

# LISTENING AND LEADING

OUR WORK IN 2012



**OXFAM**  
Novib

## OUR ANNUAL REVIEW CONSISTS OF THREE PARTS

- **LEADING AND LISTENING** is about our work in 2012
- **ABOUT US** sums up Oxfam Novib's institutional information over 2012
- **FINANCIAL ACCOUNT** presents the full financial overview over 2012

The entire Annual Report (including **ABOUT US** and **FINANCIAL ACCOUNT**) is available through our website [www.oxfamnovib.nl](http://www.oxfamnovib.nl).

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# LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Our work to create a just world, without poverty, took place against a challenging backdrop in 2012. All around the world, ordinary people continue to pay a heavy price for the mistakes of the financial elite. Even as the global economy showed some signs of recovery, the year was marked by social and political unrest and a growing trend towards isolationism. Many fragile states were again rocked by violence, and in many countries there seems to be a troubling shrinking of space for civil society to call the powerful to account.

We worked hard on our goals, and achieved progress which you can read about in the following pages. For example, our campaign against landgrabbing helped persuade the World Bank and several Dutch banks to tighten their policies. We pioneered an innovative partnership with Dutch cocoa firms which will help small-scale Nigerian cocoa farmers to improve the quality of their crop and sell it for a fairer price. We led the way in popularising new models of female condoms, to help women gain more control over their bodies and protect themselves from sexually transmitted disease and unwanted pregnancy. And we played a leading role in raising funds for emergency aid during the food crisis in the Sahel.

Closer to home in The Netherlands, we were able to dissuade the government from requiring the use of more biofuels, which would have put yet more pressure on agricultural land and food security in the developing world. However, we were deeply disappointed when the new coalition government announced that another 1 billion euros would be cut from development aid. This leaves the Netherlands allocating only 0.55% of GNP for development aid – way below the international norm of 0.7%, and a painful break with the past for the second richest country in the European Union. We will do our best to safeguard development initiatives funded with Dutch government support against the possibility of future cutbacks.

For Oxfam Novib, 2012 was a year of important milestones in the ambitious change agenda in which we have been engaged for the last two years. We have almost completed decentralising our operations to country offices – a further eleven were opened in 2012, bringing the total to sixteen, with the final four to follow in the first six months of 2013. I am proud of and grateful

for the way in which staff have committed to make this decentralisation possible, among them those who knew they would be losing their own jobs in the process. Through these new country offices, we are working more closely with other Oxfam affiliates under the Single Management Structure, which sees one Oxfam affiliate taking the lead role in each country. 2012 was a good year financially, with a remarkable growth in contracts signed with institutional donors, which doubled from 34 million in 2011 to 71.4 million in 2012. We are grateful that big donors such as SIDA, ECHO, DFID, NORAD, Comic Relief, Gates Foundation and Ford Foundation appreciate our work. And we were happy to receive an additional 17.1 million euros from the Dutch government for projects on security and conflict transformation in fragile states.

Despite the sluggish economy, we also succeeded in raising more funds from the Dutch people in 2012, with revenues of € 27.7 million in 2011 rising to € 28.9 million in 2012, an increase of 4.3%.

We are especially grateful for the support of one of our most loyal and largest supporters, the Dutch Postcode Lottery, which early in 2012 allocated over 7 million euros to our Dream Fund project Internet Now! in northern Uganda. On November 16, I visited the provincial capital, Gulu, to open the first super-centre. You can read more about Internet Now! in the coming pages. In addition to this allocation, 2012 saw the Postcode Lottery evaluate our collaboration over the past five years. I am very happy that the Lottery gave a positive judgement and was prepared immediately to conclude a new five-year contract with us, worth 13.5 million euros a year.

Last year we worked hard on Oxfam International's new strategic plan for the period 2013 to 2019. While this appears to fit closely with the priorities in Oxfam Novib's current multi-year business plan, we are now organising a midterm review of this plan to see if shifts in emphasis are required as well as to take stock of lessons learned so far.

It is always difficult to measure the impact of development work, and to communicate effectively about it. So we were very pleased to be awarded, for the second year in a row, the Transparency Prize for the most innovative Annual Report regarding impact. We were also proud of the fifth place in the total Transparency ranking. Yet things can always improve. We therefore decided this year to invite members of the public who are critical about and interested in our work to go travelling and be actively involved in assessing several of our projects. And alongside more traditional evaluation methods, we have invested in a new digital tool – the World Citizens Panel – which will make it possible to interview directly people who should be benefiting from our projects and ask them about the impact of our work.

Finally, some words of thanks and congratulations are in order. To Syrian writer Samar Yazbek, whose novel 'A Woman in the Crossfire' we helped to publish in the Netherlands, for winning the Oxfam Novib/PEN Award in 2012. To Erik Bos, founder of Libre Foundation, who was awarded the inaugural Simon Jelsma Award in memory of our founder. To my fellow director Adrie Papma, who after many years of dedication to Oxfam Novib is now transferring to a crucial position at Oxfam International. And, last but not least, to the over half a million volunteers, activists and individual donors, all committed to a just world, without poverty, who make possible everything we do.

**Farah Karimi, Executive Director**



Photo: Peterik Wiggers

# OUR MISSION

Our mission is to create a just world, without poverty. Our approach is to work in partnership with local organisations in developing countries, building their capacity to help citizens to fight for their own rights. At the same time we lobby governments, the private sector and other agencies who have the power to affect poverty and injustice, often as part of the Oxfam confederation and in collaboration with local partners. And we enthuse citizens in The Netherlands to make a difference in their roles as donors, volunteers, activists and consumers.

## OUR APPROACH

Nobody chooses where he or she is born. Whichever country someone happens to grow up in, Oxfam Novib believes they deserve the same human rights. We also believe that human rights are not just an abstract concept – respecting and protecting human rights helps enable people to build up independent livelihoods and escape poverty.

