

FIDA INTERNATIONAL

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
ANNUAL REPORT

"Children hold the future!"

2018



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Abbreviations

AAS	Korean Academy of Agriculture and Science
ALS	Adequate Living Standard
CAAF	Children Affected by Armed Forces
CAPS	Central Asian Partnerships
CEFM	Child, Early and Forced Marriage
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CwDs	Children with Disabilities
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FSI	Fragile States Index
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
KECCA	Korea-EU Cooperation Coordinating Agency
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MHM	Menstrual Health Management
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PwDs	People with Disabilities
SAI	Stichting Assistance International
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
VDC	Village Development Committee

SUMMARY

The year 2018 was the first year of “Children Hold the Future!” -Development Cooperation Programme, which was commenced successfully in 17 countries. Although, the start was a bit slow in many country programmes for many different reasons, the Programme mainly reached its goals for the first year. The Programme is still on the track and will meet its goals by the end of the 2021.

During the year **372 000 direct beneficiaries** were reached as well as **3,02 million indirect beneficiaries**. For example, 31 000 people got knowledge regarding health-related topics providing better health. Due to parents and teachers increased knowledge regarding children’s rights on education, 30 000 children gained access to quality education. Nearly 1500 families increased their income level, which improved the quality of life and realisation of the rights of their children. Thus, the civil society groups were formed and empowered to be strong human rights defenders, affecting the state of civil society in the future.

The partner components were launched this year by carrying out health checks on the finances and administration of the partners as well as defining the level of advocacy work the partners are implementing. Based on these, partners will be empowered to be active social actors in their countries. The advocacy component emphasizes the realisation of children’s rights to health, education, and an adequate living standard in most of the countries of Fida development operations. The capacity building component aims in strengthening the civil society by building up the partners financial and administrative capacities. Eleven countries have a capacity building component in the Programme, and by the end of the programme period, the outcome is expected to be multiplied because of the partners’ social initiatives.

In all Fida’s activities the cross-cutting objectives of equity, environment, gender, and adopting new technology and innovation have been recognized as important for achieving sustainable change in people’s lives and in their communities. The global expert teams were established to give support for the programmes and projects in incorporating these cross-cutting themes in the programme. This means providing strong inclusion and support for people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups to enable their voices to be heard in civil society. Gender cross-cuts all activities to promote the realisation of equity and equality of both sexes. Improving the status of women and girls also includes their sexual and reproductive health, which has a significant social impact in their lives. The environment and its sustainable use are also considered to be of primary importance in all projects, especially in the programme components promoting food security and livelihood, as well as preparing for climate change is at the core of Fida’s operations.

Advocacy, global education and development communication projects were active in Finland. For advocacy component this was the very first year. Various activities were accomplished, and important contacts were created with e.g. members of parliament. Global education has reached close to 13 000 students in nine provinces through school visits and theme days. The goal of development cooperation project is to increase peoples' knowledge about the results of development work in Finland. This will add Finn's positive attitude towards development cooperation and affect their willingness take part in reduction of global inequality and implementation of human rights. The effectiveness of development communication was further enhanced by appointment of two regionally working communications specialists. In addition, the number of stories and social media posts increased towards the end of the year again. Also, the number of Facebook followers increased. These brought more visitors to Fida website

The success factor for this year has also been Fida's close cooperation with the partners throughout the programme cycle. This has built trust and helped to achieve results as well, sometimes in challenging environments. Lesson learnt has been that there needs to be enough interactive trainings and continuous dialogue from the grassroots level to the top, so that the human right based approach is fully understood as a transformative mode of development work, and the partner owns it as their own agenda.

1. INTRODUCTION

The year 2018 was the 44th year of Fida International’s (Fida) Development Cooperation with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland.

This Annual Report introduces “Children hold the future!” -Development Cooperation Programme’s results as well as learnings from the first year of implementation. On the Programme Period 2018-2021 Fida focuses on Children’s rights for education, health and adequate living standard.

During the year 2018 Fida’s Development Cooperation Programme covered 17 countries in South-, Southeast-and East-Asia, East-Africa, Middle-East and Central Asia. India’s Country Programme was completed during the year 2018. In DPRK was also one EU funded food security project. In Finland, Fida had four different supportive projects: Evaluation, Development Communication, Global Education and Advocacy. Individual project reports have been written on each project, and a final report on completed project (India) has been written as well. The result matrix of the Programme is as an attachment (Appendix 2).

During the first year’s Programme Period Fida provided strong and continuous support to partner organizations in programme countries to fulfil the rights of most vulnerable people as well as increase the level of capacity in their partner organizations. Local communities were actively involved in project activities and volunteers have been also an important resource for successful work.

In 2018, there were 372 000 direct beneficiaries, among them were over 108 000 children and 2500 people with disabilities (PwDs). (Chart 1) The Programme affected also around 3,023 million people’s lives indirectly. The beneficiary numbers include results from DPRK’s EU project that contributes to livelihood (altogether 25 000 direct beneficiaries). The health component of DPRK has around 170 000 direct and 2,5 million indirect beneficiaries. Direct beneficiaries are those who have benefitted improved hospitals as patients and indirect beneficiaries are those who are living in the coverage area of hospitals.

The country programmes of Fida’s 2018 Development Cooperation Programme are introduced by region in 2018 are presented in the table on the next page (Chart 2).

Chart 1 Beneficiaries in 2018 (no overlapping).

Rights-Holders				Duty-Bearers		CHURCH PARTNERS		NGO PARTNERS		Total	Number of beneficiaries with disabilities (men/women)
Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men		
58 000	50 000	114000	108 000	24 000	16 000	400	800	700	500	372 400	1160m/1370f

Chart 2 Fida’s country programmes in 2018

<p>Afghanistan 5340 Dental Development Programme</p> <p>Bangladesh 5014 School Child Advocacy Project - Everyone has a right to study</p> <p>Bhutan 5039 Through Skills to Income and Well-Being – The Female Resources for Happy Bhutan</p> <p>Burundi 5284 Community, Family and Youth Wellbeing Development</p> <p>Cambodia 5190 Hope for a Better Future for the Vulnerable Children and Youth of Cambodia</p> <p>Democratic Republic of the Congo 5041 Elimu-haki-project</p> <p>India 5033 Mumbai Slum Community Development Project</p> <p>Iraq (Kurdistan) 5440 Promoting the Rights of the Child to Inclusive and Holistic Education and Development in Iraqi Kurdistan</p> <p>Jordan 5411 Community Development Programme</p> <p>Kenya 5040 Family and Community Development Programme (FCDP)</p>	<p>Laos 5164 Hope for the Hopeless, Voice for the Voiceless</p> <p>Myanmar 5131 Better Education and Livelihood for Poor and Vulnerable Families</p> <p>Nepal 5460 Better Childhood Better Future in Nepal</p> <p>Democratic People's Republic of Korea 5210 Finnish Agriculture and Health Rehabilitation Programme in DPRK “FAHRP”</p> <p>Tajikistan 5321 Promoting the Rights of the Children Through Livelihood and Mother and Child Health in Tajikistan</p> <p>Tanzania 5054 Tunandoto Tanzania Programme – Sustainably Transformed Childhoods</p> <p>Uganda 5061 A Better Tomorrow for Children and Youth in Uganda</p> <p>Finland 5002 Development Communications 5003 Evaluation 5004 Advocacy Work 5006 Global Education</p>
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2. FIDA’S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAMME

2.1. Structure and Goals of the Development Cooperation Programme

The goal of the Programme is to promote the realisation of children’s rights in the countries in which Fida collaborates. The projects are implemented in cooperation with children and young people, as well as their parents, teachers, healthcare workers and authorities. The sustainability of change can be ensured by influencing the change of societal attitudes and structures.

Fida’s Development Cooperation Programme for 2018-2021 focuses on three themes: health, education, and an adequate standard of living. The aim is also to strengthen the advocacy work and the financial and administrative capacity of the partners. Together with the thematic human rights-based projects and Fida’s partners capacity building, the strengthening of civil society actors in the countries of operation will be supported. Number of beneficiaries are on the chart 3 and 4.

In all Fida's activities the cross-cutting objective of equity will be recognised, which means providing strong inclusion and support for people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups to enable their voices to be heard in civil society. Gender cross-cuts all activities to promote the realisation of equity and equality of both sexes. Improving the status of women and girls also includes their sexual and reproductive health, which has a significant social impact in their lives. The environment and its sustainable use are also considered to be of primary importance in all projects, especially in the programme components promoting food security and livelihood, as preparing for climate change is at the core of Fida's operations.

In 2018, one output-level indicator was removed from health component because none of the country programmes had that so there were not results. Result matrix was updated according to baselines and targets of the country programmes.

Chart 3 Direct beneficiaries by themes (overlapping over themes)

THEMES	Rights-Holders				Duty-Bearers		CHURCH PARTNERS		NGO PARTNERS		Total	Number of beneficiaries with disabilities (men/women)
	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men		
Right to education	37000	34000	4000	3000	19 000	13 000					110 000	m840/w750
Right to adequate livelihood	8 000	8 000	12000	11000	11000	10000					60 000	m360/w280
Right to health	21000	18000	90000	87000	14000	91000					321 000	m790/w700
Advocacy							70	120	10	5	205	m1/w2
Capacity building							70	300	20	30	420	m2/w2
Total	66 000	60 000	106 000	101 000	44 000	114 000	140	420	30	35	491 625	2000m/1700w

Chart 4 Indirect beneficiaries by themes

THEMES	Rights-Holders				Duty-Bearers		CHURCH PARTNERS		NGO PARTNERS		Total	PwD (men/women)
	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men		
Right to education	109 200	107100	15500	15000	32 600	32000	300	200	160	120	312 180	4520m 4510w
Right to adequate livelihood	22 900	22 800	17700	13400	22 200	12 400	630	500	110	80	112 720	160m 150w
Right to health	282 700	285 200	1020500	1017900	20400	19900	230	180	230	120	2 647 360	880m 770w
Advocacy	4100	4000	600	220	7900	8400	9100	4800	350	440	39910	1400m 1400w
Capacity building	70	40	450	110	600	1500	9300	9000	110	20	21200	130m 130w
Total	418 970	419140	1054750	1046630	83 700	74200	19560	14680	960	780	3 133 370	7090m 7000w

2.2. Right to Health

Right to health-component provides over-all health support directly for beneficiaries and aims to promote physical and mental health of children as well as young people (Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 24). In the country programmes this means increasing awareness and supporting access to health care services for parents, guardians and children, providing pre- and postnatal counselling as well as promoting sexual and reproductive health by educating women and girls. The goals requirements for healthy living also include ensuring access to clean water and sanitation for children and young people, especially paying attention to girls and children with disabilities. The component also includes mental and psycho-social support to ensure that traumatised children, young people and parents will receive emotional support (Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 19). An essential function of the components of the project is to strengthen the capacity of authorities and health professionals in the provision of networking, guidance and direction as well as in the production of health services.

