! The importance of cooperation and complementarity became clear from the foundation of an alliance of six organisations. The latter was endorsed in a covenant in the presence of the Minister for Development Cooperation in December 2005. During that ICCO public day it became clear what IK&CO stands for in practice: ICCO works with private individuals and companies who believe in a decent society and who are willing to work towards a better world, in which people can give shape to their own life and stand up for themselves and their dear ones. In 2005, ICCO and its enterprising partners were able to reach a total of 19 million people.

Not all of our plans were successful, not all of our ideas materialised. However amidst all the demands for results, it is a belief in justice and humanity that keeps us and our partners going. We are impatient but optimistic.

Doekle Terpstra, Chairman of the Board (ICCO)
Jack van Ham, General Director (ICCO)

Utrecht, April 2006

Chapter 1

2005 in short

In 2001, ICCO started a change process entitled 'ICCO bekenet kleur'. ICCO decided to make a number of clear choices: to limit itself to three main themes that link up with our vision on sustainable poverty alleviation; to limit the number of countries (from 73 to 50 countries); to choose a main theme for each country; a partner policy that is focused on increased collaboration and complementarity; and finally a clear public support and lobbying programme also in the Netherlands. In recent years we have worked hard on this and most of the planned changes have in fact been implemented.

The results of these changes are slowly starting to become visible. ICCO has phased out its contacts in 23 countries and is now focusing its resources – funds and manpower – specifically on these 50 countries. ICCO has specialised itself in each of the three main themes and partnerships have been set up with companies, knowledge institutes and specialist organisations. Programmes have been started up with partners with the aim of further improving quality by means of exchange visits, thematic consultations and other programmes aimed at capacity building.

40th anniversary of ICCO: time for reflection

However acknowledgement of the fact that this approach does not go far enough, is perhaps what characterises ICCO most in 2005. ICCO seized its anniversary as an opportunity to reflect on the question as to how we want to proceed in the coming years. The board of directors formulated three alternatives:

- 1) ICCO continues in the same way as it is working now and tries to do this even better in the years to come; or
- 2) ICCO splits itself up into three work organisations which each focus on one theme; or
- 3) ICCO transform itself into an international network organisation in which responsibilities about direction and priorities are shared with representatives from the North and South.

In 2005, ICCO consulted the board, its staff, external experts and partners from the various continents. This process has resulted in ICCO wanting to thoroughly change its working method in the manner outlined in option 3 above.

At the same time, talks were held in 2005 with a number of like-minded organisations in the Netherlands with the aim of joining forces. In December 2005, Edukans, Share People, Prisma, Kerkinactie, Oikocredit and ICCO signed a covenant to work together under the name of ICCO Alliance. This collaboration enables ICCO to go on as a broad co-financing organisation which is active on several themes and is able to specialise itself even further in each theme. In 2005 the foundations were laid, for instance, for the collaboration with Edukans as a result of which the education programme is going to become more professional and gain impact. ICCO and Oikocredit have started to work in a more complementary manner: Oikocredit works as a banker, whilst ICCO is focussing more on the capacity building of small producer organisations and other small businesses.

Public support and Cooperation

The reflection in 2005 also focussed on ICCO's own role. In 2005 made a transition from an organisation implementing development programmes in the south to an organisation which explicitly also involves others in this and also acts more like a broker between companies and private individuals in the North on the one hand and partners in the South on the other.

ICCO decided to express this 2005 in its *Ik&Co – partner van ondernemende mensen* campaign. The public day which ICCO organised in December 2005, strengthened its ties with its protestant grassroots support, with private individuals who support ICCO Front Desk activities in the South

with money and in other ways and with pupils, students and young entrepreneurs. The new website www.icco.nl was also launched. All of this increased people's familiarity with the name and generated more support from Dutch society and put ICCO in touch with a growing number of private initiatives.

In 2005, ICCO supported the film project '26,000 faces' with private funds. Film makers showed the people behind the numbers of refugees and asylum seekers in a series of short fragments. For ICCO it was important to demonstrate the link on Dutch television between poverty and injustice in the countries in which ICCO is active and the situation of refugees and asylum seekers in the Netherlands.

This film project caused quite a stir in the Dutch media. We feel that we were successful in showing the reasons why people decide to flee, quite apart from the question as to whether or not it was right for their request for asylum in the Netherlands to be turned down.

Outreach

In 2005, ICCO worked with counterpart organisations who received a total of € 103 million category IV funds. Via its partners ICCO was able to directly reach 10 million women and 9 million men. This outreach figure does not include the activities of lobbying organisations. ICCO considers the outreach of lobbying and information or media as indirect.

Partner policy

In recent years, ICCO has very much dedicated itself to providing broader support to partners. ICCO is not just a financial backer, but increasingly also a broker, capacity builder and lobbyist. During the thematic partner consultations that were organised in 2005, ICCO developed these roles further. ICCO in the past couple of years, for instance, organised exchange visits with partners from Cameroon, Ghana, Honduras, Brazil and Papua New Guinea who are actively involved in the production and marketing of wood by local communities. As a direct result of this, organisations from Brazil and Cameroon are working together with wood companies from the Netherlands and Brazil to help explain people from villages in Cameroon how they can make money from forest products without the forest disappearing. This is an example for other companies and the government in Cameroon.

Partners also believe that increased cooperation strengthens ICCO's role and improves its work and makes it more effective. A pilot with the shared responsibility about policy priorities and the decentralisation of tasks and responsibilities was started in Nicaragua in November, where an ICCO officer was appointed.

ICCO is setting up more and more alliances with non-traditional actors. One example of this is the cooperation which was explored in 2005 with African Parks, an organisation that manages wildlife parks in among other places Ethiopia and Malawi. By public private cooperation between governments, counterpart organisations and African Parks, it becomes possible to sustainably manage the wildlife parks plus get the local population involved in this and allow them to benefit from this.

ICCO is aware of the growing significance of religion in relation to issues such as HIV/Aids, peace and security and human rights. In order to be able to make more effective use of the possibilities this offers, ICCO set up a Religion & Development knowledge centre in 2005 together with Cordaid, Oikos, Seva Foundation and the Islamic University of Rotterdam. In 2005, ICCO organised a conference on the influence of religion together with the ISS and Cordaid.

Sustainable Equitable Economic Development (SEED)

In 2005, cooperation with the business sector and other actors within product chains was increased. Producers gained improved access to local and international markets. At a day co-organised by ICCO on sustainable clothing, ICCO worked with MKB Nederland and industry organisations Mitex and Modint. This day attracted a lot of attention from the textiles sector. In the

field of microfinancing, the work was mainly focused on microfinancing in rural areas and support of microfinancing institutions, whereby a great deal of attention is given to these institutions becoming independent. In cooperation with Oikocredit and the Rabobank Foundation ICCO set up the Terrafina, Rural Microfinance Support programme (formerly known as AMREP) in 2005.

Democratisation & Peacebuilding (D&P)

In recent years, ICCO has developed a strategy in cooperation with partners which is focussed on three interventions that are of essential importance to create a situation of 'sustainable security': conflict transformation, legal certainty and democratisation. In June 2005, ICCO worked out this policy in more detail together with 35 African partners into concrete interventions such as citizen participation and attention for sexual violence against women in conflict areas. Similar consultations were organised in Latin America where the focus was more on lobbying and advocacy and ways to curb the increasing violence among young people. The partnerships – both in the North and in the South – have resulted in more effective efforts in the area of human rights.

Access to Basic Facilities (AtBF)

Healthcare, HIV/Aids, education, water and food security are the most important areas of attention for ICCO. Partnerships and alliances were set up with a wide range of other organisations in the South and in the North to increase the outreach and effectiveness of the efforts, which meant that more people, especially indigenous peoples and marginalised groups, gained access to basic facilities. Where possible cooperation was sought with the local government. In 2005, a partnership was set up between Edukans, ICCO, Kerkinactie, Prisma and a number of African partners in the field of HIV/Aids and education – see www.educaids.nl. In the area of HIV/Aids the work was mainly focused on mainstreaming. In 2005, analyses were made of the education portfolios of Edukans, ICCO and Prisma on the basis of which a more collective education programme was drawn up. With Novib and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a workshop was set up on how to pay attention to education in conflict areas.

Evaluating and Learning

ICCO uses a number of indicators to monitor the progress of its work and the development of its counterpart organisations. The indicators are a supplement to the information in ICCO's records. The indicators are not just intended to arrive at a full assessment of the counterpart organisations. They also serve to identify changes and trends and to compare organisations. The indicators are measured twice per project cycle: during the assessment of the financing application and during the final report. Not all organisations need to achieve a 'pass' straight away. On the basis of the indicators we arrive at improvements in the weak points of counterpart organisations. In 2005, indicator sets became available for 271 counterpart organisations in Africa and the Middle East, 203 in Asia, Europe and the Pacific and 176 in Latin America. Reporting at the level of output, outcome and effect was reinforced. Those different levels have been included in this report at the level of the ICCO organisation, the counterpart organisations and the target group.

Internal Organisation

The various departments have theme groups that work in close cooperation with the policy advisers. The theme groups develop and share knowledge; collaborate and network; build the capacity of partners in relation to these themes and work on lobbying activities both in the Netherlands and globally. A start was made with a programme-based approach as a result of which a more strategic effort with a distinctive focus within a theme and within a country was achieved. The day-to-day management of the organisation was improved by streamlining a number of business units into departments. Absenteeism through illness went down, among other things thanks to increased attention for prevention. Various collective and individual workshops and courses helped improve the expertise of the staff and mutual cooperation.

External focus both within and outside the sector of development cooperation is an essential condition for innovation. It is for this reason that ICCO became a member in 2005 of the

European Foundation for Business Qualification (EFBQ) to which around 200 companies and organisations are affiliated with the aim of exchanging knowledge and experiences.

Finally: this annual report renders an account of the main points. We provide a description of part of our work, not all of it, but one which is nevertheless representative. Needless to say, the detailed reports on countries and regions are available on request. The enclosed project book contains all the new financing agreements for 2005.

Millennium Development Goal 5

Buddy network in Brazil gets HIV/Aids patients out of isolation *Maria Luisa da Silva, 44 years old and a buddy in the city of Goiania, builds up a relationship based on trust with HIV/Aids patients and their families. "This is something that does not happen automatically", she explains. "In the beginning some of the family members were suspicious. They found it hard to believe that I devoted myself to the patients with no strings attached. People are not used to this here. As a buddy you have to try and get the whole family on your side. Some families are over-protective of their patient while other families have disowned their sick relative. In both cases, I try to develop a relationship with the family as a buddy. If you manage to gain their confidence, they start to treat you like a member of their family after a while. Long-term care for an Aids patient can put a heavy burden on the next of kin. As a buddy they have someone to talk to in me." In 2005, ICCO supported a national network of buddy projects: known as Rede Buddy Brasil. Buddy projects have been set up in eleven federal states, in which local experts train and supervise 485 volunteers. ICCO and the European Union pay for that training and supervision, the local buddy projects take care of the regular costs themselves (in so far as there are any, as they work with volunteers). The local volunteers come from all layers of society and support a total of 780 people with HIV/Aids. The local buddy projects are supported by a wide range of organisations: schools, hospitals, companies, law firms, human rights organisations, organisations of gays and lesbians. This local support occasionally takes the form of financial support (sponsoring) but may also consist of the deployment of volunteers for tasks such as information, legal assistance and psychosocial care. The local partnerships help ensure social embedding of buddy care. As a result of this Rede Buddy Brasil appeals to people with HIV/Aids. For the HIV/Aids patients and their families it makes a big difference that a buddy advises and assists them as their counsellor. The Rede Buddy Brasil is being implemented by Grupo Pela Vidda and Grupo Arco Iris. ICCO receives funding for this project from the European Union. The Schorer Stichting is involved to give advice about content.*

Africa and the Middle East

Angola
Benin
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Democratic Republic Congo
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Ghana
Guinea-Bissau
Cameroon
Kenya
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Uganda
Rwanda
Senegal
Sudan
Zimbabwe
South Africa
Israel & Palestine

countries in which ICCO is active

Number of counterpart organisations	306
Size of new contractual obligations entered into in 2005	€ 30,565,731
Expenditure on current fundings from MF programme in 2005	€ 27,169,800
Number of current fundings from MF programme	408

Expenditure per policy theme:

- Sustainable Equitable Economic Development 20%
- Access to Basic Social Services 43%
- Democratisation and Peacebuilding 36%
- Other 1%

Asia, Europe and the Pacific

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Cambodia
Philippines
India
Indonesia
Nepal
Pakistan
Vietnam
The Pacific
Albania
South Caucasus (Armenia and Azerbaijan)
Moldavia
Kazakhstan
Kirghizstan
Tajikistan

countries in which ICCO is active

Number of counterpart organisations	316
Size of new contractual obligations entered into in 2005	€ 34,966,827
Expenditure on current fundings from MF programme in 2005	€ 41,270,739
Number of current fundings from MF programme	468

Expenditure per policy theme:

- Sustainable Equitable Economic Development 25%
- Access to Basic Social Services 26%
- Democratisation and Peacebuilding 47%
- Other 1%

Latin America

Bolivia
Brazil
Colombia
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Nicaragua
Paraguay
Peru
Surinam

countries in which ICCO is active

Number of counterpart organisations	204
Size of new contractual obligations entered into in 2005	€ 23,122,961
Expenditure on current fundings from MF programme in 2005	€ 18,873,547
Number of current fundings from MF programme	259

Expenditure per policy theme:

- Sustainable Equitable Economic Development 44%
- Access to Basic Social Services 14%
- Democratisation and Peacebuilding 38%
- Other 3%

Chapter 2

Millennium Development Goals

Over the past year, significant attention was paid around the world to the campaigns to achieve the millennium development goals. The millennium development goals can be used to call governments to answer to their responsibilities. It is also positive that international agreements are made regarding poverty alleviation. One problem concerns how to establish what the goals actually mean. If the desired number of children do in fact go to school in 2015 – which means that this goal is achieved – there is still no saying what the quality of the education is, nor how it is obtained.

Furthermore, ICCO's mission corresponds well with a vision of poverty alleviation inspired by the millennium development goals. Through all of its activities, ICCO contributes to realising the millennium development goals, but above all, to combating the injustice that lingers in the background behind the millennium development goals. ICCO was a member of Jubilee Netherlands, the Netherlands Millennium Development Goals Platform, and played an active role in the international campaign against poverty (see www.maakhetwaar.nl).

Millennium Development Goal 6

The Abepura Affair

Papua New Guinea has no independent judiciary, and inhabitants of the interior are discriminated against. For example, on one night in 2001, around 100 students who had grown up in the interior but were studying in Abepura, were rounded up. The arrest was a retaliation for an attack on a police station in the interior. The students were severely mistreated, and a few even died. This affair was one of the first that came before the HR Court in Makassar (Indonesia), which had been set up specifically to address human rights violations.

It was also one of the first human rights violation cases from Papua which was to be dealt with by this court. After the case was postponed several times, the court finally reached a verdict in September 2005. The accused, whose number had been reduced to only two, were acquitted. ICCO counterpart Persatuan Bantuan Hukum Indonesia had, in cooperation with other organisations, organised the victims, documented their testimonies, and brought the case to court. With so many years spent on this case, and considering how serious it is, the disappointment at the acquittal is enormous. The verdict created the impression that violating human rights falls into the category of 'just doing your job'. It shows that, after the Reformasi, a formal democracy may have been established, but little has changed in the underlying ways in which the judiciary and power structures function. PBHI is continuing the legal battle, and will lodge an appeal in this case, in the hope of having more success and setting a precedent for future cases of human rights violations.

This issue shows how complex counterparts' work is sometimes. It underlines how important it is for ICCO to continue supporting them.

ICCO thematic focus: Access to basic social services

MDG 1. Eliminating extreme poverty and hunger; ICCO funded programmes in the domain of nutrition and food security. ICCO supported local communities in converting from food aid to food security. Funding for programmes addressing local and international market mechanisms contributed to a reduction in the number of people having to survive on less than a dollar a day.

MDG 2. By 2015, all children go to school; ICCO supported education programmes, in particular for girls.

MDG 3. A reduction in child mortality by two thirds in developing countries, compared to the 1990 level. ICCO counterparts paid particular attention to children within health care programmes.

MDG 4. Reduction of maternal mortality by three quarters, compared to the 1990 level. ICCO funded health care programmes for mothers and children.

MDG 5. (The spread of) HIV/Aids, malaria and other diseases is halted.

By working together with Stop Aids Now!, and supporting health care programmes, ICCO contributed to prevention, awareness-raising and affordable medicines. Within other policy themes as well, ICCO established a focus on prevention and HIV/Aids treatment.

ICCO thematic focus: Fair Economic Development.

MDG 6. Creating a worldwide partnership for development.

Using the chain approach, ICCO offered the underprivileged the possibility to sell their products on local, regional and international markets. ICCO worked toward this goal with companies in the South and the North, NGOs, lending institutions and technical institutions in various countries.

MDG 7. Guaranteeing a sustainable environment.

ICCO supported ecological agricultural production, sustainable management of land, water and forestry.

ICCO thematic focus: Counterpart policy

MDG 8. Men and women have the same rights; equality between women and men is a fundamental principle for ICCO. For counterpart organisations, a good gender policy was a prerequisite for funding.

Throughout this annual report, there are concrete examples of the contribution of ICCO and its counterparts to the millennium development goals.

Chapter 3

Sustainable Equitable Economic Development

3.1 Introduction

Poverty alleviation via sustainable economic development requires a healthy local private sector which develops autonomously. This is brought about by creating employment opportunities and new outlets for the products of farmers, for example. Economic growth must go hand in hand with reforms in access to land and means of production, decent wages and fair international trading opportunities. Health care and education facilities, promotion of civil society and attention to vulnerable groups are some of the preconditions for sustainable economic development. In this way, the principle of sustainable economic development is linked to the ICCO policy theme of access to basic social services. There is a clear link between this policy theme and the development of a favourable climate for entrepreneurs.

Democratisation and peacebuilding, for example in the dialogue between civil society and local governments.

With Sustainable Equitable Economic Development (SEED), ICCO aims to improve the incomes of its target group. For this reason, ICCO and its counterparts help producers gain access to trading chains, including at the international level. Here, ICCO differentiates between international and local markets. In addition, we work on microfinancing and set up joint initiatives with companies. In 2005, progress was already made in these domains. For example, the number of producers that were taken up into trading chains increased. In order to improve microfinancing, MicroNed was set up.

A considerable majority of counterparts carries out SEED activities to a sufficient/good level. In this way, their programmes actually contribute to establishing a sustainable basis of existence for the target group(s) concerned. This is about sustainability on the social, economic and ecological levels.

Economic programmes carried out by counterpart organisations, in which the ICCO contribution is at least €25,000 per year, are closely monitored to ensure that the programme is financially sustainable. In the AFMO region, development of counterpart organisations in 2005 was better than planned. Developments within the AZEO region lagged somewhat behind planned levels.

Indicator: SEED quality counterpart organisations

	Annual 2005		Realised 2005	
	% CPOs	% adequate/good	% CPOs	% adequate/good
Africa and the Middle East	31	64	26	85
Asia, Europe and the Pacific	36	75	24	82
Latin America	46	83	51	91

Indicator: Financial sustainability

	Annual plan 2005		Realised 2005	
	% CPOs	% adequate/good	% CPOs	% adequate/good
Africa and the Middle East	27	40	25	56
Asia, Europe and the Pacific	15	55	26	47
Latin America	53	67	31	67

Table 3.1 SEED expenditure per region, in millions of euro and as a percentage of the regional budget

Continent	Planning for 2005		Expenditure in 2005	
	Total	%	Total	%
Africa and the Middle East	5,6	17%	5,4	20%
Asia, Europe and the Pacific	9,2	30%	11,3	27%
Latin America	9,8	44%	8,4	44%
Worldwide	0,7	15%	6,9	61%
Total North	1,1	22%	1,0	24%

Table 3.2 Ambition number of producer organisations and support activities

Product	Planning for 2005	Realised in 2005	Planning for 2006
Forest products	12	13	17
Cotton	11	11	16
Tropical fruit	15	13	16
Total	38	37	49

3.2 International Markets

ICCO works with three products: forest products, tropical fruit and cotton. There was a great increase in interest in 2005, particularly in cotton. ICCO organised an organic cotton day which was well subscribed. The campaign for the production of fair-trade euros also attracted attention.

Forest products

Africa and the Middle East

Some European timber companies are working on sustainable wood production and certification. ICCO and two Cameroonian counterparts launched a joint initiative with these companies in 2005. A company helps communities with sustainable wood production and buys wood at prices fixed in advance. Agreements are made on this with the counterpart organisations. One problem is the competition from cheap wood of frequently illegal origin. The environmental movement in France has begun a campaign to make citizens and companies aware of the consequences of illegal felling by European companies. ICCO supports this campaign.

Asia, Europe and the Pacific

In 2005, FORCERT obtained a group certification from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), which will allow small-scale producers in Papua New Guinea to gain better access to the international market in certified tropical wood, for example in Australia. On the Salomon Islands, ICCO supports the export of wood with an Eco label to New Zealand. At the same time, campaigns are carried out to combat illegal felling, and a study has been launched into alternatives to large-scale felling.

Latin America

In Brazil, possibilities are being sought to produce FSC furniture for Hema. The first prototype has been despatched. ICCO is working with the Fundacao Orsa and a local cooperative. In most of the regions, the possibilities for non-timber forest products (NTFP) are slowly being identified. In Guatemala and Honduras, the products under consideration include xate (leaves from ornamental flower production), oils for cosmetic products, rubber and – in coniferous forests – resin production. The possibilities for sustainable tourism are also being looked into. In Brazil, a study was carried out for our counterpart Gurupa into palm heart processing. The local and national markets for palm hearts/fruit have great potential.

After a successful presentation at the International Toy Fair in Sao Paulo, and the interest shown by a number of toy manufacturers, young Brazilians decided to specialise in producing wooden toys. Underprivileged youths were given training in this. ICCO funds a training centre and workplace, and the recruitment of a technician and toy designer. They train the youths in developing and manufacturing toys that are sold via Brazilian toy companies.

Tropical Fruit

Africa and the Middle East

While European companies are increasingly coming to ICCO to ask if we know producer organisations that deliver tropical fruit, only a few producers satisfy fair trade norms or the quality requirements of the European market. In order to exploit the opportunities for small-scale producers, ICCO has agreed a funding arrangement with West African Fair Fruits Ltd (WAFF), a company that was set up in Ghana in 2005. In this way, a contribution is made to a financially sustainable company that supports producers in exporting fruit, and it is easier for importers to place orders with smaller West African producers. Products from a number of producers can be shipped together to Europe. Producers have to pay for these services if WAFF Ltd's intervention creates extra trade. The producers are the shareholders and, as co-owners, have a say in deciding WAFF Ltd's policy. Over time, external contacts have been built up and buyers have been identified. For example, WAFF has carried out a reconnaissance mission with AHOLD to sound out potential export companies in West Africa. In addition, trials have been carried out with WAFF counterparts to plant three seed types for Dutch buyers, and a trial shipment of dried fruit from WAFF counterparts has been sent to Dutch buyers and AHOLD contacts in the United States. In 2006, this programme has resulted in higher incomes for small-scale producers and companies' employees.

Asia, Europe and the Pacific

ICCO has begun working with the Fair Trade Association of Australia and New Zealand (FTAANZ), which promotes the export of fair trade products from the Pacific and Asia. A "web-based market platform" has been set up for producers and customers, and the capacity of producer organisations was strengthened.

Latin America

In Brazil, ICCO concluded a contract with a new counterpart, Articulação Organizações de Produtores Familiares Comercio Justo e Solidário, a network of about 100 cooperatives of small-scale farmers (about 15,000 small-scale producers) who produce fruit and processed products (citrus fruits, palm hearts, cashew nuts) for the local market and export. In 2005, the network put forward a proposal to the Ministry for Agricultural Development for a participatory certification system.

Cotton

Africa and the Middle East

ICCO supports cotton producers' advocacy efforts for fair trade principles in international trade agreements. At the end of 2004, African cotton producers set up their own association, AProCa. This promotes the interests of about 15 million cotton producers in Africa. Working with AProCa proved to be a good opportunity for ICCO to work for fairer trade for a large group of rural producers in Africa, who make most of their income from cotton cultivation. With SNV, ICCO provided support to help build up this network organisation, which brings together twelve national associations of cotton farmers from West and Central African countries. This cooperation between African cotton producers was an important step on the way to the WTO negotiations in Hong Kong. The privatisation of the cotton sector also means that strong producer organisations are needed. Through the activities of ICCO and Helvetas in 2004 – funding, organising the producers, making contacts with the European market – a contract was concluded in 2005 with cotton producers in Burkina Faso and Mali for the production of organic cotton. In total, 2,500 producers have grown organic cotton. It is striking that of these, over 40% are women. Women

seize upon organic cotton production as an opportunity to generate extra income for their families. They often combine it with cultivation of food crops in the cotton fields. In 2005, the cotton was sold to a large Swiss company. The price that producers obtained for organic cotton was 40% higher than for conventional cotton. Furthermore, they did not get into debt through buying artificial fertiliser and pesticides.

Asia, Europe and the Pacific

Together with Solidaridad, ICCO has been funding a cotton programme in India since the beginning of 2005. The programme focuses on converting from conventional to organic cultivation, and fair trade. For this reason, in addition to the cotton harvest, the textile chain is also a focus of attention. In the Caucasus, initiatives in the domain of dried fruit with a view to organic cultivation, are progressing well. Cheer, an important player in the processing and marketing chain, has been able to invest working capital by means of an ICCO loan, which has helped it to increase its processing capacity. Dried tomatoes are popular, and are exported to France. There is also a market for fresh and dried apricots, but the level of production is too low at present. Switzerland and the Netherlands are attempting to introduce various dried products. The umbrella organisation FAA, which brings together around 2000 farmers via 19 associations, has successfully made initial steps towards marketing products to Moscow.

Latin America

In Brazil, organisations bringing together cooperatives, employers, universities, unions and banks are working together to improve the protection of producers' interests in the organic and fair trade cotton and textile chain. There are an increasing number of Initiatives which ensure that processing, design and sales are all controlled by the producers (cooperatives). ICCO supports initiatives to convert from conventional cotton to organic or ecological cotton. In Paraguay, the company Arasy, together with a group of small-scale farmers, produces 310 hectares of ecological cotton. It sells various products (for example T-shirts) for the international market. In 2005, ICCO facilitated an exchange in Turkey between large companies and well-known brand names, producers, NGOs and companies. In Brazil, the ecological cotton chain is the most advanced. The 130 small-scale ecological cotton producers of ADEC are making progress with awareness-raising, improving the soil and production, and organic pest control methods. ICCO shared the experiences of Brazil and Paraguay with countries such as Peru and Nicaragua.

Quinoa is a cereal which is grown by small-scale producers in the barren Bolivian highlands. It is an important source of income in Bolivia. Via ICCO, a Bolivian expert has been seconded to two organisations of small-scale quinoa producers – altogether 1,750 families. Among other things, the expert has made contact with the Dutch embassy, which has a large programme to support quinoa exports, and made a specific proposal for technical assistance. He provided access to external funding and improved export opportunities. The organisations also received guidance for their participation in the Biofach organic trade fair, which was held in February 2006 in Germany, and for visits to potential clients in Europe. Through a combination of these strategies, both producer organisations should increase their market share considerably over the coming period.

Millennium Development Goals 6 and 8

Trust is worth the effort

Market women in the countryside in Honduras develop their business with support from the credit cooperative COMIXMUL, which is having outstanding results. Last year, the number of outstanding loans doubled from 2,500 to almost 5,000. No less than 95% of all loans are paid back on time. The borrowers are relatively poor people with their own small business, who borrow on average \$350. In addition, the 12,000 female members receive training. What is special about this cooperative is that it doesn't only lend to people who have collateral. It is one of the few credit cooperatives which is able to combine social aims with financial growth. ICCO provided a guarantee which enabled the organisation to obtain a loan from Oikocredit. With this loan, the organisation was able to double the size of its credit portfolio and provide a service to more market women. Furthermore, ICCO has helped the organisation to separate the credit department from its training work. ICCO provided funds to train new members in developing cooperatives and to increase the involvement of members in COMIXMUL. This is essential in order to guarantee the future of the cooperative.

3.3 Local Markets

Africa and the Middle East

One programme which aims at structural improvement of local production and trading conditions, is the advocacy initiative against dumping of Western products on local markets. In 2005, the Cameroonian counterpart SAILD launched its advocacy initiative. SAILD's research showed that importing frozen chicken led to widespread unemployment among the 400,000 Cameroonian chicken farmers. SAILD advocated placing a complete halt or sharp restrictions on these imports, to give the local economy a breathing space. The result was that in 2005, the Cameroonian ministry set a limit on the imports, but reversed the step later in the year. A positive outcome was that SAILD was invited by the government to be part of the official Cameroonian delegation to the WTO summit in Hong Kong, where SAILD made many contacts, gained experience and took part in debates during the formal sessions. Although no commitments were made during the summit, there was great recognition internationally for SAILD's approach, which demonstrated that so-called free trade disrupts the local economy and takes away the incomes of African farmers.