In contrast to a “needs-based” approach, our work takes a “rights-based” approach – in other words, we think of our role not as providing for people, but working to resolve the power inequalities that hold people back from providing for themselves. We believe that a rights-based approach can help to transform poverty, disempowerment and conflict, because we are convinced that empowered citizens are the driving force behind positive changes. Enabling people to help themselves is the best road to sustainable development.

In a rights-based approach, there are rights holders and duty bearers. In our programmes Oxfam Novib helps rights holders to demand that duty bearers meet their obligations. Duty bearers are often governments, but also private entities and, indeed, civil society organisations such as Oxfam Novib itself. We work with duty bearers to build their capacity to uphold human rights.

Apart from empowering people and holding duty bearers accountable, we think there is a third and crucial factor for a successful rights based approach: gender justice. Strengthening the position and rights of women is essential to achieve lasting and impactful development. Ignoring gender injustice is very often the biggest obstacle in eradicating poverty.

Because all our work is based on a rights-based approach we have developed programmes on five fundamental human rights. Inspired by the work of the Indian economist and Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen, we have defined the following five programmes:

- the right to resources for a sustainable livelihood;
- the right to basic social services;
- the right to life and security;
- the right to social and political participation;
- the right to an identity.

We are part of the international Oxfam Confederation and the lead member of the IMPACT alliance, a grouping of Dutch organisations which currently receives funding from the Dutch government.

## OXFAM AFFILIATES TIGHTEN THEIR COLLABORATION

The members of the Oxfam confederation continued in 2012 to co-operate more closely with the aim of achieving greater effectiveness and efficiency. In 2012 another 14 countries where Oxfam Novib is active launched the Single Management Structure, through which fewer affiliates are working in each country, and one affiliate takes a lead role in managing the implementation of the Oxfam strategy. Oxfam affiliates are working ever more closely together on international campaigns such as GROW, on humanitarian work, on corporate issues such as information technology and human resources, and on introducing a global brand identity for Oxfam.

## ELEVEN NEW COUNTRY OFFICES OPENED

Oxfam Novib’s decentralisation of its country work from The Hague to country offices is almost complete. A further eleven country offices opened in 2012, and the process is expected to complete with the final six offices opening in 2013. Decentralisation is already helping us to collaborate more closely with our local partners, build capacities and alliances, and improve quality through better monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning.

## OXFAM NOVIB WINS TRANSPARENCY PRIZE

Our Dutch Annual Report won the national Transparency Prize in the Netherlands for the second year running in 2012. Our commitment to openness and “co-creation”, listening to people and acting on their suggestions, is embodied in our online “Praat Mee” (“join the conversation”) platform. Launched in 2010, it allows supporters and critics alike to ask questions which we then answer publicly – on subjects ranging from our position on biofuels to the salary of our directors.

In 2012 we used the Praat Mee platform as a basis for our “See for yourself” initiative (in Dutch, “Oordeel zelf”), through which members of the public go to the field and see with their own eyes the work we and our local partners are doing. Dutch citizens applied through the Praat Mee website for a place on field visits to Nigeria, South Sudan, Myanmar and Rwanda.

## IMPACT ALLIANCE ACTIVITIES IN 2012

Work funded by the Dutch government's current five-year subsidy to Oxfam Novib is carried out in partnership with the IMPACT alliance, of which we are the lead partner. In 2012 the alliance members – HIRDA, Butterfly Works, SOMO and 1%Club – have found more effective and efficient ways of working together.

The alliance is constantly looking for ways to increase the impact of aid. Among the alliance's highlights in 2012, Butterfly Works worked with the Oxford University Press and soap company Lifebuoy to bring early learning materials based on the Dutch cartoon character Miffy to Pakistani children; the EU approved funding for a project to train 1600 women in Pakistan on crafts and product design, and educate disadvantaged youth in digital design skills; and the 1%Club's successful pilot in Nairobi of new monitoring and evaluation technologies led to a grant from the Gates Foundation for their further development.

We collaborated closely with SOMO on studies of relevance to our private sector work, and with Fairfood International on preparing to address the world's ten biggest food companies as part of the GROW campaign in early 2013. Finally, you can read more under Programme 5 below about IMPACT alliance partner HIRDA's work in Somalia to set up Women's Empowerment Centres.

## INSTITUTIONAL FUNDRAISING DOUBLES

Oxfam Novib's institutional fundraising more than doubled from 2011 to 2012. Contracts with institutional donors were signed for a total of 71.4 million euros in 2012, up from 34 million in 2011. Only 15% of the contracts in 2012 were for humanitarian work, compared to 42% in 2011. While the reasons for this increase are varied and may not all be repeated in future years, we are encouraged by feedback indicating that institutional donors see our work as resonating with the international agenda and offering innovative pointers to future trends.

## PROGRAMME RESULTS IN 2012

In the following pages, you can read about our most significant successes and learning experiences from 2012, for each of our five programmes – addressing the rights to sustainable livelihoods, basic social services, life and security, social and political participation, and identity. Further sections describe results from our work across regions and in the Netherlands in 2012.

For more detailed institutional information about Oxfam Novib or our complete financial overview 2012 you can download the full Annual Report from our website [www.oxfamnovib.nl](http://www.oxfamnovib.nl).





Photo: Sheppard Tozwinwa

## PROGRAMME 1

# THE RIGHT TO SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

The sustainable use of land, forests and fisheries is crucial to poverty reduction, food security, and economic stability and growth – hundreds of millions of people make their livelihoods from small-scale agriculture, forestry and fishing.

However, the rural poor face increasingly difficult challenges, from the effects of climate change to unfair international trade and financial systems and competition from large-scale industrial producers. The struggle for land, water and food is getting harder and harder. Often, the poor turn to short-term survival strategies which further undermine the sustainability of their livelihoods.

For rural livelihoods to be sustainable implies increasing productivity, of both land and labour; diversifying production; and looking for ways to add value through processing whenever possible. It means access to credit and other financial services which can help to grow small businesses. It means helping the poor to retain a greater share of the final value of products, by improving their access to markets, and achieving a fairer balance of power between buyer and seller.