The right to health is included in 11 country programmes (India, Cambodia, DPRK, Laos, Nepal, Afghanistan, Jordan, Kenya, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda). In 2018, Programme reached through the component over 321 000 direct beneficiaries, among them 39 000 children and 1490 people with disabilities. In addition, 122 groups were empowered to promote good health for children. 12 demonstrated influences have been done on decision making of government authorities, people in power and leaders regarding the right to health.

The component contributed towards SDG 3, that is to *ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at ages*. There has been a change in behaviours of the beneficiaries as well as increased knowledge of the target groups. Over 31 000 people have increased knowledge in Uganda, Burundi, Laos, Cambodia, Afghanistan and Jordan. Also, 4300 beneficiaries have changed behaviour in health-related issues. In outcome-level annual targets were well reached expect one individual target concerning on attitude change (especially of traditional beliefs, e.g. FGM) and one concerning on influence on decision-making of government authorities. To reach these goals will take time, so it is understandable that there are not yet results. To ensure that targets will be reached, these will still be followed up.

The Programme has also contributed towards SDG 6 that is to *ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*. This is especially carried out in Cambodia, Nepal and Tanzania, where together over 8300 people benefitted of improved sanitation and hygiene practices.

The right to health-component provided a practical support by enabling the necessary tools and equipment for the communities and hospitals to promote health. Especially children have benefited from the

achievements at a practical level to improve the health. In DPRK, the number of diagnostic and surgical procedures annually made by the equipment provided by Fida in the partner hospitals is about 169 850.

2.3. Right to Education

During the year 2018 Fida worked for the right to education as one of the themes and empowered the societies who needed most to have access to education. The right to education component incorporates various informal training support children's formal education, teach life management skills to children and young people or provide vocational training for young people. The goals relating to education are included in 12 country programmes (Bangladesh, India, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, Burundi, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Congo DRC, Tanzania, Uganda).

In 2018, the Programme reached annual targets of outcomes related to education. Over 27 000 children benefitted from improved quality of education services in Kenya, Congo DRC, Uganda, Cambodia, Jordan and Iraq and 30 000 children benefitted improved knowledge of parents and teachers on child's right of education in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Laos, Cambodia, Jordan and Iraq. There are 232 civil society groups that are capacitated and functional to support the access to education. In addition, 47 demonstrated influences made on decision making of government authorities, people in power and leaders regarding the right to education. These results were also contributing towards SDG 4 that is to *ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all*.

110 000 direct beneficiaries were reached through the component, among them over 71 000 children and around 1600 people with disabilities. Duty-bearers have learnt new teaching methods, assimilated better communication skills with students and have a more vibrant role in supporting children's education. Fida has seen this as an answer to tackle "learning crisis". While the right-holders have understood the value of education and improved the learning environment. There have been also changes in children's and youth's behaviour as well as in self-awareness.

The child protection policy already exists in some programme countries (Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Jordan, Kenya, Nepal, Uganda) even some countries have not included the right to education theme as a part of their country programme.

2.4. Right to Adequate Living Standard

The main goal of right to Adequate Living Standard-component (ALS) in Fida's Programme is to support livelihoods, small enterprises and food security that increase overall well-being. Fida also takes into account the employment of people with disabilities and ethnic minorities as well as raising awareness of the role of responsible, so the society can guarantee an adequate standard of living for children. The right of a child to an adequate standard of living (Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 27) is possible when the parents have adequate income to enable them to ensure that their children are fully nourished and receive health care and education.

In 2018 Fida has included the ALS-component in 10 country programmes (Bhutan, Cambodia, North Korea, Myanmar, Nepal, Burundi, Kenya, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda). In 2018, Programme reached through the ALS-component over 60 000 direct beneficiaries, among them 16 000 children and over 600 people with disabilities.

The component reached its annual targets in outcome-level. Almost 1500 families have increased their productive assets or annual income in 2018 in Kenya, Bhutan, Uganda, Tajikistan, Nepal and Tanzania. There are 110 civil society groups that actively support access to land use of services for strengthening and diversifying livelihoods. In addition, 24 demonstrated influences have been done on decision making of government authorities, people in power and leaders regarding the right to adequate living standard. These results contributed towards two SDG goals: *Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture* and *Goal 8 Promote sustained inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*.

Trainings and beneficiaries' attitudes have been the most common reasons to changes at the level of ALS-component. Through effective trainings right-holders as well as duty-bearers have adopted new skills to improve their knowledge. Parents and other duty-bearers have understood their role to promote children's right to have access to education as well as understood their responsibility of meeting the basic needs of their families. In some projects the farmers worked towards engaged in activities that generated more income to support their families.

2.5. Partner Components

Fida development cooperation partner components capacity building and advocacy have been especially designed to strengthen the local partner organizations abilities in becoming strong social actors in their own

communities and countries, thus strengthening the local civil society. The advocacy component aims at strengthening the capacity of the partners to enable them to function as an advocate and defender for the realisation of children’s rights to health, education, and an adequate living standard. Eleven countries have advocacy component in the Programme. The capacity building component is strengthening partners financial and administrative capacity of the partners. Eleven countries have capacity building component in the Programme.

During the first year, health checks for both advocacy and capacity building were done. Also, trainings in both components started. Important change for the first year is, that the partners are even more committed to develop their financial and administrative practices. One target is behind, concerning on new self-financed advocacy work by partners, but it was not realistic to wait for result in first year for this. Once the trainings concerning on health checks is done, the result can be achieved. In the chart 4, there are some changes that country programmes have reported. The SDGs (10: *Reduce inequality within and among countries* and 16: *Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*) are not yet reached, but once the component moves forward it is expected that the component will have also contribution towards these goals.

Chart 5 Results of partner components

Country	Results
Bangladesh	After the training on finance and administrative sectors of health checklists of the partner, central BAG and its divisional board members are now more concern of their budget and financial control. Each of the division and central BAG made more concrete separate budget of their own.
Burundi	The outcome in terms of behavior change were observed from the improved participation of leaders of the Church in the management of finance and administration.
Kenya	The partner has demonstrated its commitment by conducting a health check as the first step to improving its capacity. The partner was able to assess objectively its self, and this is a positive step. The partner identified the areas they see a gap and made plans how to address the gaps through training and capacity building.
Nepal	Baseline meetings on advocacy and capacity building components with provincial AGN committee members of two provinces have been conducted. In order to address the identified areas of improvement, financial management trainings have been provided to 105 people. As a result, provincial committee members and leaders have been familiarized with good financial management and are positive to improve their book keeping and reporting in provincial offices and local churches. These have been significant steps towards enhancing partners capacity to be strong societal advocates in the societies.
Uganda	After receiving finance training, the church leaders have reported having started maintaining their personal annual budgets and accounts. After sensitization on gender, 14 women were elected to the church board in six PCU churches. Previously there were only six women in the boards.

2.6. The Cross-cutting Objectives

The Development Cooperation Programme recognises the challenges of vulnerable people groups. During this Programme Period, Fida's cross-cutting objectives are equality/equity (including vulnerable people groups, such as people with disabilities, indigenous/ethnic minorities), gender, i.e. equality between sexes, as well as the environment and climate change. These cross-cutting objectives are recognised in all country programmes, although the emphasis will vary according to the country programme. The objectives are visible in the various components of the country-specific programmes and in the indicators monitoring the results of the work. The cross-cutting themes have positive mutual dependency; gender is considered in disability matters, disability in environmental matters and so on. In addition to these cross-cutting objectives, the Programme includes peace-building and disaster risk reduction (DRR) as learning areas.

During year 2018 global gender, equity and environment teams were planned and formed. These themes were about to start in the beginning of 2019. The aim of the teams is to have a global network of advisors to develop and maintain dialogue and professionalism in cross-cutting themes. The tasks of the global teams are to support the achievement of cross-cutting objectives. This happens through sharing of knowledge and experiences.

Programme has three specific indicators to measure change of cross-cutting objectives. The target of vulnerable people whose health, education and living standard equity has improved was reached with 33 000 beneficiaries (women and girls). This contributed towards SDG 5, *Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*. However, due the first year of implementation, target of attitude change, and awareness of equity was not reached, yet. In addition, almost 22 000 people benefitted environmental initiatives, which was relatively good result. This contributed toward two SDG 13: *take urgent action to compact climate change and its impacts* and Goal 15: *Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem manage forest, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss*. More of the specific results and areas of improvement are in the below.

Gender

The promotion of gender equality assists in influencing attitudes, structures, and prejudices, which prevent the realisation of equality in the lives of girls, boys, women, and men. Fida regularly monitors that both genders in all people groups have access to its activities and that everyone can influence the decisions and activities in their own lives and community regardless of their gender.