In Rwanda, five counterparts supported farmers in achieving higher incomes by making their production more market-oriented. They now work together to grow, store and sell seeds and eating potatoes. They can now sell both at a good price to other farmers and traders. Because of the availability of good seeds, other farmers also achieved good harvests. This increased their incomes and improved the nutrition situation in this isolated region. Some counterpart organisations went further and developed chains. With a view to further processing, they promoted soya, sunflower seed and pineapple production. Soya is used to make and sell tofu and soya milk. The production of sunflower oil and pineapple juice was not successful. Other donors funded a processing unit at a time when the NGOs did not yet have sufficient market know-how and contacts. Where less technical processing is required, for example in the case of potatoes, rice and fresh fruit, farmers have been able to achieve a better position and increase their incomes by working together in the marketplace. They were also able to successfully restart cultivation and improve cassava processing. ICCO set up contacts between local players and Agriterria and SNV. In Ndiza district in Gitarama, technical training in furniture making, construction and sewing was initiated; these skills provide other sources of income in the countryside. Three new counterparts in Western Kenya provide local producers with access to the local and regional market, and promote the processing of agricultural products such as honey, soya, cassava, vegetables, sunflowers and tomatoes. The relationship with these counterparts started at the end of 2005 and the first results can be seen in 2006. ICCO also established contact with Farmers Own, an organisation which acts as an intermediary between producer organisations and the business community. The contacts with the business community delivered excellent results, and Farmers Own was able to agree very reasonable delivery contracts for the producers. Over three years, the number of producers is to grow from 5,000 at present to 40,000.

Millennium Development Goals 6 and 8

Kyrgyzstan

Among the new independent republics in Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan occupies a special position. It is the most democratic country in the region. How fragile the democracy is, was shown by the revolt and ousting of the president in 2005. To create a more stable situation, economic development of neglected regions is crucial. ICCO is working with its counterparts and the Swiss NGO Helvetas on agricultural chain development.

After exploratory studies in 2004, a pilot project was started in 2005. Around 140 small-scale farmers (of which about a half are women) were given training, enabling them to give farmers' groups practical advice on cultivation techniques. The methodology used prioritised organic pest control and only resorted to chemical products in exceptional cases.

The pilot project makes use of the social networks of the ICCO counterparts (three NGOs) and Helvetas (also an NGO), and supports these counterparts in training the groups. 20 farmers' groups entered into a contract, each with 10 to 15 members, to deliver to canning factories. This proved to be highly successful for gherkins. Sales opportunities at a reasonable, fixed price increased sharply, and deliveries significantly exceeded the contracted quantities. With tomatoes, the results were disappointing. Disease and a late frost spoiled the harvest and prices on the open market were extremely high as a result. It showed that building up a stable vegetable chain is a complex affair. Both cultivation techniques and trust on the part of the various actors play a role.

The pilot project also involved management and technical advice for the canning factories and a dairy factory. The project also provides for consultations between representatives of the farmers and the factories, and between the NGOs involved.

An internal evaluation by Helvetas and ICCO was so positive, that it was decided to convert the pilot project into a larger project in four provinces, with at least six agricultural chains. This project will continue over the coming years, and will contribute to economic development for small-scale farmers and deliver know-how regarding local market development in a transition economy.

Asia, Europe and the Pacific

In the Korca region in Albania, three local NGOs, a university, traders and research centres have come together in a joint agricultural initiative and begun developing a market chain for apple cultivation. With around 100 farmers and specialists and an agricultural university, work has started on combating disease in apples. This has improved the quality of the apple crops, so that farmers have been able to compete better with importers from neighbouring countries. The local markets programme in Kyrgyzstan has developed successfully. Around 200 farmers (of which 60% are women) took part in an intensive training via farmers' field schools. The programme involves developing the capacity of the producer, producer organisations, the processing industry and the association of vegetable and fruit traders. It was extremely important to build up trust between these parties. ICCO is working with Helvetas to implement this programme.

On the island of Samar, the third largest island in the Philippines, work has started on more programmatic approach to local market development. In November 2005, a first conference was organised, bringing together grassroots organisations, local government representatives, governmental technical services, NGOs and microfinancing institutions to discuss how to develop the local economy. Conclusion: abaca products, fish farming and coconut palm have the greatest potential. This programme begins in 2006.

In Papua New Guinea, a feasibility study has been completed into the setting up of a peanut butter factory. This factory offers poor farmers the opportunity to increase their incomes. The next step is to set up a business plan. A project has been launched with a network of farmers in Vietnam to improve management capacity and market know-how. Other counterpart organisations are also showing more interest in marketing non-timber forest products, for example. This has led to a capacity-building project with those counterparts.

Latin America

In Sucre, Bolivia, the milk producers cooperative Adeplech has been given support to strengthen their participation in the management of the milk factory. Furthermore, farmers are being offered business development support in order to ensure that deliveries to the factory run better. This has resulted in agreements between cooperative and factory over the quality of the milk and price differentials to reward quality. Adeplech has the possibility to take over management of the processing company by using a loan to buy shares. In Bolivia, funding has been provided for a new initiative for the product chain development of stevia (a natural sweetener). This is an innovative product for small-scale farmers that offers possibilities on the local market and at the regional level (Brazil, USA). ICCO supported the start-up of new planting areas and the creation of a collaborative arrangement between a farmers' organisation and a pharmaceutical company. The latter is responsible for the processing, packaging and marketing of the product. In Guatemala, the counterpart Kiej de los Toques (which supports industrial production) has increasingly been creating links between local companies and local producer organisations. For example, producers of packaging products found a market with large local companies (bread and rum factories). Other industrial products are sold in local shops for home accessories and the tourism industry. ICCO worked with FUNDAP on a solid programme of vocational guidance and training for young people in the Guatemalan countryside. In this, there is close cooperation with local government and companies to provide the youths with work placements after their training, so that they can develop within the working environment. Skills development for both entrepreneurs and employees is an important element of this programme. ICCO has offered its counterparts in the Central and South America region the possibility to take part in the regional

Biofach fairs in Costa Rica and Brazil. Before taking part in the fair in Brazil, counterparts exchanged a great deal of know-how and experience on the issue of alternative certification for the local market. In Guatemala, a pilot project with a support point for young entrepreneurs worked out well. Young people developed entrepreneurial skills, greater vision for the future and went back to school. There was also more diversity of local economic activities.

3.4 Microfinancing

ICCO has focused its policy on the core themes of microfinancing in rural areas and support for emerging and promising microfinancing institutions. The latter are given guidance in achieving sustainability, after which they can gain access to the financial resources of semi-commercial institutions. ICCO operates at the lower end of the market, because demand exceeds supply there, and above all, because ICCO has greater added value. Many lenders operate in the middle and upper segments of the market. In addition to this policy focus, ICCO has chosen to approach microfinancing in a programmatic way. For this purpose, Terrafina, Rural Microfinance Support (previously AMREP) has been set up in Africa. In other regions as well, ICCO has begun working on microfinancing in a programmatic way. Donations, loans and guarantees and technical support are part of an integrated approach. In addition, the programme strives to develop the sector as a whole (as opposed to developing individual counterparts). Strengthening networks and contributing to an 'enabling environment' play an important part in this. These programmes are implemented in cooperation with a number of external organisations (such as Oikocredit, Rabobank Foundation, IC/Consult and the Microfinance Centre). The aim is to improve sustainability and impact, increase efficiency and streamline initiatives.

Microfinancing Ambitions

Activities	Number of partners in 2003	Number of partners December 2005	Target for 2006
Develop Partner database:	33	59	60-70
Phase out Partners:	120	19	30-45
Total number of partners giving credit	130-150	116	90-115
Annual turnover ICCO donations	Approx. € 4 mln	Approx. € 3.5 mln	€ 6-7 mln

Terrafina-partners

Mali/Burkina/Ethiopia/Rwanda/Congo

Retail MF MFIs	7
Cooperatives	3
NGOs	15
MF networks	1
Terrafina projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ° 5 sector studies ° CIDR ° Programme evaluation

MicroNed

The increasing importance of microfinancing led to more intensive cooperation between CORDAID, HIVOS, NOVIB and ICCO. On 1 January 2006, MicroNed was set up, a joint initiative for the 2006–2010 period aimed at the lower end of the market: providing grants to the microfinancing sector. The co-funders' added value resides in their extended counterpart networks and years of experience in development cooperation.

MicroNed's mission is to contribute to strengthening and coordination of the microfinancing sector and in this way, to support emerging, promising MFIs in their growth towards becoming independent lenders.

The aims of MicroNed are as follows:

At the counterpart level:

- improvement of the results of MFIs;

At the sectoral level:

- improvement and increased efficiency of interventions in the microfinancing sector (through coordination and exchange of information);

At the CFO level:

- harmonising policy with regard to seed capital;
- coordination of initiatives to promote know-how;
- sharing know-how;
- joint result measurement;
- joint reporting.

For countries where several co-financing organisations are operating, one of them is designated as coordinator of sector support activities. ICCO is coordinator for the Philippines, Mali, Rwanda, Eastern Congo, Nicaragua and El Salvador. Support for individual MFIs is still done separately, but relevant information is shared and reporting and monitoring are coordinated jointly. MicroNed targets a total volume of € 20-30 million per year. For ICCO this amounts to a volume of € 5 – 7.5 million per year. The preparatory work was done in 2005. At the beginning of 2006, MicroNed's working structures are being made operational and coordination activities are beginning.

Micro-financing programme evaluation in Ethiopia

In March 2005, ICCO's support for three Ethiopian MFIs was evaluated. Shortly after special microfinancing legislation was prepared in 1996, ICCO commenced support for Buusaa Gonofaa, SFPI and AVFS, which were all set up in the period 1998-2000. The evaluation findings were mainly positive: the MFIs have developed well, and by African standards, are very cost-efficient. The impact on clients was also considered in the evaluation, using a very simple, cheap method which is well suited to the MFIs. The study was very positive regarding the effect on clients. Recommendations were made to the MFIs and ICCO/Terrafina to pay more attention to strategic planning and growth management. All three MFIs now have between 5,000 – 15,000 clients, which is generally a crucial transition phase in organisational development.

In 2005, ICCO played a pioneering role within the Nederlands Platform Micro-financing (NPM), in gaining consensus on the theme of social performance and the sharing of know-how among members. Two ICCO experts took part in international fora and working groups and organised training courses for NPM members. The outcome of this work was that MFIs were increasingly encouraged to set up their own social performance management system and that social performance appraisal and ratings are carried out using a common framework.

Box: Micro-financing and Poverty alleviation

Clients of MFIs can more than double their income over two or three years. Women can increase their share of family income sharply, from 20% to over 70%.

These are examples of the positive effects of microfinancing, which can be found in ICCO's programme evaluation of MFIs in Ethiopia. Effects such as these can be seen after people have taken loans from the MFI a few times in succession. With each loan (often with a 6-month term), people can increase the extent of their work or commerce a little, so that they can retain more income from it.

From: Joost de la Rive Box, "Evaluation of 3 MFIs in Ethiopia (BG-MFI, AVFS & SFPI)", April 2005.

Compressed Programmes

The decision to run compressed microfinancing programmes, as described in the 2005 annual plan, has been implemented. The number of counterparts with a good sustainability perspective

has increased from 33 in 2003 to 59 in 2005. The number of counterparts with a doubtful sustainability perspective was reduced from 120 in 2003 to 33 - 57 in 2005. With this, the objective for capacity building of promising counterparts was achieved. As far as cutting back counterparts with poor perspectives is concerned, we are on course. It is true that the annual turnover of ICCO donations has dropped slightly. This can be explained by the reduction in the number of unsustainable counterparts and the dismantling of microfinancing programmes. Donations are expected to increase again soon. For example, Terrafina's volume increased considerably during 2005, and this trend will continue. In addition, ICCO has committed to increasing its grants portfolio within the MicroNed framework.

Africa and the Middle East

Terrafina, Rural Microfinance Support had a strong start in January 2005. The aim is to increase access to credit for the poorest sections of the population by financially supporting nascent microfinancing institutions or institutions with specialised microcredit programmes, so that they can grow into professional institutions which operate independently without grants. In addition, Terrafina offers support to national and international microfinancing networks. This tripartite partnership between ICCO, Oikocredit and Rabobank Foundation is implemented by a programme unit of four microfinancing specialists, including an adviser and technical assistance from I/C Consult.

In this way, Terrafina is able to offer a range of products and services: grants, loans, guarantees and participations, but also technical assistance and implementation of market research, for example into the impact of microcredit. Field programmes began in five countries: Ethiopia, Rwanda, Dem. Rep. Congo, Mali and Burkina Faso. The field programmes are situated within the framework of Terrafina Country Strategy Papers, which are based on an analysis of the national microfinancing sector. Oikocredit field offices play an active role as support points and representatives of the Terrafina programme.

In its first year, Terrafina serviced 26 counterpart organisations. Most of the funding was invested in ten specialised MFIs and microfinancing cooperatives. These are organisations which still need capacity-building grants or technical guidance and are moving towards a situation where they can cover costs and are credit-worthy. One case concerned a fully mature microfinancing network, which obtained a credit guarantee for a loan from Oikocredit. The outreach of these MFIs was over 93,000 credit clients.

In Rwanda and Mali, Terrafina gave support to 15 NGOs this year, which were themselves working on rural credit provision. Virtually all of these NGOs were advised to link their credit activities to specialised MFIs and/or banks ('linking') and to cease their own credit activities because of a lack of specific expertise in this domain. Terrafina can offer guidance with linking initiatives of this kind. NGOs' linking initiatives do not always run smoothly. For this reason, Terrafina pays extra attention to the systemisation of experiences gained. For example, in Burkina Faso a study into existing linking experiences was initiated in conjunction with the Swiss government (SDC).

Asia, Europe and the Pacific

The starting point for programme development in Central Asia is the nine existing counterpart organisations (two in Kazakhstan, five in Kirghizstan and two in Tajikistan). The majority of the counterpart organisations have their roots in NGOs with a broad range of programmes focusing on community or rural development, but which have recently registered as specialised credit institutions. ICCO supports these organisations in their development towards sustainable financial institutions.

In Bangladesh, ICCO has continued the process of making its microfinancing programme autonomous. During a workshop in April, the business plans of the seven counterpart organisations were discussed. Four organisations had produced a good business plan. The process is being continued with these four organisations, so that, according to plan, they will be able to continue on their own by the end of 2006. The other three organisations have been made autonomous more quickly. In 2006, ICCO is withdrawing completely from credit programmes, because the counterparts are able to continue sustainably without ICCO.

Latin America

Until recently, ICCO focused mainly on the Andean region; in 2005, this was due, among other things, to support for microfinancing institutions in rural areas and a study into impact measurement of microfinancing activities for a network organisation in Bolivia. In addition, activities were extended to El Salvador and Nicaragua in 2005. An analysis of microfinancing possibilities in El Salvador has been carried out, and contacts have been made with two rural MFIs in Nicaragua (which have now resulted in applications).

Millennium Development Goal 6

Rwandan microfinancing institution helped over a hurdle

Duterimbere is a Rwandan organisation specialising in providing microcredit. It provides loans to rural economically active women (and women's groups) and promotes the strengthening of their savings balances.

Loans are provided for 6-8 months, at an interest rate of 1.5 to 2% per month, which is common for microcredit. 75% of the portfolio consists of loans to women, 70% in rural areas and 75% are small loans of up to €200. The repayment rate is 98%. In 2005, Duterimbere serviced around 6,000 clients, with a total credit portfolio of €135,000.

ICCO ensured that Duterimbere obtained the required licence for savings and credit activities. In January 2005, Terrafina, Rural Microfinance Support (previously AMREP) was launched. This is an initiative of Oikocredit, Rabobank Foundation and ICCO. Terrafina funded Duterimbere to capitalise the credit portfolio. In addition, Terrafina is contributing to a better information system and is helping Duterimbere to cover start-up losses and audit costs on time. Terrafina's contribution to the credit portfolio means that 400 new clients have received a loan, assuming an average loan of €150. Duterimbere can increasingly fund its own growth, for example with loans from Oikocredit. Duterimbere S.A. has set itself the objective of professionalising these activities and making them sustainable, in order to become financially independent by the end of 2007.

In 2005, with a budget of €1.2 million, Terrafina has:

- financed and provided guidance to ten MFIs and one microfinancing network, in four countries
- given guidance to 16 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in linking with MFIs
- launched five sectoral studies, in cooperation with local networks and consultants

With its programme design, Terrafina has played a pioneering role in the Netherlands. The creation of Terrafina served as a catalyst for the founding of the MicroNed initiative by the four CFOs in 2005. Terrafina's programme model has also served as inspiration for similar initiatives by other CFOs.

3.5 Loans and guarantees

On the basis of the experiences of the past five years, ICCO has concluded that it is not necessary to set aside a full guarantee amount. Clearly, in a larger portfolio, the probability that all guarantees are called in is virtually nil. Instead of 100%, only 75% will now be set aside as a guarantee amount. For this reason, on 31 December, a considerable sum was made available which can in turn be used for new guarantees. In this way, the leverage of ICCO funds is increased.

Cooperation with Oikocredit was further developed in 2005. A joint policy has been formulated and the guarantee instrument has been linked to it. In this way, more efficient use is made of each organisation's specialisations. For ICCO, the emphasis is on counterparts' development relevance, supporting organisational development and bearing risk. For Oikocredit, it is on financing working capital.

At the end of 2004, the value of the portfolio amounted to: € 4,831,125 and there were 32 outstanding loans. The total value of the portfolio came to € 6,412,454 at the end of 2005, with 44 outstanding loans. Of these, 29 were for microfinancing and 15 for production/trade. The number of guarantees/loans involving cooperation with Oikocredit was 33. There were eight loans, 25 guarantees and five participations.

Africa and the Middle East

In 2005, five new funding arrangements were approved, to a total value of € 717,184. At the end of 2005, there were nine outstanding loans (four old, five new) to a total value of € 876,685. Of these, five were for microfinancing and four for production/trade. The realisation of loans and guarantees lagged somewhat behind schedule in 2005. 14 guarantees were planned, of which five were realised. With regard to the guarantee sum, the target for 2005 was almost achieved (€ 815,000 targeted against € 717,184 achieved).

Asia, Europe and the Pacific

In 2005, four new financing arrangements were approved, to a total value of € 475,638. At the end of 2005, there were 11 outstanding loans to a total value of € 1,911,510. Of these, eight were for microfinancing and three for production/trade.

Latin America

In 2005 there were six new financing arrangements to a value of € 959,326. At the end of 2005 there were 19 outstanding loans with a total value of € 2,636,759. Of these, 15 were for microfinancing and four for production/trade.

Netherlands

Two new financing arrangements were approved, to a total value of € 287,500. At the end of 2005 there were five outstanding loans, to a value of € 987,500. All were for production/trade.

3.6 ICCO to Business

ICCO to Business extended the network of companies and institutions with which ICCO and its counterparts work. These collaborative initiatives strengthen the corporate social responsibility of the companies, and open up markets for ICCO counterparts.

Africa and the Middle East

In 2005, ICCO began working with the P2 Group in Heemstede. P2 Group designs and builds interiors for companies and its clients include international companies such as ICNike, Honda and Nokia. The P2 Foundation invests a proportion of profits in good causes, and is supporting the construction of a primary school in Kantukule, Malawi, with eight classrooms and adequate sanitation facilities. Around 500 pupils are able to go to school as a result. Furthermore, a water well is being dug for the whole village community. ICCO sponsored students from Hoge School Drenthe to take part in a trip to Malawi. As a result, three foundations were set up: Stichting Malawi – Nederland (charitable projects), Stichting Verdubbeling N37 (business projects) and an internet forum for the students from Malawi and Hoge School Drenthe.

Latin America

In Brazil, ICCO is part of the Working Group on Social Responsibility, whose aim is to strengthen cooperation with the business community, extend existing initiatives by setting up company funds, and directly support poor sectors of the population. For example, in 2005 a contract was signed between Aracaju local council, Banco do Brasil and Unitrabalho for a public/private construction project to process communal waste. The company VAR will work on the project. It will generate employment and income for the waste workers' cooperative which will take part in construction. Furthermore, a project has been designed which will comprise five joint initiatives with companies to develop chains and systemise experiences. A contract has also been signed with Orsa for a joint initiative on training, a young people's exchange programme, and exploitation of know-how.

Also in the Andean countries and Central America, for a short time now there have been national and regional network organisations in the domain of corporate social responsibility. These networks aim to get a group of leading companies with a significant impact on the local economy interested in development programmes. In addition, in the Andes and Central America, ICCO supported a number of Public/Private collaborative relationships aimed at improving production capacity, market access and market information. The experiences coming out of this need to be

better documented and made visible within and outside the organisation, so that lessons can be learnt from these first initiatives and ICCO is recognised as a counterpart for entrepreneurs in the South.

ICCO supported Central American counterparts (for example via the Plataforma Mesoamericana) who are protesting against the negative consequences of free trade agreements with the USA, such as weakening of workers' rights, privatisation, and local markets flooded with subsidised products from abroad. ICCO also supported counterparts who are protesting against the harmful consequences of the expanding mining industry in Guatemala and Peru.

Chapter 4

Access to Basic Social Services

4.1 Introduction

Large groups of poor people and specific groups such as indigenous peoples have no access to basic education, healthcare, water and food. This has extremely negative consequences for the economic and social capital of countries. ICCO wants to give these people greater access to these basic social services, and improve the quality of the services. This creates the conditions needed for sustainable economic development of disadvantaged groups. In addition ICCO wants to give them more control over basic social services, so that a society can take care of itself in the long term. A human rights approach is used at the target group level, among partner organisations and within ICCO. At a national and regional level, ICCO supported networks of partner organisations and others involved in human rights through training, information provision and advice.

The 'Kwaliteit Partnerorganisaties' [Quality of Counterpart Organisations] indicator represents the extent to which partner organisations realise basic social services, and explicitly seek cooperation with the government in doing so. In the AFMO and AZEO regions They have a success rate of 75% in terms of connecting their own efforts for basic social services with claiming (local) government efforts in that area. Although the realised percentage of partners in the AZEO region with a satisfactory/good score is lower than planned, it is still well above the 55% to be achieved in 2006 according to the business plan. In Latin America this group of partners makes up a small proportion of the partner base because working on basic social services in Latin America is not a priority for ICCO.

Indicator: Quality counterpart organisations access to basic social services

	Annual plan 2005		Realised 2005	
	% CPOs	% adequate/good	% CPOs	% adequate/good
Africa and the Middle East	46	71	45	76
Asia, Europe and the Pacific	38	87	44	74
Latin America	18	89	29	96

Table 4.1 Expenditure on basic facilities per region, in millions of euro and as a percentage of the regional budget

	Planning for 2005		Expenditure in 2005	
	Total	Percent	Total	percent
Africa and the Middle East	19.3	57%	11.6	43%
Asia, Europe and the Pacific	12.7	42%	11.6	28%
Latin America	2.9	13%	2.7	14%
Worldwide	1.0	20%	0.7	6%
Total North	1.5	29%	1.1	27%

4.2 Healthcare

The main goal of ICCO's healthcare policy is to improve access to good primary healthcare, particularly for marginalised, vulnerable groups. In all programmes people were made aware of their right to healthcare. ICCO stimulated the active participation of its partners in healthcare programmes. If good quality primary healthcare is lacking in a country without a government, partners who offer primary healthcare are supported. If good quality healthcare is lacking or poorly available as a result of a failure by the government, we provide support to partners who provide primary healthcare and at the same time appeal to governments to fulfil their responsibilities. In addition, there is a group of partners that focuses on lobbying and advocacy in the international context. Programmes aimed at lobbying and advocacy are usually conducted by partners who participate in networks. These networks are both South-South and North-South oriented.

The co-financing organisation-wide healthcare evaluation was completed in 2005. The main conclusion in relation to ICCO concerned the lack of a formal healthcare policy. This finding did not come as a complete surprise to ICCO. A healthcare policy advisor had already been appointed, with the main task of formulating a clear, general healthcare policy.

Africa and the Middle East

The UN Human Development Index, which combines a number of indicators in the area of basic social services, particularly healthcare and education, rose slightly in sub-Saharan Africa in 2005. Countries that showed significant improvements were Ethiopia, Benin, Rwanda, Senegal and Uganda. Zimbabwe, Kenya and Malawi went down on the index. Most African governments recognise the right to basic social services, but do little to provide these services to their citizens. In countries in which decentralisation is taking place, partners repositioned themselves to claim their right to basic social services from the local authorities. A study conducted for ICCO in West Africa showed that although the three countries investigated (Benin, Mali, Burkina Faso) are decentralising, the responsibility and the funding often stays in the centre. This hindered interest groups in claiming their rights.

IC/Consult carried out a portfolio analysis for countries in which access to basic social services is a main theme. This showed that many health projects are related to the theme democratisation and peacebuilding, particularly in (post-) conflict areas. The judicial approach strengthens an increasing number of organisations that makes communities aware of their right to healthcare. In countries with a weak government, it continues to be important to support organisations involved in concrete service provision (construction of hospitals and primary healthcare).

The following results were achieved. At outcome level, church health associations (CHAs) and NGO networks were strengthened through capacity development at institutional and programme level, and there was an effective lobby at regional and national level (Ghana, Mali, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Sudan). Furthermore, Front desk partners contributed to improvements in healthcare, ensuring that interventions correspond to the national health policy (Malawi, Ethiopia). At the effect level there was trauma counselling and reintegration of victims of sexual violence (Dem. Rep. Congo, Uganda, Liberia, Sudan) as well as training, supervision and advising of health committees for community-based healthcare services (Dem. Rep. Congo, Uganda, Mali, Senegal).

In Ghana, we worked with Christian umbrella organisation CHAG to set up a Health Management Information System. This improved healthcare and provided the population with access to that care. In Ghana, an insurance system for medical costs was introduced on 1 June 2005, under which care for the elderly and childbirth is essentially free. The Presbyterian Church of Ghana focused on lobbying and consciousness-raising for the further expansion and application of this system, and provided information on it to the population. Unfortunately, certain hospitals were forced to start charging for treatments again from 1 November 2005, because the government had not settled the expense claims on time. The Ministry of Health will be called to account for this.

In South Sudan, a reconstruction programme was prepared in the Juba district. ICCO leads a consortium of six partners, the most important of which are AAH International of Kenya, and ZOA Vluchtelingen zorg of the Netherlands. The aim of this three-year programme is to fight against poverty by improving healthcare, food security and water supplies for the rural households affected by the conflict, including returning refugees. This directly affects 100,000 people in the rural areas of the Juba district. Another 100,000 people in Juba town and the surrounding areas are involved indirectly through trade and training programmes. The programme is being executed by local governments and NGOs. ICCO and its partners play a facilitating role in this. The € 4 million budget comes from the European Union.

In North Kivu (Dem. Rep. Congo), ICCO and its partner organisation ECC/CME have developed a business plan for the production of drugs, the construction of a new hospital, and a training programme for pharmacist's assistants has been set up. The building that houses the existing clinic has been bought and renovated, so that it can accommodate 100 patients a day. All patients receive information on sanitation, hygiene and HIV/Aids.

Asia, Europe and The Pacific

As a result of the loss of social safety nets, in Moldova and Albania we chose to help the most vulnerable groups: the elderly, the disabled and minorities for whom the limited healthcare available has become unaffordable. ICCO is working on a sustainable programme, in which mobile clinics are part of the primary care in the countryside and which provides access to primary healthcare. The Salvation Army has a mobile clinic in the remote rural areas of Moldova, which is supported by ICCO. The clinic reached more than 7,000 patients in 2005. Also in 2005, a military mobile clinic was made available by Norway. More than 600 patients were able to go to the dentist in 2005. A small fund is available for life-threatening cases. During their visit to the mobile clinic, patients receive information on HIV/Aids, sexually transmitted diseases and how to combat human trafficking.

The conflict between the Nepalese government and the Maoists made it difficult for several partners in Nepal to carry out their programmes. Nevertheless, the British Nepal Medical Trust (BNMT) – active in eight eastern districts – drew up a new strategic plan in 2005 to launch the judicial approach. United Mission Nepal – Yala Urban Health Project, took the final steps in 2005 to transfer the healthcare service in one of the districts of Kathmandu to the local health authorities. Community Based Rehabilitation Service works with 800 families and a disabled child in Kaski and Syangja district. The organisation contributed to a reduction in the stigmatisation of people with disabilities, and taught parents how to deal with their children medically and psychosocially. In addition, children are now receiving education, and a contribution has been made to the integration of these children in cooperation with schools and teachers.

Worldwide

ICCO's attention to healthcare at an international level is concentrated on the international ecumenical fight against HIV/Aids and the human rights aspect of healthcare. ICCO extended its cooperation with the International Federation of Health and Human Rights Organisations (IFHHRO) by three years. This global network of human rights and healthcare organisations successfully lobbied for the appointment of a special rapporteur by the United Nations for the violation of human rights in the healthcare sector. IFHHRO trained executives of healthcare and human rights organisations, mainly in Southern countries. ICCO also entered into a new multi-year agreement with the Women's Global Network on Reproductive Rights (WGNRR). This international network of women and women's groups promoted the rights of women to full information on sexuality and reproduction, including the advantages and disadvantages of medical procedures, and safe and legal methods of pregnancy prevention and abortion. Of the 1,700 affiliated members, over 1,100 operate in developing countries. The network coordinates international campaigns, such as the campaign to prevent puerperal fever and death.

4.3 HIV/Aids

ICCO's HIV/Aids policy focuses on improving the (legal) position of people living with HIV/Aids. The most vulnerable receive access to preventive treatment, care and supporting interventions. ICCO also works to minimise the consequences of HIV/Aids at the individual, household and societal level. To achieve this, ICCO works to raise awareness, knowledge, openness, active involvement and capacity of all its partners, particularly those that work in areas with high number of infections.