It also means ensuring that all of this is done in a way that is environmentally sustainable, socially just and promotes greater equality between women and men – women do much of the work in rural areas, yet laws and culture often restrict their economic opportunities and incentives.

## TRENDS IN 2012

We are working to deepen our understanding of resilience, given that we have made the deliberate choice to focus our development work in fragile and failed states which are vulnerable to natural disasters. We are addressing climate change adaptation as part of our work on training of small-scale farmers. In our campaigns and advocacy work we are engaging more with emerging powers, given that they are playing an increasingly important role as donors, trade partners and investors – for example, monitoring Brazilian investments in an agribusiness project in northern Mozambique, and expanding our “BankWiser” work to monitor the role of commercial banks in emerging markets. Our knowledge project [agrobiodiversity@knogedged](mailto:agrobiodiversity@knogedged) is capturing and sharing lessons learnt among partners.

<b>Partners supported</b>	<b>252</b>
<b>Euros spent</b>	<b>45.0 million</b>
<b>People reached*</b>	
By work on sustainable production methods	1,179,410
By financial services or training in marketing	376,957
By techniques on climate change adaptation	159,099

## OUR FUTURE GOALS

What are we hoping to achieve in the 2011-2015 business plan period:

- Millions of small-scale crop and cattle farmers and fisher folk have improved their position in the competition over land and water, and earn a better income.
- 597,000 people (70 percent women) in remote rural areas receive from our partners small loans, support in setting up savings groups or other financial services.
- 123 partners are effective in lobbying their authorities for better access to land and water, especially for women.
- In the production chains for palm oil, cocoa, coffee and tea, sustainability takes centre stage, and the interests of small producers, especially women, are taken into account.
- 876,000 people are prepared to mitigate the negative effects of climate change to the greatest possible extent.
- Banks and other financial institutions have significantly improved their social and sustainability policies.

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THESE GOALS IN 2012

- In 2012 our partners in Africa and Asia trained 1.2 million smallholder producers, mostly small-scale crop farmers, pastoralists and fisher folk.
- The IMPACT alliance helped 376,957 women and men in rural areas with access to financial services, such as credit and savings, or with access to marketing.
- In often very difficult circumstances, our partners’ lobbying achieved 29 policy changes regarding pro-poor markets and financial systems – for example, influencing the laws in Laos on use of land and forestries.
- The IMPACT alliance’s lobbying reached 514 internationally-operating food and drink companies.
- 159,099 people were reached by partners’ activities on adapting to climate change.
- As a result of our continuous engagement, six Dutch banks – ABN Amro, Friesland Bank, NIBC, Rabobank, SNS Bank and Van Lanschot – have made 19 demonstrable improvements in their corporate social responsibility policies.

Monitoring of the results for Programme 1 in 2012 gives enough confidence that the targeted outcomes for 2015 will be met.

## OXFAM'S GROW CAMPAIGN

Fixing the broken global food system is the goal of the Oxfam confederation's GROW campaign, which draws attention to issues ranging from climate change to land grabs, food price speculation and policies that favour intensive farming over more sustainable small-scale agriculture. Oxfam Novib, along with IMPACT alliance partners SOMO and with Fairfood International, is playing an active part in the GROW campaign, raising public awareness and lobbying government and corporations at both Dutch and international levels.

Our advocacy in the Netherlands contributed to the Dutch government speaking out internationally in support of the Commission on Food Security's Voluntary Guidelines on land grabbing, which address issues such as the need for "free, prior and informed consent" – in other words, making sure that people who currently live or work on a piece of land understand and agree with any plans to sell it.

Oxfam Novib played a leading policy role on behalf of the Oxfam confederation in a subsequent campaign which resulted in the World Bank publicly backing the Voluntary Guidelines and acknowledging land tenure as an emerging issue. Another notable success in the campaign for greater food security was the Dutch government deciding not to raise blending targets for biofuels, described below under "Our work in The Netherlands".

## MICROFINANCE REACHES OVER 8 MILLION PEOPLE

Access to financial services is crucial in helping people to build sustainable livelihoods. In 2012 we reached 376,957 people through the support of partners active in financial services and training in marketing. The Oxfam Novib Fund supported 84 microfinance institutions with loans in 2012, reaching 3,100,239 beneficiaries, 86% of them women and 56% rural. On top of that the ASN-Novib Microcredit Fund, managed by ASN Bank, has an outreach through loans and guarantees of microfinance organizations of 5.673.629 poor people. We are gradually shifting our microfinance portfolio towards our new focus countries, scaling down our portfolio in Latin America.

## HIGH SPEED INTERNET REACHES NORTHERN UGANDA

Northern Uganda is still recovering from two decades of devastating civil war, which ended in a ceasefire in 2005. Many young people have interrupted educational backgrounds due to the war, and levels of unemployment are high, even among Gulu university graduates. Nonetheless, many young people speak English. Oxfam Novib is bringing high-speed internet to 872,000 people in the region, in partnership with Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN), Inveneo and Samasource and the government of Uganda.

In 2012, the first supercentre was opened in Gulu by Oxfam Novib's executive director Farah Karimi. With the help of a funding boost from the Dutch Postcode Lottery, solar powered internet centres are being set up in refurbished shipping containers in remote communities. Staff train local people in the use of the internet, and create possibilities for online micro work and are helping farmers to access information about prices and markets and to sell their products online. The project aims to become self-financing after three years.

## NOTE

\*These figures are the sum of the numbers of people our partner organisations have reached in 2012 around a particular theme. These figures can include new participants in 2012 as well as people who have also been reached in 2011 or before. These figures therefore include 'first-times' and 'old-timers'. We work with these figures in order to give an indication of our overall result in the year 2012. This counts for all the figures on people reached across this document.



An Internet Now container in the Gulu Region in Uganda

## CHICKEN BREEDING SPREADS WEALTH IN ZIMBABWE

In rural Zimbabwe, prolonged drought is putting pressure on food production and the economy has regressed into a barter system as US dollars circulate mainly in cities. In this difficult situation, keeping indigenous chickens offers several benefits. They provide protein, organic fertiliser for crops, and serve as a makeshift currency. Oxfam Novib's partner FACHIG (the Farmers' Association of Community self-Help Investment Groups) is pioneering an innovative method of quickly increasing chicken ownership in a community.