The goal of Fida's gender activities is that men and women in the partner communities are equipped with a healthy identity and holistically improved quality of life. As community attitudes change, the concrete equality will have a positive impact in all areas of life, such as education and active participation in work for both genders. The status of vulnerable people groups is strengthened through changes in the partners' attitudes and the partners support in advocating for equal rights.

In 2018, the country programmes especially encouraged women to participate into activities. Because this was the first year in many places the changes were not yet seen. Still over 80 000 direct beneficiaries (male and female) were reached by gender issues. Menstrual health management (MHM) trainings for both genders were started in Tanzania and Uganda, which will, eventually, affect on gender equality. In addition, in countries, where programme continued the work from last programme period changes in behaviour were seen. For example, in India girls of the working community are now having higher education and women are included to decision making. In Bhutan and Uganda, country programmes report changed roles at home, now men are also taking part of household duties. In Tanzania, the partner was part of coalition that was advocating for better menstrual health management. Due to the efforts of this, the VAT of pads was removed in Tanzania which will reduce the price of disposable pads. There have been also some challenges to have gender balance especially patriarchal cultures as in Jordan, which has not eased the work to influencing attitudes and structures.

Out of 17 countries 14 reported that partner has women in managerial positions and/or in board of trustees. This can be seen also a good sign for many societies in working countries. In addition, Burundi, Cambodia and Congo DRC have gender policy, and Tanzania's partner is preparing one.

Equity

Fida's development cooperation country programmes ensure that no one is discriminated against because of their ethnic background, disability, religion, or for any other reason. The goal is to improve the quality of vulnerable people's living conditions and awareness of their rights. People with disabilities are one group whose equity is especially taken into consideration during the programme cycle.

In 2018, equity was ensured in Fida Programme by advocacy, mainstreaming, awareness raising and trainings, as well as various kind of support for the fulfilment of the rights of the vulnerable people groups. Altogether 163 000 direct beneficiaries were reached by equity concerning activities. Mainly country programmes reported of trainings on PwDs and rights of PwDs. This was mentioned in eight annual report (Bangladesh, India, Iraq, Cambodia, Kenya Congo DRC, Nepal and Burundi). Also the implementation of equality support

for PwDs has been promoted in Burundi, Kenya, Nepal, Tajikistan and Tanzania. In addition, there has been cooperation with disability organisation at least in Bhutan, India and Jordan. In many countries (e.g. Burundi, Cambodia, Myanmar and Nepal), it has been also ensured that PwDs can join to activities with other. In Tajikistan, the partner raised issues of HIV and CwDs in the government meetings.

Lesson learnt, however, has been, that inclusion of PwDs needs to pay more attention, because their part of total beneficiaries is relatively low.

Environment

Fida commits to promoting sustainable development in all its activities. The environmental viewpoint will be recognised in all the objectives of development cooperation. Climate change, environmental problems and various natural disasters (e.g. desertification, floods, drought, famine) create social injustice both directly and indirectly and Fida aims to respond to these in the programme activities. Those in the most vulnerable position will be supported amidst various environmentally based changes and efforts to mitigate these changes.

The country programmes provide people with information and new methods of action to promote sustainable use of the environment. Also, the country programmes provide farmers with information about sustainable agriculture, plant millions of trees, and work actively to prevent deforestation. The country-specific programmes will support energy efficiency and greenness by utilising solutions supporting renewable solar energy, such as solar powered tablet schools and offices in rural regions. Sustainable use of the environment and the protection of nature are included in the training programmes and food security methods of the country-specific programmes. Sustainable waste management is also present in many country-specific programmes.

In 2018 many countries (India, Iraq, Jordan, Nepal, Cambodia, Congo DRC, Laos and Tanzania) environmental issues were tackled by trainings. Overall 104 000 direct beneficiaries were reached. These trainings were held in communities, schools, churches or kids' clubs. The awareness of several topic such as recycling, keeping surroundings clean and saving forests depending on the country and specific problems of the region. In three countries; Burundi, Tanzania, and Nepal, over 27 000 trees were planted. DPRK, Tajikistan and Tanzania promoted natural fertilizer in their livelihood components. In India and Laos especially how to reduce amount of plastic waste was discussed. And in Laos this led to the change of behaviour and the project is using better options for food and drinks in its events. In Mumbai,

the programme strengthened the local capacity to stop using plastic bags in the slums. The mitigate consequences of plastic bags blocking the gutter which was reason for floods few years ago.

Environment themes seems to most often to be included in ALS component. In the coming years, it must be thought that how environment can be best mainstreamed to other components also.

Peacebuilding and DRR

During the Programme Period of 2018-2021, Fida has identified peace-building and disaster risk reduction as its learning areas. Fida already has experience in these areas but continues to consider it important to deepen expertise, to create relevant tools, and to learn from practical work. Once the recognition of these topics in the programmes has been strengthened and adequate capacity and management of the themes have been achieved, they can be raised to the status of cross-cutting objectives in all project work.

In peacebuilding there have been in some level mentioned in nine country programs, and the actions have been especially in bottom level. The actions have been both in peacebuilding and social cohesion levels. The change has been seen especially in personal level to avoid conflicts in family and social circles. In 2019 there is a plan to do guidelines for peacebuilding, that will also affect for results in long run.

Disaster risk reduction has also taken some steps in 8 countries. Mainly there has been trainings where the knowledge has increased. Trainings will continue, and the real effect is mainly seen in time of disaster. However, as an organization Fida continues to learn more on this topic.

2.7. Risk Analysis

Programme has a risk management plan that is concerning on the whole programme. During 2018 it was updated with an addition of threat of kidnappings. However, risks were not accumulated during the first year. This was concerning especially on Afghanistan and Fida has decided not to do even short-term trips to the country due to high risk. The threat of kidnapping or its implementation would threaten Fida's activities significantly and undermine the implementation of the country program. The risk matrix was updated in the spring 2018 and will be updated together with annual plans in the future. (Appendix 7)

In addition, country programmes have prepared country-specific risk management plans with Fida's partners. Risk management is monitored annually with the annual reporting of the country programmes. A strategic level mapping and analyse of risks has been undertaken sector by sector for the entire Programme,

considering the circumstances of the countries of operation. The risks are divided into three categories: contextual, Programme-related and institutional risks. Risks in Fida's Country Programmes are mainly related to risk of corruption and risks concerning funding. The narrowing space of civil society and management of change can be seen as risks too, however, also contextualisation of objectives and technical operations and data safety risks.

In most of the countries there was no need to update risk matrices and the situation has remained same. Noteworthy is that same situation can still mean very fragile situation, it only means that situation of the country has not become worse. Four countries have reported increased risks concerning on political environment and/or shrunken space of civil society to speak about human rights. The issues have anyway solved in the context so far, and it seems that they do not risk the country programmes or global programme for good. In addition, there some countries have updated to their risk matrices, because they wanted to improve their preparation for risks.

Fida's security plan includes a country security and emergency preparedness plan which is prepared for each country of operations. The plans are updated at least annually. Fida aims to continuous development and annual review of security plans and capability, and training and attitude training as well as developing a functioning security organization.

2.8. Areas of Improvements and Lessons Learned

The first year 2018 of programme period was a learning process and some focus areas for improvement were identified. Fida aims to develop itself and follow the latest changes on the international development co-operation field as well as to ensure the continuity of projects.

Part of service delivery is around 46%. Lesson learnt from evaluations was that knowledge of HRBA needs to be deepened. However, there will be trainings on human right based approach, and the Programme aims to be human right transformative by the end of the programme cycle. This will require continuous learning from grassroot level to the top both in partner organisations and in Fida. It will also take time to change old structures (e.g. paying school fees) in some country programmes to more advocacy and human right based ones.

Many country programmes have noticed the lack of deep baseline studies and research concerning the capacity gaps of duty bearers and fulfilments of right holders' rights. For this reason, baselines were improved during the year. Lack of monitoring and result measurement system have been recognized as areas of

improvement. Planning, monitoring and evaluation is also raised up in many evaluations, and in the following years there will be trainings, as well as tools development in PME.

2.9. Strengths and Success Factors

There are many factors behind the success of Fida's work and strengths which are leading the work in developing countries along the right path. Fida has strong expertise in globally current themes, as well as experience in building the capacity of the partners. Fida's strength can be considered to be the training of partners which increases their capacity and resources to act independently and strengthens institutional sustainability of the local partner organizations, which is a progress towards strengthening localization of development and strengthening of civil societies. In addition, one strength of the new Programme is that it has clear themes. Because of this, e.g. in Asia there was more deepening training for those who are working in the field of education. This is expected to improve the quality of work even more, and this also creates space for south-south learning.

One strength or success factor for Fida is also the open-mindedness to new innovations and the ability to act as a pioneer in sensitive topics. In 2018, the expansion of cooperation levels with different authorities was a good start to developing new innovations. Success factors included strengthening the position of women through entrepreneurship (e.g. Bhutan), strengthening the sexual health education and rights of girls (e.g. Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda) as well as breaking cultural beliefs through the menstrual health trainings in many countries.

The main reason for appreciation is that Fida is at the same level with its partner. Although Fida gives guidelines to the partner how to implement the projects, but the partner still has the feeling that they have enough space to work within the guidelines and make their own decisions regarding the work. If some changes are needed regarding the work, decision are made together with the partner.

Church partners are also an integral part of the implementation of Fida's projects. The empowerment of church partners has been significant for Fida and its work in terms of continuity and sustainability. However, volunteers are an important resource for Fida's work. Volunteers contribute to Fida's projects, for example in local training, project management and other important practical tasks. Without the input of volunteers, many projects would not proceed according to the schedule. And having a big number of volunteers also improves continuity and sustainability.