These are long-winded processes. ICCO chooses this theme because breaking taboos and stigmatisation is very important to achieve a sustainable result. This is why religious organisations and leaders receive specific attention. Their position in society makes them crucial players in the fight against HIV/Aids. This potential is not yet used to the full, particularly in terms of their contribution to the prevention of HIV infection, their attention to women and the position of Aids patients.

In 2005, ICCO paid a great deal of attention on raising awareness among partners and making the consequences of HIV/Aids discussable for the partner organisations themselves. This occurred in close cooperation with Stop Aids Now! and other co-financers. An own draft personnel policy was developed in 2005, and donor guidelines were developed with Stop Aids Now! to provide clarity to the partners in the South on our position regarding the development and funding of the staff policy they developed.

Africa and the Middle East

In 2005, HIV/Aids was mainstreamed internally in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan and Uganda. This means that partners explicitly referred to the problems surrounding HIV/Aids. In Ethiopia, we completed a joint project with all co-financing organisations, which focused on the development of a personnel policy related to HIV/Aids. The majority of the organisations involved have developed such a policy. They are now in the integration and implementation phase. This project will be followed up in the coming years by supporting the partners involved and setting further expansion to other partners in motion. Workshops were organised in Sudan in cooperation with Stop Aids Now! and other co-financing organisations. Much attention was still needed to break the taboo surrounding HIV/Aids and the stigmatisation of seropositives. In Uganda a pilot project entitled 'Managing HIV/Aids in the Workplace' was launched. Eleven ICCO partners are involved in the project. Some organisations wrote a policy document on HIV/Aids within their own organisation, which served as a guide for the implementation in 2006. For others this was still a step too far. In Uganda, partner organisations are taking advantage of possible cooperation with local authorities. For instance, Health Need Uganda encouraged local authorities to include HIV/Aids in their plans of action and budgets. In carrying out its activities, it linked closely with the local authorities, for example by using their infrastructure (such as health centres). In West Africa there were developments in response to the HIV/Aids conference held in Dakar at the end of 2004, concerning mainstreaming for partners in Cameroon, Benin, Mali, Burkina Faso and Senegal. Action plans were developed in four of the five countries to realise a personnel policy. In other countries the emphasis was on providing information. For example, the emergency aid programme in Dem. Rep. Congo mainly involved information on this subject. In Malawi, one of the partners conducted research into the effects HIV/Aids have on organisations. In Angola, ICCO actively participated in the realisation of a partnership between churches in Portuguese-speaking countries, which are involved with HIV/Aids.

An exchange project was carried out together with Edukans and Kerkinactie, where 20 young Ethiopians who are fighting aids gave guest lectures at some 15 Dutch schools and four church communities.

Millennium Development Goal 1

Ethiopia Self Help Development International

This project mainly improves the production of food and market crops, but also includes attention for education and healthcare. The integrated approach has provided a lasting improvement in the living situation of the target groups, as shown through evaluations last year. Farmers produce new and different (2 or 3) crops. By selling the excesses families have more income: children go to school, and new houses are being built. The simple new techniques have a big impact.

The table below shows that the incomes of farming households that take part in the project have increased considerably. In addition there are signs that the work has also led to the following results:

- crop diversification
- better food and hygiene
- access to clean water, education and healthcare
- women no longer have to fetch wood/water, so that they have more time for production
- increased awareness about HIV/Aids and more skills to deal with it.

Farmers and women are setting up their own cooperations so that they can manage their own activities and have a say in their own development.

The projects will be expanded to other parts of Ethiopia. The project is a very good example of the function of evaluations that give account on results and also provide direction for the future. Due to the achieved increase in production, in the coming years SHDI will focus even more than before on supporting farmers' organisations in improving the sale of their products.

Effect of different types of technologies on farm families income (ETB)

Effect of project assistance over the traditional production system

Projects	Traditional crop and livestock technologies	Improved crop and livestock technologies	Improved crop, livestock and water harvesting technologies	Improved crop, livestock and SACCO intervention	Improved crop, and livestock, water harvesting technologies SACCO intervention
Alemaya	3,560.00	6,870.80	9,123.80	11,150.80	13,000.80
Dodota	1,707.75	8,212.00	9,602.00	13,933.00	15,472.00
Bora	2,529.00	6,575.00	8,080.00	11,240.00	12,761.00
Sodo	2,323.00	8,893.00	11,850.00	10,506.00	13,306.00

- RWH rain water harvesting
- SACCO saving and credit cooperative

Asia, Europe and The Pacific

HIV/Aids is an important theme in virtually every country in Asia. In India, Pakistan, Nepal, Vietnam, Moldova and Albania, processes were started this year in which HIV/Aids was integrated as a theme in the organisation, policy and programmes of counterpart organisations. The results of these multi-year processes will become apparent in the coming years. In India, counterpart organisation Asha of New Delhi, made HIV/Aids discussable between men, women and children, and made them aware of the dangers of HIV and how to prevent infection. The Nepalese organisation Sakriya Sewa Samaj worked on prevention, counselling and capacity development at NGOs and clinics. ICCO funded a training programme that enabled 73 HIV/Aids counsellors to provide better advice and support to their patients. 21 managers are now more aware of the dangers of HIV/Aids. Following a pilot project in 2003/2004 by IHDCS in Pakistan, this partner's prevention and awareness-raising programme was expanded in 2005. IHDCS works together with 60 students (40 boys and 20 girls) who help to carry out the programme. IHDCS reached a total of 3,500 students in the last year. It was more difficult than expected to

break down religious and cultural barriers. Therefore the decision was made not to approach the youngest students. The students also had a need to remain anonymous. Mini-funding was used to set up a helpline with which students can obtain information and talk about their problems anonymously. This helpline is receiving a lot of response. In Kazakhstan, ten ICCO partners added HIV/Aids to their policies and programmes. The partners organised informational meetings.

Latin America

The general policy focuses on expansion of the partner network with strategic partner organisations in countries in which cooperation does not exist yet, and on mainstreaming the theme among partner organisation with which we work. The aim for 2005 was to identify organisations as information points for HIV/Aids policy in at least eight countries. Result: partners that can act as reference points were found in El Salvador, Paraguay, Nicaragua, Ecuador and Brazil. In 2005, we also actively worked to mainstream HIV/Aids among all partners in Haiti, which is a high-prevalence country in this region. Specialist partner organisations, which also participated in the aforementioned Dakar workshop, play an active and supporting role in this. There was critical dialogue during the partner consultation in Central America.

Worldwide

Internationally, ICCO concentrates on the role that churches and Christian communities can play in the fight against HIV/Aids. Particularly in sub-Saharan Africa they form a many-branched network that reaches people at grassroots level. This network plays a crucial role in breaking the taboo around the disease and the accompanying stigma. ICCO concluded a new contract with Ecumenical HIV/Aids Initiative in Africa (EHAIA), an international programme of ecumenical development organisations coordinated by the World Council of Churches in Geneva. There are four regional coordinators, stationed in South, East, West and Central Africa. Thanks to ICCO's support, a regional office has been created for Portuguese-speaking countries. The Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance (EAA) – consisting of 85 organisations and networks from the North and the South – is a unique combination of strengths of churches and Christian organisations surrounding two current themes: HIV/Aids and international trade. EAA used advocacy to influence important results of the international forums and numerous communities that form the supporters of the organisation. A positive external evaluation in 2004 prompted ICCO to set aside extra money for EAA.

4.4 Education

Introduction

For ICCO the past year was largely characterised by the formation of a partnership and joining of forces between ICCO, Edukans, Prisma and Kerkinactie, and the preparation of an education programme for the period 2007-2010. The basis for this was a portfolio analysis by the four organisations. An education task force was created for the discussion of education policy between the partners in this alliance. An initial context-stakeholder analysis was conducted, twelve focus countries and seven supporting countries were selected, joint preparation missions were conducted and planned for 2005, and a draft theme programme was formulated. The alliance reached agreement on the central goal of the joint education programme: 'to increase the capacity of local players to find locally workable and affordable solutions for a sustainable improvement in education, so that relevant and quality (basic) education becomes accessible to everyone.' Through this programme the alliance aims to increase support for and involvement of Dutch society in achieving Millennium Development Goals and increasing Education for All. Last year, preparations were also made for close cooperation with Save the Children Nederland. This intensive preparation processes has intensified attention for basic education within ICCO.

Africa and the Middle East

For the alliance's education programme, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Sudan and Uganda were designated as focus countries, and Angola, Ghana, Liberia and Senegal as

supporting countries. To prepare for the alliance programme to be started in 2007, programming of an education programme began in three countries. An exploratory mission to Kenya, led by Edukans, took place in October 2005, a fact-finding mission will be started in Sudan in December (on behalf of Edukans, ICCO, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Novib), and educational mapping was carried out in Ethiopia by the Basic Education Association (in cooperation with Edukans, ICCO and Prisma). Similar missions are planned in the other countries for 2006.

Non-formal basic education programmes in Senegal, Burkina Faso and Eritrea led to an increase in the number of school-going children, particularly girls. In Burkina Faso, DSF formed Parent Teacher Associations by training teachers. The greater involvement of the community resulted in a clear improvement in the quality of education.

In Ethiopia, ICCO partner Haben built two new school buildings, to which latrines were added in 2005. This reduced the barriers to going to school, especially for girls. School meals also had a positive influence on participation in schooling for both girls and boys. This project covers six schools with a total of 664 students, 115 of whom are girls. Literacy programmes for girls/women, which contribute to the empowerment of these target groups, are supported in Senegal, Benin, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Mali and Uganda. For example, in 2005, 2460 girls registered at 72 literacy centres run by ICCO's partner AFEM in Mali. These girls are more able to stand up for their rights as employees. In other countries we see that the organisation of women's groups has improved and that economic activities have enabled women to develop income-generating activities. In Uganda the BESP programme began with gender analysis to be able to address the causes of the low education level of girls.

Separate vocational education for girls is supported in the Middle East. In 2005, the East Jerusalem YMCA Women's Training Program and the YMCA implemented programmes to increase the level of education of Palestinian girls. Vocational training improved future prospects for more than a thousand girls in 2005. Due to the problematic situation in the occupied territories, starting up companies and finding jobs continues to be a difficult process.

In Angola, the Onjila programme run by ICCO's partner ADRA combines relevant teaching material with participative methods. The local government showed an interest in adopting this approach in the national government policy. In November, Onjila organised a workshop for the ministry, provincial directors, heads of schools, the education inspectorate and other NGOs on the role of civil society in the education programme sector in Angola. This was a good opportunity to bring people from various positions in the education system together and let them discuss the developments in the sector. There was little room for this in Angola up to now. Knowledge sharing took place by means of an exchange between Onjila and partner organisation ADE in Guinea Bissau.

In Malawi, umbrella organisation ACEM contributed to the mobilisation of the community, counselling of teachers and school directors, review and development of the curriculum and budget monitoring to improve the quality of basic education.

Edukans and ICCO organised a conference for Educaids on education and HIV/Aids in Nairobi. Educaids is a partnership concerning education and HIV/Aids between Edukans, ICCO, Prisma, ZZG, ADRA, Tearfund, Woord en Daad, Kerkinactie, ICS and ZOA Refugee Care. Following up from this, Educaids prepared the programme 'Education in Times of HIV/Aids', which is aimed at equipping educational activities for the HIV/Aids situation in high prevalence areas, and giving the prevention of and fight against HIV/Aids a place in education. Partners from Uganda and Malawi visited each other as part of this programme, and exchanged learning experiences. Seven Ethiopian partners formed a consortium following the conference.

Asia, Europe and The Pacific

ICCO made funds available to the Foundation Elbasan Education Centre (ECE) for renovation of practical training rooms, a library and instructional equipment. A truck filled with new tools left for Albania in August. ICCO stimulates the contracts that have been developed between ECE and ROC Eindhoven. There were regular exchanges in 2005, and staff from ROC Eindhoven helped teachers from Elbasan with regard to curriculum development and school management. At a

national level ECE worked on the standardisation of quality standards for vocational education. Proposals for improvement were positively received, and a Support to Vocational Education and Training Reform Project was set up, funded by EuropeAid.

In Moldavia, a partner was involved in vocational education for the blind and partially sighted. Here the vocational courses are part of a wider approach within the provisions of the Moldovan Blind Union (MBU) Foundation. This programme is supported in cooperation with Sonneheerdt Nederland.

Community Support Concern (CSC) in Pakistan supports women and children. Through non-formal education, CSC was able to make women more aware of their position in the family and the community in 2005. ICCO funded CSC with € 40,000 in 2005. Working Women Organisation (WVO) Pakistan used educational programmes to provide information on sexual intimidation and uneven wage distribution in 2005. This resulted in women becoming more aware of their position and rights.

Latin America

In the Andes education is embedded in programmes set up for sustainable equitable economic development and democratisation and peacebuilding (e.g. attention for vocationally-oriented education in sustainable equitable economic development programmes and for economic, social and cultural rights within democratisation and peacebuilding). A few specific education organisations were supported, such as CEBIAE in Bolivia. In Peru, CADEP, which is active in bilingual adult education, showed that functional literacy combined with community strengthening contributes to changes at individual, household and community level. Individuals took part in community meetings, were able to identify their own problems more actively and formulate their own strategies for them. Changing patterns in the division of household tasks can also be observed, household violence and alcoholism have decreased, the community organisation has been strengthened, and indigenous customs are valued again. A joint fact-finding mission/mapping by ICCO and Edukans (October 2005), to prepare for a joint education programme in Peru, resulted in a detailed report on the education situation in Peru and important stakeholders in this sector.

Worldwide

ICCO partner ECLOF paid special attention to education for girls. An average of 15% of the loans issued was aimed at that target group. Most schools are private institutions, often associated with churches or Christian education foundations. They pay back the loans from the schools' current income. ICCO contributed € 120,380 in 2005. The external evaluation published in 2005, conducted in four countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, showed that the loans are mainly used for the construction of extra classrooms and for renovation of primary and secondary schools. This led to an increase in education participation, higher performance figures for students, less teacher turnover and improved teaching results.

4.5 Water

Because the problem concerning water has taken on a more prominent role within ICCO's work over the years, a first draft for an integrated ICCO policy on the theme of water was formulated in 2005. This process will be completed in 2006. In addition ICCO has started cooperating more with specialised organisations in the field of water and sanitation. Within the Netherlands this resulted in the signing of the charter of the NGO department of the Netherlands Water Platform (NWP). In this charter, water is recognised as a human right. Cooperation with a number of partners in the NWP, such as AquaforAll, will be intensified in the coming years. In Belgium, ICCO worked together with water specialist PROTOS. These partnerships are important with regard to the diversity of ICCO's water activities.

Africa and the Middle East

There was a great deal of work on water and sanitation, particularly in Malawi, Madagascar, DR Congo and Eritrea. Besides training programmes (for example in Malawi) management groups and water committees that install infrastructure were set up or strengthened. In DR Congo this

took place in an existing emergency aid programme as well as in a new programme in South Kivu. In this same area, umbrella organisation PEHA successfully linked local initiatives and centres of expertise elsewhere. In Madagascar an impact study was funded for WaterAid, which shows the positive effects of drinking water programmes on access to education, health and food security. In Eritrea, wells were dug and dams and reservoirs constructed to improve integrated water management at the request of Village Development Committees.

Cooperation with the business community was stimulated where possible. In the Middle East, thanks to mediation by ICCO, a partnership was started between counterpart organisation PHG and engineering firm DHV for the development of a water database for the Palestinian Authority, funded by the EU.

Asia, Europe and The Pacific

In this region, activities surrounding water are often an integral part of food security programmes. Water is a determining factor for food security. Water projects take place in arid and semi-arid areas in Pakistan and India, with an emphasis on technologies that limit water through by conservation and collection methods. Two partners in Tharparkar and Mirpurkhas, Sindh Province, Pakistan are working on water-harvesting methods and the introduction of new crops that require less water. In 2005, approx. 15,000 people were reached in 70 villages. In addition, two partners began setting up Citizen Community Boards (CCB). These are officially registered organisations that can submit project proposals to the local authorities. The proposals submitted vary from hiring a teacher, building a school and installing a water pump to improving roads. The integral approach in Sindh is aimed directly at addressing water shortages and indirectly at lobby and advocacy, information provision and the forming of organisations that can claim these facilities from the local authorities.

Latin America

Access to safe water for consumption and production is very important, particularly for marginalised groups and poor people. Water is a subject of discussion throughout Latin America, sometimes even involving conflict and power politics. In particular the privatisation of water management, poorly prepared decentralisation of government responsibilities (particularly in Peru), the revival of mining in the Andes and Central America, and the construction of mega projects (flood-control dams, branching of rivers) led to social unrest. Damage to natural resources also led to a reduction in the quantity and quality of water. Access to clean water (and the responsible use of it) is an integral part of the majority of SEED and D&S programmes. In addition, explicit funding of certain programmes was chosen, such as providing access to safe drinking water and sanitary facilities for the poorest sections of the population. In Brazil, the work of the feminist collective Casa Lilas was funded in cooperation with Aqua for All. In this programme 3 farmers' unions and an organisation of embroiderers received support in obtaining water reservoirs for 400 women in 26 communities. The women took courses on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, women's rights, public services and the importance of lobbying. The women were taught to build and maintain the water reservoirs themselves.

With regard to the management and control of local water sources, ICCO encouraged participation between civil society (users), the public sector (government) and the private sector, which each have their own competences and responsibilities.

In Peru we funded the work of IPROGA, a platform of individuals and organisations, which concentrates on research, reflection, training and the formulation of policy proposals for integrated water management in Peru. IPROGA also facilitated the exchange of knowledge and experience between the state and users, businesses, scientific institutes, consultants and NGOs. An expert was sent through ICCO-PSa to CESADE in Nicaragua, where knowledge was developed on different water technologies (particularly water pumps and irrigation techniques), which had a good spin-off on smaller companies and organisations throughout Nicaragua.

4.6 Food security

The new ICCO food security policy was confirmed at the beginning of 2005. From now on, ICCO will link the increase of public support in the Netherlands to funding and programmes in the South. An example of this is the Food Trade and Nutrition Coalition, a partnership between Kerkinactie, WEMOS and ICCO and their partners in the South. ICCO partners from Africa, Asia and Latin America visited the WTO Conference on behalf of this coalition and presented their country representatives with a number of joint lobbying positions concerning food aid, genetically modified crops and the protection of local markets. Local, national and global lobbying activities are becoming increasingly coordinated. We also worked together with FairFood for campaigns and consciousness raising. In addition, 'Kennisplatform Voedselzekerheid' [Food Security Knowledge Platform] was set up, with participants including ICCO, IAC, SOW-VU, Wageningen University and the Royal Tropical Institute. Within ICCO, the relationship to the SEED theme was further developed in the Latin America region. There will also be explicit attention for this in Africa in 2006.

Africa and the Middle East

Various programmes were launched in post-conflict areas to link the improvement of food security with reconciliation, reintegration of displaced persons and peacebuilding (Rwanda, South Sudan, North Uganda). In several African countries (Senegal, Madagascar, Mali and Burkina Faso), the target group's agricultural production was increased by promoting land ownership of farmers and by experimenting with cultivation techniques suited to the changing climate conditions. In South Sudan, partner organisation AHH carried out a major agricultural programme in three districts, which was funded by the EU and ICCO. One of the spearheads of the project is training and support of innovative farmers who share their knowledge with other farmers in their communities. 588 farmers, 25% of whom are women, were reached in the first year. In the absence of a functioning government, staff members of the local agricultural services were trained and supported financially. The Church of Uganda and Teso Diocesan Development Offices supported 70,000 returning displaced persons in the Ugandan districts of Soroti, Kaberamaido, Katakwi and the Teso region by providing seeds and tools. The refugees were also trained in agricultural skills. Similar projects were supported in the Lira district of Uganda and in South Sudan, where a project by Aktion Afrika Hilfe was funded. The food situation in Malawi and Eritrea has improved through emergency aid and supplementary feeding programmes. DFID helps to fund this in Eritrea. In Malawi this takes place on the basis of an ACT appeal, together with Kerkinactie. Lobbying is also used to point out the fact that the lack of good management is one of the major causes of famine. In Mali, Senegal and Guinea Bissau, ICCO partners helped to fight the locust plague and its consequences.

Asia, Europe and The Pacific

For ICCO, India and Bangladesh are the two most important countries in Asia for food security. In India, counterpart organisations Gram Vikas, CECOEDECON, Seva Mandir, Pradan, ADATS and Accion Fraterna together reached some 212,000 families. The families have better drinking water and water for agriculture, water and land management have been improved, agricultural production has been increased, systems for multicropping have been introduced and people have gained land rights. These results were achieved through a combination of technical input and organisation of the target group.

The activities of ICCO's partners in Bangladesh ranged from livelihood programmes to land access for minorities and the landless. Seven of the 17 partners in Bangladesh were active in the area of food security in 2005. One of the seven organisations was Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK). This partner prevented 40 families from the village of Borodal in Northwest Bangladesh from being effected from their homes and land. ICCO spend € 225,000 on food security in Bangladesh in 2005. The initiatives of Church World Services in Afghanistan (€ 245,000 in 2005) raised income at household level for 1,5000 widows in the Hazarajat Maiden province. Cattle breeding projects were started for the 500 most vulnerable women. Some of the milk products produced are consumed by the families themselves, and some are traded in the community for other products.

Results were not only achieved at village level. In 2005, ICCO stimulated organisations in South and Southeast Asia to work together to give food security a higher place on the international agenda. ICCO supported the establishment of a new regional network called South Asia Network on Social and Agricultural Development (SANSAD). In 2005, there consultations in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal to work on a regional network. A regional advisory committee was also formed. The following countries are now involved in SANSAD: India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and soon also Pakistan. SANSAD is also involved in the Food Trade and Nutrition Campaign (FTN). The first regional conference was held in Bangkok in June 2005. (Network) organisations from 13 different countries in South, Southeast and East Asia took part in the conference. These organisations spoke to young Dutch politicians who used their travel experiences in India as the basis for opening up a discussion with Minister Van Ardenne, and who brought food security to the attention of the local media and lobbied during the WTO Conference.

Latin America

The underlying principle of the new food security policy in this region is to make a transition from food security programmes alone to integrated programmes aimed at sustainable equitable economic development, whereby food security is applied as an impact indicator. The capacity of various organisations has been strengthened by agro-ecological production and local buying of food for vulnerable groups. Counterpart organisation DESER conducted a study in this context into the effect of the Brazilian government programme CONAB to (pre-) buy food produced by local and small farmers for vulnerable groups. Concrete proposals for improvements to the programme were presented to members of parliament. Bolivian counterparts AIPE and CIOEC lobbied for the provision of school breakfasts based on products purchased locally from organisations of small producers. 52% of the 314 municipalities in Bolivia now serve school breakfasts, 40% of which are purchased locally.

ICCO wants to use lobbying to draw attention among decision makers for its positions regarding sustainable and participative management of natural resources. Therefore, in 2005, ICCO again joined the Dutch Soy Coalition, which it co-founded, which brings the harmful effects of large-scale soy production in Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil to the attention of the business community, politicians and consumers in the Netherlands. It does this through political lobbying, informing the public and negotiating with the business community. The soy coalition in the Netherlands works closely together with the Brazilian soy coalition, in which various ICCO partners are active. In December the two coalitions played a role in getting one of Brazil's largest soy producers (Grupo Amaggi) – under pressure from German research, the World Bank and Brazilian media – to sign the anti-slavery agreement promoted among the business community by Instituto Ethos.

Chapter 5

Democratisation and Peacebuilding

5.1 Introduction

The year 2005 was characterised by strongly contrasting developments in democratisation and peacebuilding. Successful elections and peaceful changes of government contrasted with hardening dictatorships. In some countries election results were challenged, resulting in forcefully suppressed demonstrations. Fair and honest elections increasingly appear insufficient for the consolidation of democracy. Full participation by all sections of a country's population in the political and governmental decision-making processes is extremely important to the success of democracy.

Although a number of long-term conflicts were resolved, new conflicts broke out elsewhere, claiming many victims among the civilian population. Most of the conflicts take place at local level. They attract only limited (inter)national attention, despite the underlying geopolitical interests often being extensive and of a cross-border nature. In Africa in particular, many of the long-term, 'unsolvable' conflicts are wrongfully written off as tribal squabbles that are not of national importance. The international community has started paying more attention to these 'forgotten conflicts' in the last few years. In many areas there was room to work on conflict prevention and conflict transformation, particularly at local level. ICCO and its partners are focusing increasingly on inter-religious aspects that make a positive contribution to conflict prevention, the prevention of escalation or the termination of conflicts.

The war on terror and the continuing rise of various fundamentalist groups also led to a further erosion of human rights last year. The consequences of this are noticeable in the countries in which ICCO operates, and also in many Western countries. A related problem is the increasing support for authoritarian regimes, which crack down hard on opposition groups under the guise of the fight against terrorism. In many countries this does not help the development of democracy. The agreement reached at the UN World Summit in September 2005 on the 'responsibility to protect' offers new possibilities for civil society. This doctrine is based on the obligation of governments to protect people in their own countries and other countries from manifestations of violence such as genocide, serious human rights violations and other humanitarian crises. For NGOs this obligation is an opportunity to remind governments of their responsibilities to prevent human rights violations, to pay more attention to early warnings of impending crises, and to intervene in extreme cases. In addition, the international community has a responsibility to work together with social organisations on reconstruction following a conflict.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) conducted an investigation into war crimes in Darfur and issued the first five arrest warrants in Uganda. Nevertheless the Criminal Court was criticized in 2005 for interfering in ongoing conflicts and the strained relations with peace processes.

In addition, agreement was reached in 2005 to change the annual UN Commission on Human Rights meeting into a Human Rights Council. The Commission has been criticised for years due to the (rotating) membership of human rights violators. The Human Rights Council would be given a higher status within the UN than the current commission, which is a subsidiary of the Economic and Social Council. The precise role of this Council is still unclear.

With regard to all regions, more than 90% of the partners play a positive role in facilitating popular participation. These organisations are able to create conditions and/or enable people to play an active role in peace processes or participate in public-private forms of consultation. This then concerns e.g. activities in the public domain, such as championing human rights, lobbying for peace agreements and voting rights.

For ICCO it is important that organisations not only fight poverty, but relate this directly to institutional development. Only a very small minority are not scoring highly enough on this yet.

Africa and the Middle East

Democracy has been continued in a number of countries, but is being actively broken down in others. Organisations such as the African Union and ECOWAS are taking their roles more seriously by actively mediating in conflicts. The peace agreement between north and South Sudan and the presidential elections in Liberia provide hope for the future. The process of administrative decentralisation is becoming more and more concrete in West Africa. Flagrant human rights violations occurred this year in Sudan (Darfur), Angola (Cabinda), Ivory Coast and the Great Lakes Region. Tensions rose between Ethiopia and Eritrea over the existing border dispute, and in Uganda over the arrest of opposition leader Besigye. The dictatorship has a firmer hold on Zimbabwe. Rwanda and Angola are formally democracies, but free speech is limited. In southern Africa, growing influence by the corporate sector is leading to privatisation of collective goods (such as water and electricity). West Africa is still largely unstable, and the hopeless situation of a whole generation of young people is not promising for the future. The evacuation of the Gaza strip appeared to create opportunities. However, the wall built by Israel increases the distance between the Palestinians and the Israelis.

In 2005, ICCO further developed its policy together with its counterpart organisations. The consultation with representatives of 35 partners held in June in Kenya was an important step. The main spearheads chosen for democratisation were: citizen participation, accountability and economic, social and cultural rights. In the coming years, the ICCO policy for peacebuilding will focus on transitional support and sexual violence in conflict countries. There will be special attention for land rights and impunity.

Indicator: Quality counterpart organisations Access to basic facilities

	Annual plan 2005		Realised 2005	
	CPOs	% adequate/good	CPOs	% adequate/good
Africa and the Middle East	49	83	74	92
Asia, Europe and the Pacific	74	91	64	93
Latin America	71	89	87	95

Indicator: Counterpart organisations links poverty alleviation to institutional development

	Annual plan 2005		Realised 2005	
	%CPOs	% adequate/good	%CPOs	% adequate/good
Africa and the Middle East	81	84	87	93
Asia, Europe and the Pacific	96	84	82	93
Latin America	82	91	68	94

Table 5.1 Expenditure on democratisation and peacebuilding per region, in millions of euro and as percentages of the regional budget

Continent	Planning for 2005		Expenditure in 2005	
	Total	%	Total	%
Africa and the Middle East	12.9	38%	9.7	36%
Asia, Europe and the Pacific	8.7	28%	12.1	29%
Latin America	7.5	34%	7.3	38%
Worldwide	2.1	42%	3.0	26%
Total North	0.8	16%	0.7	18%

Asia, Europe and The Pacific

An important subject in Indonesia was the trial of the suspect in the murder of human rights activist Munir. Munir raised the issue of the corruption and power of the military. ICCO had invited him to the Netherlands for a training course. During his flight to the Netherlands, Munir was poisoned with an overdose of arsenic. For ICCO, Munir's death was a sad reminder of the need for our support. In the last year, ICCO has followed the proceedings in the Munir case, shown solidarity with his widow, and continued its lobbying efforts. ICCO's partners in Indonesia feel toughened by Munir's death and have become more assertive. They express their opinion more explicitly. One minor breakthrough in the case is that the judge's ruling indirectly indicates that the security services also played a role. This makes the ruling a good starting point for an appeal.

