



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID

# **THE NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID GRANT EXPERIENCE IN THE FBO STRATEGY: A CASE STUDY FOR MALAWI HIV AND AIDS PROGRAMME**

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# OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- NCA Background
- FBO Strategy
- HIV and AIDS Programme Background
- Donors and Funding Partners
- Types of Grants
- Strengths of FBOS
- Challenges
- Recommendations

# NCA BACKGROUND



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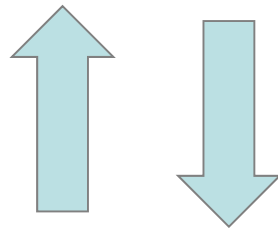
- Norwegian Church Aid is an ecumenical, diakonial and humanitarian organisation mandated by the churches and Christian organisations in Norway to work for a just world by empowering the poor and challenging the wealthy and powerful.
- From 2005-2009 NCA has supported programmes in over 65 countries all over the world and currently has reduced to 50 countries.
- Programmes in the Global strategy included Civil Society for Accountable Governance, Faith Communities Address HIV and AIDS, Communities for Fresh Water and Safe Sanitation, Men and Women Address Gender Based Violence and Religions for Conflict Transformation and Peace building.
- The New Global Strategy 2011-2015 priority Areas are The right to peace and Security, Gender Justice, Economic Justice, Climate Justice and the Right to water and Health

# FAITH BASED STRATEGY

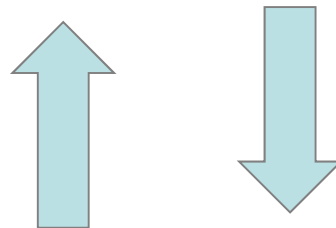
This a Model of working with Faith Based institutions/Organisations and utilised by NCA in most programmes.

Approach **Mother body/Umbrella Organisation**

**MCC,EAM,ECM. (Affiliates ACEM and CHAM)**



**Individual Churches**



**Target Communities**

# NCA HIV and AIDS PROGRAMME

## BACKGROUND



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- HIV and AIDS has remained a priority programme for NCA in both Strategies 2005-2009 and 2011-2015
- NCA has HIV and AIDS programmes in 8 countries in Africa (Ethiopia, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania and Malawi. Other Countries are Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Russia and Serbia.

Focus on HIV and AIDS last strategy (2005-2009)

- The church and FBO as resources for building caring, accepting and including communities.
- Rights to participation, equity and protection of people of people living with HIV or affected.
- Awareness and Prevention including ability to sanction or endorse attitudes to sexuality and sex education for young people.
- Addressing Gender equality as root causes of vulnerability to HIV and AIDS and advocating women's sexual and reproductive rights
- Main streaming HIV and AIDS in relevant programmes



# HIV AND AIDS BACKGROUND FOR THE MALAWI PROGRAMME

## Statistics

HIV remains a big challenge in Malawi. The latest figures are that the HIV prevalence at 12% between the 15-49 age range (MDHS 2010) which is now estimated at 10.6% (MDHS 2011). This has been a big achievement from the prevalence rate of above 16% but the ambition is to reduce to one digit.

An estimated 800,000 to 1 million people are living with HIV and AIDS , including 100,000 children which mean an increased demand for treatment and care services.

Stakeholders that have contributed to the success include the Government



# Sources of Funds for HIV and AIDS Expenditure, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 (US\$)

Source	2007/2008	%	2008 /2009	%
PUBLIC FUNDS	1,896,100	1.77	1,461,800	1.40
PRIVATE FUNDS	704,045	0.66	627,615	0.60
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS	104,826,099	97.58	102,445,113	98.00
TOTAL	107,426,244	100.00	104,534,528	100.00

# MALAWI HIV AND AIDS PROGRAMME

Initiated in 2002 .

## Goal

Women, men, girls and boys in local communities are empowered to reduce the spread of HIV and AIDS and mitigate its impact.

## Five main areas

- Prevention of HIV and AIDS
- Care and support for the infected and affected
- Stigma and Discrimination
- Gender Based Violence

A total of 14 partners have been supported over the 5 year period.



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# DONORS IN THE HIV AND AIDS PROGRAMME