2.10. New Initiatives and Innovations

During the year 2018, Fida aimed to adapt and encourage the partners to create new innovations, new initiatives as well as strengthen the capacity of innovations that already exist. Utilisation of mobile technologies is a good example of Fida's openness to use new innovations, and some advanced applications are in use in several of Fida's countries of collaboration. The projects will utilise the innovative practices in each country. An example of this is the concept of a tablet school included in the Myanmar country programme, which supports the governmental education strategy in areas where the government does not reach. In the future Fida will aim to increase the utilisation and development of digitalisation in the project management, such as in reporting.

Fida has the Menstrual Health Management (MHM) project with country programmes in Kenya and Tanzania. The MHM project is a pilot project and it is co-operated with the Finnish menstrual cup company Lunette (Lune Group Oy). Training is part of the Finnish Business Partner Support project funded by Finn partnership, which aims to provide economically sustainable and environmentally friendly menstrual management for girls and women in East Africa. In Tanzania 2018, The collaboration between Fida, the Free Pentecostal Church of Tanzania (FPCT) and Femme International (Femme) led to an innovative initiative to train girls with disabilities, their guardians and the traditional community sexual educators in the disability specific component of the Tanzanian programme. Fida's menstrual health project aims to change the attitudes of beneficiaries concerning menstrual health and menstruation because menstrual health issues are still seen as a taboo in some societies, especially among the most vulnerable groups. Fida's role is to facilitate the collaboration and act as an advisor in this initiative. The strengths of the participants in this initiative enable the high-quality promotion of sexual and reproductive health of girls with disabilities while considering the operating environment. The MHM trainings were implemented during the year 2018 but the Menstrual Health Management Programme co-operated by Lunette was officially launched in the beginning of 2019.

3. COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

The implementation, management, financial management and quality control of Fida's Global Development Programme are carried out in the target countries by country directors and local coordinators. However, in each country, the objectives of the country programmes will rise from the goals of each partner and local community's own empowerment and from the community's own development policies.

Fida works in 11 LDC countries. In addition, according to FSI ranking, nine of Fida’s working countries are labelled as being under very high alert, high alert or alert, meaning that they are the most fragile countries in the world (chart 6). Working in these countries can create challenges for implementation, e.g. delays in permission. However, in 2018 the Programme progressed well overall, although some country programmes faced challenges rising from the country context. This chapter includes country specific descriptions of programme progress as well as comments on possible adaptations made to the plans.

Chart 6 LDC and fragile states in Fida’s programme

Country	FSI Ranking (2018)	FSI group (2018)	DAC (2018)
Afghanistan	9	High Alert	Least Developed Country
Bangladesh	32	Alert	Least Developed Country
Bhutan	81	Elevated Warning	Least Developed Country
Burundi	17	Alert	Least Developed Country
DRC	6	Very High Alert	Least Developed Country
India	72	Elevated Warning	Lower Middle Income Countries
Iraq	11	High Alert	Upper Middle Income Countries
Jordan	70	Elevated Warning	Lower Middle Income Countries
Cambodia	53	High Warning	Least Developed Country
Kenya	17	Alert	Lower Middle Income Countries
Laos	60	High Warning	Least Developed Country
Myanmar	22	Alert	Least Developed Country
Nepal	39	High Warning	Least Developed Country
North Korea	28	Alert	Other Low Income Country
Tajikistan	63	Elevated Warning	Lower Middle Income Countries
Tanzania	64	Elevated Warning	Least Developed Country
Uganda	24	Alert	Least Developed Country

DENTAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, AFGHANISTAN (5340)

Most of Afghanistan’s population does not have access to dental services, and the knowledge of good oral hygiene and preventative practices is very weak. Fida’s partner Shelter Now International (SNI) has worked with a participatory approach enabling the local actors (Universities, Departments of Education, Public Fida International

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Health, Labour and Social Affairs and local communities) to tackle the identified problem. In 2018, the country programme of Afghanistan has had a positive and direct impact in the lives of 8100 people and has influenced over 16 000 people's lives indirectly.

In 2018, several meetings were held with the head of the Department of Education. A vital interest was shown to have their health-teachers participate in teaching oral-hygiene lessons to children. He raised questions as to how to reach all schoolchildren in the province. As a result, the idea of a pilot-school was developed. The pilot-school will collect necessary experience before starting to multiply. Activities continue in 2019 to reach the goal of bringing oral-hygiene for all children in the province.

There is room for improvement in two areas especially. Firstly, the targeted number of trainings given by health-teachers was not achieved due to a late start, but it is possible to make up for this in 2019. Especially since the Department of Education is also motivated and willing to reach the goal. Secondly, with only 0,1% of PwDs amongst the patients treated, the goal of having at least 7% PwDs drastically failed in 2018. This year SNI focused on treating patients introduced by various organizations. For the next year the project will re-focus on vulnerable people and neglected groups, like PwDs.

SCHOOL CHILD ADVOCACY PROGRAMME - EVERYONE HAS A RIGHT TO STUDY, BANGLADESH (5014)

The rights of the child to education in Bangladesh are advanced through awareness raising trainings in 28 Ashirbad schools. Through the trainings, parents find more ways to support their children in education. For the teachers, additional teacher training seminars will be organized, which will develop their competency in student counselling, classroom management skills, and special education. It is expected that the partner organization, Bangladesh Assemblies of God (BAG)/Ashirbad, is strengthened and the possibility in engaging in advocacy work will increase.

The students are encouraged not only to complete their basic education, but also to continue into professional studies. The number of direct beneficiaries in 2018 was 2556 individuals including students, parents, teachers and the staff of BAG/ Ashirbad. The number of indirect beneficiaries was around 4000 including the family members and other community members outside the school communities. The owner and implementer of the country programme is Fida's national partner, Bangladesh Assemblies of God, and its caring arm Ashirbad.

In 2018, after the training with teachers, there was a growing concern to teach in a creative way. New creative classes have been started in 12 Ashirbad schools. Students who were bored in their studies before are now

attracted to learning due to the creative teaching style. Students get the chance to learn singing, dancing, debating, and acting. As a result, school attendance has increased.

On the outcome level, there was one delay due to the partner waiting for recruitment and arrival of expat staff. Also, the partner component of the country programme started a bit slowly. Despite the delays there were some trainings for the partner. Both targets will be reached by the end of 2021.

There was a need for changes in result matrix. According to the original plan, 12 new schools in Ashribad were to be included in project activities yearly. However, during implementation it was realised that the Ashirbad Schools are scattered throughout the country and the needs of each area are different. Therefore, it was decided that work should take place in specified areas first where clusters of schools are situated. In this way, the level of impact is maximised, and better results are assured.

THROUGH SKILLS TO INCOME AND WELL-BEING – THE FEMALE RESOURCES FOR HAPPY BHUTAN (5039)

The goal of the country programme of Bhutan is, that through the partner's increased capacity to advocate, the realisation of children's rights and equity of people with disabilities is improved. The Bhutan country programme creates awareness on prevention of substance abuse for youth and for the target communities in general. The programme also advocates for prevention of domestic- and gender-based violence and raises awareness about unemployment of PWD's. The program supports vulnerable Bhutanese women, especially the victims of domestic violence. The country programme will collaborate with the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource, Private sectors and other NGOs of Bhutan. Fida's partner organization, RENEW, continues to develop as a CSO. Its' funding diversifies, skills on project management improve, and activities to support vulnerable women and their families expand. The direct beneficiaries benefitting from the programme were 233, and 1165 indirect beneficiaries.

In 2018 the country programme activities continued in e.g. tailoring trainings. Because of training and new skills, trainees reported that their confidence level has improved, and they are recognized in the society. Women have become purse holders. Having their own money has increased their decision-making power. Also, because of increased income, these women's position has changed. Their voices were heard, and they were able to bring their opinions to family and community discussions.

In 2018, there were elections, and due to this the project was not able to organize trainings in communities and as a result there are no functional civil society groups. New activities need to be envisioned and support is needed to reach the results expected during the project cycle.

COMMUNITY, FAMILY AND YOUTH WELLBEING DEVELOPMENT, BURUNDI (5284)

The Burundi country programme aimed to contribute to the fulfilment of the rights of children and youth through improved living standards of 1000 families in Burundi by 2021. The programme focuses on the right to education and adequate standard of living. The programme also has components on advocacy and capacity building. The local partner is The Community of Pentecostal Churches of Burundi (CEPBU). In 2018, the country programme reached 1200 direct and over 7000 indirect beneficiaries.

The component of ALS includes self-help group trainings, improved farming methods, and improvement in sustainability of families' livelihood. Because of this, farmers have changed their traditional methods of farming which were food insecure to improved farming methods which increased food production. Also, caregivers were trained on the importance of school. There are already signs that community members are taking responsibility of their children's school fees and children are staying in schools.

The programme is progressing as planned and it has reached its outcome level annual targets in 2018.

PROMOTING THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD TO INCLUSIVE AND HOLISTIC EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN IRAQI KURDISTAN (5440)

The Programme focuses on opening access to education and bettering education for children with disabilities and those coming from minority groups. The Programme had a positive impact on the lives of 16 000 people directly and indirectly on over 24 000 people's lives.

Halabja Handicap Organization works in Halabja on the Eastern border of Kurdistan, which became sadly known for the chemical attacks in the 1980's. The organisation has concentrated on advocating for the Rights of CwDs. The other local partner NGO located in Erbil, Together, focuses on teacher training and community awareness campaigns, especially focused on children's rights and the duty-bearers' duties to fulfil them.

In Erbil, the project got positive feedback in communities, and so the number of education related events was increased from what was originally planned. This shows that there is an improved attitude in the society towards education. In Halabja, the project arranged inclusive (CwDs) field trips for children. As a result, students with special needs have improved capacity and self-esteem to continue their studies.

The first year of the programme has focused on raising awareness on the rights of the children with disability and creating trust with the actors to promote cooperation. Forming CS groups in Halabja is a task for the future. The plan is to actively work on creating a parent's support group in 2019.