Latin America

At the end of 2005, a provisional balance sheet could be drawn up for a number of elections. A striking political shift to the left is apparent in the region. Presidential elections have been won by political leaders from outside the traditional political spectrum, such as Luiz Inacio Lula in Brazil, and Evo Morales in Bolivia. In Chile, a female president, socialist Michelle Bachelet, was elected. Within the bounds of macroeconomic stability and the global economy, these leaders are trying to pursue a policy that reduces the vast differences between the rich and the poor. Already it seems that not all election promises will be kept, much to the disappointment of civil society and some of the voters. However, social movements and NGOs from ICCO's network also indicate that organisations have a greater voice in the formulation of policy than before. At a national level, ICCO's partners exert their influence through thematic networks and campaigns. At a local level, with help from NGOs, grassroots organisations are able to achieve a great deal with regard to lobby and advocacy. In the national debate, social organisations claim that reducing poverty depends on more than just greater government spending on education and healthcare. The economic policy also needs to be adjusted.

Millennium Development Goal 7

Land rights in Paraguay

The distribution of land in Paraguay is among the most crooked in the world. It is for good reason that the farmers' movement has been fighting for just land reform for years. A unique group is formed by the indigenous population, many of whom have been driven from their original homelands. ICCO's partners, such as the organisation Tierra Viva, defend the rights of the indigenous population for whom land usage is a matter of life and death. Without land, they have no food or income. For twelve years, the lawyers of Tierra Viva and the indigenous Yakye Axa community fought for recognition of their right to their ancestral lands. Paraguayan law states that indigenous peoples are entitled to at least 100 hectares of land per family. For the Yakye Axa this amounts to a total of 90,000 hectares. Furthermore, the government is responsible for providing food and medical care, as long as the community is not able to provide for itself. The Yakye Axa submitted a modest request for 18189 hectares of land. But the Paraguayan government was not convinced. Tierra Viva and Yakye Axa decided to bring the case before the Inter-American Court in Costa Rica. In June 2005, it ruled that the Paraguayan government had violated the right to life of the indigenous community. This means that the government must ensure that the land, which is now still owned by a large landowner, is returned to the Yakye Axa. The Yakye Axa will also receive financial compensation. Finally, the government must ensure that the community has food and healthcare, to be able to survive until the transfer of land is completed. The latter could take a long time. In October 2005, ICCO visited the Yakye Axa, who have been living on a small strip of land between the public road and the barbed wire fence surrounding the land of the large landholder since 1996. They are not able to grow anything, have no jobs, and only have a small school building without a teacher. Tierra Viva has ascertained that the government is still in default. The government still has shown no intention of buying the land or of providing educational and medical services. The government has to report on the developments a year after the Court ruling. This is when Tierra Viva will also report on behalf of the Yakye Axa, and possibly bring charges against the government again.

5.2 Democratisation

Africa and the Middle East

Decentralisation of government is an important subject in a number of West African countries, such as Mali, Burkina Faso and Benin. ICCO partners work to achieve effective decentralisation at local and national level. In 2005, ICCO commissioned a study on decentralisation in Mali, Burkina Faso and Benin. ICCO then invited seven partners from these three countries to take part in a course on decentralisation, run by KIT/IAC in the Netherlands. The partners indicated an interest in continued professional development and exchanging experiences. For this reason, a meeting was held in at the end of May 2005 with all partner organisations in Mali to define the needs for capacity development and to further develop the programme. ICCO will set up a capacity development programme in which all ICCO partners in Mali participate.

In South Guinea Bissau the organisation Divutec trained grassroots organisations in organisational strengthening and citizenship and brought them into contact with local and regional authorities. These grassroots organisations were consulted when drawing up regional development plans which, besides resulting in more realistic planning, add pressure from below to set the process of administrative decentralisation in Guinea-Bissau in motion. ICCP partner Uganda Change Agents Association was active throughout virtually all of Uganda to train 'change agents' at the local level. These change agents have contributed to the development of numerous local target group organisations and encourage the population to take part in local politics. A large number of change agents, including many women, were even part of the local government at village level.

Elections are the traditional times for testing the legitimacy of a democracy. Through civic education and schooling of voters, ICCO has contributed to increased participation and more independent forming of opinion by the population. In Ethiopia CRDA - an umbrella organisation of 250 NGOs - organised 'voter education'. CRDA also wanted to monitor the May 2005 elections.

The first task was carried out well, but the second was not as the government initially banned monitoring. Through a legal procedure the NGOs were eventually able to take part in monitoring, but only to a very limited extent as the court case took place two days before the elections. As a result, there were only 300 monitors from NGOs, instead of 3,000. This illustrates the government's attempts to restrict space for NGOs. In the Democratic Republic of Congo local leaders received training enabling them to inform the population on fair elections and democratic rights. Renaj, a youth network in Guinea-Bissau, provided information to 156,160 people (including 83,848 women) in 366 villages in the run-up to the presidential elections. These 29% of the voters contributed to the high voter turnout of 88%. ICCO partners also played a role in the run-up to elections in Liberia, Mali and Burundi. In Liberia women's organisations (nearly all ICCO partners) helped women register to vote. This contributed to a high turnout, with more women voting than men, resulting in the first female elected president in Africa.

The Uganda Governance Monitoring Programme – a joint interest group of Dutch and Ugandan organisations – published a report at the beginning of 2005 with a summary of the developments in good governance in 2004. By exchanging letters and holding conversations with Members of Parliament and the Minister, civil society was able to contribute to a critical dialogue between the Dutch and Ugandan government. The Minister decided to cut back the general budget by € 6 million and to use this money for humanitarian aid to refugees in North Uganda. Church organisations have become more aware of their role and responsibilities in democratisation processes and in calling governments to account. In Zimbabwe the elections were observed by various church partners. The ICCO partners Churches in Manicaland, ZCC, EFZ, ZNPC from Zimbabwe and SACC from South Africa called on the government to stop the demolition of the slums. The churches took people in at the same time. With the cooperation of the ICCO partners CCare and Churches in Manicaland, United Nations special envoy Dr. Anna Tibaijuka visited the transit camps. She called for Operation Restore Order to be suspended immediately. To support the lobby, the World Council of Churches in cooperation with Aprodev investigated the role which churches play in the democratic process in Zimbabwe. A report on this was published at the end of 2005. A follow-up will be formulated at the beginning of 2006.

The Great Lakes Region Ecumenical Forum has been established in the Great Lakes Region. Like the Sudan Ecumenical Forum, this is a joint interest group of church organisations that provide a firm contribution to democratisation, peace and security through dialogue, lobby and advocacy. ICCO partner Fecclaha plays an important role behind the scenes of these Ecumenical Forums. For example, Fecclaha helped provide the Council of Churches of Burundi with support from experienced personnel of the Council of Churches of Uganda for monitoring the elections in Burundi.

In the Middle East, ICCO actively supported the formation of the Network of Christian Organisations Bethlehem (NCOB). This is a Christian grassroots network around Bethlehem, which tries to have political influence on the policy of the national Palestinian Church. One result of this is this network's protest against the Greek Orthodox Church's sale of land in Jerusalem to the State of Israel, to prevent this land from being incorporated into the State of Israel. ICCO initiated a series of lobbying workshops in which various Palestinian networks and organisations participated. ICCO staff also took part in these workshops. The results of the workshops included an appeal to the world by 177 Palestinian organisations to call Israel to account for human rights violations.

In 2005, the East African Coalition on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (EACOR) organised four training programmes in the regions East Africa, Central Africa and the Horn of Africa on economic, social and cultural rights, and how to apply and monitor them. These training programmes reached a total of 100 trainers, who can spread this knowledge in their own countries. The ten countries involved formulated action plans. In September 2005, this coalition held a donor conference at ICCO to discuss the experiences with this form of working and the coordinate the plans for 2006 with the donors. In Liberia, the Foundation for Human Rights and Democracy influenced the government's policy on economic, social and cultural rights. Their quality has not gone unnoticed, as evidenced by this organisation's nomination for African human

rights activist of 2005. In Angola, a workshop was used to initiate a dialogue with partners on economic, social and cultural rights.

Asia, Europe and The Pacific

In the former Soviet Republics, as well as in Vietnam, Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Atjeh and Afghanistan, ICCO works mainly on democratisation. In these countries civil society is weak, and the state or army is often too strong. Lobbying directly for improvement of the human rights position is often too sensitive. Because 'capacity development programmes' are tolerated, partners are creating a sufficiently strong framework that lobbies for a more just society. In Cambodia, ICCO partners and various members of the national NGO forum conducted a successful lobby campaign that led to laws on collective land ownership. The right to collective land ownership is important for the protection of indigenous peoples. Thanks to the law, individuals cannot be forced to leave, give up or sell their land. The law is also important for sustainable cultivation of the land and for collective management of woodlands.

In the Pakistani province of Sindh, home to a Hindu minority, education and infrastructure are either of a poor quality or absent altogether. A few years ago it became legal to set up community councils, which can do something about it. ICCO partner LSRDA helps these community councils to become formally registered. In 2005, the community councils submitted project proposals to the local authorities for the construction of a school, the salary of teachers, the paving of roads and a water pump. This illustrates the socio-political participation of the most vulnerable. Members of the community councils stood for office in local political elections. In 2005, 16 of the 26 were elected as council members. In a joint country policy with Kerkinactie, ICCO supports Afghan human rights organisations that work with the human security concept. There is also attention for the economic, social and cultural rights of women. For example, the AWEC organisation ensured that separate women's councils called 'shuras' were installed. This took place in consultation with the whole community: men, women, village elders and religious leaders (mullahs). The women's councils are given room to indicate their needs and requirements. This varies from basic social services to microcredit. This way AWEC stimulated the participation of women in decisions that concern them and their communities. In Vietnam, an act was planned that would have seen civil society curbed by the government. Donors like ICCO would have to work with their partners via the government. This act was prevented thanks to lobbying by ICCO partners. In countries with a stronger civil society (Nepal, Bangladesh, India, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea) the emphasis is on the entitlement to ESC rights and the democratic translation of this into participation, citizenship and administration. Democracy not only stands for choosing and being chosen, but for a society that guarantees the political, social and economic rights of people, including a fair balance between the rights of different groups. In Papua New Guinea, the population depends on the forests for food, building materials, hunting and fishing. Although logging is well regulated by law, compliance with the law is problematic due to corruption. Forest owners are bribed, regulations are not applied, and monitoring of compliance is poor, as a result of which large logging companies can cut down forests illegally. ICCO supports an organisation that stands up for the people, by providing legal support, conducting research and by lobbying. In 2005, the court recognised the organisation as an interested party, as a result of which ICCO's partner is able to take legal action. Also in 2005, a report was published on logging practices in ten different locations. As a result it is becoming increasingly difficult for the major logging companies to go about their business undisturbed. The Indian Dalit Network Organisation took the initiative for a lobby in India, Nepal and Pakistan. It received support from the International Dalit Network, of which ICCO is a member. Thanks to this lobby, the United Nations unanimously adopted a proposal in April 2005 to appoint two special monitors to conduct research into human rights, and in particular discrimination on the basis of origin or occupation. The position of Dalits in India received additional attention in the Netherlands following a travelling exhibition about Dalits, the publication of a book of photographs and a DVD on this section of the population, and a petition. More than 1000 signatures were collected in two days at the Festival Mundial.

Latin America

ICCO conducted a study in Honduras and Nicaragua into the approach partners to promote citizen participation at a local level. This study shows that without the efforts of partners and other civil society actors, political participation would usually be limited to participation in elections. The work of the partners contributes to a new political culture, in which participation in the public domain broadens and deepens. This is particularly noticeable at the municipal level. However, partners still have difficulty translating local problems, such as the lack of a healthcare centre, into campaigns that influence national policy. Obstacles they encounter in this are inadequate budgets for social services and a lack of political will among public bodies.

In Ecuador, Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes (ACJ) trains female representatives of the people. Thanks to education and training by ACJ in legislation, public administration and negotiating skills, women are more capable of fulfilling their political roles. CEDIS in turn has chosen to train women's organisations so that they can promote their interests with respect to local politicians and authorities. This way ICCO strengthens the influence of women on local government both internally and externally. The two approaches complement each other.

Worldwide

The World Association for Christian Communication (WACC) supported hundreds of local, national and regional media projects, particularly in the South. This worldwide network of hundreds of professionals and organisations is based on the Christian Principles of Communication, which are aimed at community building, participation, emancipation, respect for/support of indigenous cultures and exposing injustice. The network is still expanding steadily. The main activities are financial support of local, national and regional activities in the field of (mass) communication, organisation of seminars and conferences on current themes in the area of communication, scholarship funds for training in communicative knowledge and skills and publication of journals and books on current themes and developments in the field of communication. This year, ICCO decided to extend its support of the work of WACC by a period of three years, because the organisation is clearly making a difference in media and communication and because WACC places a strong emphasis on human rights. More than 100 media projects worldwide are financed through WACC each year.

5.3 Peacebuilding

Africa and the Middle East

ICCO supported the councils of churches in Zimbabwe, South Africa, Sudan and Uganda, which worked towards peace in their countries. In Sudan, the Councils of Churches were involved in the realisation of the peace agreement. The appreciation of this contribution by the Council of Churches was evidenced in the autumn of 2005, when it was announced that the General Secretary of the New Sudan Council of Churches had been asked to become an advisor to the new federal government of Sudan. In 2005, the Sudan Councils of Churches were once again supported by the Sudan Ecumenical Forum in their lobby activities in Sudan. This Forum is a European partnership supported by ICCO, which works on the coordination and strengthening of the lobby of the councils of churches. In 2005, the importance of local involvement in the recovery of Sudan was underlined a number of times.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the reintegration of refugees and displaced persons was provided through large-scale reconstruction of basic social services. A consortium of five local organisations contributed to the restoration of the water supply and basic healthcare in South Kivu, so that these people could return to their (over 200) villages of origin. Resettlement and recovery of various population groups in these former frontline areas should contribute to the restoration of peace. In ICCO coordinator supervised the implementation, which was supported financially by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Reintegration is also well underway in Liberia. Former fighters have been included in society through sports, vocational training and redevelopment activities. Reports show that the former fighters have been accepted into the communities peacefully. However, due to the severity and scale of the problems, there have not been enough resources available up to now for joint reconstruction.

Sexual violence was used as a war strategy for intimidation and breakdown of local communities and mainly targeted women, for example in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Liberia. A number of organisations work on looking after and reintegrating victims and prosecuting the assailants. An example of this is an ICCO partner that provided relief and shelters for raped women in South Kivu (Dem. Rep. Congo). In Liberia, several ICCO partners carried out initiatives to help people cope with trauma. However most of these were not very coordinated and the results were unclear. It is impossible to provide personal psychosocial care to the huge numbers of victims. Therefore ICCO and its local partners developed a more complete approach to coping with trauma, consisting of three interventions:

Prevention (making these legal offences; registration; awareness raising; lobby);

Protection (community-based: reduction of other stress factors such as hunger and poverty; access to basic social services; education and information on self-help; self-protection; with traditional structures);

Treatment (medical; psychosocial – in groups and individual; referral to specialised psychiatric institutions, if available).

ICCO, acting partly on behalf of Kerkinactie, arranged funding with the Ugandan organisation Concerned Parents Association (CPA) at the end of 2005. CPA was founded in North Uganda in 1996 by parents of children kidnapped by rebels of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). CPA operates at a local level with groups of parents, called Parent Support Groups, who were trained by CPA in psychosocial support and reconciliation in 2005.

In Sudan, TPO Sudan trained 40 relief workers who supported refugees as well as people who stayed during the war. These relief workers supported people with psychological problems by means of therapy and medication. Furthermore, they informed people in the communities on mental illnesses (sometimes as a result of the war) and alcohol abuse. More people in the communities of South Sudan have accepted people with mental problems into their societies. TPO indicated a decrease in fighting between various population groups and communities.

The media were an important instrument in conflict transformation. Radio stations and newspapers ensured that people were better informed and knew their civil rights and civic duties. In 2005, radio stations were supported in Burundi and Guinea Bissau. The printed press was supported in Liberia, Guinea Bissau and Sudan. In Sudan, Sudmedia trained 20 journalists, who then set up the first independent newspaper of South Sudan, the Juba Post, in Juba. This newspaper is circulated in 3000 copies in Khartoum, Juba and other towns in South Sudan. The population was informed on the content of the peace agreement and its impact on their day-to-day lives. The readers are also more informed on how they can work towards a peaceful future.

For the first time, ICCO funded a unique international programme that seeks to find a just solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict. The Ecumenical Accompaniment Program in Palestine and Israel (EAPPI) is an initiative of the World Council of Churches, which provides international monitors. Since the programme began in August 2002, 180 monitors from 12 countries have participated. Up to now, most of the monitors have come from the North. ICCO stresses the importance of greater participation by Palestinians and Israelis in this programme.

Asia, Europe and The Pacific

In 2005, ICCO improved contacts between religious groups, which were therefore able to make a greater contribution to peace processes in a number of areas including Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Afghanistan and the southern Caucasus. In Papua there is a conflict between the Indonesian army and the local population. In addition there is an impending conflict between the Papuas and the Indonesian minority. In 2005, various religious leaders put together a network that made pleas for peace, dialogue and justice. Together with Kerkinactie, Cordaid and Justitia & Pax, ICCO supported this network, a useful alternative to lobbying as it does not dispute the status of Papua, but wants justice within democratic legislation. In the southern Caucasus, the conflict surrounding Nagorno Karabach is a virtually taboo subject. In an unusual development, the Armenian Council of Churches decided to enter into a public debate on living together with

the Azeri. ICCO supports this. Religious minorities are discriminated against in the Pakistan province of Punjab. Tolerance within the village communities is low, which is strengthened by the scarcity of land and water. Minorities are blamed for the bad situation, but they are unable to defend themselves because they have fewer rights. An ICCO partner equipped young leaders and activists to make the community aware of the situation between the two groups.

In Central Asia there were several disturbances in 2005. Elections prompted riots and subsequent streams of refugees. One of ICCO's partners in the region provided relief to refugees and calmed the strained relations between these refugees and the local population in the Uzbek-Kyrgyz border region. Other partners initiated election protests and later became prominent members of the commission that amended the constitution. In Mindanao in the Philippines, various conflicts exist between armed Muslim movements and the Philippine government. The local population pays the price for this. Mediation by Balaod, an ICCO partner active in the field of legal assistance, led to a peace agreement between one of the Muslim movements and the Philippine government. A unique aspect of this is that the local population was directly involved in creating it and also directly benefits from it (e.g. through infrastructural projects).

In Indonesia, ICCO partners involved civil society in the peace process. Initially the peace process was a matter between the government and the GAM rebels. Through lobbying efforts directed at both parties, ICCO partners were able to involve local representatives and religious leaders in the peace process. For example, through peace dialogue between rebels and the local population and by making it possible for former fighters to be accepted into the community.

Latin America

There has been an explosive increase in violence in Latin American cities in the last few years. Notably, it is mainly the young people from lower income groups who are involved in this. In Central America and Brazil, there is even talk of the disruptive effect of the violence on society. ICCO recognises the need to develop intervention strategies with its partners to break through this negative effect. We see an important role for young people to develop peaceful alternatives, and therefore ICCO has decided to set up a specific programme for them around the theme "Young People and Violence". Our partner organisation FLACSO from El Salvador coordinated the study 'Violencia Juvenil, Respuestas desde la Sociedad Civil' (Young People and Violence, Answers from Civil Society), which was conducted in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. In all four countries studied, the lack of adequate schooling and employment played a defining role in the negative future perspective of young people. Many saw no other way out than to join the gangs. ICCO now supports the programme 'Young People and Violence' together with its partners.

In Brazil, our partner organisations Viva Rio and ISER investigated the effects of firearm use in the country. Who are the victims, which weapons are used, how many weapons? This resulted in a publication that is viewed as essential material for everyone who works with this problem, both in Brazil and internationally. The book 'Brasil, as Armas e as Vítimas' (Brazil, the Weapons and the Victims), was published in Portuguese and in English.

In Brazil, an amended weapons act was adopted thanks in part to lobbying by ICCO partners Viva Rio and ISER. The regulations for possession and use of firearms have been tightened significantly. This has been effective in 2005 the number of deaths caused by firearms decreased for the first time in years.

Worldwide

ICCO's cooperation with the Oikos Foundation for the experimental project 'Dialogue for Peaceful Change' entered its second phase this year. This project supports people and institutions in religious communities, which give shape to the call to be instrumental in peace and reconciliation. The project uses a unique dialogue method, in which conflicting positions are presented, explained and (better) understood. In 2005, ICCO contributed € 10,000 to the Victims Trust Fund of the International Court of Justice, which supports victims of acts of war. Besides formulating charges, there is attention for compensation following the proceedings. The

underlying goal is a process of reintegration (e.g. of child soldiers) and reconciliation. ICCO contributes to the establishment of the Victims Trust Fund due to the importance ICCO attaches to reconciliation in peacebuilding. ICCO also considers attention for the position of victims extremely important.

5.4 Legal certainty

Africa and the Middle East

A strong focus on partnerships – both in the North and the South – has led to a more effective commitment to the human rights theme in a number of countries. One example is Guinea Bissau, where ICCO started working together with six new democratisation and peacebuilding partners in 2005. Effective joint lobbying by these partners ensured that a proposed amnesty act, which would have left all past human rights violations unpunished, was not handled in parliament. Monitoring of the human rights situation in Zimbabwe was continued as part of Zimbabwe Watch. In the Middle East, research was conducted into the situation of human rights activists (Human Rights Defenders) together with Novib and Cordaid and in consultation with Amnesty International. This was decided following discussions with partner organisations that require more visible support from the Dutch embassies. The study recommends that the Dutch government actively approaches defenders of human rights, in accordance with EU guidelines. In addition, in cooperation with United Civilians for Peace, ICCO initiated a shadow report on human rights in Israel and Palestine, written by the European Mediterranean Human Rights Network. The conclusion was that Israel also committed serious violations of international law in the last year. This report was presented to the Dutch government. In response to this report, questions were asked of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He did not distance himself from the critical report, which also indicated that the Netherlands had intensified its relationship with Israel. The awarding of privileges to Israel was not linked with upholding human rights. In the Middle East there was also support for the Legal Support Network, founded by ICCO partner Badil, which conducts research into temporary protection for Palestinian refugees. The draft was presented to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Access to land is increasingly proving to be a way of making the poor population aware of their rights, and prompting them to organise themselves to take action with regard to this theme. In South Africa the number of ICCO partners providing support to groups who claim their land rights rose to eleven. At the beginning of 2005, ICCO and Aprovez organised a meeting with partners in South Africa, to discuss the relationship between land rights and responsible land use. A travelling photography exhibition throughout Europe was organised to draw attention to the land issue, and a South African lobby coalition was formed, which represented civil society at the national land conference. ICCO also facilitated an exchange with the landless movement in Brazil. ICCO's Angolan partner Rede de Terra uses seminars to educate people on the new law concerning land ownership. There is informational material in local languages on the right to land, and how people can claim it. In addition, counterpart organisation SOS Habitat defended the housing rights of people in the periphery of Luanda. There were confrontations on a number of occasions with police units sent by the authorities, who flattened residents' homes because the land was needed for construction by major companies. SOS Habitat demonstrated that these campaigns were illegal, because the owners had property rights.

In the Great Lakes Region, partners indicated that access to land is essential to achieving peace. Various partners monitored these processes. With the return of refugees and displaced persons, access to their own land as a foundation of existence and their own identity, was an important aspect in building peace. However, access to land was threatened by the illegal granting of land.

Asia, Europe and the Pacific

Detention centres in the former Soviet countries often have a strict policy and the detainees live in deplorable conditions. In 2005, according to plan ICCO's partners conducted research and exchange experiences with one another. The lessons learned by ICCO's partner PRI in Kazakhstan were used by PRI in Kyrgyzstan: Prison directors trained their foreign colleagues in

2005. In Moldavia young people who commit minor offences are locked up with the serious criminals. This complicates the reintegration of these young people into society once they have completed their sentences. Thanks in part to lobbying by an ICCO partner, a law was adopted in early 2005 stipulating that young people are tried separately. Enforcement of this law at local level, particularly with regard to alternative sentences, requires structure which is still lacking. Our partner IRP was able to bring together important people from the whole region in 2005 for a major conference on juvenile criminal law. This conference led to a call to set up the necessary structures for community service.

The human rights situation in Nepal has worsened since the coup in February 2005. The chairmen of human rights organisations supported by ICCO fled the country, and the government refused permission for human rights campaigns. Partners in Nepal try to carry on with their work regardless. ICCO's partner INSEC started up a digital human rights database in 75 districts of the country. Hundreds of cases of human rights violations have been documented. Both national and international human rights organisations now have an objective and accurate instrument that records abuses, as a result of which offenders can be prosecuted and punished. The worsening conditions have brought the partner network closer together, and increased mutual security and decisiveness.

In 2005, traffic in women was addressed regionally, and countries of origin worked together on prevention, support and reintegration. In Europe, organisations against traffic in women have been working together intensively for years in the La Strada network, which was formally registered as an independent European network in 2005. This has created an organisation with strong legitimacy thanks to its knowledge and experience in different countries, which can convincingly expose the problems of victims internationally. Traffic in women is also a growing problem in Vietnam. Vietnamese women are sold in China for forced marriage and labour. Many women and children who are sold come from vulnerable, low income groups and/or ethnic minority groups. In Vietnam, ICCO supported a project that carries out prevention activities by drawing more attention to women and child trafficking in (local) government policy, greater awareness of women and child trafficking in villages and strengthening of the position of women. The leader of an ICCO partner in Nepal was appointed special rapporteur on women's rights for the UN.

Latin America

The fight against immunity from punishment is an important subject in Latin America. Guatemala was the focus of the lobbying efforts by ICCO partners for the appointment of an 'International Monitoring of Impunity' of the UN. Although this did not initially result in an international commission, an office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was recently opened, and will take on some of the tasks of international monitoring. Together with the Dutch Platform Against Impunity in Guatemala (ICCO, Amnesty International, HIVOS, Cordaid, Novib, Solidaridad, Justitia et Pax), ICCO appealed to the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Netherlands' bilateral development cooperation with Nicaragua to place a greater emphasis on measures against impunity. This was successful: the theme will be maintained for the coming three years within the bilateral development relationship. This safeguards the complementation with ICCO's programme on this subject.

ICCO's most important partners in Guatemala in the area of human rights adjusted their strategy in 2005 and transferred some of their work to the provinces. Sometimes they have greater influence on the functioning of the judicial system at that level than at national level. By training judicial officers and introducing verbal settlement, ICCPG has achieved a considerable reduction in the time needed for court cases. As a result citizens have more faith in the judiciary. The lack of transparency with regard to the secret services and modernisation of the Guatemalan army are national subjects that ICCO partners are following closely. They regularly raise attention for these subjects through independent monitoring and cooperation with the media. ICCO also supported initiatives to combat impunity in the Andes. In Ecuador, human rights organisation CEDHU set up an 'Observatório' to ensure that human rights are observed as formulated nationally and internationally. For example, this 'Observatório' monitored rural militias in the region. Thanks to

lobbying by ICCO partners in Paraguay, a new law that would have damaged indigenous peoples was not approved. ICCO partner CIPAE successfully lobbied for land reform. In 2005, 50,000 hectares of land was returned to the indigenous people of Puerto Casado.

Worldwide

ICCO concentrates its work on economic, social and cultural rights and the protection of the vulnerable position of human rights workers. An example of the latter is the cooperation with the International Service for Human Rights (ISHR). ISHR produces educational material on international legislation and UN procedures and issues strategic recommendations to influence policy surrounding human rights. ICCO contributed to the realisation of one of the annual training programmes: the Advanced Geneva Training Course in International Human Rights Law and Advocacy. Through ICCO, four human rights activities (including those from Haiti and Zimbabwe) were able to participate in the ISS Special Graduate Programme in Development, Law and Social Justice. The decision was made to enter into a new multi-year agreement with the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ). The ICJ is working for the formulation and adoption of the Draft Optional Protocol for the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Through this, victims can gain access to an effective legal remedy at international level, both individually and in groups.

Chapter 6

Partner policy

6.1 Policy dialogue

In all three regions in which ICCO operates, two kinds of partner consultations are organised. Their primary goal is to involve the partners in ICCO's policy and innovation process. In centrally-organised regional consultations, the most important intentions related to this process were discussed with partners and developed in more detail. At a decentralised level, the regional departments organised consultations whose goal was to facilitate the joint operationalisation of the current (thematic) policy. This entire process was concluded with a meeting in the Netherlands, at which the most important aspects of the innovation process were laid down and a decision taken to start implementing the decentralisation process as of 2006. More than 180 ICCO partners participated actively in one or more of these consultations.