FACHIG supplies an initial group of beneficiaries with 9 hens and 1 cock, and materials and training. A reed coop protects hatchlings from predators, boosting their survival rate from 10% to 90%, and supplements speed their growth. The group is expected to pass on a brood to the next group of beneficiaries, and so on. The "pass on" method means in just two years more than 6000 households have received broods, from an initial 2000. However, lessons need to be learned from the fact that this project was implemented in an economic environment characterised by hyperinflation – this made compliance to EC procurement rules difficult. We are now aware that hyperinflation requires from the EC that they take into account the environment we work in. It also requires a closer review of donor requirements and a more specific and frequent monitoring mechanism, to help bring up issues that require timely management decisions.

## NIGERIAN COCOA FARMERS GAIN CERTIFICATION

Small-scale cocoa farmers in Osun State, south-west Nigeria, could be earning more if they used better farming techniques and achieved certification on sustainability from UTZ. Through its support to the Farmers Development Union, a network of rural micro-enterprise associations, Oxfam Novib is training the farmers and supplying new plant varieties, pesticides and other inputs on a credit basis.

The project is helping the farmers to access new markets, by working also with Dutch cocoa trading company CONTINAF International, the Dutch sustainable bank ASN Bank, the Sustainable Trade Initiative, and the cocoa producers Delfi and Ferrero.

There have been challenges. Building a smooth working relationship among Oxfam Novib, FADU and CONTINAF – three organisations with very different cultures and management styles – has required frequent face-to-face interaction and clear written agreements on roles and responsibilities. It was initially envisaged that certification would be achievable in one year, but it has taken longer. And a major ongoing challenge is to increase the number of women cocoa farmers participating in the programme (now around 20%); one obstacle, which we are taking measures to overcome, is the language skills needed to follow the training.



Mr Sule Adeleke and a worker are breaking the cocoa pods and then extracting the seeds into a basket

Nonetheless, so far 1,600 farmers have been successfully trained and prepared for UTZ certification, which is expected to take place in early 2013. CONTINAF has changed its sourcing strategy in Nigeria from using a Lagos-based trader to buying directly from small farmers, from whom it has already purchased 30 million metric tons of cocoa beans. Cutting out the middleman gives the farmers a better deal.

### **BANGLADESH ADAPTIVE AGRICULTURE SHOWS PROMISE**

In the districts of Shariatpur, Gaibandha and Sirajgonj in Bangladesh, small-scale farmers are intensely vulnerable to climate change increasing the frequency and severity of flash floods, river erosion, droughts, cyclones and storm surges. Through the Regenerative Agriculture and Sustainable Livelihood for Vulnerable Ecosystems (RESOLVE) programme, Oxfam Novib works with four local organisations to enable impoverished communities to increase their food security and resilience. The two-year pilot, which reached 2,250 people, concluded in December 2012.

An external evaluation found that income and food security were improved by new models such as hanging vegetable cultivation, sandbar cropping, and integrating vegetable, fish and duck production. However, insufficient investment in systematic data collection and analysis means that RESOLVE has yet to influence national policy changes. In the next phase, more robust case studies and cost benefit analyses will be developed to inform advocacy for the models tested to be replicated and scaled up.



Photo: Paterik Wiggers

## PROGRAMME 2

# THE RIGHT TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

Basic social services – such as education and healthcare – are essential for people. These services equip young people with the skills they need to take control of their lives and become engaged and active citizens in their communities.

Yet even as we make progress towards universal primary education, the quality of that education remains a serious issue in many countries – around the world, there are 130 million kids in school who fail to learn basic reading, writing and maths. A third of the women aged 15 to 24 in sub-Saharan Africa can neither read nor write.

Young women also suffer disproportionately from lack of quality services on sexual and reproductive health. With the risk of HIV infections, sexually transmitted diseases and sexual violence among youth, women still have a very limited say over their lives and sexual health.

We work with local, national and international partners (such as the Global Campaign for Education, Stop AIDS Now! and the SRHR Alliance) to improve access to and quality of education and of sexual and reproductive health services and information, in ways that are rights based, context-specific and encourage gender empowerment. This includes lobbying wealthier countries to fund these activities through development aid.

Many of the projects we are involved in deal with marginalised groups, conflict-affected countries, and sensitive topics. We believe in encouraging innovative approaches and involving young people, communities, and schools in projects that affect them.

## TRENDS IN 2012

The year saw a continuation of the shift away from delivering services towards working closely with governments, civil society and communities to improve the quality of existing services. There has been a substantial rise from last year in the number of innovative pilot projects using new information and communication technologies such as tablets, SD cards, mobile phones and helplines to deliver education and health advice. We are finding that new technology makes it easier to reach girls, in particular. Along with Butterfly Works, we worked more in 2012 to develop vocational training that meets our goals of being innovative, gender just, contextualised to local needs, and promoting active citizenship.

<b>Partners supported</b>	114
<b>Euros spent</b>	21.1 million
<b>People reached*</b>	
By improved access to quality education	388,075
By sexual and reproductive health information and services	1,065,165

## OUR FUTURE GOALS

What are we hoping to achieve in the 2011-2015 business plan period:

- Over 700,000 more children (70 percent girls) go to primary school and 25,000 more children (80 percent girls) go to secondary school.
- In countries where we work with the national authorities the quality of education has improved.

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THESE GOALS IN 2012

- 58 partner organisations, half of them in fragile states, implemented projects providing educational services to 388,075 girls, boys and young women.
- 17 partner organisations implemented innovative educational projects aimed at quality improvement.
- The AOC in Bangladesh and ITA in Pakistan are examples of partner organisations which were successful in lobbying their governments to improve the quality of education. In Pakistan, ITA's One Million Signatures Campaign led to a new law on free and compulsory education in Islamabad.