The partner component was added to the country programme in 2018, and advocacy related trainings were already conducted with the AOG church in Erbil.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, JORDAN (5411)

The objective of Jordan's country programme is to enable communities to learn about their legal and human rights with a focus on fulfilling the right to health and education. In addition to this, the country programme focuses on enhancing early childhood education and increasing the enrolment and inclusion of CwDs and girls in schools.

Fida Jordan is working under the umbrella of the Ministry of Social Development and will target two areas located in the capital Amman. In both the Hai Nazal area and Northern Badia (Sahab) area, women and PwDs face high discrimination. Fida's main partner organizations Outstanding Kids Society and Al Badia Society for Women's Development work to empower of women, eradicate domestic violence and discrimination against women, and promote human rights. The third partner organization is Hawd Al Kawthar Society, whose main goal is to have a higher education standard for children and mothers. In 2018, the country programme reached over 1000 direct beneficiaries and indirectly over 1300 people benefitted from the programme.

In Jordan the main achievement of the year has been a change in the attitudes and behaviours of the beneficiaries after the children received hygiene and self-care trainings in kid's clubs. This is verified by less absences from school. Also, there seems to be more acceptance and respect among children and CwDs after the teachers took the path to inclusion training and taught the children to look at differences as points of power and not weakness.

Beneficiary levels were not reached this year. This was since one of the partners was supposed to get the approval to open an inclusive school, but the permits were delayed. The school has now received governmental approvals and the school will open in 2019.

HOPE FOR A BETTER FUTURE FOR THE VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND YOUTH OF CAMBODIA (5190)

The country programme aims to increase the local partner's, Assemblies of God Cambodia, ability to bring change in advocating for the rights of the vulnerable children in the target communities. Also, special attention has been given to the most vulnerable people groups, such as people living with disabilities, girls and women. Civil society groups at the community level, such as Village Development Committees (VDCs) and volunteer youth groups, have been key actors in enabling the positive change.

The country programme's direct beneficiaries in 2018 were around 28 000, and the programme positively contributed to the lives of over 35 000 indirect beneficiaries.

The integrated community development work carried out in the rural villages focuses on training VDCs. The effect of these trainings and the current health situation in the target communities is monitored by follow-up assessments of the most common preventable diseases at the household level. According to the survey the diseases decreased 28% in 2018. In addition, 157 families have increased their income level, which is a result from demonstrations conducted by the programme.

Although there was an overall improvement, not all targets were reached. There are three main reasons for this. First, the target number of created policies with the partner is too ambitious, a realistic goal needs to be re-assessed. Second, the programme runs too many activities and because of this not all planned families were able to increase income. 2019 onwards the programme will concentrate on livelihood, and focus is to be put especially on raising income. The result can be achieved by 2021. Thirdly, the Youth Center component activities started later than planned and thus results towards the set target are not available for 2018.

It can be concluded for 2018, that the influence of the community development work was spread too widely for it to be effective, and the initial number of villages was thus reduced from 80 to 30. Also, the approach was changed to focus on the chosen target communities with more effort and resources. In addition, the result matrix was re-composed, basically all outcome level indicators were changed or at least adjusted. The church-based component was removed from the plan by the decision of Fida.

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (FCDP), KENYA (5040)

The Kenya programme is contributing towards the fulfilment of beneficiary rights to health, education and adequate standards of living and empowerment of the partner, Full Gospel Churches of Kenya (FGCK). The outcome focuses on improved well-being of children and youth in Kenya by 2021. The main beneficiary groups are children, youth, women, parents, teachers and poor farmers. In 2018 the programme reached around 6000 direct beneficiaries and around 57 000 indirect beneficiaries.

The program organizes awareness meetings about right for education, trains duty-bearers, promotes adult literacy, and links schools with agencies for support. The education component works in the regions, where community schools are far apart, lack facilities and government support, trained teachers, and a curriculum. The school enrolment is low.

In 2018, as a result of sensitization and lobbying conducted, there was increased networking and collaboration of different government departments and other agencies. This resulted in elected leaders

contributing towards infrastructural and institutional support for schools. Through advocacy initiatives, there was a change in behaviour where the duty bearers (parents, teachers, administrators) showed more commitment in preventing harmful cultural practices (FGM, CEFM, child labour). In the adequate standard of living component, the notable change was that after being trained on sustainable farming techniques and on entrepreneurship, 398 farmers and parents/guardians took up business and worked towards engaging in activities that generated more income to support their families. In the health component, self-esteem among children has increased after trainings, and teachers report that students now speak openly about problems and challenges.

The advocacy and capacity building components are not progressing as planned. During the first year, there were no activities conducted, apart from the health check. This was because little resources were allocated for the components as there was uncertainty as to how these two components were to be implemented. However, plans have been made for the components to reach their cycle targets within the remaining 3 years.

ELIMU-HAKI PROJECT, CONGO DRC (5041)

The country programme focuses on the right to education, emphasizing inclusive education of CwDs. The programme partners with 8ème Communauté des Eglises de Pentecote en Afrique Centrale (CEPAC). The main target group of the programme is children with disabilities but work also targets pupils, teachers, parents, and education decision and policy makers, CEPAC leaders, NGOs and other CSOs. The programme directly impacted the lives of 10 000 people and indirectly over 116 000 people.

The main achievement in 2018 was that after the inclusive educational awareness raising among parents, teachers and the target communities, 22 schools reported having registered 509 CwDs. Parents became supportive to education for CwDs' and teachers understood their role and responsibilities in handling all children without discrimination. Also, shame and stigma related to CWDs is decreasing. Children without disabilities are more accepting and most of them have ceased abusive action towards CWDs. In addition, isolation of CWDs has decreased in communities and the school environment.

The programme is progressing as planned, only the partner component has delayed. However, the health check was done and plans to achieve the partner component targets by end of the project cycle have been made.

HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS, VOICE FOR THE VOICELESS, LAOS (5164)

The purpose of the Laos country programme is to contribute to holistically healthier youth in Savannakhet City through the better fulfilment of children's rights. The target area is located in Savannakhet city. The country programme works in close cooperation with four high-schools and runs one youth centre, directly targeting young people, parents, volunteers, teachers and officials to ensure the wellbeing of young people. Also, awareness raising campaigns are organized in the district. The number of people benefiting directly from the programme activities was 10 000. There were 33 000 indirect beneficiaries. The most vulnerable groups, such as young people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, and victims of human trafficking, are reached in collaboration with other stakeholders. The programme is implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Sports of Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR). However, the operations are carried out by the Fida team including local staff, trained volunteers, committees and expatriates.

In 2018, the voice of over 5000 students in target schools is better heard, the students are included in planning and they participate in decision-making processes in their schools. Another achievement of the year is that youth are holistically healthier. They play more sports, have found their dreams, realized their abilities and talents, and can now use them to make a positive contribution in their communities.

The theme of the country programme was changed to the right to education in October of 2018. Due to this the result matrix of the programme was revised accordingly. This was done because theme of education better describes the nature of the programme. The country programme is progressing as planned.

MYANMAR COUNTRY PROGRAMME – BETTER EDUCATION AND LIVELIHOOD FOR POOR AND VULNERABLE FAMILIES (5131)

The Myanmar country programme opens access to education and digital learning opportunities for poor and vulnerable children and youth in the target communities. These will be achieved by improving the quality of education through increasing the availability of extra-curricular lessons, strengthening household capacities to earn income and thus ability to pay for school related expenses, and by increasing awareness and knowledge about rights of all children in target communities, especially among the poorest households. The programme works in multiple communities in three different states; Rakhine, Kachin and Yangon.

The implementing partner of the country programme is Assemblies of God Myanmar (AoGMM). The programme was built on earlier collaboration with 92 communities. The aim is to improve the partner's knowledge and management capacity in organisational development skills for children's right to education,

and to multiply the programmes influence and scope to reach 2000 direct beneficiaries, and around 3800 indirect beneficiaries.

In the target villages, the community leaders and members came to understand the importance and value of education and how give better support for education of children. Most of the parents realized the rights of the child, right to education and child protection. In addition to that, most of the parents clearly understood the role of parents, teachers and community leaders as duty bearers. Some of the parents promoted awareness on the importance of parental support which benefit the betterment of children's education. The significant improvement was the healthy coordination between parents, teachers and community leaders in creating a better learning environment for the children.

In the beginning of 2018, there was no full-time staff in the programme. This was the biggest challenge as lots of effort was needed to find qualified and full-time staff. In addition, there were lessons learnt concerning project implementation. One of the crucial factors in the project intervention was strengthening the community structure and building strong institutions at the grass root level. It was important to enhance the community consensus decision making process because it promotes the sense of ownership which leads to sustainability of results reached by the project. Promoting trust and rapport building with the community members was also very important alongside project implementation. Without this there would have been less participation and interest from the community towards project interventions.

BETTER CHILDHOOD BETTER FUTURE IN NEPAL (5460)

Nepal has a variety of development challenges related to the nonfulfillment of human rights that need to be addressed. In local partnership with AGN churches, Rescue Nepal, Relative Nepal, Transformation Nepal and New Life Service Association, the country programme improves rights of the child and other beneficiary rights, especially in regard to their rights to health, education, and ALS. The programme reached 42 000 direct beneficiaries, and over 80 000 indirect beneficiaries.

In 2018 there were already some achievements. First, 134 farmers made their own business plans and have followed them by engaging in income generating activities. This has led to 300 children benefitting from improved livelihood. Second, 17 local groups have been actively functioning and played a significant role in successful implementation of planned activities in the working area. Concerning the education component, students feel respected and valued due to the changed behaviour of their teachers. Due to teaching and learning materials support and classroom maintenance, the children have an improved classroom environment with opportunities for self-exploration, group discussion, and use of self-help books and games.

This has developed their confidence, reading culture and social skills as well. In the health component, wash

and nutrition trainings have contributed to a reduction in water borne diseases as per informed by the local health post.