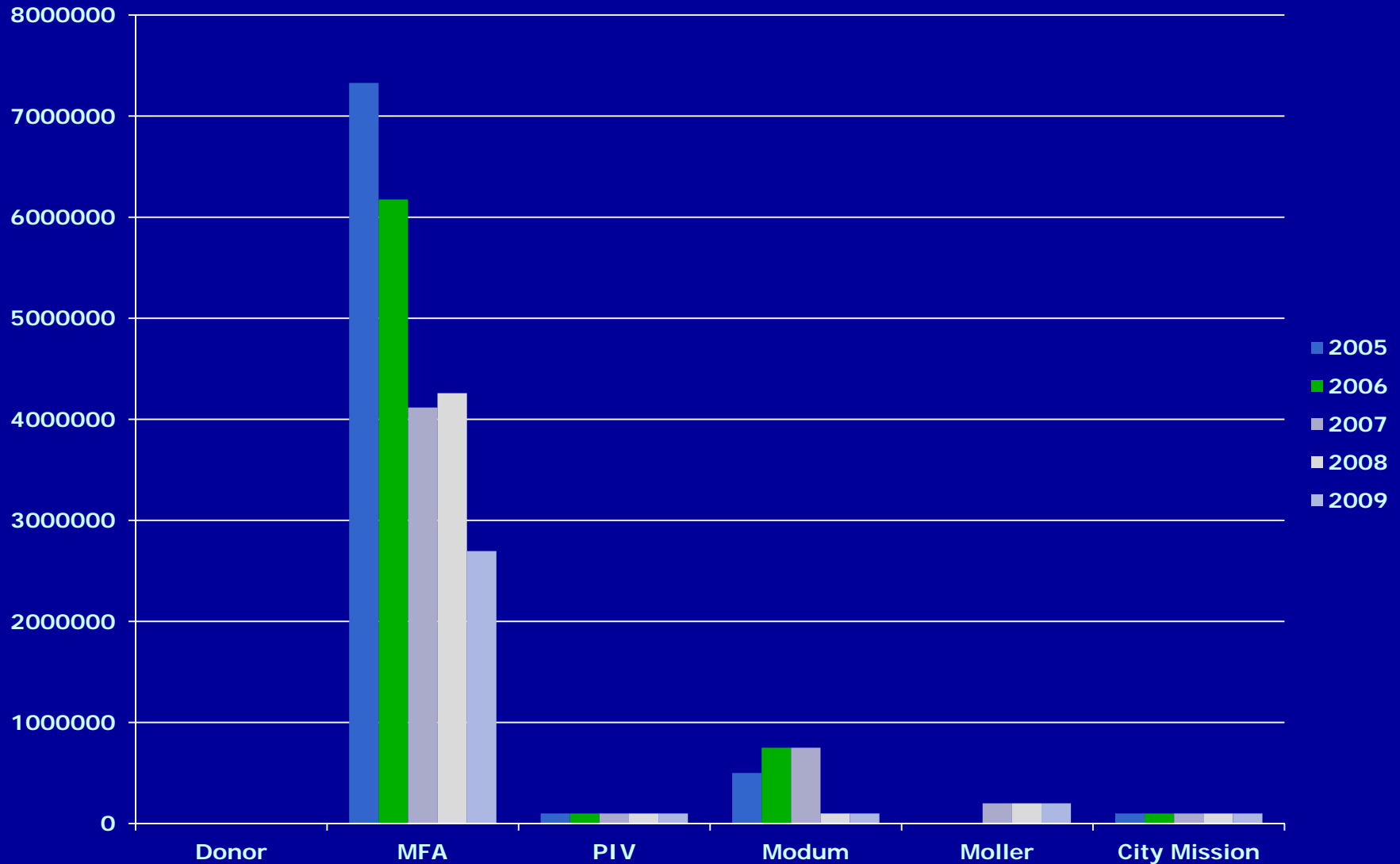


One main and 4 private donors have funded the programme as follows:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Royal Norwegian Embassy- Funded about 98% of the programmes
- Modum Bad–An institution in Norway that deals with several fields of Norwegian psychiatry. It has a hospital was founded in 1957.
- PIV-a Vest fold Health Care Trust institution in Norway
- City Mission-is a diaconal foundation in Norway doing social work within alcohol care, elderly care, child welfare, mental Health.
- Moller Family –One of the rich families in Norway

In conclusion most FBOs in Malawi have small grants .

# NCA MALAWI DONORS TO THE HIV AND AIDS PROGRAMME



# FBO STRENGTH IN UTILISING FUNDS



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Following the experience the following are the strengths

## **Advocacy and Sensitisation**

- Ability to mobilise communities and the voice can be heard. People will trust what the church says

## **Structure**

- Structures well established in the communities. Structures exist up to the furthest areas in the communities

## **Sustainability**

- Sustainability a possibility since the church will always be there all the time

## **Volunteerism and Commitment**

- Volunteerism a possibility and can function with very few incentives. Results will be noted in the grass root level and people are committed to do the work



# CHALLENGES

Capacity problem in terms of

## **Project Staff**

- inadequate numbers, skills and attrition in search of greener pastures this has lead to FBOs to under utilize funds, fund transferring problems , reporting timely is also a challenge,

## **Structure**

- No HIV and AIDS Department as if disregarding the importance of HIV and AIDS or A figure head person is placed with no resources such that there is inadequate follow up of HIV and AIDS programme.

## **Ownership**

- The work is so much based on personality ( individuals in their office can bring a lot of problems) than following systems



# CHALLENGES cont.

## Accountability

- There is accountability issues, not only because of misappropriation but not knowing one's responsibility and being accountable for that project after being used to well wishers who don't request for reports.

## Documentation skills

- This includes proposal and report writing skills not adequate as a result only manage to get funds from small donors . Big grants have complicated formats in proposal and reporting.

## Different Doctrines (Ideologies)

- Churches will have different views on certain issues e.g. Condoms, Polygamy etc

# LESSONS LEARNT



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- When dealing with FBOS you need to convince the policy makers e.g. Bishops then it will be easy implement the programs.
- Don't contravene their Doctrines e.g. Study then first and talk the same language e.g. Convincing them about issues like Condoms ,you never agree but will accept other alternatives
- Have patience with Capacity building because you will do it over and over –staff attrition rate very high
- Close follow up , development issues are still secondary to Evangelisation.
- Accountability is not still an issues considered a sin if it occurred but individuals have to be forgiven. Bitter pill to swallow because the Donor will need the funds back and what happened to somebody who has misappropriated the funds. We use two different approaches.
- Inclusion of Moslems and other Faiths is key to the response on HIV and AIDS.

# REFERENCES

- NORAD Final Evaluation Report 2005-2009
- Norwegian Church Aid Together for a Just world Working to uphold Human Dignity 2005-2009
- NCA Global Strategic Plan 2005-2009
- NCA Act Alliance Global Strategic Plan 2011-2015
- NCA Malawi Country Plan 2005-2009