We are mostly on target to meet the outcomes forecast for the programme on the right to basic social services for 2015.

## SANITATION ENABLES EDUCATION IN SOUTH SUDAN

Young girls in Mundri, South Sudan, are often too embarrassed to attend school while menstruating because they don't have proper sanitary towels and their schools don't have toilet blocks for them to wash in. Through local partner MRDA – and with support of corporate partner SCA, which markets sanitary brands including Libresse, Edet and Tork – Oxfam Novib has been providing schools with latrines and handwashing facilities, along with training in health and hygiene.

In 2012 the project constructed pit latrines in 30 primary schools. The project also provided 687 girls with "comfort kits" – which included sanitary towels, underwear, soap, comb, and mirror, along with refills every three months – and scholarships with enough money for school fees, purchase of school uniform, socks and a pair of shoes. 215 of the girls have now joined secondary school, and girls' enrolment and retention in schools increased by 20% compared to 2011.



School girls in Mundri, South Sudan

## TEACHER TRAINING BEGINS IN UGANDA AND MALI

Good teachers make a huge difference in any child's life. But what makes a good teacher? Understandings can differ from place to place. Gaining consensus on this question is the first step towards designing teacher training curricula that prepare teachers who are able to deliver quality education. Oxfam Novib's special project Quality Educators For All project has been working towards this goal with teacher unions, civil society, government and other stakeholders in Mali and Uganda.

In 2012, teacher competence profiles and training curricula were officially launched in both countries, with the endorsement of their respective governments. They reflect differences in local context, with Uganda's emphasising counselling to cope with the psychological impacts of conflict, and Mali's addressing the need to upgrade skills of community school teachers. In both countries, there is an emphasis on education in children's mother tongue.

In-service training based on the new materials has already started. The project now aims to train 3,000 community school teachers in the Ségou region of Mali.

## 4,875 SOMALIS GET ACCESS TO EDUCATION

With its education infrastructure ravaged by a two-decade civil war that has forced an estimated 1,500,000 people to flee from their homes, Somalia now has one of the lowest primary school enrolments in the world – 36.3% for boys and 24.3% for girls. Oxfam is working to expand access to quality education services for vulnerable children, especially those living in camps for the internally displaced, who are at particular risk of being recruited by militia groups.

Through local partner the Centre for Education and Development, the Emergency Education project has constructed 33 classrooms in eleven schools. The schools distribute sanitation packs, and Oxfam has provided scholarships to 165 girls. 55 teachers have been trained on issues such as raising awareness about girls' education, increasing enrolment rates and encouraging a sense of community ownership of schools. In all, 3,480 primary school students and 1,395 adult learners – totalling 4,875 people – have enrolled.

The project did not all go smoothly, as there were reports of some of these girls having stones thrown at them by boys while on their way to school. Somalian partners have



learned the importance of including boys and the wider community in their gender mainstreaming work, and will focus more in 2013 on education about gender equality along with training female and male teachers together.

## LESSONS BROADCAST BY SATELLITE IN AFGHANISTAN

With an adult literacy rate of only 26% – and for women only 12% – it is not surprising that improving the quality of education in Afghanistan is a challenge. Especially in rural areas, it is difficult to recruit teachers qualified to bring in the Ministry of Education's new curriculum. A collaboration with Butterfly Works, the Great Idea project is a two-year pilot of the idea of improving access to quality education by broadcasting lessons over satellite.

- Lessons on maths, chemistry, physics, biology and geometry have been broadcast live to 21 schools in Parwan, where they have been used by 784 teachers (329 female and 455 male) and 5,646 students (2,975 female and 2,671 male). Teachers and students can submit questions via mobile phone, and have them answered either live or during the next broadcast. Some of the lessons are given by female teachers, who serve as role models for female students.

## UGANDAN YOUTHS LEARN ABOUT SEXUAL HEALTH

- Young people in Uganda are often ignorant about issues relating to their sexual and reproductive health. A needs assessment study conducted by Oxfam Novib's partner the Health Rights Action Group (HAG) found that many young people looked to their teachers for reliable information, but that teachers did not always have the information, skills and attitudes to respond adequately to their students' needs. HAG worked to empower teachers to build students' awareness about issues considered taboo.
- HAG trained 58 teachers, reaching over 2,000 students. One said: "During our counselling sessions, I no longer fear to ask questions on sexuality and HIV/AIDS because our senior woman teacher encourages us to ask. She assures us of confidentiality and that she understands what we are going through. Before, one would be called a spoilt girl for asking questions on sexuality." Teachers have reported a decrease in school dropout rates due to sexual health-related problems.

- One of the lessons learnt is that parents have to be brought on board. There was a feeling that young people were not getting as much support as they could be because vital information and skills stopped at school.

## TOWARDS FAIRER TAX SYSTEMS IN AFRICA

Tax revenues in developing countries continually fall short of what realistically could be obtained. In Africa, the tax burden tends to fall disproportionately on poorer households – through consumption taxes – and formal sector employees through wage taxes. Oxfam research found that shifting the tax burden to wealthier households and multinational corporations could raise 269 billion dollar annually – enough to cover up to 60 percent of the financing requirements for achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

In April 2012, Oxfam Novib and the Tax Justice Network-Africa launched the Capacity for Research and Advocacy for Fair Taxation project (CRAFT), which works in Uganda, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Egypt. The project aims to strengthen civil society in advocating tax reforms through training, action research, policy advocacy, civic education and alliance building, with the ultimate aim of enabling the focus countries to be less dependent on income from abroad and from natural resources.

## PARTNERSHIP TERMINATED OVER UNAUTHORISED LOAN

Oxfam Novib terminated its five-year partnership with Mozambican HIV/AIDS advocacy organisation MONASO in 2012, after whistleblowers alerted us that its board had – without asking our permission – used a funding agreement involving Oxfam Novib as collateral to borrow against the purchase of an office building valued at 600,000 US dollars (around 450,000 euros). The monthly repayments, equivalent to nearly 10,000 US dollars (7,500 euros), led to liquidity problems and fewer agreed activities being implemented.