Table 6.1 Countries to be phased out and focus countries

	countries to be phased out	Planning until 2005	Realised until 2005	Objective for 2006
Africa and the Middle-East	15	15 phased out	11 phased out	Phase out completed 21 focus countries
Asia, Europe and the Pacific	7	4 phased out 3 in process of being phased out	4 phased out 3 in process of being phased out	Phase out completed 15 focus countries
Latin America	1	1 phased out	1 phased out	Phase out completed 11 focus countries

Table 6.2 Quantitative Information Partner Policy (MF Programme)

	Number of contracts in 2005	spent on contracts in 2005* 1 million
Africa and the Middle East	223	27.8
Asia, Europe and the Pacific	138	22.4
Latin America	123	19.0
Europe	68	22.2
Worldwide	22	11.5
Total	574	102.9

Table 6.3 Phase out and renewal counterpart organisations

Region	Phase out counterpart organisations				Renewal counterpart organisations			
	Proposed phasing out until 2006	Planning for 2005	Realised new org 2006	Objective	Proposed 2005	Planning for 2006	Realised in 2005	Objective for 2005
Africa and the Middle East	170	23	39	achieved	100	58	42	300
Asia, Europe and the Pacific	80	28	20	achieved	30	25	48	270
Latin America	70	16	9	achieved	54	49	21	180

Table 6.4 Funding rounded off in 2005

Year	Number of fundings rounded off	Amount in millions of euro	opinion		
			(very) positive	reasonable/neutral	(very) negative
2001	410	74	54%	35%	11%
2002	656	96	65%	30%	6%
2003	498	104	60%	31%	9%
2004	345	91	46%	45%	9%
2005	401	98	56%	37%	7%

6.2 Thematic consultations

Tropical forests

In 2002, in order to learn from each other's experiences and to develop policy relating to sustainable forest management in more detail, ICCO and 15 partners from Latin America, Africa and Asia set up an international forests working group. In the run-up to the third meeting (November 2005) ICCO organised 3 mini seminars on the cooperation between companies, government and producer organisations. The seminars took place in Kenya, Madagascar and Cameroon. ICCO partners and companies from Brazil and the Philippines gave presentations based on their experiences with 'marketing' by small producers, including how they process forest products and how they have developed various chains. The consultations generated a number of proposals which enabled people to capitalise on each other's expertise and experience. For example, the Ecuadorian partner MCCH offered to sell Fair Trade products from Africa in its own fair trade store. Cameroon and Brazilian partners are to start cooperating with a Dutch and Brazilian company with the goal being to realise sustainable logging in Cameroon and a sales channel for procuring products from local communities. In Madagascar and Kenya, a plan was drawn up with a Brazilian company using the knowledge of medicinal plants from both countries to develop a new and affordable medicine to combat malaria.

Via a joint consultation, ICCO explored the possibilities of cooperation with African Parks in Malawi and Ethiopia. The goal of this public-private partnership is to achieve sustainable and fair development in and around the Majete Wildlife Reserve in Malawi and the Nechisar Park in Ethiopia. This involves cooperation between the government, civil society, local communities and the business community and the parks' management. An innovative feature is that ICCO is responding to an initiative from within Dutch society. The partnership offers opportunities for lasting restoration of the parks and for sustainable management.

6.3 Capacity development

Capacity development by partners is carried out by various ICCO departments. The regional departments primarily financed capacity development activities by partners, I/C Consult advised partner organisations and PSA supported capacity development, on the basis of a programmatic approach, via a mix of personnel support, advice and funding. The mutual cooperation and coordination which such a programme entails means partners are more able to achieve their own objectives. Jointly they can also respond more effectively to external developments and to call in local and international partner agencies (including ICCO) for lobbying and advocacy. ICCO supported partners in the field of Human Resources Development, organisation development and institutional development. In 2005, ICCO deployed 79 senior experts via the PSA department. In addition, 31 short missions took place, 28 junior experts were deployed and 61 capacity development initiatives were financed. The majority of the senior experts (33) were deployed to Africa within the framework of the theme Access to Basic Facilities, followed by Democratisation and Peacebuilding in Asia (13), Democratisation and Peacebuilding in Africa (12) and Sustainable Fair and Economic Development in Latin America (11). The largest missions are Democratisation and Peacebuilding in the Caucasus and Eritrea, Access to Basic Facilities in Mozambique and Sustainable Fair Economic Development in West Africa.

ICCO's Business Plan 2003 – 2006 includes clear objectives relating to the qualities of partner organisations. The partner policy indicators relate to the quality of the partners in relation to the empowerment strategy, accountability, PME systems and the approach to gender. In 2005, indicator sets were available for 271 partner organisations in Africa and the Middle East, for 203 partners in Asia, Europe, and The Pacific and for 176 partners in Latin America. In the tables, the column '% partner organisations' shows the number of partners to which this indicator applies. The column '% satisfactory/good' shows how many of these partners had a satisfactory or good score.

More than half of the partners work directly with grassroots groups, of which the vast majority contributes to the target group's self empowerment. In Asia, Europe, The Pacific and Latin America, ICCO is slightly behind the targets it has set. In these areas, fewer organisations are working with grassroots groups. However, the percentage of partners which make a satisfactory/good contribution to the empowerment of the group is higher than planned.

Accountability shows that the organisation has a properly-functioning mechanism for accountability to sections of (international) society which are relevant for the organisation and its programme and of which it is part. This explicitly does not mean accountability to donor organisations, but accountability to the target group. The percentage realised that achieved a satisfactory/good score in this area in 2005 is higher than planned for all the three regions.

Table 6.5 Expenditure on Technical Support

Organisation	Planning for 2005	Realised in 2005
Department for Personnel Co-operation	5,200,000	5,502,824
Consultancy I/C Consult	500,000	737,705
Total	5,700,000	6,240,529

Table 6.6 Expenditure on Gender 2005

Programmes with target groups women		Women's organisations	
Expenditure in €	% Total Cat. IV budget	Total	% Total counterpart base
54,715,782	53%	62	7%

6.4 PME Systems

The PME (Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation) indicator shows that the organisation is demonstrably learning from the lessons of the previous planning and budgeting cycles through the application of a financial and substantive PME system. This explicitly means PME systems set up and maintained by the partners themselves. Properly established PME systems in Africa and the Middle East achieve relatively lower scores than the other two regions. A striking feature is the increase in the quality of PME in the AZEO (Asia, Europe and the Pacific) region.

Indicator: Empowerment policy Grassroots Groups

	Annual plan 2005		Actual 2005	
	% CPOs	% adequate /good	% CPOs	% adequate / good
Africa and the Middle East	62	75	63	80
Asia, Europe and the Pacific	96	72	64	80
Latin America	65	81	60	89

Indicator: Accountability Counterpart Organisations

	Annual plan 2005		Actual 2005	
	% CPOs	% adequate /good	% CPOs	% adequate / good
Africa and the Middle East	96	58	86	74
Asia, Europe and the Pacific	69	84	73	90
Latin America	99	78	93	90

Indicator: PME Counterpart Organisations

	Annual Plan 2005		Actual 2005	
	% CPOs	% adequate /good	% CPOs	% adequate / good
Africa and the Middle East	98	53	100	57
Asia, Europe and the Pacific	96	67	98	73
Latin America	92	76	83	75

6.5 Gender

Within ICCO, gender mainstreaming is being continued to ensure an increase in the number of women's programmes and women's organisations in the partner base from 8% to 15% by 2008. All (assistant) country officers have received a training and gender checklist. This list encourages people to be 'gender sensitive' when writing the thematic and annual country plans. The way in which poverty and injustice specifically affects women and girls, the power relations between the sexes in a certain country, the review of the previous year with a focus on the positive and negative effects for women and men (lessons learned, adjustment in line with gender policy, the holding of a dialogue during trips) and the improvement in the expected results for men and women within the thematic policy for the coming year are explicitly dealt with. The ICCO policy advisors used the checklist when writing their thematic policy. The gender advisor also presented the results of the Institutional Development Programme Evaluation by Biekart (2003) and the specific importance of women's organisations for strengthening civil society (Zuidberg Sept 2004)

to all teams within ICCO. ICCO is adopting the recommendation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/DGIS that the number of women's organisations and programmes has to be doubled. Particularly in countries in which the ICCO partners constitute a network and the NGOs represent an active civil society; this is leading to a gradual transformation in society towards more equality between the sexes.

The gender indicator shows that the organisation is carrying out its activities/programmes on the basis of a gender focus policy aimed at the empowerment of women and/or girls. All partner organisations already score higher than the targets for 2006 referred to in the Business Plan. This is an indication that the organisations are starting to assess their activities in a more gender-specific way.

Africa and the Middle East

The Sirigu Woman's Organization for Pottery and Art (SWOPA) is a grassroots organisation in Northern Ghana. SWOPA was set up in 1997 by and for women to generate income through the production and sale of clay pots, baskets, paintings and ecotourism. ICCO has supported SWOPA since 2003 in order to make their economic activities financially viable. The goal of the SWOPA members was to acquire more income via this commercial programme. The limits to this endeavour have now also become visible since working in a more commercial manner also means having to supply right quantities of good quality products at the agreed time. This occasionally conflicted with other tasks, especially when the women do not manage to deliver products at times when there is a lot of work needed for planting crops for food. This happens while there is considerable demand for their paintings in particular. In recent years, the women have also realised that products made by less talented women are difficult to sell. From a commercial viewpoint, it is more sensible not to sell these products. However, from the social viewpoint, the members find this very difficult to accept. In addition, it has transpired that – if the women want to export their products – a different management approach is required involving capacities which, at the moment, are not present in the village or immediate vicinity.

Asia, Europe and The Pacific

Gender networks are being supported in Bangladesh, Nepal, India, the Philippines and Vietnam. These are long-term projects related sometimes to sensitive issues. In Bangladesh partners are not that interested in focusing on domestic violence against women. It is also difficult to increase the number of women in management positions within partner organisations. In Nepal, specific attention has been paid to violations of women's rights by including these in the INSEC monitoring and by implementing a campaign to draw attention to the problem of violence against women.

Latin America

The effectiveness of the gender policy was increased on the basis of the conclusions and recommendations in the Gender and Institutional Development Programme Evaluation Report 2004/2005. The department is now focusing more attention on gender, and is making more explicit analyses of the issue. Work was also carried out on reinforcing partner organisations in the field of gender by monitoring separate budget lines for women or gender activities and training. In Paraguay, gender training for partners has been spurred on by the organisation of short workshops.

6.6 Religion

Global and Dutch debates on the role of religion in society caused ICCO to decide to invest more in 2005 in developing knowledge and cooperation in the area of religion and development. As a protestant Christian organisation, ICCO has all the necessary knowledge and experience itself, but wants to continue developing this systematically and reflect on the meaning of this in relation to the challenges of our time. Last year, a Religion and Development policy officer was appointed. Together with Cordaid and the Institute of Social Studies, ICCO organised the conference entitled 'Religion: a source for human rights and development cooperation'. This was a follow-up to the

establishment of the special chair on Religion, Human Rights and Social Change at the ISS, which was founded by Cordaid, ICCO and the World Conference on Religion and Peace. The conference was attended by representatives from development organisations, civic organisations, religious and academic institutes, politics and government from many areas of the world. The goal was to exchange experiences gained in the field of religion and turn these into a positive force for social change and human rights. The result was a significant contribution to improve the work done by Cordaid and ICCO. During the conference, the Minister of Development Cooperation, Agnes van Ardenne, launched the Knowledge Forum for Religion and Development Policy. Together with the existing Religion and Development Knowledge Centre, a partnership between civic and scientific organisations, this laid a basis for the promotion of religion as a vital dimension of human rights and development cooperation.

Chapter 7

Integrated Emergency Aid

7.1 Introduction

The tsunami which hit Asia in December 2004 provoked a massive response from people in the Netherlands. People showed compassion, concern and good will. The downside of this overwhelming attention was a reduction in the level of interest in other humanitarian crises. This effect was reinforced by the considerable attention paid to the so-called war on terror in, for example, Iraq and Afghanistan. The large-scale military operations there led to a reduction in military assistance in areas such as Haiti and Darfur (Sudan). European politicians often do not see a peace mission for what it is, namely a military attempt to avert a crisis. All too often these operations are referred to in terms of rebuilding, recovery and 'provincial rebuilding teams'. In the context of integrated emergency aid it is, however, crucial to maintain a clear distinction between military and humanitarian activities, for the effectiveness and safety of the soldiers being deployed as well. The UN summit on emergency aid at the end of September was a disappointment. Although a new emergency aid fund was set up, it transpired at the same time that the international community is insufficiently aware that impoverishment is making a large proportion of the world's population even more vulnerable to natural disasters.

Kerkinactie and ICCO are pursuing an active policy of integrated emergency aid and prefer a sustainable integrated approach to the problems relating to disasters. This means that there is also work being done on preventing disaster, there is attention to conflict prevention and disaster preparedness, next to direct emergency aid, rehabilitation and capacity building. In a number of countries, preparations were made with partners for a risk management process in which local communities themselves analyse which risks they are threatened by and what can be done about them. This programme is going to conclude in 2006 with a wide range of activities which can vary from being prepared to deal with an earthquake and the diversification of income sources (in order to improve people's chances of surviving a drought) to the organising of human rights monitors in an area in which violations occur. In Central Asia a programme had already been developed in 2005 relating to partner-related capacity building to ensure the proper execution of risk management. One important trend is continuing urbanisation. In 2005, more people were living in cities than in the countryside. As a result, crisis management needs to be adapted. We will have to prepare for crises in cities which will, for example, focus on the rapid movement of large numbers of people and the outbreak of epidemics. In Pakistan we discovered that relief workers are insufficiently geared to dealing with disasters in cold areas.

Millennium Development Goal 3

Chechnya

Chechnya is home to around six hundred thousand refugees. Denal (meaning 'dignity' in Chechen) is a Chechen partner that provides psychosocial support for children and adults and assistance to wounded war veterans. Special funds are available for this work from the emergency aid department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Denal, which is primarily a programme run by Chechen women, has been active for years and has fourteen centres throughout Chechnya. Its staff work in an environment of danger and high unemployment. A lot of children and elderly have been traumatised by the war with Russia and special sessions are organised to help them come to terms with their traumas. Denal's strict neutrality means it has good contacts with the Chechen government. ICCO has contracted a consultant (a Russian-speaking Muslim woman) to help Denal with organisation development. A great deal of attention has been paid to strategic planning, monitoring, analysing needs in the field and reporting. Every year, Denal helps 750 young people and 250 elderly people by offering psychosocial assistance, and also provides material and financial aid to 150 wounded war veterans.

Tsunami

In conjunction with Kerkinactie, ICCO provided integrated emergency aid to the victims immediately after the disaster. This emergency aid focused on the distribution of food, the construction of temporary housing, the provision of healthcare and on helping people cope with the trauma. Another key area of attention was the reinforcement of the limiting conditions required for sustainable and fair rebuilding, such as the organisation of civil society and proper monitoring. Rebuilding of the affected area started a few months after the tsunami. ICCO and Kerkinactie also contributed to this work in Indonesia, India and Sri Lanka. Those affected were able to start earning money again, were given a roof over their heads, children were given school materials and were able to start attending school again and access to drinking water and sanitary facilities was restored. In Indonesia there was a special emphasis on sustainable rebuilding with partners on the island of Atjeh. ICCO and Kerkinactie want to continue working with the majority of the partners involved in the tsunami activities. The most important tasks are partner capacity building and strengthening civil society with a view to sustainable, fair development.

Table 7.1 Expenditure on Emergency Aid in 2005

	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	European Union	Third parties	Total
Africa and the Middle East	1,301,095	516,775	920,110	2,737,980
Asia, Europe and the Pacific	817,928	4,365,429	6,434,043	11,617,399
Latin America	159,622	0	343,657	503,279
Total	2,278,645	4,882,204	7,697,810	14,858,658

Number of people reached by Kerkinactie and ICCO

Sector	Target group Emergency Aid Sri Lanka	Target group Rehabilitation on Sri Lanka	Target group Emergency Aid India	Target group Rehabilitation India	Target group Emergency Aid Indonesia	Target group Rehabilitation Indonesia
Healthcare	2,500	1,500	30,500	8,000	75,000	1,200
Water and sanitation	300		120,000			23,500
Food security	3,600		280,000		85,000	
Livelihood	3,200	1,600	280,000	3,000	45,000	4,000
Education	2,900	4,600	6,500	2,000	36	2,900
Housing	7	4,400	250,000	19,000	1,000	150
Disaster management	18	41	343		5,000	17,000

Congo

During the two wars which have raged in Congo in recent years, this area was a frontline between the warring parties and home to all kinds of rebel groups from Burundi and Rwanda. Due to the terror and widespread destruction, the population fled in their masses across the Tanganyika lake to Tanzania. Now that peace has returned, people are coming back to their destroyed villages where healthcare, water supplies and schools are all non-existent. ICCO is cooperating with 5 local NGOs to make those villages fit to live in again. ICCO partners are working to restore the clinics and water supplies. The residents themselves are also investing and are bringing in locally available materials such as stone and sand, and are helping with the building work. The government's inability to function is causing problems at the clinics. For example, sick people are often only treated if they can pay, meaning that the poorest people, in

particular, have no access to the healthcare provided. In addition, the work of the partner organisations is often hampered by corruption and the poor infrastructure.

Pakistan

With assistance from Kerkinactie and ICCO, partners have provided emergency aid to people in India and Pakistan who were affected by the earthquake on 8 October 2005. Kerkinactie and ICCO have a relatively large partner network in Pakistan. The emergency aid ensured that victims had access to medical care and food, but also to essential items like blankets, clothes and shelter to protect them from the winter elements. Kerkinactie and ICCO partners distributed 18,500 tents to 130,000 people. Scarcely any rebuilding work was possible due to the cold weather at the end of 2005.

Central America

Following a period of hurricanes, storms and rain, ICCO, ACT and local partners distributed emergency aid and provided rehabilitation in Central America and Haiti. The networks in the field of disaster management have been strengthened and improved. A programme for capacity development has also been started. In Central America and Haiti, a partner has been identified for each country as the initial point of contact for emergency aid. A number of partners have integrated disaster management into their work.

Chapter 8

ICCO's work in the North

8.1 Lobbying and Advocacy

The emphasis as regards lobbying and advocacy is on mutual dependency. In addition to ICCO lobbying in the North for the interests of civil society in developing countries, more and more joint, priority-based initiatives were started. Lobbying at a number of levels, that is in the Netherlands, Europe but also governments in the South and on the international stage became more and more structured. In the process, ICCO concentrated on across-the-board themes which have to do with peace and conflict.

Rebuilding after armed conflict

ICCO drew up a written response following the memorandum entitled 'Rebuilding after Armed Conflict' published by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Economic Affairs. Lobby meetings followed with the civil servants concerned. The result was that the Ministries invited ICCO and other organisations to further consider the division and interpretation of roles relating to rebuilding policy. In the autumn of 2005 ICCO organised a meeting of experts on Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR). Discussions were held with the 80 participants, including policymakers and academics from various backgrounds, on ways to make the reintegration of ex-combatants sustainable. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence responded positively to ICCO's initiative.

Table 8.1 Public support: ICCO income from private funds in 2005

Source of funding	Planning	Actual
1. PRIVATE FUNDS:	6,439,697	23,312,782
<i>1.1 Private Funds Fixed:</i>		
1.1.1 Strategic partners	3,651,750	3,725,960
1.1.2 Strategic partners thematic	1,825,500	1,825,500
1.1.3 Food security	337,697	439,333
<i>1.2 Private Funds Variable:</i>		
1.2.1 Theme funds (SAN, Apha Omega)	624,750	2,353,749
1.2.2 Emergency Aid KIA/ICCO	-	9,011,982
1.2.3 Fundraising private and B2B*	-	5,956,258

- including 3.5 million of rededicated private funds

Indonesia

The lack of prosecution was high on ICCO's political agenda in 2005. The murder of the human rights activist Munir added a great sense of urgency to many of ICCO's existing lobbying activities. In addition, a great deal of attention was paid to West-Papua which came under considerable political and social scrutiny following the publication of the Drooglever report. ICCO organised a conference on the future of Papua together with Cordaid, Justitia et Pax, Kerkinactie and partners from Papua. A key element was our partners' initiative entitled 'Papua Land of Peace'. Partners visited members of parliament to make it clear that "Land of Peace" is an initiative by religious leaders (Protestant, Catholic, Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist). The aim is for parties to work together to promote peace, justice and human rights in the Indonesian province of West-Papua. The partners are opposed to further militarisation of Papua and the accompanying spiral of violence, are advocating peaceful dialogue and are also working to improve the socio-economic position of Papuans within the framework of the Special Autonomy Act. During the budget discussions, the Lower House indicated that it regarded the strengthening of civil society in West-Papua to be extremely important.

Great Lakes Region

Together with Kerkinactie, Cordaid, Novib, Pax Christi and ZOA, ICCO has lobbied actively for a regional, balanced, political-economic development policy by the Dutch government in the Great Lakes Region. ICCO criticised the limited involvement of the Netherlands in developments in the unstable country of Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The government's policy was the subject of a discussion in the Lower House, also because structural partnership relations are maintained with Rwanda and in that country human rights and democracy are coming under increasing pressure. It was partly thanks to the efforts of ICCO that the Brinkel amendment was implemented in 2005. The unforeseen increase in the development budget for Rwanda of € 1.6 million was transferred to judicial development in Democratic Republic of Congo.

Sudan

ICCO visited one of its partners together with various members of parliament. The central theme of the discussions was the concern expressed by social organisations in Sudan that they are not, or scarcely, involved in the decision-making regarding the rebuilding of their country. This concern was expressed by one of the MPs during the debate on the Foreign Affairs budget. Furthermore, in cooperation with Pax Christi and Cordaid, ICCO wrote a letter to MPs of all parties expressing a joint view on the Dutch intention to send military observers and police officials to the UN mission in Sudan. This letter was referred to several times during general consultations on this matter in the Lower House. Lastly, an investigation was started at the end of 2005 into the situation of displaced people around Khartoum. In April 2005, ICCO organised a conference on transitional justice in Sudan in conjunction with the Grotius Centre at Leiden University.

Afghanistan

ICCO took the initiative of setting up an Afghanistan platform in the Netherlands. Together with Kerkinactie, Cordaid and Novib, projects and programmes were discussed and possible lobbying activities prepared. It was agreed that meetings for the members would be arranged twice each month and that consultations would be held with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs once every four months. One of the platform's important lobbying activities was the writing of a letter to the Lower House on behalf of a parliamentary debate on 5 October. MPs realised the significance of the point relating to civil society. Minister Van Ardenne acknowledged the fact that it was given too little attention in the 'rebuilding after armed conflict' memorandum. At the end of November, the European Network of NGOs in Afghanistan (ENNA) was launched in Brussels. ICCO is the main financier of this network and a member of the steering committee. A debate was organised at the European Parliament which was attended by a large number of MEPs, delegates from the European Commission, representatives from NATO and NGO employees. In 2006, more effort is to be put into the relationship with MEPs who are considering setting up an 'Afghanistan Group' at the Parliament.

Millennium Development Goals 1 and 3

Action Africa Help International (AAH-I) is an African organisation with its head office in Kenya. The organisation is active in Sudan, Somalia, Uganda and Zambia. The objective is to improve the living conditions of the poorest and least privileged people by means of activities relating to emergency aid, rehabilitation and development. In recent years, AAH has managed to set up a properly functioning basic healthcare system with real participation by the population in three districts on the west bank of the Nile in South Sudan. In addition, the partner is focusing more and more attention on building and reinforcing civil society. In 1996, AAH also initiated a large-scale programme for agricultural recovery, partly thanks to a contribution by ICCO and the European Union totalling € 2.5 million. ICCO acted as intermediary between the partner and the European Union. Within the framework of the programme we are working on improving food and income security for the very poorest people. Other activities include the processing and small-scale trading of the products. This is all happening on the basis of actual participation by target groups and local authorities which are implementing the programmes. The unique characteristic of this NGO is that they set up government services with the communities during the civil war itself. Since the end of the war, the new government in South Sudan has assumed responsibility for these services. This has contributed greatly to the rebuilding process and the government wants to apply this model to the whole of South Sudan. This approach should make it possible for people who had largely become dependent on humanitarian assistance to recover their dignity and will therefore also contribute to conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

WTO and trade policy

ICCO worked to make the WTO summit in Hong Kong in December 2005 a success for developing countries. ICCO did so by developing activities in three areas, namely participation in the Fair Trade Coalition, participation in the Food Trade and Nutrition (FTN) Coalition and via lobbying for 'fair euros'. The Fair Trade Coalition involves Dutch development organisations combining forces. ICCO was one of the initiators. The Coalition published a ten point plan detailing conditions for making the WTO summit a success as far as development is concerned. The report was taken very seriously by Dutch politicians. State Secretary Van Gennip wrote an official response. Lobbying talks with almost all the political parties resulted in them adopting a number of different points of view. The Coalition members also worked together closely in Hong Kong. In the Food Trade and Nutrition Coalition (FTN Coalition), ICCO focused on the implementation of food security and Fair Trade. The Coalition is an extensive network with partners in India, Kenya, Uganda, Bolivia and Brazil. During World Food Week, the FTN Coalition lobbied in Geneva, Brussels and The Hague. The members went to Hong Kong armed with joint statements and organised their own workshop during the WTO summit which was also attended by Minister Van Ardenne. During the summit, some progress was made in relation to the food aid dossier. In August 2005, ICCO organised a political youth trip to India. The goal was to find out what the consequences are of international trade relations, with specific attention for cotton. At the end, the young people, who represented the JS, JOVD, Jonge Democraten, NAJK and CNV Jongeren, presented their findings to Minister Van Ardenne, who then engaged in talks with various MPs. The young people also highlighted the problem within their own organisations. Together with CNV Jongeren and Solidaridad, ICCO organised a campaign entitled 'The Euro Stinks'. The goal was to draw people's attention to the damaging effects of mechanisms which disrupt trade. One constructive aspect of the campaign was to advocate the use of fair trade cotton in Dutch euro notes. In order to achieve this, a bet was placed with Finance Minister Zalm which involved 10,000 fair trade euros being sold to Dutch young people. In return, Minister Zalm and Mr Wellink from the Nederlandsche Bank promised to promote the production of fair trade euros.

8.2 International Cooperation

In 2005, ICCO participated in a number of different partnerships:

- Partos, the development cooperation umbrella organisation; ICCO was on the board and helped to reinforce the organisation structure;
- the Medefinanciering Breed Network [Co-financing Wide Network] (MBN) partnership, a consultative body consisting of the larger CFOs, was regarded as worthwhile alongside Partos;
- EU-NGO network, ICCO played an active role on the board;
- United Civilians for Peace (UCP), the information and lobbying campaign of ICCO, Cordaid, Novib, Pax Christi, IKV and Kerkinactie which focuses on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict;
- Stop Aids Now!, ICCO was on the board and took part in the activities;
- FSC Nederland and FSC International; ICCO is represented on the supervisory board;
- Christelijk Sociaal Congres (CSC);
- Action by Churches Together (ACT); ICCO was elected to the Emergency Committee, the 'Members Board' of ACT International;
- Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance (EAA);
- ICCO was represented in the Proposed Ecumenical Alliance steering committee for Development (PEAD), which is intended to produce an alliance at global level of ecumenical development organisations in the North and the South. In 2005, PEAD made clear progress as regards building up the alliance. In December 2005, a Global Consultation took place which increased the basis of support for the alliance;
- ICCO was responsible for the secretariat duties of the Six Agencies Group in which the General Directors and the International Directors of six APRODEV organisations regularly meet. The years of insistence by ICCO for more operational cooperation led to a number of concrete initiatives in 2005. The International Directors decided to continue encouraging and developing cooperation in the Central Asia office. It was also decided to set up a second cooperation pilot in Ethiopia.

At an international level, ICCO played an active role in a variety of ecumenical networks. At global level that involved the World Council of Churches. At European level ICCO cooperated with sixteen ecumenical development organisations in the APRODEV network. This cooperation resulted in increased mutual strength in various fields such as gender, legal problems and food security. Last year, APRODEV followed the policy of the European institutions on behalf of the members in Brussels. ICCO was elected to the Executive Committee of APRODEV for a period of three years and was also involved in the activities of the European NGO platform CONCORD which has influential contacts with European policymakers. ICCO is a member of all these partnerships, but retains its independent status.

8.3 External communication

ICCO used its 40th anniversary to inform its own supporters about practical ways of becoming actively involved in development work. In 2005, the current positioning of ICCO as a 'partner for enterprising people' was the main theme for external communication. ICCO's dealings with the business community focused on impressive content-related events which were intended to facilitate an exchange of expertise and build networks. A good example was a meeting on microcredit, attended by 400 participants including representatives from banks, companies and experts. ICCO organised the microcredit meeting with Oikocredit and the Rabobank and ING Bank were willing to invite their own business contacts. The day devoted to sustainable clothing, which drew a great deal of interest from the textile sector, was characterised by the cooperation between ICCO and MKB Nederland and the trade organisations Mitex and Modint.

Campaign Ik&Co

In 2005, a call went out to private individuals who are active in developing countries via their own foundations to start cooperating with ICCO. ICCO made this appeal via a campaign entitled 'Ik&Co' which was launched in the autumn of 2005. The campaign resulted in an increase in awareness among ICCO's own supporters from 10 to 17% in that same autumn. The number of visitors to the new website increased by over 70% to 140,000. More people became convinced of the usefulness of ICCO's approach of working via local partner organisations wherever possible. The number of people that ICCO supported rose from 77 to 88%. The number of requests from the public for information also increased dramatically. With a view to boosting public information, ICCO set up a new database and a service desk. By doing so, it took the first step towards achieving external communication oriented more towards target groups. Preparations were made in 2006 to reach young people, participants and entrepreneurs via separate newsletters and other forms of communication. In 2005, ICCO paid a lot of attention to expanding the basis of support for development cooperation among the supporting participants. ICCO cooperated with the participants affiliated to the Front Desk, which invited their supporters to visit the open day at the end of 2005. The day was devoted entirely to enterprising people and private initiatives and was visited by 750 people. Twenty-five participants gave presentations during the course of the day.

Youth programme

ICCO's youth programme is expected to attract a great deal of interest. The demand from the partner organisations is not in proportion to the large numbers of young people who are offering to be deployed as junior expert, 'starter' or trainee. In 2005, 28 young people were deployed via PSa. Young people therefore make an important contribution to reinforcing the basis of support for development cooperation. During the preparation phase, the young people draw up a communication plan and devote some of their time to communication with their own networks and/or the Dutch public at large. In 2005, this resulted in 55 publications, radio and TV interviews and presentations.