In Nepal, there were a couple targets that were not reached. The advocacy trainings were not conducted in 2018, but they are planned for 2019 as well as giving technical assistance for the partner to form its own Child-Protection Policy. Secondly, the outcome target concerning health is delayed because of a new federal structure causing the local government to act without full function.

A major lesson learnt was to begin using specific work plans with detailed budget breakdowns with implementing partners. This guided the implementation of the planned activities successfully. Success factors can easily be named: the programme has a specific plan, it works towards strong rapport building alongside right holders and duty bearers, it has utilized active participation throughout the planning and implementation process, and it has worked in sound coordination with local governments and a committed project staff team.

FINNISH AGRICULTURE AND HEALTH REHABILITATION PROGRAMME IN DPRK (FAHRP) (5200)

Malnutrition, health problems and inadequate food security affect the lives of the most vulnerable people in DPRK, this including women and children. The country programme aims for the fulfilment of the rights of children to adequate nutrition and health in the selected areas in DPRK by increasing the capacity of authorities and partner farms to produce more food and improving nutrition in a sustainable way. The health component improves capacity and skills of partner hospitals and their staff to diagnose and treat the most relevant health problems of their catchment area and neighbouring districts.

The country programme is implemented in close collaboration with Korea-EU Cooperation Coordinating Agency (KECCA). The country programme is carried out in cooperation with the leadership and the personnel of five cooperative farms and six hospitals as well as the Korean Academy of Agriculture and Science (AAS). The country programme directly affected the lives of 195 000 people and indirectly there are almost 2,5 million beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries include the EU project. The number of indirect beneficiaries include the population within hospital coverage.

Potato storages/greenhouses, model farming methods and potato trainings have been successful, and these practices will be applied to new Programme areas. Agroforestry and composting are new elements in the Programme.

A major achievement is that the project farms have now been acknowledged and recognised as official seed producing farms, and a connection between farms and the AAS as a research institute has been established. This achievement is a result of long-term work.

PROMOTING THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILDREN THROUGH LIVELIHOOD AND MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH IN TAJIKISTAN (5321)

Tajikistan suffers from a health care system that is not addressing the needs of mothers and children, and from a lack of jobs, driving people to massive labour migration. The country programme in Tajikistan focuses on the rights of mothers and children to health through improving rural health care, and the children's rights to an ALS by creating better opportunities for sustainable income for the parents. This is to be done by developing the network of in-country partners who will continue the work in the future and have the capacity to advocate for the rights of the vulnerable. Fida's partners in the programme are Stichting Assistance International (SAI) and Central Asian Partnerships (CAPS). In 2018, the Programme had around 800 direct beneficiaries and around 3900 indirect beneficiaries.

In 2018, most of agricultural livelihood beneficiaries (33 out of 36) have taken up responsibility for their own household livelihood improvement since being helped with knowledge, service and monitoring by the project. This shows that parents are behaving as duty bearers towards their children. The result matrix has been revised, and annual targets have also been added during the year.

TUNANDOTO TANZANIA PROGRAMME – SUSTAINABLY TRANSFORMED CHILDHOODS (5054)

The Tanzania country programme outputs include increased commitment of civil society and authorities to fulfil the rights of the children regarding health, education and ALS. The programme is implemented by a Tanzanian partner, Free Pentecostal Church of Tanzania (FPCT). In 2018, the programme had 19 000 direct beneficiaries and over 109 000 indirect beneficiaries.

One achievement of the education component was the road safety campaign where a traffic song was created and is being taught to children to improve their road safety. This was implemented together with police in Mwanza. Children as well as drivers reached have an improved attitude towards acting safely on or near the roads. In addition, there was a similar campaign in Zanzibar where the government started to paint pedestrian crossings in many places where there is a school nearby. Another achievement of the ALS component is established self-help groups that support livelihoods. Three groups were started in Losikito.

After several months of activity, many of the members had been able to start a small business and the group of 45 members had savings of over TZS 1,000,000.

The programme has mainly progressed as planned but environmental initiatives have had a slow start. In 2019, an environmental expert is joining to the team, and it is assumed that this will support reaching the environmental goals of the country programme.

A BETTER TOMORROW FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN UGANDA (5061)

The Uganda country programme aims to increase access to education, improve standards of living and improve social care and parenting. The programme increases the capacity and understanding of the implementing partner on institutional policy and financial systems for sustainable development. It also raises the awareness of the partner on children's rights. Through this the implementation of existing policies is also bettered.

Fida is partnering with Pentecostal Churches of Uganda (PCU) who will benefit from the programme's capacity building and will have improved visibility in the community. The programme contributes to the fulfilment of right-holder's rights, especially their rights to health, education and ALS. The programme also contributes to the working environment and empowerment of the partner in Uganda. The programme had 6000 direct beneficiaries and around 18 100 indirect beneficiaries.

In 2018 there were three outcome level achievements. First, in Hoima eighteen guardians and community members stopped using their children in child labour (fishing) after having gained more knowledge on children's rights. Second, 80 CAAF women have been interviewed and they reported that their hours of work have reduced from 18 to 12 hours. This has taken place as a result of men understanding that both women and men have equal rights, and men have started to take part in domestic roles. Third, concerning the partner components, after receiving finance training the church leaders have reported having started maintaining their personal annual budgets and accounts. Also, after sensitization on gender, 14 women were elected to the church board in six PCU churches.

However, there are also areas to improve. Firstly, activities in the livelihood component as well as work in social cohesion was done at the end of the year, so there were no results yet. Secondly, the theme of equity did not progress as well as planned, and the country programme will pay more attention to that in the future. Thirdly, the partner component was delayed and only the health check was done, but the targets will be reached by 2021 according to plan.

Review of the closed project

MUMBAI SLUM COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (5033)

The purpose of the India country programme was enhanced health and education in targeted slums in Mumbai. As a result of the programme people changed their behaviour with respect to preventive health, and children were empowered by regular meetings conducted to promote good health. Especially trainings focused on children's rights to health were carried out in cooperation with Government authorities. Vulnerable people groups have improved health status and 250 indigenous people families are benefitting from improved environmental sustainability. During 2018 the country programme had 3600 direct beneficiaries and 22 830 indirect beneficiaries. Since 2013 there have been over 82 000 direct beneficiaries (10 000 children) and 215 000 indirect beneficiaries (around 137 000 children).

The pilot project was started in the year of 2003 initially in Subash Nagar, in Andheri East to test whether community development will work in an urban slum and the effort was successful. It was found that there was a need for skilled education in the slum. Thereafter a tailoring class was started and many young girls and women who could not move out of their communities due to their religious and ethnic background were able to learn sewing and stand on their own legs. Not only did they sew for their families, but they were able to earn a living through the skilled education. The project, however, has updated its scope, concentrating lately on preventive health, which has been the need in the area.

The main beneficiaries of the project were the sponsored children, their parents, youth, committee members, community health educators, community people, staff, stakeholders and the partner. They were trained well to open bank accounts, be a part of savings groups and avail the opportunities provided by different schemes introduced by the Government. The beneficiaries, project partner and other stakeholders participated in the planning, implementation, monitoring, follow up and evaluation.

The standard of living has also improved since most households have become two income households. With households where women have constraints to leave their houses, micro enterprises have been initiated enabling the women to contribute towards better education for their children and fulfilling other needs in their families. Through the work of the Self-Help Groups, people have begun to have savings. This has led to several changes like additional floors to existing houses, use of gas cylinders for cooking, and new assets in the homes.

The partner with Fida had a vision to learn and adopt the holistic approach in the communities and have also trained other co-partners every year, expanded the project and almost achieved the objectives. With the influence of the project activities the partner has received a vision for the slums. The local church partner

presently has 15 kid's clubs and 12 youth clubs, and they are already working for the sustainability of their work through volunteers. The fact that the church partner is taking ownership in running the kid's clubs and youth clubs on its own with volunteers is a great indicator for sustainability.

4. DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION, GLOBAL EDUCATION AND ADVOCACY

4.1. Development Communication

The aim of the development communications is to increase the knowledge of Finns about Fida development cooperation, its results and impacts. The goal is to make the attitudes towards development cooperation positive and increase Finns' willingness to participate in reducing global inequality and implementing human rights.

During the operational year the communications personnel resource was added up by two (in reality, one and a half work year) persons in Asia and Africa. Towards the end of the year the impact of this was only more clearly seen. The communications management also changed due personnel change in August. Most importantly, the baselines were set for communications related outcomes this year. The baseline for media-hits needs to be revised during the programme term, since there is a difference between more quality-based targeted contents and general Fida-hits. Also Fida's media network would need constant care and development.

As to the output Communication/media about Fida development work, the communications flow was maintained relatively steady in Fida-owned channels (the website, social media and radio; especially Fida Stories programme on Radio Dei). Even though the summer time was more quiet, the number of stories and social media posts increased towards the end of the year again. Also the number of Facebook followers increased. These also brought more visitors to Fida website. Especially stories on apparent change before/after were powerful.

Campaign materials were produced to reach various target groups, firstly in relation to the advocacy work (visibility for Fida MHM work/International Menstruation Day together with LuneGroup Oy and the Fida week at the Parliament on Laos and Tanzania in October). Communications took actively part in the World Village Festival in Helsinki by planning, informing and presence (cooperation with advocacy work and global education on Fida stand and a discussion panel).

The price-tag campaign on the Stories of Girls and Women continued in the Fida secondhand Stores for customers in the spring. Video and web contents was published on the results and women's stories in Jordan to communicate the general audience, specifically women. Eväät elämään/Bread for Life Fida theme magazine and the new electronic Annual Report were published. Nenäpäivä (Finnish Nose Day) Campaign Communications were supported relating to children in East-Africa.

The number of media hits increased from previous levels. Though the targeted 10 percent annual increase was reached, there is a need to develop the media strategy. At the same time, a plan was set to contact the Finnish media on specific themes and campaigns in 2019.