The case highlights how Oxfam Novib's philosophy of "core funding" – that is, funding the overall running of a partner organisation – requires adequate financial oversight. It highlights also the need for relationships with diverse individuals in partner organisations. While the president of MONASO's board has admitted wrongdoing and resigned, and MONASO has previously done valuable work, we felt the violation of trust was sufficiently serious that we had to "walk the talk" by terminating our relationship.



Photo: Colin DeRose

## PROGRAMME 3

# THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND SECURITY

Violent conflicts threaten the lives and livelihoods of millions every day, while natural disasters such as droughts, floods and earthquakes are especially devastating in areas of chronic poverty.

In many countries conflicts are the main barrier to development. Oxfam Novib wants to prevent conflicts, mitigate their impact on people's lives by protecting civilians, and help to solve them – in particular by ensuring that women have a role to play in peace processes. Also we want to contribute to people in developing countries being better prepared for crises and disasters.

Our work on the right to life and security therefore focuses on a greater role for women in conflict transformation and improved resilience and better protection of the local population in crisis situations.

On all these issues, we work on advocacy and campaigning as part of the Oxfam confederation to pressure governments and international organisations to fulfil their responsibilities.

## TRENDS IN 2012

In response to a need identified in 2011, we put much effort in 2012 into deepening our understanding of conflict transformation. Oxfam Novib staff undertook a huge number of learning activities, though we are aware that much remains to be done to build up our knowledge of best and worst practices and achieving greater coherence in approaches used by different partners. We made good progress in 2012 in promoting women's leadership in conflict resolution, including work on UN Resolution 1325, which calls for greater attention to the post-conflict perspectives of women. And we saw in our "Rights In Crisis" advocacy and campaigning work, highlighting the plight of civilians in crisis situations, the results of building up our capacity in advocacy and campaigning over the last few years.

Partners supported	128
Euros spent	46.0 million
<b>People reached*</b>	
By work on how to protect themselves against violent conflict	676,719
By work on how to protect themselves against disasters	357,830
By humanitarian aid in disaster areas	1,605,713

## OUR FUTURE GOALS

What are we hoping to achieve in the 2011-2015 business plan period:

- At least 50 partners have the capacity to deliver humanitarian aid efficiently and effectively, and according to international quality standards.
- 10 million people have become less vulnerable to disasters, because the authorities, thanks to the efforts of our partners, are providing a social safety net.
- Our partners and the authorities include women more explicitly in reconciliation efforts and in setting up peace councils.

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THESE GOALS IN 2012

- In 2012, through support to partners and as part of the Oxfam confederation, Oxfam Novib provided humanitarian assistance to approximately 1.25 million beneficiaries.
- Oxfam Novib in 2012 supported 34 partners to build local resilience, 55 partners to include community-based disaster risk reduction in their work, and 44 partners to provide quality humanitarian response according to international standards.
- A number of partners used advocacy and campaigns to hold their governments to account for ensuring peace, security and protection of civilians. For example, the Magistrates' Court in Israel made the unprecedented decision to order the immediate cancellation of 51 demolition orders for the homes of 500 families in the unrecognised Arab Bedouin village of Alsira, thanks to work by our partner Adalah on behalf of the villagers.
- 102 partners received support to strengthen their capacities in terms of conflict sensitivity and female leadership, already surpassing the targets for 2015.
- As a result of 38 organisations working in conflict transformation, 29 in protecting of civilians and peace-building, and 22 in strengthening women's leadership, a total of 676,719 people – most women – are now better able to protect themselves against the effects of violent conflict.

Overall, the programme on the right to life and security is well on target to meet most outcomes forecast for 2015.

## EARTHQUAKE PROGRAMME EVALUATED IN HAITI

As part of the Oxfam confederation Oxfam Novib continued to support Oxfam's programme to respond to the 2010 Haiti earthquake, which involved working to provide and restore water and sanitation services, helping people to generate income and prepare for future emergencies, and advocating against the forced eviction of camp residents without proper consultation or provision of places where they could resettle.



A pastoralist woman is preparing her camels for yet another long journey

An evaluation of the programme, which formally concluded in December 2012, emphasised questions over the sustainability of Oxfam's water and sanitation services and livelihood activities given the fragility of Haiti's government and institutions. Following a field visit, the Supreme Audit Council of the Netherlands was positive about the accounting and reporting systems applied by the members of the *Samenwerkende Hulporganisaties*, the umbrella organisation for Dutch emergency response, of which Oxfam Novib is a member.

### EMERGENCY RELIEF IN SOUTH-CENTRAL SOMALIA

Severe drought, high food prices, lack of basic services and prolonged conflict combined in June 2011 to put around 3.7 million Somalis in crisis. After a joint assessment with partner organisation the Centre for Education and Development, we together developed a response to improve access to food, water and incomes of the most vulnerable people in south-central Somalia. Community members were asked to select the most vulnerable among them to be beneficiaries.

The project rehabilitated two wells, installed pumping equipment and trained water management committees in maintaining the equipment and water sources. Hygiene promotion activities ensured that sanitation practices improved. 2,700 households received immediate cash relief payments of \$75 (approximately 55 euros) to purchase basic food items. Over 3,200 kits including jerry

cans, soap, kitchen utensils, blankets and plastic mats were distributed. Finally, to address chronic food insecurity, 100 hectares of farmland were cultivated and used for food production.

### BUILDING HOUSEHOLD RESILIENCE IN NIGER

After three years of falling further into vulnerability as food crises hit Niger's 5.5 million residents, many households needed more than the good harvest the country – thankfully – finally enjoyed in 2012. As part of the Oxfam confederation and together with local partners, Oxfam Novib spent the year working in Niger on emergency relief combined with rebuilding livelihoods. The work went hand in hand with the government of Niger's long-term strategy "les Nigériens nourrissent les Nigériens" (Nigeriens feed Nigeriens).