Table 8.2 Expenditure on lobbying and communication

Lobbying & Communication	3,171,073	3,095,551
Public support raising projects	1,018,000	2,212,095
Other Lobbying & Education	2,153,073	883,456

Table 8.3 Expenditure on Co-operation

Source of funding	Planning	Actual
Mutual funding	11,149,750	10,277,500
Joint fund raising	5,112,500	5,112,500
ICCO finances Partner NL	4,910,512	4,157,759

Media

In 2005, ICCO focused primarily on a content-related role in the media. ICCO continued to finance the EO's Wereldjournaal [World News Programme]. In addition, opinion-based articles were published in national dailies on subjects which are closely related to ICCO's core tasks, such as peacebuilding in Sudan and human rights in Indonesia. Various visits to projects were organised for journalists. For example, journalists from the Telegraaf daily newspaper and Radio 1 visited microcredit projects in Bolivia.

Representatives from the Volkskrant visited ICCO projects in Democratic Republic Congo and published a report on the wretched living conditions of women in this country. The tsunami and the earthquake in Pakistan caused an additional increase in media attention for the emergency aid work of ICCO and Kerkinactie in 2005. Throughout the year, ICCO's economic projects were also in the spotlight. Representatives from the SPITS daily newspaper and young politicians travelled to India and wrote an article on the situation of the cotton farmers there. ICCO's work featured in the media more than 800 times and in 30% of cases the focus was on the work of partners and other private individuals who cooperate with ICCO.

Kerkinactie

In its presentation and campaigns, ICCO cooperated closely with Kerkinactie. A joint presentation was given on Kerkendag, at the Festival Mundial and the Christian Flevo festival. One highpoint was a trip for protestant young people to Bangladesh, known as Factor10. Upon their return, the young people worked hard as development cooperation ambassadors. They gave 30 interviews for regional newspapers and received attention from radio programmes and protestant dailies. The fundraising activities they organised generated € 2,500 per participant for various projects in Bangladesh.

Sponsoring

In 2005, ICCO focused on the broad group of Dutch people involved in development work. ICCO supported the series of debates held at the LUX theatre in Nijmegen which centred on issues from the sector. In Utrecht ICCO supported the photo exhibition by Raymond Rutting who is a photographer for the Volkskrant newspaper. The exhibition attracted a great deal of attention and was concluded by ICCO with an auction of the photos. The proceeds were donated to a project providing assistance to women in Congo.

Table 8.5 Income from multilateral organisations

Source of funding	Planning	Actual
EU co-financing	2,000,000	3,922,998
EU other budget lines	1,000,000	-
EU food including in kind and cash	3,250,000	1,460,928
EU emergency aid	4,500,000	4,333,424
Other	1,500,000	528,805
Total	12,250,000	10,246,155

8.4 Front Desk

In 2005, preparations were made for the setting up of a joint ICCO, Kerkinactie and Edukans Front Desk at the beginning of 2006.

Partner fund

The partner fund continues to be ICCO's most important product for enterprising private individuals. In 2005, well over 400 applications were submitted, of which 180 were rejected. 120 applications were referred on to other organisations, or advice was issued on how to adapt the application. ICCO agreed contracts with 97 private organisations for an amount of € 1,747,673 in cat. IV resources. The total turnover of the Front Desk was € 1,994,530 and the organisations involved promised an additional amount of € 2,438,938 in private resources to the projects supported. Visits were arranged to 12 projects in the field. ICCO programme officers held discussions on the content of the projects with 78% of partners. In 76 cases, at least one advisory consultation was held at ICCO or within the organisation. ICCO opted to provide verbal advice instead of resorting to written correspondence so as to reduce bureaucracy to a minimum and ensure rapid service. In addition, ICCO invited partners to meetings to discuss content and expand the knowledge of projects involved in, for example, microcredit and HIV/aids. The meeting was attended by 50 people.

Enterprising Private Individuals

More and more of those who start with small projects grow to become long-term ICCO partners. The quality of their projects improves and the impact in the South increases. An example is the Indian Rose Foundation which is involved in microcredit in India. Within the framework of a partnership involving Indian Rose, the Indian partner CST Salem and the Rabobank Foundation, ICCO advised expanding a microcredit programme in phases until the service is available to 1,000 women. The subsidy issued was used to recruit qualified personnel, train staff in the issuing of microcredit and provide information to the participating women. All three of the organisations involved played a financial, content-related and complementary role. The Rabobank Foundation provided the largest portion of the required credit capital and visited CST Salem to advise its staff. Indian Rose successfully acquired funds from the general public. ICCO added to the income obtained so as to subsidise less visible costs such as salaries and the setting up of a sound financial administration system. Some partners were given ICCO support due to their work on increasing the basis of support in the Netherlands. ICCO subsidised the Ex-change organisation which offered students at Secondary Vocational and Higher Professional education levels the possibility, via work placements, of starting for themselves in developing countries. In 2005, 18 work placement teams were deployed via Ex-change, involving a total of 80 students. The work placements were organised within the framework of development projects in Kenya and Ghana and were prepared in cooperation with local NGOs, along with active participation by local people and students. Participating students paid their own travel and accommodation costs. In addition, each work placement team organised activities and raised at least € 2,000 for the Kenyan and Ghanaian counterparts. A contribution from ICCO's partner fund

meant that this sponsorship amount was doubled. ICCO regularly ensured media attention and publicity from its partners. More than 300 articles in local and regional newspapers were dedicated to the work of private individuals and their cooperation with ICCO.

Entrepreneurs

The Front Desk is cooperating more and more with individual entrepreneurs and their foundations. In 2005, the number of contacts with companies increased from 25 to 40. Contracts were entered into with eleven entrepreneurs. A striking element is the dedication shown by entrepreneurs from the small and medium-sized business sector. ICCO focused primarily on improving the quality of this target group's existing projects. Financial cooperation was subordinate to substantive cooperation, based on the assumption that it is precisely through the sharing of expertise that projects can be rapidly improved. ICCO gave entrepreneurs plenty of access to its network in the South and they were asked to advise producer organisations, for example to improve income and implement a more market-oriented approach.

ICCO supported the WereldWerk foundation which wants to establish a link between good causes and the business community. Kusters Engineering, a company located in the Dutch town of Venlo, was the first Dutch company to participate in this new initiative. A 'WereldWerkDag' [World Work Day] was organised which entailed company employees, together with their colleagues from Kusters Engineering India, donating one working day's wages to schools in slum areas in India. The management of Kusters trebled the contribution made by the employees. This amount was then doubled again by ICCO.

Cooperation with EYE

The Exchange Young Executives (EYE) foundation links the Dutch business community with development cooperation via an exchange programme. Young Dutch managers share their knowledge and experience with development organisations. The concept was developed by the Baak Management Centre VNO-NCW, Jong Management VNO-NCW and ICCO. One of the activities is the so-called BID Challenge which is a competition for the best Business Plan which combines profitability with poverty alleviation. ICCO and EYE played an active role in the BID Challenge in 2005. ICCO initiated the financial support and EYE became a BID Challenge supporting partner. For example, two EYE participants in the exchange with India advised a member of staff of an ICCO partner who was taking part in the BID challenge in 2005. The proposal ended up in the top 5 best business plans. The business plan was developed in more detail and the Rabobank Foundation then decided to provide sponsorship. In April 2005, a successful exchange was organised to the Philippines.

8.5 International fundraising

Changes and Developments

The decentralisation policy initiated by the EU in 2003, whereby the assessment and monitoring of projects no longer takes place from Brussels but is carried out instead by the EU delegations in developing countries, was concluded in 2005. This has resulted in more intensive contacts between ICCO, its partners and the EU delegations. Both sides are searching for a new balance in the division of roles between the parties involved. Besides this decentralisation, the tighter financial regulations of the European Commission have also resulted in a considerable need for capacity development by local partner organisations in the field of EU financing. That is why a start was made, together with the APRODEV organisations, to capacity development for partner organisations in Africa. In 2005, a number of consultations took place with the European Commission concerning the Financial Perspectives 2007–2010. As chair of the NGO-EU network, ICCO played an active role in these consultations, during which ICCO primarily insisted on clarity as regards issues such as the definition and role of 'non-state actors' in European development cooperation, the position of development cooperation and economic cooperation and the amount of budget available for development cooperation. The discussion was rounded off in 2006. In 2005, far-reaching steps and decisions were taken to integrate the NGO-EU network and Partos,

the Dutch umbrella organisation, into a single organisation focused on the Netherlands and Europe.

Results 2005

ICCO had planned 36 submissions for 2005 resulting in 19 approved institutional donor projects for a total value of € 12,750,000. The 2005 result is that a total of 22 projects have been submitted and that 15 projects have been approved with a total value of € 16,067,515, plus an administration costs payment of € 749,769. This is way above the objective for the value of approved projects. The delays affecting a number of planned submissions were caused by the European Union not publishing the call to project submissions on time.

Results per Budget Line

EU Budget Line: European Co-financing

In 2005, three major projects were approved, namely KAFO in Guinea-Bissau, Altervida in Paraguay and TPO in Cambodia. Approval of one in three submissions means ICCO's score was above-average. Besides these projects in which ICCO was the main submitter, two projects were also approved for which ICCO was a consortium partner. The European Union also approved the development education project 'Change The Game'. This education project is based on a partnership between ICCO, Wilde Ganzen, the Belgian organisation Vredeseilanden and the Czech organisation Nadace Divoke Husy, with the key theme being sport. This project is unique because it involves cooperation between organisations from the old Member States and the new Member States.

EU Budget Line: Food Aid and Food Security

Two projects were submitted for the Food Security budget line: one was for Eritrea and one for Madagascar. The proposal for Eritrea was approved and the proposal for Madagascar was rejected. In the case of the Food Aid budget line, a project proposal was submitted for the region of Darfur in Sudan. ICCO was also assigned a service contract for the monitoring of EU food aid in Eritrea, executed by ICCO's field office in Eritrea. The number of submitted and approved proposals for this budget line was less than planned. Certainly in the case of food aid there is a clear trend; the EU uses food aid as an instrument less and less frequently. This trend means changes are necessary at the Euronaid organisation which was set up thirty-five years ago by the European NGOs to play a facilitating role in the execution of food aid programmes financed by the EU. ICCO has made a credit facility available to Euronaid to overcome liquidity problems and was actively involved in the discussion of this organisation's future.

Other EU Budget lines

In 2004, three proposals were submitted for the human rights budget line. These were rejected in 2005. There were a number of different reasons for the rejections. To date, ICCO has not had any success with this budget line. In November 2005, two proposals were submitted for the tropical forests budget line. Both of the proposed projects are located in Brazil and the decision is going to be taken in mid- 2006.

Humanitarian Assistance via ECHO

At the beginning of 2005, a contract worth € 4.5 million was received for assistance provided to Karen refugees by TBBC in Thailand. In November 2005, a new proposal was submitted for 2006 worth € 5.5 million. This makes ECHO one of the most successful ICCO budget lines from the financial point of view. In order to broaden the cooperation with ECHO, (draft) proposals were submitted for Liberia and Pakistan in 2005. The project proposal for Liberia was rejected and no decision has yet been taken regarding the project proposal for Pakistan.

Emergency aid via Ministry (DMV-HH)

DMV-HH approved three applications for emergency aid. The proposal for providing relief and supervising displaced people in Southern Kivu in Congo was approved for a period of two years. The other two approvals were part of the emergency aid for the Tsunami and the earthquake in

Pakistan that was promised by the Ministry. In total, an amount of just over 3 million was approved by DMV/HH. As a result, the objectives in the annual plan for contributions by the Ministry to emergency aid were easily met.

Diversification

ICCO wants more diversification of its financing sources. Within ICCO a process was started to anchor international fundraising within the organisation more. The focus on diversification is to be intensified in the coming years. Outside the regular budget lines, four submissions and two approvals with a contract value of € 1.5 million were planned for 2005. These objectives were easily achieved since nine project proposals were submitted and two projects with a contract value of € 3.3 million were approved. A good partnership has now been established with DFID. In July 2005, approval was received for a food supplementation programme in Eritrea for well over € 1.5 million. A proposal was also submitted for South Sudan. The UNDP has selected a consortium proposal for approval, with ICCO as the lead agency, for a programme of recovery in South Sudan. The programme, which includes a contribution by the UNDP of € 4 million, was developed in more detail in the second half of 2005. Definitive approval is expected at the beginning of 2006. An innovative feature was the joint application by ICCO and SNV to the European Development Fund for a capacity-strengthening procedure for local NGOs in Benin. Unfortunately, the proposal was rejected. At the end of 2005, ICCO, the Rabobank and Oikocredit jointly submitted two microfinancing project proposals to the European Development Fund and the Swiss government. Decisions are to be taken on both these submissions at the beginning of 2006.

Chapter 9

Monitoring, Evaluation and Research

9.1 Introduction

The Research and Evaluation unit is responsible for monitoring and evaluating ICCO's policy. In 2005, the policy relating to evaluations of ICCO's work in the South was approved. This policy reflects the unwritten policy of recent years and is a follow-up to the recommendations of internal research into the evaluation practices of 2003. The policy incorporates the evaluation criteria used by the MBN (Co-financing Wide Network) the Kwaliteitshuis and the IOB criteria for evaluations based on the *Rijksregeling Prestatie Evaluatiegegevens* [Government Grants Scheme governing the Performance of Evaluation Data]. The external, joint MBN evaluations were based on the 'Plan of approach and quality criteria for the second phase of CFP evaluations 2003-2006'. A handbook was compiled for the development of functional terms of reference for evaluations to complement the policy relating to evaluations, which handbook provides an insight into the aim, use and type of evaluation. This handbook was developed for both employees and partner organisations. The policy and handbook were introduced within ICCO during the year under review.

Effect of different types of technologies on farm families income (ETB)

Continent	Ongoing contracts	New contracts	Progress reports	Final reports	Evaluations
Africa and the Middle East	408	223	211	175	46
Asia, Europe and the Pacific	468	206	266	169	23
Latin America	259	123	156	117	35
Worldwide	49	22	17	28	1
Total	1,184	574	650	489	105

9.2 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation at Financing Level

The planning, monitoring and evaluation of the cooperation at funding level with partner organisations has been laid down in contracts and firmly fixed in the adopted financing system. Monitoring takes the form of annual reports of current contracts and field visits by programme officers. The financing agreement is evaluated once every contract period. Since September 2004, agreements on the results to be achieved and how they can be monitored and evaluated have been discussed with the partner organisations and laid down in contracts. This contract agreement applies to all financing above € 20,000.

In 2005, a total of 105 evaluations of partners and their programmes were carried out at funding level. These evaluations relate to financing involving a total ICCO investment of € 41 million. The table above shows the spread over continents. The total number of ICCO partners involved in one form of evaluation or another in 2005 is higher than shown in this table due to participation by ICCO partners in the MBN, IOB and ICCO programme evaluations.

Evaluations of financing can serve a number of different goals as far as partners and ICCO are concerned. External researchers can use an evaluation to assess the execution and results of the funding or the functioning of the financed organisation. Evaluations give ICCO employees information with which to substantiate financing decisions. Evaluations contribute to the learning processes of the partner organisation and ICCO and to the forming of ideas and the development of new methods of working. Attempts are constantly being made, on the basis of dialogue with the partner organisations and on the basis of the contract, to opt for the most suitable instrument. Half the time, the initiative was taken by the partner organisations. The other half was joint initiatives by ICCO and its partners. In nine cases, ICCO took the initiative, sometimes in cooperation with other donors.

The goals and agreements were laid down beforehand in Terms of Reference. In 2005, the main goal of half of the evaluations was to acquire an insight into the relevance of the partner's programme. More than one third focused primarily on the degree to which the project had achieved the set goals (effectiveness). One evaluation related to the transparency of the use of organisation funds. The other 18 evaluations concerned the efficient use of resources, sustainability of the effects and the method of giving account to the target group and to ICCO. The majority of the evaluations were carried out by external consultants. In addition, there were six supervised internal evaluations, three self-evaluations and two others. At the end of the process, the data and the evaluation assessment are registered by ICCO. The partner is given an opportunity to respond. ICCO assesses each evaluation at funding level on the basis of the quality of the evaluation, the quality of partner organisations and the relevance and effectiveness of their results. Half of the evaluation reports were judged to be good, the other half satisfactory. Three reports were of dubious quality. In one case, this resulted in a follow-up. The quality of well over half the ICCO partners is good to excellent, with one third being designated satisfactory. The quality of seven organisations was unsatisfactory. The majority of the financing is relevant. Only one case of funding was irrelevant. The evaluations show that half of the projects achieved the set goals, with one third only partially achieving the goals. Two cases of financing turned out not to be effective. ICCO and/or the partner follow up the results of the evaluations by taking measures. More than half of the partners endorsed the outcomes of the evaluations, one third of the partners had not (yet) responded and ten partners disagreed partially or entirely with part or all of the report. Three-quarters of the partners have adjusted their activities and 14 partners have requested external supervision. One quarter of the partners has not (yet) taken a decision regarding follow-up. ICCO is to continue well over half of the financing, while a third of the financing was increased or decreased and in 12 cases the relationship was terminated.

9.3 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation at ICCO Level

Programme evaluations

MBN programme evaluations

The aim this year was to complete the MBN evaluation agenda for the current subsidy period. ICCO was involved in two MBN-oriented external programme evaluations. One related to healthcare (Nepal, Zambia and Congo) and mainstreaming HIV/Aids (Malawi, South Africa, Zimbabwe and India). The evaluation of women's organisations and civil society building (Kenya, Zimbabwe and South Africa) was completed with a discussion of the IOB assessment with the parties involved and the IOB person responsible for the assessment. The results of this evaluation were discussed in the regional theme groups. The emphasis was on arguments for increasing the number of women's organisations within ICCO's partner base. The focus was also on integrating gender more effectively into new thematic policy memoranda. The Health Evaluation programme was completed this year, except for the discussion with the IOB. ICCO was advised to draw up a clear health policy, based on the context and the gender and rights approach. In 2005, ICCO drew up the basic framework for that policy in close consultation with programme officers, policy advisors and alliance partners.

The MBN HIV/Aids programme evaluation, chaired by Novib, is back on schedule after an initial delay. The countries' reports which are important for ICCO relate to South Africa, Malawi and India. The report is expected to be completed in March 2006. After an external evaluation of the instruments used in the MBN quality house for accountability and learning, the MBN organisations organised an expert meeting on programme evaluations on 17 December 2005. This meeting coincided with the intended MBN decision to follow up joint evaluations in the new subsidy period. A variety of people, ranging from scientists to DSI and IOB representatives, talked about the role, function and structure of such evaluations.

IOB evaluations

The IOB carried out two external programme evaluations, namely SEED (Brazil and Uganda) and PME (feedback mechanisms). A third programme evaluation was started on 'lobbying & advocacy' coupled to economic activities. ICCO cooperated with the researchers in all three evaluations, which are to be concluded with a report in 2006. Originally, the SEED theme was shown in the MBN evaluation agenda with ICCO designated as evaluation leader. Due to the level of interest shown by the IOB in this same issue, it was transferred from the MBN agenda to the IOB.

Internal (programme) evaluations

ICCO itself had four smaller external evaluations carried out in 2005. Two related to partnerships (with Prisma and Wemos) and two were country evaluations (Philippines and Papua New Guinea). The reports of the two last evaluations are to be published at the beginning of 2006. The most important comments relating to the cooperation with Prisma have been included in the new agreement between the two organisations.

Follow-up to CFP Evaluation Phased Plan

In order to process the recommendations in the final report of the CFP Evaluation Steering Committee (1999–2003), ICCO drew up a phased plan for the period 2003–2006. As regards a number of specific points, the position at the end of 2005 was as follows.

Policy development:

ICCO's thematic policy was made more specific in 2005. Partner organisations in the three continents were consulted during this process.

Results:

New policy on all ICCO themes. Accountability vis-à-vis target groups: the work relating to the satisfaction study among target groups was not continued in 2005 but was postponed until 2006 due to the full evaluation agenda. An initial longitudinal analysis was made for the set of policy indicators over a number of years.

Result measurement:

In 2005, the APRODEV research project into the harmonisation of guidelines and PME focused on aspects in which ICCO was indirectly involved. The organisations BfdW and EED carried out partial studies involving six APRODEV organisations (DCA, CA, NCA, EED, BfdW and ICCO) into 'observing changes caused by projects' (system for impact assessment) and an analysis was made of the M&E system used.

Reinforcement of PME partner organisations:

In 2005, I/C consult drew up the trainers' handbook for PME support.

Complementarity with bilateral and multilateral channel:

The agreements for ICCO's involvement in Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) processes in Mali, Bangladesh, Bolivia and Uganda have been formalised. For the most part, the formalisation took place via Memoranda of Understanding between the various parties, namely the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, embassies, CFOs and local partners on, for example, training courses on behalf of civil society participation related to the preparation and monitoring of PRS. In the Netherlands preparations were made in 2005 for a second seminar on the development of involvement in the PRS processes of the Dutch stakeholders. The joint observations on the spring meeting of the WB on PRS were also prepared during these meetings.

Microfinancing:

In 2005, ICCO carried out a programme evaluation of microfinancing in Ethiopia within the framework of impact measurement. Three MFIs which have received ICCO support since 1999-2000 took part in this evaluation which concerned both the institutional development of the MFIs (reach, sustainability) and a simple method for impact monitoring at client level. ICCO commissioned I/C Consult to organise a training course for the Dutch Microfinancing Platform on new developments in impact measurement and Social Performance Management (SPM). The follow-up in 2006 is going to focus on improving the integration of SPM into the policy and the project cycle of the NPM members. The theme of 'Social Performance & Impact' has been explicitly placed on the agenda of MicroNed.

9.4 Research

A second client satisfaction study was carried out in the second half of 2005 involving ICCO's various clients (donors, partner agencies, partner organisations, supporters and (former) overseas personnel) according to plan. This research by Trendbox is a follow-up to the client satisfaction study carried out in 2002. The research was delayed because the initial response was relatively low. Publication of the report is therefore planned for March 2006. The first phase of the research into partnerships in international trade chains, which is being carried out together with the Expert Centre on Sustainable Business and Development Cooperation (ECSAD), has been rounded off with a publication. The second phase, which involves an investigation of a number of concrete examples of chains, is being participated in by HELVETAS in addition to the ECSAD partners. The second phase is expected to be completed in May 2006.

Indicators

As reported earlier in this annual report, ICCO uses a number of policy indicators to monitor the development of partner organisations. In a reliable and simple way, they provide an insight into (changes in) the quality of the partner base in relation to a particular result area. The scores are allocated twice per project cycle, namely when assessing the funding request and together with the concluding report. The indicators are a supplement to the existing written information in the ICCO dossiers and are a quick and easy way of identifying changes, comparing organisations and analysing trends.

During 2005, an initial longitudinal analysis is to be carried out of the six indicators used since 2002. This analysis answers questions like, 'How have organisations, to which a certain indicator value was allocated at the zero measurement in 2002, developed over time as regards these indicators? Has their performance improved, deteriorated or stayed the same? The analysis supports the discussion within ICCO of the use and the interpretations of the indicators and the required follow-up and also enhances the quality of this set of instruments.

Reach

Since 2004, ICCO has registered per funding both an expected reach (divided according to men and women) and a realised reach. To this end, definitions have been agreed in an MBN context for the interpretation of both the direct reach of ICCO's partner organisations and the reach as regards the financing of partner organisations aimed at civil society building and advocacy. In order to measure realised reach the final memos of a funding include figures based on

information from the partner organisations regarding the women and men the funding has reached. ICCO is aware of the fact that this information is primarily relevant at funding level. After all, it is at this level that comparisons can reasonably be made within a certain theme or region between numbers of people reached with certain interventions. The information fulfils a signalling function for the programme officers in their talks with the partner organisations. Together with the other MBN organisations, ICCO has asked Social Watch and CIVICUS to share ideas on the development of an instrument that is intended to provide an insight in general terms into the effect of the work of the organisations at the level of countries and target groups. The key question here is to what extent the strategies followed by the CFOs result in meaningful change in the lives of men and women at ground level. Pilot research is currently being carried out in Bolivia and Uganda.

Results process: cooperation between ICCO, KIT and SNV

Although the Dutch support for development cooperation is still broad, more and more questions are arising regarding the results of the efforts made by development organisations. That is why, at the end of 2005, ICCO, SNV and KIT set up an independent commission, chaired by Mr Dijkstal. The Commission's assignment is to investigate whether those questions are justified and what the relationship is between image, reality and expectations among the public and politicians as regards development cooperation. This also means issues such as image and expectations and where these link up or otherwise. The central question on which the Commission's work is based is, 'How should (subsidised) development organisations be held accountable?' The Commission is to issue recommendations in March 2006.

Chapter 10

Internal Organisation

10.1 Introduction

This year, the number of FTEs increased from 194 to 230. The year was characterised by preparing for, and reflecting on, the organisation's new strategy and Business Plan. ICCO staff took part in a variety of regional consultations in the South and the concluding consultation in the Netherlands. The implementation of theme-oriented working continued and the regional departments have now all switched to theme expertise coupled to a country or region.

10.2 Human Resources

Personnel policy

This year, the personnel policy was updated to ensure that the organisation goals and the current Business Plan were achieved. Responsibility for execution of the personnel policy was moved from Human Resources to management, with Human Resources focusing on the implementation, coordination and monitoring of the policy. This was achieved by involving managers more in the development and implementation of this policy. There is now more of a management focus on control and result orientation. This means that behaviour relating to choosing (daring) and confrontation (openness) has to be more evident within ICCO and more recognisable in ICCO's culture. The development of the required management skills is continuing. Individual managers coached each other so as to encourage mutual openness and learning.

As regards management recruitment, attention was paid to ensuring that these skills were properly developed, with selection taking place according to the ICCO's core competencies of reliability, openness, daring and result orientation. Competence profiles were used in the 360 degree feedback for all employees, prior to their planning interviews at the beginning of 2006. Competence profiles support the adoption of openness and directness and encourage people to reflect and work on their own development. The interview cycle (planning, progress and assessment interviews) encourages result orientation and has itself been evaluated and adapted. A new remuneration and scaling policy has been developed with remuneration being linked to the results achieved, as agreed in the planning interview and evaluated in the assessment interview. This policy is to be implemented in 2006.

The health and safety policy treats absenteeism policy as a priority. ICCO has paid extra attention to prevention, reduction and reintegration. On the basis of the Risk Inventory and Evaluation (RIE), which was carried out in 2004, a plan of approach was drawn up and implemented in 2005 which entailed, among other things, the successful completion of the implementation of organisation-wide flexible working areas, the development and implementation of a safety policy for travelling employees and an examination of how pressure of work is experienced at various levels within the organisation. A Periodical Health and Safety at Work Investigation was carried out by offering all employees a health check and an eye test. A decision was taken to enter into a partnership with a new Safety, Health and Welfare Service as of 1 January 2006. This service is more in tune with our vision of ownership on the part of the managers and staff, less medicalisation and faster reintegration.

Table 10.1 FTEs/workforce, including staff employed on a project basis, excluding temporary replacements and standby staff

Characteristic	2004			2005							
	Number			Percentages			Number			Percentages	
Total number of FTE	194						230				
Permanent staff (number)	170			70			168			64	
Temporary staff (number)	70			30			93			36	
Staff taken on	50			21			79			30	
Staff left	24			10			50			19	
	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	
Male/Female	99	141	240	41	59	102	159	261	39	61	
Board of Directors	3	1	4	75	25	3	0	3	100	0	
Management	7	5	12	58	42	5	5	10	50	50	
Middle management	69	76	145	48	52	75	93	168	45	55	
Auxiliary	20	59	79	25	75	19	61	80	24	76	
Number of teleworkers	84			35			120			46	

Table 10.2 Absenteeism percentages

Characteristic	2003	2004	2005
Short-term absenteeism	1.02	1.07	1.14
Medium-term absenteeism	0.73	0.73	0.66
Long-term absenteeism	3.48	5.84	3.20
Total	5.23	7.60	5.00

Absenteeism due to illness

Absenteeism due to illness dropped from 7.6% in 2004 to 5% in 2005. This is partly thanks to the focus on rapid reintegration in the first weeks of the period of absenteeism, consultations on location and the related flexible consultation hours. This all meant that preventative action could often be taken in situations which might otherwise have led to (long-term) absenteeism. The decrease in the absenteeism percentage can, therefore, also largely be attributed to the cutback in long-term absenteeism. There was hardly any absenteeism due to RSI problems.

10.3 Organisation development

The Mid Term Review included the recommendation that we should focus more on management. That was one reason why, in 2005, the PSA, BWP, BID and Loans and Guarantees departments were accommodated in the ICCO Global department, managed by a head and a HEAZ. One of the consequences of this was an increase in the effectiveness of the BID programme and improved clarity, responsibility and management within the organisation. The Finance, Human Resources and ICT departments were grouped in the Operational Management business unit. An external agency carried out a diagnosis and issued advice on the way we provide our administrative information. This revealed that a number of organisational and procedural measures are required in order to improve the way in which the provision of information is managed. These are going to be implemented in 2006. It was also recommended that the current tailor-made system on behalf of the project administration be replaced by a standard system. This will increase efficiency, reduce the loss of added value and knowledge, enhance reporting possibilities and be more in line with future changes within ICCO which are going to take place in the next Business Plan period.