Journalists contacted Fida on their publications interests, for example, on Finns' attitudes towards development cooperation, Korea DPRK and clothes recycling in and (as assumed, to) developing countries. Also three media meetings were arranged. The target of ten journalists contacting Fida on development cooperation issues was not met. The press was informed about women and traumatized children, the environment, project evaluations, children's schooling, Finnpartnership entrepreneurial cooperation and menstrual health management in Africa, about work in Korea DPRK and Finland's Development Policy Results Report of the MFA, first of its kind, in joint-action with other development CSOs and MFA.

Fida Secondhand shopmanagers were given training on the development work results (for other personnel communication training was postponed properly till 2019). New English Development Communications website and Nepal Facebook-page (in Finnish) were launched and a new press and media service employed. Development Communications also participated in Fida customer communications.

4.2. Global Education

The aim of Fida's global education is to increase Finnish stakeholders' knowledge and participation in development cooperation, children's rights and the decreasing of inequality. The projects functions are targeted especially towards primary, secondary and high school students as well as the teachers and members of the Pentecostal church in Finland. During 2018 almost 10 800 students took part in the global education classes and theme days in nine provinces. In addition, almost 1600 students took part in the action day tour. 24 schools signed in to the new Avun askeleet mobile adventure with 365 students. All together over 12 700 students were reached in 152 schools. Most of the 1180 teacher contacts were made in the Educa exhibition. Fida arranged or took part in 16 events where themes of global education were present.

In 2018 Fida global education website was visited 654 times. Different material sites were visited 1016 times. The numbers tell that multiple visitors have visited at least on two different material sites. The e-materials

were downloaded 526 times. 25 schools received the boardgames through school visits and 68 schools ordered the boardgames by themselves (there might be some overlapping with the numbers). The boardgames have still been surprisingly popular in the middle of the use of digital platforms. One reason to this might be that the schools use so much digital platforms that traditional boardgames feel like something different and even new. A positive impact with the boardgames was that some of the parents also ordered the games straight to home. This is a proof that the themes shift from school to homes and parents.

Avun askeleet mobile adventure was released in Educa exhibition. Avun askeleet combines technology, sports and development themes from 13 different countries, where Fida is working. The adventure was developed later with DIT-project (Do It Together) in Heureka science center. Only a small part of the teachers who signed in started the actual adventure with the class. Reason for this might be that to start the adventure, teacher needs to click too many buttons and it might be a bit too complicated. Because of this lesson learnt, the plan in the future is to make a tutorial video for the teachers, so the start would be easier. Also, Fida will be marketing the adventure more in the future to reach wanted amount of audience teachers and students.

During the year, for the first time Fida also visited the university of applied sciences and the adult education center IK-opisto. The global education at schools was also linked to Fida's advocacy project. As a result, the session about tolerance and human rights were held in two schools. In both schools all the students took part in these sessions. This is an important opening for Fida and it will widen the scope of global education. Teachers' overall rating of the classes increased slightly to 3.7/4. According to the written feedback given by the teachers, the contents of the lessons and theme days were particularly concretizing, engaging and interesting. In addition, materials used in lessons, such as pictures, videos and board games, as well as the professionalism of school visitors, were applauded. After the lesson, many teachers also wished for additional material that was left in the form of e-materials and Avun askeleet- mobile adventure.

Based on the students' written feedback, they learned a lot about different topics such as the importance of education, equality, the children's and girls' rights, and about Fida's development cooperation. Feedback also showed that the students understood that in many countries people are in an unequal position. The increase in respect and appreciation for other people were also mentioned multiple times in the feedback. The students' overall rating dropped by 0.12 points to 3,4/4. The drop may be due to many new activities that were carried out for the first time this year. However, this is followed, so that global education classes can be improve if the rating does not increase anymore.

Global education trainings for employees of Savo's and Southwest Finland's churches were held in Salo and Mikkeli. Children and youth workers and volunteers from the local churches participated in the trainings.

After the training, Savo wanted for the first time to take part in the action day tour the next year. Recruiting active volunteers has proved to be relatively challenging. Churches and volunteers who are quite new for global education themes seem to need many practical examples of how schools can be reached and what happens during the classes of global education. In the future trainings, Fida aims to focus on these themes and to create a clear model of volunteering. Recruitment of active volunteers could also be expanded in future, for example, to groups of students in the field of education.

One change was made to the result matrix with dropping out the plan for taking part in students' parents' evenings. This was dropped after interviewing few teachers and also our partner school visitors, both saying that the evenings are always full of details and many of the parents don't take part on the evenings.

4.3. Advocacy in Finland

The goal of Fida's advocacy work is to strengthen the awareness of political leaders, social influencers, and the actors in the business sector of children's rights. In addition to these, Fida's advocacy work in Finland strengthens the citizens' awareness of and involvement in development work.

Advocacy work was its own project in Fida's action plan for the first time in 2018, a year which was also dedicated to mapping out and planning the work, as well as forming cooperation networks. A strategy was compiled for advocacy work and this was introduced to the personnel. This was also a chance to consider what the phrase in the strategy, "all of Fida does advocacy", means in relation to each person's everyday work tasks. Deeper understanding of advocacy work was gained during the operational year through attending a training organized by a dutch partner organization, Woord en Daad. Based on this training, a training plan and procedures were devised regarding Fida's advocacy work.

Fida's own podcasts were started as a method of advocacy. The themes of the podcasts during the operational year were the current prominent phenomena in Finland as well as globally, such as peacebuilding, extremist groups, and conflicts, and in addition to these the podcasts were used to convey the everyday life in development work to the audience. The feedback received on the podcasts encourages to continue this new form of activity, as according to the listeners the episodes have increased their awareness of development work and interest toward it. Other organizations have also given positive feedback on the podcasts and view the podcast -episodes as beneficial.

Through the advocacy work Fida had contact with political leaders during the operational year through its networks, and also three planned meetings with decision-makers at the morning coffee sessions organized in Parliament House. Fida facilitated a "Get to Know Fida" - event at Parliament House in October. There

were two (Laos and Tanzania) visitors representing Fida's partners, who shared their own experiences and views on cooperation and partnership. During the day approximately 90 representatives and/or assistants and other parliamentary staff came by to get acquainted with Fida's work or the challenges and possibilities of development work in general. In addition to these, through Fida's advocacy work a visit to Parliament's women's network (*The Network of Finnish Women Members of Parliament*) was arranged. The conversations during these meetings were good and inspiring, and this type of activity with decision-makers seems to be in order considering the future as well. It is learnt that there needs to create good networks and connections in order to advocate for decision-makers.

Business partnerships through advocacy work and the related opportunities were tentatively mapped out during the operational year. Entrepreneurs were invited to one seminar, and according to the feedback given there, the entrepreneurs felt it was important to receive information on the types of development work, as well as the potential areas of partnership. Due to the limited funds for advocacy work the business partnership theme did not become a priority in the operational year. It is learnt that Fida needs to have good resources, plans and goals if starting stronger partnership with entrepreneurs.

Fida's advocacy work is also supported in part by the development communications -project (e.g. communication on global issues and development work results), as well as the global education facilitated for schools. The feedback received on school visits and parents' meetings facilitated through Fida's advocacy work indicated that the audience felt it was important to discuss topics related to tolerance and human rights at a global level.

In summary it may be concluded that the first year of advocacy work as its own project was an eventful start toward the "all of Fida does advocacy" -work. Because advocacy work is its own project for the first time, the beginning of the year has been spending time on mapping out and planning, as well as learning about the new work. The activity that has been already started is inspiring and it is evident that there is a clear need for this work and resource at Fida.

5. PROGRAMME ORGANIZATION AND QUALITY CONTROL DEVELOPMENT

5.1. Management and Organization

In the organization of Fida, the general meeting of the association is the highest decision-making entity. The association is represented by the board, which oversees Fida's operations. Under the Executive Director is the management group, which is formed by two department directors (domestic operations and finance and management) as well as the regional directors of Asia, MECA/East Africa and Europe. As per the organizational structure, under the two Regional Directors in 2018 there were four Regional Programme Managers, out of which three were full-time and one part-time. They coordinated the regional development cooperation operations and simultaneously operated as the project coordinators' managers. The regional management were supported by thematic and technical expert advisors.

The general management included general managing, as well as finance, personnel, ICT and office administration services. Project management in Finland involved contact with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, development cooperation programme planning, as well as managing the implementation and reporting. The role of the head office and its development cooperation department centred on offering and developing expert support services.

In 2018 there were 37 employers hired from Finland. Some of the Finland-employed workers worked part-time and the temporary contract of some ended in the middle of the year. The number of man-years was 29,17. In addition to these the programme employed 246 local employers.

5.2. Planning, implementation and quality control

In 2018, 6 employees of development cooperation finalized their studies on Specialist Qualification in Management. The orientation training organized in Finland was attended by four sent field workers. Training on rights-based and results-based approach was given to the sent workers in the regional training seminars, as well as on the topic of the tools for the new programme period and the cross-cutting objectives. In Asia, there was also training for education for those who have that theme in their country programmes.

Each region was in charge of mapping out its project actors' training needs and making training plans based on these. Trainings and seminars related to the planning of the new programme period were facilitated in various regions in the spring of 2018. The diversified training of personnel and those offered by projects are

reported in the projects' annual reports and the themes have been e.g. project planning, the rights-based approach, and the cross-cutting themes (gender, PwD and the environment). In addition to these, trainings have been offered on the topics of finance, anti-human-trafficking work and reproductive health.