Five organisations were trained in providing quality humanitarian response according to international standards, and they reached a total of 167,310 people, over half of them women. Over €5m was spent in total on cash transfers, food vouchers, cash for work programmes and livelihoods grants – emergency activities followed by recovery support, to build families' resilience. During 2013 the focus will shift to cereal banks, and animal food banks and irrigated production.

Though ultimately successful, the start of this work was difficult. Oxfam Novib has since adapted its approach to

disaster preparedness by identifying bottlenecks in its processes and becoming more flexible. We have also undertaken work to strengthen the capacity of our partner organisations to manage emergency response projects, and focused more on our relationships with traditional humanitarian donors to ensure mutual exchange of intelligence and quick access to funds when necessary.

## FOOD SECURITY AND PEACE IN DR CONGO

The Uvira Highlands of the Democratic Republic of Congo have been a hotspot for fighting for years, with local communities suffering from looting of goods, crops and cattle, extortions, rape and other human rights violations by armed rebel factions. Their vulnerability increased when the Congolese Army withdrew in 2011. The Milima Group, one of Oxfam Novib's humanitarian partner organisations, worked to stabilise living conditions and facilitate community-led mediation and peace-building efforts.

The project distributed beans, maize, hoes and vegetable seeds. Food security vastly improved, as households reported having two or three meals a day – up from one, before the project – and with greater nutritional variety. About 25% of the produce was sold, enabling communities to buy essential non-food items and to save for school fees. School kits were also distributed, containing everything needed for a year's schooling. The community took the lead in negotiating with the armed groups and between different ethnic groups. They, for instance, agree to share their harvests and the use of their health clinic with rebel groups. In return the community is left undisturbed to cultivate and put their animals to pasture. This contributed to a reduction in rapes and other human rights violations. Women were central to the project, included from the outset in discussions and workshops. 643 of the 1500 households that benefited were female-led. Working women in the fields received new clothes, and two hoes were distributed per household, to encourage both men and women to work.

The communities reached by this project later provided refuge to hundreds of newly-displaced households when fighting broke out again in neighbouring localities later in the year.

## PAKISTANI COMMUNITIES PREPARE FOR FLOODS

Recent monsoon seasons have caused devastating floods in Pakistan, especially in 2010 when almost 20 million people were affected. In 2012, Oxfam Novib supported the Doaba Foundation to work in six districts

at risk of flooding, engaging communities, local government, civil society organisations and the media in raising awareness and devising mitigation measures for future monsoons – for example, rehabilitating river embankments and irrigation structures, spreading information about safe places and setting up early warning systems.

Using pre-existing local WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) committees as a basis for training and orientation, a total of 126 disaster risk management plans were developed. Early warning committees have been formed to receive text message warnings from the metrological department and barrage authorities. Communities along the banks of the river Chanab joined together to advocate for higher budgets for contingency planning, with Muzaffargarh District Disaster Management Authority allocating one million Pakistani Rupees (7,500 euros) for disaster risk management plans.

## MYANMAR RECOVERS FROM CYCLONE NARGIS

After Cyclone Nargis devastated Myanmar in 2008, Oxfam Novib funded partner Metta to implement the Integrated Nargis Rehabilitation and Future Mitigation Programme in 104 affected villages and five townships in the Ayeyarwaddy region. The aim was to restore the community's environment – in particular its mangrove forests, which protect against cyclones – and move toward sustainable development, guided by the belief that only by becoming self-reliant communities can alleviate poverty and build resilience to future natural disasters.

By April 2012, a total of 85 village nurseries were raising seedlings to ensure that a diverse supply of mangrove and fresh water species and fruit crops were available for planting as a source of both food and income. Seven early childhood centres were opened, reaching 1,411 children, with a further 13 under construction. 104 acres of mangroves were planted and a further 127 acres conserved, and the process of establishing community forests was started.

To bring this project to the attention of the Dutch public, we created a 3D movie called 'Powers of Nature' that showed the impact of cyclone Nargis. The movie was shown at the Floriade, an international exhibition of flowers and gardening, from April 5th until October 7th. It proved remarkably popular, attracting approximately 150,000 viewers, who learned about how Oxfam Novib and its local partners are solving the challenges of water management in Myanmar.



Photo: Myriam Abdelaziz

## PROGRAMME 4

# THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

In many countries, people are marginalised by unequal power relations. Without an effective voice, they are unable to put pressure on the powerful to consider their interests in social and political decisions that affect them. The resulting social exclusion is not only an affront to human dignity but also perpetuates poverty.

We mobilise political support and we work to give these people the moral support and practical resources necessary to demand the right to participate in, or influence, decisions that affect their lives, and to demand accountability from decision-makers. Our work includes improving disadvantaged groups' access to information and legal systems.

We encourage marginalised groups to mobilise and organise and hold their governments accountable. And we encourage civil society organisations to be more transparent and representative, thereby increasing their legitimacy.

For those who do challenge repressive authorities and claim their right to talk, write, film or sing as they wish, the consequences of free expression are often harsh. Oxfam Novib supports courageous people who dare to speak out against injustice, knowing that their words and deeds could be met with intimidation, violence or even death.

## TRENDS IN 2012

In 2012 the issue of shrinking space for civil society was high on the agenda in many countries – not only in repressive regimes, but also in some emerging economies and even established multi-party democracies. We have seen legal and bureaucratic constraints, intimidation and persecution of activists, and clampdowns on the use of the internet and social media. At the same time, despite government controls, language barriers and limited connectivity, we are seeing many more partners discovering the importance and potential of new technology and new media, with websites, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and blogs increasingly central to mobilising young people and influencing policy makers.

<b>Partners supported</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>Euros spent</b>	<b>31.2 million</b>
<b>People reached*</b>	
By work on access to information using ICT and new media	1,624,934
By work on improving access to legal systems and legal aid	3,050,050
By work to increase their awareness about their rights	78,495

## OUR FUTURE GOALS

What are we hoping to achieve in the 2011-2015 business plan period:

- 772,000 people, especially women, are able to claim their political and civil rights because they have access to information that is now kept away from them.
- 799,000 people, especially women, have received legal aid from our partners, and have thus raised their resilience, self-awareness and self-respect.
- 280 civil society organizations are able to advocate for democracy and civil rights with the authorities, businesses and institutions.