10.4 Learning capacity and knowledge management

An investigation was carried out into knowledge management. An important finding is that knowledge management is closely related to corporate culture. Learning and knowledge development have to be linked to the policy and the strategy of the organisation and intentions must be converted into practice. These findings function as input for the further development and integration of knowledge management in the organisation. In 2005, in order to underline the importance of learn and innovating for the organisation, ICCO initiated a knowledge management project which incorporates this theme. During the course of the project (a year) the project manager is going to investigate which new opportunities exist within this extensive new field, and which should be regarded as the most realistic and effective for ICCO.

Training

In 2005, the focus of the training plan shifted from skills to content-related knowledge of themes and development cooperation. Investments were also made in training people to work in a result-oriented fashion. The budget for the 2005 education and training programme was € 169,000, of which € 128,300 was spent in 2005. About 60% of this amount was spent on collective training and 40% on individual training/instruction.

Two Management Development days were organised for ICCO managers, based on the theme of learning from each other. The managers coached each other and, by doing so, initiated a process of sharing knowledge, openness, and learning from each other. The managers attended a workshop organised within the framework of competence management and, as a consequence, were able to play a key role in their departments as regards working with competences. The Human Resources advisers attended a course to learn how to make competence profiles within the framework of the introduction of competence management. Two project-based training courses were organised for employees. Twenty-two employees also attended an Outlook course and eighteen financial administrative assistants attended an Excel training course which was specially attuned to their needs. External experts were called in to help increase the financial expertise of the financial administrative assistants within the framework of their continued professionalisation. Various employees attended language courses. Investments were also made in individual coaching processes and peer supervision meetings were held for (Assistant) Programme Officers and secretaries. Fourteen Programme Officers attended a training course on Negotiating.

In 2005, a safety policy was implemented at ICCO. This resulted in three training courses for less experienced travellers. These training courses are also to be given periodically in 2006 so that all ICCO employees are aware of the fact that they have to be properly prepared for their trip in order to limit any risks. Three PhD students from the CIDIN worked at ICCO in 2005, plus three trainees/graduates from various higher professional education institutions and one trainee from a secondary school (exploratory work placement). In this way, ICCO supported the students' learning process and contributed to the professionalisation of potential future employees.

10.5 Quality system

In 2005, ICCO continued to develop its ISO certified quality system. At the beginning of the year, the system was made more user-friendly and accessible through the publication of the quality handbook on intranet and through thorough employee familiarisation with the system. This has resulted in better use of the handbook which, in turn, has led to increased efficiency. ICCO's Management Information System has also been improved. The system is more result-oriented, projects reporting is integrated into the system and the system now also provides information on the Management Contracts. In 2005, the system was used to good effect to manage the organisation. A weak point of ICCO's MIS is still the central monitoring of the follow-up to recommendations from research reports. With this in mind, a system was developed at the end of 2005 which is to be integrated into ICCO's MIS at the beginning of 2006. In 2005, various processes and instruments, including the supplementation procedure and the mini set of instruments was further streamlined. The result is an increase in the efficiency of financing

operations. A start was made to adapting the financing process and set of instruments. The process is to be adapted in such a way that programmatic work will be supported and roles other than financing (broker's role, networks) can be fulfilled more efficiently. The new process and the related set of instruments are to be introduced in the first quarter of 2006. The views of ICCO's clients are being established in the second round of the client satisfaction study. This research was started halfway through 2005. The results are expected in 2006 and will be incorporated into the innovation plans. A new development in 2005 was the membership of the European Foundation for Business Qualification, a European network which focuses on improving the quality of strategic entrepreneurship. In addition to participation in various 'management tables', ICCO is working to acquire 'EFBQ standard' approval in 2006. The preparations were made in 2005.

The functioning of ICCO's quality system was assessed both internally and externally. The internal assessment took place by means of internal audits and the annual assessment by the Board. Both activities generated action points which have been included in the annual plan for 2006. The external assessment by our ISO auditors BSI Management Systems produced positive results. The auditors are of the opinion that ICCO's quality system functions properly.

Assessment of management capacity and sanctions policy

ICCO has developed a set of instruments to assess partner organisations before, during and after a project. These include, among other things, an assessment of the financial management capacity of the partner organisation. The correct application of this set of instruments and the resulting findings are followed up by the Quality & Control department using a random check of around 8% of the annual outstanding and concluded dossiers. The findings of this department are reported each quarter and can result in corrective and/or improvement measures. The external accountant also checks these findings. If there is reason to do so, the dossier is passed on to the 'unlawful expenditure' category. This did not happen in 2005. A procedure has been included in ICCO's quality system specifically for dealing with (the suspicion of) unlawful expenditure.

Based on the application of this procedure, an update report is issued each quarter to the Board. As a result, one new dossier was created in 2005. Depending on the results of further research, various measures are taken, varying from capacity reinforcement of the partner, the taking of legal steps or the breaking of the relationship.

10.6 ICCO as socially-responsible entrepreneur

ICCO is aware of the need to operate in a socially responsible way, not only for others but also for ICCO as an organisation. ICCO has recruited two employees via the sheltered employment scheme. ICCO uses environmentally-friendly paper, prints documents on both sides as standard, and serves Max Havelaar coffee and tea, and organic and fair trade products in the restaurant. As a result, the products in the restaurant were as healthy and socially responsible as possible. In 2005, initiatives were started to save as much energy and water within the organisation. Together with travel organisations, ICCO tried to minimise the environmental damage of trips (CO₂ emissions) by compensating the trips with forestry measures.

Chapter 11

Source of funds

The financial annex to ICCO's 2003-2006 business plan is the general framework for the budget and funds. The figures provide insight into the source of funds, the relationship between the budget and actual spending and the allocation of funds. This framework was worked out in the 2005 annual plan on the basis of the current situation.

The balance sheet and statement of income and expenditure over 2005 make the figures complete. They have been provided with an unqualified auditor's report by ICCO's external auditors, Deloitte. For a more detailed explanation, please refer to the 2005 annual accounts.

Source of funds

Table 11.1 shows ICCO's funding sources and how these were spent according to type of work. ICCO's Business Plan for 2003-2006 was based on the assumption that there would be a substantial increase, over these years, especially in the funds from the co-financing programme. Largely as a result of the economic slump, there was some uncertainty about the increase in the co-financing programme in 2003. In the end the funds from the co-financing programme in 2005, remained at the level of 2004, as a result of which it was necessary to adjust the projections for 2005. A second consequence of this adjustment is that ICCO's Business Plan projections for the year 2005 also had to be adjusted. The project funds which have not been allocated as yet, have been included as part of the Budget Allocation fund.

On balance, the overall funds have increased as a result of the funding of projects within the framework of the tsunami, which had not been foreseen at the time of the budget. The funding for these projects came from SHO/Kerk in Actie, with which ICCO collaborates.

Subsidy amount Co-financing programme Broad

In accordance with the grant decision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Table 11.2 includes the amount that was allocated to ICCO from the Co-financing programme for the year 2005.

Spending of the funds

Tables 11.3 and 11.4 contain details of the expenditure, broken down into the various regional departments and types of work.

Explanation of the expenditure in the South

The regional distribution of funds is based on the distribution as indicated in the Business Plan. Emergency aid refers to funds that were funded via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the EU (ECHO). This amount also includes the Food Aid that was provided in kind.

In addition it concerns funds, which were funded via the tsunami funds of SHO/Kerkinactie. Finally this includes the Food Aid provided in kind.

The expenditure related to Personnel Co-operation refers to staff deployments that are funded via PSO. The amounts shown are the total costs of those staff deployments and not just the costs that have been channelled via ICCO.

Explanation of the expenditure in the North

The Business Plan objective to generate a turnover of 2 million euro at the FrontDesk (double the amount of 2004) was achieved. In 2005, a total of 400 applications were received of which 99 were approved for the amount in question.

There was a further increase in the level of cooperation with ecumenical and thematic partners in 2005. In 2005, expenditure in relation to Lobbying and Advocacy was lower than the budgeted and actual amount in 2004 at € 883.456.

Loans and guarantees

Table 11.3 shows the amounts involved in loans and guarantees issued in 2005. The amount referred to only relates to spending in 2005. A total of 17 projects have been contracted for a total amount of € 2m,072,647.

Contractual allocations

Table 11.5 provides an overview of the contractual allocations to ICCO over the past five years. This Table does not include the costs of staff deployments for the Personnel Co-operation department. The costs involved amount to 5.5 million euro, which is their 'value' according to PSO.

Table 11.6 provides an insight into the developments of the average contract amount in recent years. In 2005, more contracts were once again entered into for a lower total amount. The drop in the average number of contracts that can be observed over a longer period of time is due to the fact that programmes are being phased out in a number of countries. This has led to a relatively large number of short-term contracts and lower ICCO contributions. This is also referred to as phase out funding. A comparison between commitments and expenditure within the framework of the co-financing programme has been included in Table 11.7.

Table 11.8 provides an overview of the grounds on which applications have been turned down. The majority of the applications, 69 percent of the total, were turned down because they did not fit into the ICCO mandate or the co-financing programme.

Expenditure per policy theme

Table 11.9 contains an overview of the total expenditure per policy theme. Chapters 4, 5 and 6 contain an explanation of these figures.

Balance sheet, income and expenditure account and allocation of income and expenditure to the goals

The pages that follow contain the balance sheet as per 31 December 2005, the income and expenditure account and the allocation of income and expenditure to the goals over 2005 in a condensed form. A full copy of the annual accounts is available on request.

Table 11.1 Origin and spending of project funds, per funding source and type of work, 2005 (project funds from all sources of funding, after deduction of management costs)

ICCO Sources of funding	EUR Budget	EUR Actual	ICCO services (types of work)	EUR Budget	EUR Actual
Private funds	6,439,697	23,312,782	Funding	116,183,591	131,511,964
<i>Private Funds - fixed</i>			<i>Donations</i>		
Strategic Partners	3,651,750	3,725,960	Donations direct (via regional depts)	84,860,829	93,054,381
Strategic thematic partners	1,825,500	1,825,500	Donations via FrontDesk / Dutch organisations	23,172,762	21,526,278
Food security	337,697	439,333	Loans and Guarantees	3,150,000	2,072,647
<i>Private Funds - variable</i>			<i>Emergency Aid</i>	5,000,000	14,858,658
Theme funds (SAN, Apha Omega)	624,750	2,353,749			
Emergency Aid KIA/ICCO*	-	9,011,982	Technical support	5,700,000	6,240,529
Other private institutional en B2B***	-	5,956,258	Personnel cooperation	5,200,000	5,502,824
			Consultancy services (IC/Consult)	500,000	737,705
Dutch government	106,364,968	109,848,484			
Ministry of Foreign Affairs CFP broad	100,064,968	101,818,741	Lobbying and education	3,171,073	3,095,551
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Guarantee Fund supplement	600,000	992,016			
Ministry of Foreign Affairs PSO **	5,200,000	5,869,188	Allocation fund-projects		2,559,389
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Emergency aid*	500,000	1,168,539			
Multilateral organisations	12,250,000	10,246,155			
EU co-financing	2,000,000	3,922,998			
EU other budget lines	1,000,000	-			
EU food (in kind and cash)	3,250,000	1,460,928			
EU emergency aid	4,500,000	4,333,424			
Other (EU, UN, World Bank, regional blocks)	1,500,000	528,805			
Total origin	125,054,665	143,407,422	Total expenditure	125,054,665	143,407,422

(*) Emergency Aid: provided by the joint emergency aid unit ICCO-MDO/Kerkinactie.

The above projection only includes that part that was funded with government funds (EU ECHO, DGIS DHV) on a project basis.

(**) In 2005, the PSA postings had a nominal value of 3,326,610.00

In 2005, the PSA projects were included in the project administration, which included 700,000 for changes from 2004.

(***) Incl. 3.5 mln re-allocation of Private Funds

Table 11.2 Subsidy co-financing

	Budget 2005	Actual 2005
Project funds co-financing incl. interest	109,961,503	110,168,742
	109,961,503	110,168,742
Implementation costs 9%	9,896,535	9,915,187
Project funds (net)	100,064,968	100,253,555

**Table 11.3 Expenditure in the South
(all project funds from various sources of funding)**

	Budget 2005		Actual 2005	
Financing	93,010,829		109,985,686	
Donations via regional departments	84,860,829	100%	93,054,381	100%
Africa and Middle East	30,190,791	36%	30,825,802	33%
Asia, Europe	28,781,983	34%	34,432,795	37%
Latin America	20,803,792	25%	19,363,145	21%
Worldwide networks	5,084,263	6%	8,432,639	9%
Loans and Guarantees	3,150,000		2,072,647	
Emergency aid	5,000,000		14,858,658	
Technical support	5,200,000		5,502,824	
Personnel cooperation	1,907,000		2,176,214	
PSA Nominal Value	3,293,000		3,326,610	
Expertise networks	pm			
Total expenditure "South"	98,210,829		115,488,510	

Table 11.4 Expenditure in the North

	Budget 2005	Actual 2005
FrontDesk	2,000,000	1,978,519
Partnerships (ecumenical and thematic)	21,172,762	19,547,759
Mutual funding	11,149,750	10,277,500
Collective fundraising	5,112,500	5,112,500
ICCO finances Dutch partner	4,970,512	4,157,759
Business to business	pm	
Other private institutional	pm	
Lobbying and education	3,171,073	3,095,551
Projects aimed at increasing public support	1,018,000	2,212,095
Other Lobbying and Advocacy	2,153,073	883,456
Technical support	500,000	737,705
IC Consult / MCS	500,000	737,705
Total expenditure "North"	26,843,835	25,359,534

Table 11.5 Contractual allocations over the past five years, broken down by source

x € 1.000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
co-financing programme					
Co-financing	101,725	109,054	99,206	97,980	100,768
Co-financing microfinancing	0	2,491	3,050	4,095	4,400
Additional programmes					
Dutch government	0	2,280	0	887	2,876
European Union	13,858	16,199	15,008	6,832	11,033
Third parties	3,159	2,578	4,889	9,404	20,968
Total amount	118,742	132,602	122,153	119,198	140,045

Table 11.6 the average contract size within the co-financing programme (category 4) over the past five years

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Size category 4 x € 1,000	101,725	109,054	99,206	97,980	100,768
Number of new contracts	440	438	454	500	574
Average contract amount in whole €	231,193	248,982	218,515	195,959	175,554

Table 11.7 the number of contractual allocations per continent from category 4 in 2005, plus the total amount and the average amount per continent compared with the expenditure in the year

Continent	Number of contractual commitments	Total amount contracted x € 1,000	Average amount per contract x € 1,000	Spent on contracts in 2005 x € 1,000
Africa	223	29,723,361	133,289	27,840,702
Asia and Europe	206	36,807,103	178,675	44,631,518
Latin America	123	22,428,155	182,343	18,983,080
Worldwide	22	11,809,513	536,796	11,456,067
Total	574	100,768,133	175,554	102,911,367

Table 11.8 Reason for financing applications being turned down

Reason	Number 2004	Percentage	Number 2005	Percentage
Outside policy	948	72%	849	80%
Poor quality	45	3%	33	3%
Agreements with other donors	6	0%	41	4%
Administrative	65	5%	12	1%
No funds	259	20%	122	12%
Total	1,323	100%	1,057	100%

Table 11.9 Total expenditure in 2005 per policy theme (in €)

Policy Theme	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	Worldwide	North	PSA	Total
AtBS	14,474,283.24	15,225,206.44	9,904,539.34	4,222,081.60	738,327.60	1,465,342.76	1,510,279.54	47,540,060.52
%	44%	41%	36%	19%	6%	29%	45%	34%
D&S	10,485,910.42	11,417,734.03	2,307,064.44	7,481,078.97	2,995,154.21	800,210.10	1,082,102.00	36,569,254.17
%	32%	31%	8%	34%	256%	16%	33%	26%
SEED	6,043,086.52	8,304,587.49	7,211,375.22	9,053,844.77	7,409,381.14	1,094,250.87	669,823.00	39,786,349.02
%	18%	23%	27%	41%	61%	22%	20%	29%
Outside Policy	2,078,404.46	1,787,106.64	7,785,139.15	1,237,330.81	932,613.21	1,714,266.00	64,405.46	15,599,265.73
%	6%	5%	296%	6%	8%	34%	2%	11%
Total	33,081,684.64	36,734,634.60	27,208,118.15	21,994,336.15	12,075,476.17	5,074,069.73	3,326,610.00	139,494,929.44

Balance sheet as per 31 December 2005

	31-12-2005	31-12-2004		31-12-2005	31-12-2004
Assets			Liabilities		
Fixed assets			Equity		
tangible fixed assets	807	639	general reserve	7,155	6,936
financial fixed assets	<u>3,975</u>	<u>4,784</u>	appropriated reserves	<u>615</u>	<u>807</u>
	4,782	5,423		7,700	7,743
current assets			project allocation fund	22,519	19,960
accounts receivable	1,858	2,147			
liquid assets	<u>25,178</u>	<u>21,459</u>	provisions	0	0
	27,036	23,606	short-term debts	1,539	1,326
	31,818	29,029		31,818	29,029

Income and expenditure account over 2005
(x € 1,000)

	Actual 2005	Budget 2005	Actual 2004
Income			
project income	143,407	125,055	127,520
AKV co-financing	9,915	9,897	9,757
other AKV	2,881	2,681	2,737
other income	449	297	260
participant contributions	<u>612</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>342</u>
Total income	157,264	138,544	140,616
Expenditure			
project costs	140,848	125,055	124,630
personnel costs	12,838	11,289	11,209
depreciation fixed assets	438	427	672
offset against projects	-3,017	-1,794	-1,700
other operating costs	<u>4,211</u>	<u>4,042</u>	<u>4,388</u>
Total expenditure	155,318	139,019	139,199
Balance before financial income and expenditure	1,947	-475	1,417
Financial income and expenditure	<u>640</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>525</u>
Balance after financial income and expenditure	2,586	0	1,942
To project allocation fund	2,559	0	2,889
Withdrawal from special-purpose reserves	-192		-1,357
Result	<u>219</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>410</u>

Profit appropriation	2005	2004
transfer to general reserve	219	410
Total operating result	<u>219</u>	<u>410</u>

Allocation of income and expenditure to the goal for 2005

available for goal

Subsidies from government authorities and others	
Contribution government authorities	109,848,484
Multilateral organisations	10,246,155
Private funds	<u>23,312,782</u>
	143,407,421
Interest earned on the result	639,520
Other income	<u>13,856,947</u>
Total available for goal	157,903,888

spent on goal

Information	
(in)direct fund raising costs	5,074,070
implementation costs ICCO organisation	<u>1,075,420</u>
	6,149,490
Africa and Middle East	
programme expenditure	33,563,782
implementation costs ICCO organisation	<u>4,104,522</u>
	37,668,304
Asia and Europe	
programme expenditure	46,050,194
implementation costs ICCO organisation	<u>4,241,186</u>
	50,291,380
Latin America	
programme expenditure	19,866,424
implementation costs ICCO organisation	<u>2,557,867</u>
	22,424,833
Worldwide networks	
programme expenditure	9,170,344
implementation costs ICCO organisation	<u>322,489</u>
	9,492,833
Loans and guarantees	
programme expenditure	2,072,647
implementation costs ICCO organisation	<u>353,335</u>
	2,425,982
Partnerships	
programme expenditure	19,547,759
implementation costs ICCO organisation	<u>811,282</u>
	20,359,041
Staff deployments	
programme expenditure	5,502,824
implementation costs ICCO organisation	<u>1,003,682</u>
	6,506,506
Total spent on goal	155,317,827

Balance	2,586,061
Settlements	
To appropriated fund projects	2,559,389
Withdrawal from special-purpose reserves	<u>-191,782</u>
Operating result	218,454
Cost percentage	9.32%

Auditor's report

Instructions

We have audited the 2005 annual accounts of the Stichting Interkerkelijke Organisatie voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking in Utrecht. The annual accounts were drawn up under the responsibility of the foundation's board. It is our responsibility to provide an auditor's report with respect to these annual accounts.

Scope

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards that are generally accepted in the Netherlands in relation to audit instructions. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts are free of material misstatement. An audit among other things includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the annual accounts. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the foundation's board, as well as an evaluation of the overall impression of the annual accounts. We believe that our audit produces a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the annual accounts present a faithful picture of the size and composition of the equity on 31 December 2005 and of the result over 2005 in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the Netherlands. In addition we checked to see if the annual report, in so far as we are able to assess, is consistent with the annual accounts.

Utrecht, 14 April 2006

Deloitte Accountants B.V.

K. Bruggeman RA

ANNEXES

Annex 1

Main themes per country

Theme	Main/Sub theme	Main themes per country		
		Africa and The Middle East	Asia, Europe and The Pacific	Latin America
Sustainable Equitable Economic Development	Main theme	Benin Burkina Faso Ethiopia Ghana Cameroon Kenya	Armenia Azerbaijan Philippines Kazakhstan Kirghizistan The Pacific Tajikistan	Bolivia Brazil Ecuador Honduras Nicaragua Paraguay Peru Surinam
	Sub theme	Rwanda	Albania India Indonesia Moldavia Vietnam	El Salvador Guatemala
Access to Basic Services	Main theme	Eritrea Madagascar Malawi Mali Senegal South Africa	Albania Bangladesh India Moldavia	
	Sub theme	Angola Benin Birkina Faso Dem. Rep. Congo Ghana Guinee-Bissau Cameroon Middle East Uganda Sudan Zimbabwe Ethiopia	Nepal Pakistan Afghanistan	Bolivia Haiti
Democratisation & Security	Main theme	Angola Burundi Dem. Rep. Congo Guinee-Bissau Liberia Middle East Uganda Rwanda Sudan Zimbabwe South Africa	Cambodia Indonesia Nepal Pakistan Afghanistan Vietnam	El Salvador Guatemala Haiti
	Sub theme	Eritrea Kenya Mali Madagascar Senegal	Philippines Bangladesh The Pacific Armenia Azerbaijan Kazakhstan Kirghizistan Tajikistan	Brazil Ecuador Honduras Nicaragua Paraguay Peru

Annex 2

Tables with MBN statistics

2.a Percentage of category 4 per sector, based on expenditure and contractual allocations in 2004 and 2005.

	Contractual allocations (%)		Expenditure (%)	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
Amount (in €)	637,384	731,266	3,932,949	281,515
Primary productive sector	44	7	28	45
Community development	17	64	16	21
Counterpart development	5	21	13	33
Health care	0	0	13	21
Human rights/ legal assistance	8	0	9	2
Education	0	0	8	4
Other economic activities	10	0	9	-5
Habitat	14	7	3	-23
Communication	1	1	1	1
Emergency aid	2	1	0	1

2.b Percentage of category 4 per sector, based on expenditure and contractual allocations in 2004 and 2005, according to the new sector codes.

	Contractual allocations (%)		Expenditure (%)	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
Amount (in €)	101,436,925	104,437,133	93,867,184	102,629,852
Education	12	10	15	15
Health	14	12	14	15
Water supply and sanitation	3	2	3	2
Government and civil society	34	40	31	34
Other infrastructure and services	3	2	3	2
Transport and storage	0	0	0	0
Energy generation and supply	0	0	0	0
Banking and financial services	2	5	4	4
Industry	0	0	0	0
Business, trade and related services	7	10	4	8
Agriculture	18	14	20	16
Forestry	3	2	3	2
Fishery	0	0	0	0
Emergency assistance	2	2	2	2

2.c Percentage of category IV funds according to objective

Poverty alleviation 43%
Institutional development 31%
Lobbying and advocacy 22%
Not entered 4%

2.d Expenditure co-financing programme category 4 per continent and in total during the period 2001-2005

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
Africa	26.7	32%	25.2	29%	26.3	27%	24.7	25%	27.2	26%
Asia	22.2	26%	21	25%	23.7	24%	22.0	22%	22.0	21%
Latin America	19.3	23%	16.9	20%	18.3	19%	20.0	20%	18.9	18%
Europe	9.4	11%	19	22%	5.7	6%	5.3	5%	19.3	19%
Worldwide	6.4	8%	3.8	4%	4.6	5%	4.0	4%	11.4	11%
North	0	0%	0	0%	18.4	19%	21.8	22%	4.2	4%
Total amount	84	100%	85.9	100%	97.0	100%	97.8	100%	103.0	100%

2.e Number and type of counterpart organisations 2005

Type of Partner organisation	Number
Target group/ basic organisations/ membership organisations/ social organisations	143
Intermediary organisations/ service organisations	641
Network organisations	101
Total	885

2.f Focus on gender 2005

Programmes with women target groups		Women's organisations	
Expenditure in €	% total category IV budget	Total	% Total Partner Organisations
54,715,782	53%	62	7%

2.g Focus on the environment

focus on the environment		Environmental organisations	
Expenditure in €	% total category IV budget	Total	% Total Partner Organisations
4,384,042	4%	46	5%

2.h Focus on reproductive health care

Reproductive Health Care	
Expenditure in €	% total category IV budget
8,747,173	8%

2.i Least developed countries

Expenditure in €	% total category IV budget
24,390,480	24%

Annex 3

New contractual obligations

Number and amounts of obligations entered into in 2005 under Category IV of the Co-Financing Programme (all amounts in euros), exclusive of microfinancing

Continent	Country	Number of fundings	Total amount	Average amount
Africa	Africa transregional	9	692,276	76,920
Africa	Angola	10	1,086,334	108,633
Africa	Benin	4	772,342	193,086
Africa	Burkina Faso	3	686,596	228,865
Africa	Burundi	10	506,719	50,672
Africa	Cameroon	3	213,873	71,291
Africa	Dem. Republic Congo	13	1,262,639	97,126
Africa	Eritrea	11	884,698	80,427
Africa	Ethiopia	21	2,360,398	112,400
Africa	Ghana	4	406,700	101,675
Africa	Guinea	1	8,681	8,681
Africa	Guinee-Bissau	7	981,002	140,143
Africa	Israel	6	1,366,000	227,667
Africa	Kenya	11	634,330	57,666
Africa	Liberia	11	810,160	73,651
Africa	Madagascar	3	793,445	264,482
Africa	Malawi	3	240,500	80,167
Africa	Mali	11	2,535,996	230,545
Africa	Middle East	2	720,000	360,000
Africa	Uganda	14	1,574,029	112,431
Africa	Palestine occupied territories	10	2,631,700	263,170
Africa	Rwanda	6	486,789	81,132
Africa	Senegal	9	2,048,255	227,584
Africa	Sudan	14	1,774,386	126,742
Africa	Chad	1	15,363	15,363
Africa	West Africa transregional	1	150,000	150,000
Africa	Zimbabwe	7	1,393,639	199,091
Africa	South Africa	18	2,686,511	149,251
	Total Africa	223	29,723,361	133,289
Asia	Afghanistan	3	932,982	310,994
Asia	Armenia	7	859,588	122,798
Asia	Azerbaijan	2	292,000	146,000
Asia	Asia transregional	6	1,078,186	179,698
Asia	Bangladesh	4	196,521	49,130
Asia	Cambodia	11	1,389,353	126,305
Asia	Philippines	17	4,188,403	246,377
Asia	India	20	2,841,403	142,070
Asia	Indonesia	14	2,192,039	156,574
Asia	Kazakhstan	2	499,775	249,888

Asia	Kirghizistan	5	548,500	109,700
Asia	Nepal	7	1,939,274	277,039
Asia	Pacific	10	2,368,458	236,846
Asia	Pakistan	9	1,129,988	125,554
Asia	Tajikistan	2	330,000	165,000
Asia	Vietnam	19	3,380,500	177,921
Total Asia		138	24,166,970	175,123
Europe	Albania	3	688,253	229,418
Europe	Europe	3	855,000	285,000
Europe	transregional			
Europe	Latin America	2	148,929	74,465
Europe	transregional			
Europe	Moldavia	5	800,091	160,018
Europe	Netherlands	53	9,435,860	178,035
Europe	Switzerland	2	712,000	356,000
Total Europe		68	12,640,133	185,884
Latin America	Bolivia	14	3,184,230	227,445
Latin America	Brazil	22	3,659,468	166,339
Latin America	Ecuador	8	1,638,339	204,792
Latin America	El Salvador	6	888,864	148,144
Latin America	Guatemala	12	1,718,300	143,192
Latin America	Haiti	5	917,222	183,444
Latin America	Honduras	7	1,630,515	232,931
Latin America	Latin America	9	2,759,031	306,559
Latin America	transregional			
Latin America	The Netherlands	1	16,000	16,000
Latin America	Nicaragua	7	398,611	56,944
Latin America	Paraguay	15	2,327,252	155,150
Latin America	Peru	16	3,225,323	201,583
Latin America	Surinam	1	65,000	65,000
Total Latin America		123	22,428,155	182,343
Worldwide	Chile	1	89,377	89,377
Worldwide	The Netherlands	2	704,550	352,275
Worldwide	Worldwide	19	11,015,585	579,768
Total Worldwide		22	11,809,513	536,796
Overall total		574	100,768,133	175,554

Annex 4

Current contractual obligations

Number and amounts of current contractual obligations in 2005 under Category IV of the Co-Financing Programme; including new obligations entered into in 2005, excluding the funding not yet finished as of 1 January 2005, which was paid out in full (all amounts in euros), and excluding mini-funding.