Quality control starts from Fida's strategic guidelines and is incorporated into all of the organization's operational processes. The aim of having good quality control was to highlight the organization's operational motivation and vision as well as to better understand the positive and negative impact of the work inside the organization as well as regarding the partners and beneficiaries. In 2018, Fida developed project administration by renewing reporting templates, and also starting digital reporting project. Furthermore, sexual harassment and abuse was added clearer to guidelines. The nature of the operations in extremely challenging working environments require perpetual prioritizing of matters. For quality assurance an assessment and changes were made where needed, on the level of project activities in the regional coordinating programmes, other regional projects as well as the local individual projects.

Fida has zero tolerance towards corruption, and measurements have been taken to ensure it holds. The country programmes follow the guidelines in Fida's project manual on finance and the money requests to Finland are approved according to the policy by the regional directors. In addition to these, continuous financial trainings are offered which aim to ensure the required know-how. Auditing is part of the process and the recommendations brought up by them are used to improve the operations. The aim is to continually improve operations, as working in high-corruption-risk countries creates the need to update the tools and guidelines in use continually.

5.3. Programme monitoring and evaluation

Internal monitoring in projects and programmes takes place in participatory manner in project teams. Based on the internal monitoring the observations were collected triannually into narrative reports, which were utilized in following the achievement of the results. During 2018 the reporting and monitoring was further developed to make the internal monitoring and follow-up more corresponding for following the purpose of programme level, as well as meeting the needs of regional leadership in the organizational structure. Developing a more efficient monitoring system also serves better the communication needs of other stakeholders, including the owners, Foreign ministry and large audience.

Fida programme cooperation with Finnish embassies has included meetings with embassies, introductions of Fida programme, and discussions about current issues. In some programme countries, e.g. Nepal, cooperation with both the embassies, and the other programme support organizations has been very active.

Year 2018 Fida gave four research permits; for three masters level thesis, and for one diploma study. One master level thesis was completed in 2018.

EVALUATIONS

During year 2018 three external final evaluations were implemented; one thematic evaluation of food security projects in Eastern Africa. Midterm evaluations took place in Cambodia and Nepal. The evaluation reports are available in appendix 4a.

Chart 7. Evaluations of 2018

TYPE OF EVALUATION	PROJECT/PROGRAMME/COUNTRY/REGION	PROJECT NUMBER
Midterm Evaluation	Hope of better future for vulnerable children and youth in Cambodia	5190
Midterm Evaluation	WASH, Nepal	5465
Final Evaluation	Regional Programme: Eastern Africa food security and climate change, 2014 – 2017	5252 (included also 5280 and 5284)
Total		3

The recommendations of the evaluation reports are discussed with partners and with the project and programme leadership. The follow-up plans were compiled based on the recommendations. The follow-up plans' implementation was monitored on project-, regional-, and programme levels.

Towards the end of the year a new "sharing and learning" practice was developed to enhance utilization of knowledge gained from evaluations. The recommendations from evaluation reports were put into practice by appointed teams throughout all the projects in the global programme. The follow-up report was discussed, and the recommendation implementation is monitored throughout the project cycle, when need be the follow-up will be extended to the next project period. The summary of follow-up plans is in appendix 4b. The project evaluations provided valuable information for development of quality and impact of the work.

REGIONAL PROGRAMME: EASTERN AFRICA FOOD SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE (5252)

This final evaluation was conducted for food security projects (East African regional project and food security project in Burundi) implemented in East Africa 2014-2017. Activities of the food security are now under country programmes and recommendations are applied also to other countries where is similar activities going on.

As a conclusion of evaluation, the project was strategically designed and relevant also to donor policies, target countries development plans etc. The impact especially in Burundi was seen as increased daily meal from one per day to three among beneficiaries.

Lessons to learn for the whole Programme were concerned on increased monitoring to increase impact and efficiency, as well as careful beneficiary selections in the beginning. Also increased sustainability of partners and exit strategies thought with the partners were recommended. What comes to agriculture, early adapters and active community members should be identified and support due to work will progress through them. As tree planting is part of many country programmes, also recommendation to include business planning and forestry knowledge in the activity including environmental and biodiversity considerations, is a lesson learn for the whole programme.

CAMBODIA COUNTRY PROGRAMME - HOPE FOR A BETTER FUTURE FOR THE VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND YOUTH OF CAMBODIA (5190)

This Mid-term review focuses on Fida's country programme in Cambodia, since the beginning of the previous programme cycle (2014-2017) and the beginning of the present one (2018-2021). The evaluation was conducted by two evaluators, an external consultant and an internal staff member. An internal staff member was used to gain more experience for the Programme about monitoring and evaluation.

The CHE programme appeared to be quite relevant in the light of policies and commitments of the donor, MFA of Finland, as it emphasizes human rights, strengthening people's livelihoods, and focuses on poor segments of the population. The programme needs to develop solutions for beneficiaries need of cash income and collaboration with actors offering micro-finance, to improve its' relevance for the beneficiaries.

The efficiency and effectiveness of the programme were quite satisfactory, due to the nature of the programme based on volunteer work, close coordination with the existing official community structures, and the work cycle defined to 4-6 years per community, enabling an efficient phase-out. The cross-cutting objectives, those of equity, gender equality and environmental sustainability, have resulted quite demanding for the staff to implement. The inclusion of PwD (as a central element of equity) has had some promising results.

The recommendations are geared around a proper introduction of HRBA as it is a major strategic change in Fida global programme. This is also recognized as programme level and is something that is work in Fida to ensure that all country programmes have satisfied level of HRBA knowledge. In addition, recommendation was also to concentrate the work (it was planned for 80 villages in the beginning). The learning for Fida is to

have more strategic planning to increase effectiveness and efficiency of the work, including both geographical and thematic.

As the youth centre was chosen to have a preventive rather than curative role, it was recommended that the project would choose and prioritize the target groups in specific need of the centre, to be able to create impact.

NEPAL - WASH, 5463 Better Childhood Better Future in Nepal (5460)

Fida International and New Life Service Association have implemented Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project in three phases since 2011. The project's purpose for phase II was improved WASH and nutrition situation and practices in five project Village Development Committees (VDC) of Kailali District, Far West, Nepal.

This mid-term review (MTR) was undertaken by one evaluator in September-October of 2018. Its purpose was to assess design, implementation, and the sustainability of the project.

As per the findings of this MTR, the relevancy of the project has been good in all levels. Its impact is somewhat difficult to measure and is based mostly on anecdotal evidence while especially health related information is not easily available. Still, as per the interviews there is a consensus that the project has contributed in terms of health impact and this conclusion is supported by the sectoral evidence.

In terms of effectiveness, the project has made an important contribution to meeting second phase purpose. The project has also reached its numerical targets; this translates into estimate of more than 15,000 drinking water beneficiaries. The efficiency of the project has been on good level. It has been on time and budget.

In sustainability, especially water supply related work, seems to be such that it can and will be sustained. In sanitation, there is no basis to conclude yet on the sustainability.

In coherence, human right based approach (HRBA) and cross-cutting objectives seem quite well built into the project implementation. There is a clear need for additional attention to ensure necessary field presence. This relates to new administrative set-up in which newly established municipality and its wards are relevant new counterparts for the project.

6. DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Fida's operations in Finland are founded on the cooperation with nearly 250 Pentecostal Churches, which had approximately 45 000 members in 2018.

During the programme period Fida cooperated with several Finnish development cooperation actors and especially with programme support organizations. The main emphasis in the cooperation was on development cooperation training, evaluating development cooperation operations, quality development, advocacy and global education.

Fida is a member of many organizations and is in active cooperation for the part of development cooperation operations with the following

Fida's Development Cooperation partnerships (K), nets (V1,) and networks (V2) are defined at the following levels:

Global and International Networking

- EU-CORD, Christian Organisations in Relief and Development, www.eu-cord.org /V2
- PMU Interlife www.pmu.se/en / V2
- Norway Pentecostal Mission (NPM) / V2
- ERDO, Emergency Relief & Development Overseas /V2
- World Challenge-World Poverty Solutions /V1
- World Assemblies of God Mission Council – Relief and Development Agency /V2
- Keep Children Safe /V2

Networking in Finland

- Network of programme support organisations supported by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland /V1
- Finnish Development NGOs – Fingo www.fingo.fi /V1
- Abilis Foundation /V1
- Disability Partnership Finland, www.vammaiskumppanuus.fi /V1
- 1325-network /V2
- Finnish Mission Council (SLN) SLN has its own development cooperation working groups, www.lahetysneuvosto.fi /V2
- Nose Day Foundation, www.nenapaiva.fi /V1
- Hyvä Sanoma ry – School Services /K
- IK college /V1
- Lunette /V1
- Hesburger /V2

7. PROGRAMME FUNDING

During 2018, Fida received 4.7 million euros (previous operational year 4.7 mil. euros) of development cooperation funding from the government. The government funding was used in its entirety.

The Programme's total expenses were 5,8 million euros (prev. op. year 6.1 mil. euros). The self-funding portion was 1.05 million euros (prev. op. year 1.37 million). The self-funding portion was 18.3 % of the Programme funding (prev. op. year 22.6 %). The financial report about the projects under the partnership agreement in 2018 are listed in appendix 1a.

The self-funding for the Programme accumulated from sponsorship pledges, donations, business partnerships, and the support paid by churches. The child sponsorship pledges form the biggest single part of the self-funding.

The association's financial statement as well as the auditor's report are in appendix 1b. The auditor's report for the development cooperation programme and the summary memorandum can be found in appendices 1a. The main recommendations or comments, and the resulting follow-up procedures of the local audits implemented in the project countries, are listed in separate charts by region (appendix 1c).

Chart 8. Project expenditures and funding 2018

EXPENDITURES	Budget €	Actualization €
A. Project activities	4 910 000	4 800 155
B. Evaluation and planning	79 000	96 763
C. Development communication, global education and advocacy	276 000	280 450
E. Administration	585 000	575 263
Programme total costs	5 850 000	5 752 632
FUNDING	€	€
Government funding	4 700 000	4 700 000
Self-funding from Finland	1 150 000	1 052 632