Continent	Country	Number of fundings	Total amount	Average amount
Africa	Africa transregional	15	1,674,076	111,605
Africa	Angola	16	2,527,096	157,944
Africa	Benin	8	1,705,346	213,168
Africa	Burkina Faso	9	2,503,328	278,148
Africa	Burundi	15	949,598	63,307
Africa	Cameroon	9	2,035,295	226,144
Africa	Dem. Republic Congo	27	4,212,163	156,006
Africa	Eritrea	11	1,494,396	135,854
Africa	Ethiopia	31	5,058,601	163,181
Africa	Ghana	15	3,787,538	252,503
Africa	Guinea	1	8,681	8,681
Africa	Guinee-Bissau	10	1,560,304	156,030
Africa	Israel	8	1,744,000	218,000
Africa	Kenya	23	2,725,597	118,504
Africa	Liberia	15	1,596,857	106,457
Africa	Madagascar	7	1,445,075	206,439
Africa	Malawi	10	2,040,445	204,045
Africa	Mali	17	5,737,676	337,510
Africa	Middle East	4	1,080,000	270,000
Africa	Nigeria	3	290,000	96,667
Africa	Uganda	25	5,046,918	201,877
Africa	Palestine occupied areas	16	3,822,248	238,891
Africa	Rwanda	11	1,326,759	120,614
Africa	Senegal	18	3,733,813	207,434
Africa	Sudan	27	5,305,881	196,514
Africa	Tanzania	6	531,356	88,559
Africa	Chad	2	59,315	29,658
Africa	West Africa transregional	2	180,482	90,241
Africa	Zimbabwe	16	4,639,766	289,985
Africa	South Africa	31	5,254,679	169,506
Total Africa	South Africa	408	74,077,289	181,562
Asia	Afghanistan	4	1,432,982	358,246
Asia	Armenia	13	2,260,920	173,917
Asia	Azerbaijan	4	762,000	190,500
Asia	Asia transregional	13	2,821,445	217,034
Asia	Bangladesh	11	5,050,471	459,134
Asia	Cambodia	26	4,956,384	190,630
Asia	Philippines	37	9,082,869	245,483
Asia	India	56	12,626,999	225,482
Asia	Indochina	1	151,800	151,800

Asia	Indonesia	30	5,667,654	188,922
Asia	Kazakhstan	6	1,232,151	205,359
Asia	Kirghizistan	18	3,487,793	193,766
Asia	Netherlands	2	34,034	17,017
Asia	Nepal	18	4,821,588	267,866
Asia	Pacific	18	4,645,368	258,076
Asia	Pakistan	13	1,660,067	127,697
Asia	Tajikistan	5	855,230	171,046
Asia	Vietnam	32	7,414,582	231,706
Total Asia		307	68,964,337	224,640
Europe	Albania	20	5,055,580	252,779
Europe	Bosnia- Herzegovina	1	319,838	319,838
Europe	Europe transregional	7	1,894,330	270,619
Europe	Great Britain	1	80,000	80,000
Europe	Latin America transregional	2	155,704	77,852
Europe	Macedonia	2	756,181	378,091
Europe	Moldavia	11	2,328,200	211,655
Europe	Netherlands	114	53,536,926	469,622
Europe	Switzerland	3	862,000	287,333
Total Europe		161	64,988,759	403,657
Latin America	Argentina	1	195,040	195,040
Latin America	Bolivia	32	6,649,845	207,808
Latin America	Brazil	56	15,482,565	276,474
Latin America	Ecuador	14	3,096,670	221,191
Latin America	El Salvador	15	3,326,455	221,764
Latin America	Guatemala	18	3,542,212	196,790
Latin America	Haiti	13	3,067,367	235,951
Latin America	Honduras	16	5,653,624	228,352
Latin America	Latin America transregional	17	5,666,447	333,320
Latin America	Netherlands	3	56,000	18,667
Latin America	Nicaragua	10	1,445,111	145,511
Latin America	Paraguay	22	3,593,240	163,329
Latin America	Peru	39	10,951,582	280,810
Latin America	Surinam	3	487,695	162,565
Total Latin America		259	61,213,853	236,347
Worldwide	Chile	1	89,377	89,377
Worldwide	Great Britain	1	140,000	140,000
Worldwide	Netherlands	7	2,033,000	290,429
Worldwide	Worldwide	40	31,984,720	799,618
Total Worldwide		49	34,247,097	698,920
Overall total		1,184	303,491,334	256,327

Annex 5

Overview of ICCO partner agencies in the Netherlands

In 2005, ICCO worked with a number of non-governmental organisations in the Netherlands, on the basis of multi-year agreements. With these agreements, ICCO provides government funds to a broad range of civil society organisations which fund high-quality development projects and comply with the CFP policy framework. The aim of the work together is to broaden support within society for development cooperation in the Netherlands, and to use each other's expertise and networks to benefit the cause of poverty alleviation. In 2005, ICCO provided over €19 million via these cooperation agreements. In turn, ICCO received 5.4 million euros in non-governmental funds from the strategic cooperation partners. Here we provide a description of what some of these cooperative initiatives entail.

International Child Support (ICS)

ICS was set up in 1980 as the Internationaal Christelijk Steunfonds. After 25 years, we are going to continue as International Child Support, as that name clearly reflects the aim of the organisation. ICS dedicates itself to education, healthcare and improving people's income in Asia and Africa. Its aim is to improve the living conditions of children in rural areas. Vulnerable children take central stage in this. The families of these children, their schools and communities also benefit from this help. Projects in Africa and Asia are supervised by the regional offices in Kenya and Thailand, respectively. ICS works in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, the Philippines, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The head office in Nunspeet is responsible for coordination and fundraising. The foundation has about 40,000 donors, while over 500 churches and 450 schools support the work of ICS. In 2005, ICCO contributed €225,000 to the ICS programme. These funds were allocated to seven projects in Cambodia, the Philippines, Kenya and Uganda.

Agriterra

Agriterra (set up in 1997) is the joint implementing organisation for international cooperation of the Dutch countryside organisations. Agriterra supports farmers' organisations, cooperatives and rural women's organisations worldwide. ICCO supports Agriterra because it gives rural target group organisations in the South opportunities to improve and strengthen themselves, and thus contributes to improving the socio-economic conditions of small-scale farmers.

Agriterra sees the existence and strengthening of rural membership organisations in the South as a condition for poverty alleviation and sustainable development. With this support, the organisations can improve the service provided to their members. Agriterra gives high priority to direct cooperation between farmers' organisations in the North and the South, and between organisations from developing countries (South-to-South). This is done by deploying specific expertise to strengthen rural organisations in the South. Northern and Southern rural organisations also enter into cooperative relationships to promote joint advocacy initiatives in international fora. Other activities include research, training, publicity and awareness-raising.

In total, Agriterra works with around 80 rural membership organisations in three continents, and with 30 organisations in the Netherlands. In addition, Agriterra supports regional and international umbrella organisations. Via Agriterra, ICCO funded hundreds of projects in over 30 countries, to the tune of 3.2 million euros. The projects vary, from rural tourism to improving potato production, from setting up lending institutions for farmers to bringing new products to the market, or bringing existing products to new markets. Agriterra works closely with similar organisations in Europe, Canada and Japan via Agricord. In addition, Agriterra and ICCO joined forces to give shape to Agr-ProFocus, an association of over twenty Dutch institutions, organisations and companies, working together to support organisations of producers.

Ex-change The profit of learning

From 2004, ICCO has had a cooperation agreement with the **Ex-change the Profit of Learning** Foundation.

Ex-change offers teams of students the chance to combine a placement with challenging and meaningful work in an African developing country. The students study a variety of subjects at intermediate or higher vocational level or at university, such as hydraulic engineering, energy and pump technology, IT, laboratory technology, agriculture and health care. They work with African students, which often makes an unforgettable impression, tests their capacity to adapt, and broadens their horizons. At the practical placement stage of their intermediate vocational training, there is a major focus on social skills, and this fits in well with what Ex-change can offer. The placement projects are oriented towards setting up basic social services, working with a local counterpart organisation and the local population. By working with local partners and students, Ex-change contributes to improving know-how and vocational training in Africa. Ex-change is supported by education institutions, knowledge centres and companies. As a development organisation, ICCO contributes co-financing funds and its network of counterparts. In 2005, ICCO supported Ex-change's work by matching the money that 64 students collected for their projects themselves. This joint initiative is expected to expand in 2006, when 4 placement teams will be sent out to ICCO counterpart organisation ACEM in Malawi. In total, over 100 students will take part in the practical placements in Kenya, Ghana and Malawi in 2006.

Interkerkelijk Vredesberaad

The Interkerkelijk Vredesberaad (IKV – Interchurch Peace Council) is a peace organisation commissioned by Dutch churches to study issues of war and peace. IKV involves churches and society in its work and develops concrete projects. ICCO and IKV work together in four domains:

1. Joint advocacy. In 2005, both ICCO and IKV took part in the United Civilians for Peace project.
2. Project funding. In 2005, ICCO provided almost €250,000 euros to IKV for its peacebuilding work in the Caucasus.
3. Personnel cooperation. In 2005, ICCO provided personnel advisers to support capacity-building in IKV projects in Kosovo, Macedonia, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Wilde Ganzen

In 2005, the successful relationship with Wilde Ganzen (Wild Geese) went into its fourth year with the PremiePlusPlan. This initiative aims to expand and intensify involvement in development cooperation issues in the Netherlands. The PremiePlusPlan has the following targets: the handicapped, access to basic social services for the underprivileged, sustainable economic development, and peace, security and community development. Via the PremiePlusPlan, ICCO provided €2.8 million euros for 68 development projects, implemented by non-governmental activists. A bonus is provided to match funds from non-governmental sources, to a maximum of three times the original amount. The PremiePlusPlan is administered by Wilde Ganzen and reaches an audience of an estimated 8 million people via a number of media outlets and individuals involved in the programme. Wilde Ganzen contributed €933,333 euros to ICCO's mini-credit fund, which is used to implement small-scale one-off projects.

One of the PremiePlusPlan projects has developed a success formula whereby young people in the slums of Fortaleza, in Brazil are being taken out of poverty through games and sport. This formula has been translated to the Dutch situation by the prime movers behind the project, the Tio Loiro foundation, and is being used at schools, festivals and events in our country to inform children and adults about life in the slums and to get them involved. Wilde Ganzen and ICCO co-financed this Dutch information project in 2005. News came at the end of 2005 that the European Union is going to contribute close to €1.7 million in the period 2006-2008 to also introduce this project in Belgium and the Czech Republic (where the Czech Wilde Ganzen is going to implement it), and to intensify and further professionalise this approach in the Netherlands.

Zeister Zendingsgenootschap (ZZg)

In 2005, ICCO supported 15 projects of the ZZg (Zeist Mission Society), 9 of which are in Surinam, with a sum of €277,500. Most of these projects are focussed on offering support to vulnerable children, such as children with a handicap, sexually abused children and aids orphans.

The ZZg supported ICCO projects with a sum of €138,780. This second cooperation agreement runs from 2003 to 2006.

Stichting EYE (Exchange Young Executives)

Point of departure of the Exchange Young Executives (EYE) foundation, is the deployment of Dutch managers / entrepreneurs in developing countries to take sustained business entrepreneurship a step further. In addition, participants learn about development cooperation, are trained in management skills in an international context and explore business opportunities. The EYE foundation works closely together with its strategic partners ICCO, De Baak VNO-NCW and Jong Management VNO-NCW.

In 2005, the initial impetus was given to taking over the activities of the Share People foundation in order to generate further growth. The range of services offered is going to be expanded with the individual deployment of expertise (Share People) and the foundation furthermore organises projects such as Dutch Design in Development (DDiD), whereby Dutch designers are deployed at export organisations from the South.

From the interest shown by the target group, the EYE foundation is noticing that the concept is more complete and that it fits in well with market trends. Participants are currently still registering as private individuals, but this is about to change. Efforts to establish relationships with the corporate world are becoming more successful. Thanks to the intensive efforts of De Baak, the EYE concept is becoming more visible as a Management Development Programme, and Human Resource and Management Development managers are willing to pay for the EYE concept. Participants now see the Exchange as a very worthwhile learning experience and ICCO partners in the South also see it as a valuable addition to their own (human resource) policy.

In 2005, a great deal of energy was put into improving services and the internal organisation. Now that the internal organisation of the EYE foundation is largely in order, it is able to cope with the growing demand from the market. This enables it to make a more visible contribution towards increasing public support for development cooperation and developing ties with the South.

Wemos

Wemos and ICCO have had a cooperation agreement since 2003 focussed on three themes: food, nutrition and trade; health and trade in services; and poverty alleviation strategies (PASs). The importance of this cooperation is that the two organisations complement one another. Wemos, with its knowledge and expertise of international health issues and its experience in lobbying and advocacy, makes an important contribution towards strengthening the ICCO lobby and that of ICCO partners in developing countries. Wemos, in turn, benefits from ICCO's international partner network.

In 2005, the theme of the partnership was the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in Hong Kong in December. The WTO summit was a highlight in the lobbying activities that Wemos and ICCO carried out together with members of the Food Trade and Nutrition coalition (FTN) throughout the year. In the Hague, Brussels and Geneva, and in Bolivia, Brazil, India, Uganda and Kenya intensive lobbying took place on the themes of food aid (in money rather than in kind) and the protection of local markets. At the WTO summit, the FTN organised the 'Dumping Food Aid: Trade or Aid?' event, in which Minister Van Ardenne took part. This is how the dumping of food, under the guise of food aid, came high on the political agenda.

In the area of PASs, lobbying results were achieved in the Netherlands by taking part in the consultations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about PASs. In Bolivia, Wemos, ICCO and the Dutch Embassy took part in monitoring the poverty alleviation plans of Bolivia.

Stop Aids Now!

The Stop Aids Now! Foundation (SAN) is a joint initiative of ICCO, Novib, Memisa, Hivos and the Aids Fund, and was set up on World Aids Day in 2000. SAN! has the objective of making a greater, more effective contribution to the global fight against Aids. Its approach focuses on raising additional governmental funds, supporting relevant

activities, initiating and supporting collaborative, innovative activities, developing expertise, championing causes and promoting the involvement of Dutch society in HIV/Aids issues globally.

In 2005, ICCO received a sum of €1,014,450 to implement new, innovative aids projects in the regions where ICCO is active in the South, by means of cooperation with local partners. Various new initiatives are being supported with the money. The Mulanje Mission Hospital in Malawi has received money to integrate qualitative palliative care in its local healthcare programmes, for instance. Despite the fact that special HIV/Aids drugs are becoming more and more widely available in Malawi, these are still not available to everyone. Palliative care brings relief to people in the terminal phase of their life. The Ecumenical HIV/Aids Initiative in Africa focuses on among other things making HIV and aids and sexuality a subject of discussion within Christian communities, and combating stigmatisation and discrimination. Different regional coordinators have been appointed who develop new activities within their field of operation that make a contribution towards these objectives. With the money from SAN! the appointment of a new regional coordinator for Portuguese-speaking Africa is being supported. In Cameroon a project is being supported that is focused on the prevention of HIV/Aids among young people with hearing impairments. The radio is an important source of information in Africa, also when it comes to HIV and Aids. These young people do not have access to spoken information material; furthermore, young people with a handicap are often less able to stand up for themselves. In Latin America, Paraguay, a rapidly growing project is being supported, set up by people with HIV and aids, which is aimed at improving their legal status. In addition, ICCO received € 988,771, via a SAN! project remuneration from the Nationale Postcode Loterij, for three strategic partners in South Africa that work together on education and HIV/Aids.

Edukans

The collaboration between ICCO and Edukans was strengthened in the past year. With financial support from ICCO, Edukans was able to increase and expand support to its counterpart organisations. ICCO's funding increased from €1,646,500 in 2004 to €2,500,000 in 2005. In turn, Edukans supports ICCO's European education projects to a total of €1,250,000. In 2005, there were many applications by smaller Dutch organisations to the ICCO-Edukans Education Matching Fund, for their own education projects in developing countries. In 2005, this fund co-financed 41 small-scale projects to a total of € 1,004,098. In addition, Edukans and ICCO are working intensively to broaden support for development cooperation in the Dutch education sector. With a contribution of €300,000, Edukans enabled 43 pupils from 41 secondary schools to take part in the internationalism programme Going Global. This resulted in over 420 educational presentations, reaching 43,000 young people and 348 examples of media coverage. In addition, 48 students (teachers to be) from 10 teacher training colleges are taking part in the Education Expedition, a new exchange programme to visit teacher training colleges and schools in developing countries. This resulted in over 144 educational presentations, reaching 12,000 young people. There were 98 examples of media coverage.

Furthermore, Edukans, ICCO and Kerkinactie organised the HAYA-tour. With this HIV/Aids awareness tour over 2,00 young people in 16 schools have seen a play about the problems of aids in Ethiopia and discussed this with their Ethiopian contemporaries afterwards. There were 15 examples of media coverage.

The joint interest group, Educaids, an initiative of Edukans and ICCO looked for connections with their partners in education in East Africa. Educaids, the joint interest group in the area of education and HIV/Aids organised a conference for 30 partners from South and East Africa in Nairobi in 2005. The outcome of this conference forms the basis for the development programme. The aim of the Educaids programme is to create focussed and effective structural attention for HIV/Aids within the education system.

Kerkinactie

Kerkinactie is the organisation of the Protestant Church in the Netherlands for missionary and diaconal work abroad and at home. Kerkinactie implements elements of this work, partly on behalf of ten ecumenical churches and organisations in the Netherlands. The Protestant Church has over two million members.

In 2005, ICCO provided 3.3 million euros for development projects via the Kerkinactie network. Kerkinactie contributed 3.4 million euros of non-governmental funds to ICCO projects.

Annex 6

Composition of the Board of Directors

Board Members as per 31 December 2005

Chair	Mw. Mr. P.C. Ladders-Elfferich (per 1 January succeeded by Mr. D Terpstra)	2005
treasurer	H. Medema	2006
On behalf of cluster A:	<i>Drs</i> M. Verweij Prof. Dr. E. de Jong	2005 2008
On behalf of cluster B:	Ms N. van Dijk-Koffeman C.J. Vos	2006 2005
On behalf of cluster C:	H.C. Hak	2007

Members of the board of directors may claim travel expenses of the value of €0.28 euros per km. The exceptions are the chair and the treasurer. These receive an all-in allowance for among other things travel expenses and entertainment expenses. The chair receives €295.00 per month and the treasurer € 181.00 per month.

In cluster A:

- Dienstenorganisatie Protestantse Kerk in Nederland, Utrecht
- Bestuurlijk Overleg van Kerkinactie, in which the following have been participating since 1 April 2003:
 - Bond van Vrije Evangelische Gemeenten, Velp
 - Broederschapsraad van de Algemene Doopsgezinde Sociëteit, Amsterdam
 - Collegiaal Bestuur van de Oud-Katholieke Kerk van Nederland, Amersfoort
 - Remonstrantse Broederschap, Utrecht
 - Protestantse Kerk Nederland, Utrecht
 - Unie van Baptisten Gemeenten in Nederland, Bosch en Duin
 - Vrijzinnige Geloofsgemeenschap NPB, Zwolle
 - YMCA, Den Dolder
 - Zevende Dags Adventisten, Huis ter Heide
 - Leger des Heils, Almere
 - Religieus Genootschap der Vrienden (Quakers), Amsterdam
 - Nederlandse Zendingsraad, Utrecht

In cluster B:

- Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond, Utrecht
- Vereniging VNO - NCW, The Hague
- LTO - Nederland, The Hague
- MKB - Nederland, Delft
- Unie voor Christelijk Onderwijs, Amersfoort

In cluster C:

Prisma platform, consultative body for Reformational and Evangelical development cooperation, in which the following have been participating since 1 April 2003:

- Deputaten Hulpverlening in Binnen- en Buitenland van de Christelijke Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland, Veenendaal
- Deputaten Hulpverlening in Bijzondere Noden van de Gereformeerde Gemeenten, Woerden
- Deputaten Zending Gereformeerde Gemeenten, Woerden

- Stichting Dorkas Nederland, Andijk
- Stichting Evangelische Zendingsalliantie, Terschuur
- Stichting Dark & Light Blind Care, Veenendaal
- Stichting Kom Over en Help (KOEH), Nijkerk
- Stichting Goed Werk, Veenendaal
- Stichting Redt een Kind, Ommen
- Stichting Tear Fund Nederland, Driebergen
- World Vision Nederland, Amersfoort
- Stichting Woord en Daad, Gorinchem
- Stichting ZOA Vluchtelingen zorg, Apeldoorn
- Vereniging De Verre Naasten, Zwolle
- Gereformeerde Zendingsbond, Driebergen

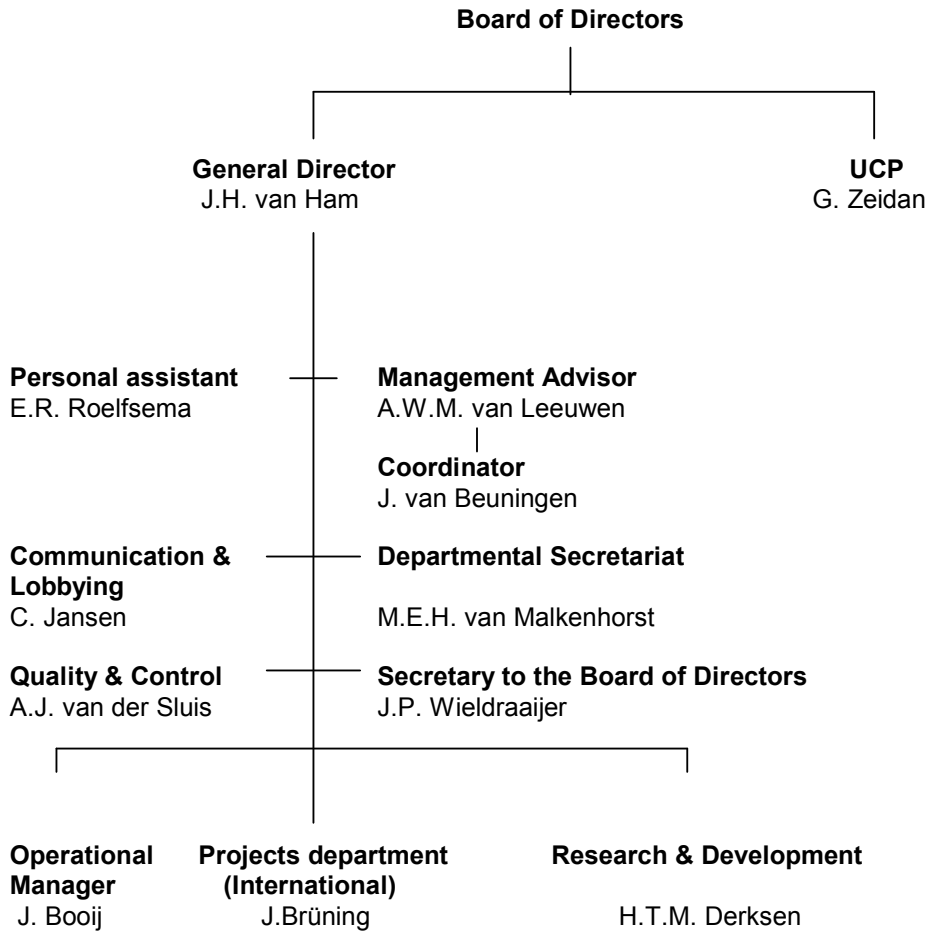
Composition of the official board as per 31 December 2005

General Director	J.H. van Ham
Director Projects	J. Brüning

(In 2005 the remuneration of the official board of directors amounted to a total of € 197,220. J.H. van Ham:€ 105,430. J.Brüning: € 91,790. This consists of the gross monthly salary, compensation for medical expenses and the surcharge for medical expenses.)

Annex 7

Organisation chart



Annex 8

Departments ICCO 2005

Board of Directors

General Director: J.H van Ham

Projects department

Director: J. Brüning

Research and development

Deputy director H.T.M. Derksen

Department for Asia, Europe and the Pacific

Regional manager: P. van Ommeren

Head of department administration: M.W. Buitelaar

Department for Latin America

Regional manager: W. Lammers

Head of department administration: R.J.M. van den Bogart

Department for Africa & Middle East

Acting regional managers: M.H.T. Vogt and A.M. IJff

Head of department administration: M.H.T. Vogt

Department for ICCO Worldwide*

Regional manager: C.A.van den Berg

Head of department administration: S.J. de Vreede-Smid

Communications

Head: J.Jansen

Operational Management**

Head: J. Booi

Human Resources

Head: J. Booi

Finance and Facilities department

Head: A. Swager

ICT:

Head: A de Man

I/C Consult

Director: F. van Deventer

**The department ICCO Worldwide consists of the departments: Institutional Donor Desk, Personnel Co-operation, Worldwide Programmes Desk, Loans & Guarantees, Credit Desk*

***Operational Management consists of the departments: Human Resources, Finance and Facilities, and ICT:*

Annex 9

Abbreviations

ACT	-	Action of Churches Together
AFMO	-	Africa and the Middle East
AMREP	-	Africa Microfinance and Rural Enterprise Programme
APRODEV	-	Association of World Council of Churches related Development Organisations in Europe
AZEO	-	Asia, Europe and The Pacific
BfdW	-	Brot für die Welt
CA	-	Christian Aid
CAT IV funds	-	Co-financing funds which the co-financing organisations receive from the Dutch government
DCA	-	Dan Church Aid
D&S	-	Democratisation & Security
DGIS	-	Directorate-General for International Co-operation (Netherlands)
SEED	-	Sustainable Equitable Economic Development
DSI	-	Social and Institutional Development Office (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
EAA	-	Ecumenical Alliance for Advocacy
ECHO	-	European Community Humanitarian Office
EED	-	Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst
EFBQ	-	European Foundation for Business Qualification
EYE	-	Exchange Young Executives
FSC	-	Forest Steward Council
FTN	-	Food, Trade & Nutrition Coalition
IOB	-	Interdepartmental Policy Research
ISS	-	Institute of Social Studies
KIT	-	Royal Tropical Institute
LA	-	Latin America
MBN	-	Medefinanciering Breed Netwerk (Co-financing Broad Network)
MCS	-	Medical Coordination Secretariat – co-financing organisation
MFI	-	Microfinance institution
CFO	-	Co-funding organisation
CFP	-	Co-funding programme
CSR	-	Corporate Social Responsibility
NCA	-	Norwegian Church Aid
NGO	-	Non-Government Organisation
PME	-	Planning, monitoring and evaluation
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SNV	-	Stichting Nederlandse Ontwikkelingsorganisatie
AtBS	-	Access to Basic Services
WTO	-	World Trade Organisation

Mission Statement

ICCO's mission is to work towards a world without poverty and injustice.

ICCO's work consists of funding activities that encourage and enable people to organise a dignified living environment for themselves, in their own way. ICCO works in countries in Africa and the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, in Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus.

ICCO works together with church and non-church organisations that are directly involved with the people in the target groups. ICCO respects the culture, history and social role of the organisations involved. When working with others, ICCO considers it important for the various parties involved to listen to each other and to adopt a pro-active approach.

ICCO is rooted in the protestant community in the Netherlands and is a partner in various national and international ecumenical networks. It also enters into alliances with those who share its ideals. ICCO is active in this wide range of networks in order to strengthen the effects of its funding activities and to render the knowledge and information that exists within the organisation productive for lobbying and advocacy.

ICCO draws inspiration from the Christian tradition and task, from the experiences and stories of partners who often come from a different cultural background, working from different sources of inspiration, and from the dialogue on these issues within its own organisation.

ICCO is one of the six co-financing organisations in the Netherlands and receives an annual amount of approximately 120 million euro from the Dutch and European government, and from organisations participating in ICCO for its work. It is accountable to politicians and the community.

ICCO at a glance

ICCO at a glance on 31 December 2004

Mission	To work towards a world without poverty and injustice
Product	Financial and content-based support to organisations and activities that encourage people and enable them to organise a dignified living and working environment for themselves, in their own way, and the posting of experts to support people and organisations in their work in the South.
Annual turnover	€ 138 million
Number of countries	50 (in Africa and the Middle East, Asia, Europe and The Pacific, and Latin America)
Number of counterpart organisations (Cat. IV)	885, of which 68 completed. In total 1096 organisations, including those with microfinance.
Number of funded projects (Cat. IV)	1184. In total 1661 including 427 with microfinancing
Size of funding (Cat. IV)	ranges from € 503.00 to € 4,608,018.00
Project expenditure per intervention strategy	direct poverty alleviation 42% institutional development 34% lobbying and advocacy 18%
Special attention in funding for	gender, rights-based approach and organisational development
Lobbying themes	fair trade, nutrition & food, Afghanistan, Great Lakes region, the Sudan, Israel and the Occupied Territories, development cooperation policies in the Netherlands and within an EU context
Strategic alliances	Edukans, CNV, Fairfood, PRISMA, Oikocredit, Kerkinactie, EYE/ Share People, Hogeschool Larenstein
Participation/Membership	Aprodev, BBO, I/C Consult Kerkinactie, Stop Aids Now!, Netherlands Water Partnership, NGO-EU Network
Number of staff	230, of whom 168 in permanent employment
Overheads on average	9.32%
Main donors	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (€ 109.8 million), Multilateral organisations (€10.3 million), private funds (€ 23.3 million) project funds

Colophon

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ICCO annual report 2005 project group

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Printing

De Groot Drukkerij, Goudriaan

Cover photo

Deelstra & DeJong, Montfoort

Photo on the back cover

Deelstra & DeJong, Montfoort

Adopted by the Board of Directors of ICCO on 14 April 2006

The annual report is available from the Communications and Lobbying department

In 2005, ICCO funded over 20 development projects with support of the European Union and ECHO, the EC humanitarian office.

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ISBN-10: 90-73585-79-1

ISBN 13: 978-90-73585-79-9

I, Elisabeth Adriana Christina Anna van den Meijdenberg, sworn translator for the English language, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a full, true and faithful translation of the text seen by me.

Waalwijk, 26 May 2006