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THESE GOALS IN 2012

- 1,624,934 people were reached by projects using new and/or traditional media to communicate about development themes.
- In Burundi, over half a million people have access to information on issues such as freedom of expression and conflict management thanks to Oxfam Novib's partner Radio Isanganiro.
- Local partner organisations working on legal aid and monitoring human rights violations reached over three million people.
- Partners informed 78,495 people about human rights, legal systems and the legal responsibility of governments towards marginalised groups.
- The IMPACT alliance is ahead of its targets on the amount of partners that undertake advocacy and campaigning initiatives to demand access to information and transparency, budget priorities for marginalised groups, anti-corruption legislation and fair taxation.
- Positive results of advocacy and lobbying in 2012 included officials of the African Union, the Economic Community Of West African States and the West African Economic and Monetary Union committing to implement legislation on foreign direct investment that benefits the African people.

Overall, the programme on the right to social and political participation is moving very well towards the outcome targets for 2015.



Street view in Phnom Penh, Cambodia

## LAOS AND CAMBODIA HOLD CIVIL SOCIETY MEETINGS

Ahead of the ASEAN summit in November 2012, both Cambodia and Laos hosted high-profile meetings of local and international civil society organisations. Space for civil society in these countries is limited. Civil society organisations have been legal in Laos only since 2009; just 16 have so far succeeded in getting officially registered, and they are not allowed to criticise government policies. Civil society in Cambodia is likewise feeling threatened, as human rights deteriorate and powerful private interests operate above the law.

Oxfam Novib supported the 9th Asian European's People Forum in Laos – an unprecedented gathering in the country, which brought together national and international organisations – as well as the ASEAN Civil Society Conference/ASEAN Peoples Forum and ASEAN Grassroots People's Assembly in Cambodia. With the ASEAN summit being held in Cambodia, these events were seen by civil society as an opportunity to ask for regional political leaders' attention to issues around poverty and injustice.

The event in Lao resulted in a "Lao Vision and Recommendation Statement", a result of grassroots consultations to gather people's perspectives on development and poverty reduction. Given that the understanding of who and what civil society is in Laos remains emerging and fragile, the event allowed Lao civil society organisations – together with international non-governmental organisations – to affirm their existence and their potential to be partners in development.

Coverage by the state-controlled Lao media was, however, not well balanced, and it is understood that some participating organisations felt constrained about speaking freely due to threats from the authorities. In Cambodia, harassment from the authorities was also reported, and the events revealed a divide between grassroots organizations and more established NGOs. On a positive note, however, the ASEAN Grassroots People's Assembly powerfully proved that even in the face of intimidation, people can organize and articulate a positive vision.



## PALESTINIAN CHILDREN WIN RESIDENCY RIGHTS

After East Jerusalem was occupied and annexed by Israel in 1967, its Palestinian inhabitants were given the status Jerusalem residents. However, through a policy known as “the Quiet Deportation”, Israeli authorities have been revoking Palestinians’ residency status – often apparently arbitrarily, with no clear procedure – thereby increasing the relative size of the Jewish population of Jerusalem. Children born to Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem do not automatically have the right of residence, threatening their families with break-up.

In line with its aim of a just solution of the conflict, based on international law, Oxfam Novib supports a partner organisation, HaMoked, which has developed expertise in the maze of laws and procedures limiting the right of Palestinians to reside in East Jerusalem. In April 2011, HaMoked won a key case at the High Court against the Israeli Ministry of the Interior, which had attempted to introduce rules that effectively denied children aged 12-14 the possibility of permanent residency.

One of the distinguishing features of HaMoked’s work is its decision to develop an electronic filing system for the tens of thousands of cases it has handled, and a website enabling easy access to its extensive legal library. The simple yet accurate way in which HaMoked communicates highly technical information to the general public sets an example in knowledge generation and management to other organisations working on law and social change.

## PROMOTING DEMOCRACY IN EGYPT

Although Egypt is going through a difficult period of transition, the 25th January 2011 uprising continues to encourage many Egyptians in their desire for freedom, dignity and social justice. Oxfam Novib is supporting local partner Better Life’s work to respond to the popular hunger for information, knowledge and skills through building the capacity of civil society organisations and local media to empower people for social and political participation.

Within the first year of the programme, more than 52,000 men and women across five governorates participated directly in the programme, while many more were affected indirectly through initiatives at schools, universities, media and community-based organisations. Among the most visible impacts are local civil society organisations increasingly voicing the concerns of the remote rural poor in public debates, and growing numbers of women not only voting for the first time but standing for election themselves.

## NIGER REGIONAL NEWS GOES ONLINE

Thanks to the rapid spread of mobile technology, more people in Niger have access to the internet than to newspapers. The traditional printed press mostly circulates in the capital city and contains news only about the capital city. Oxfam Novib is working with the Network of Online Journalism (RPPLN) to promote more political interest and civic participation in the country’s regions through training regional journalists to get regional news and publish it online.

RPPLN developed a website, [www.nigerenligne.net](http://www.nigerenligne.net), and trained journalists in the regions of Agadez, Zinder and Diffa. Some came from local radio stations, and had no knowledge about online journalism. RPPLN is also working with the government to define laws to protect online publishing, which currently do not exist, leaving websites vulnerable to ad hoc state intervention.

## LOCAL GOVERNANCE IMPROVES IN AFGHANISTAN

Institutions of governance in Afghanistan are immature and struggle with issues of impunity, corruption and low levels of public participation. There is a role for Afghan civil society in strengthening public institutions and advocating for good governance. Oxfam Novib is working with its partner the Afghan Civil Society Forum organisation (ACSFo) – an umbrella organisation composed of civil society organisations, donors, partners and individuals – in two provinces, Samangan and Ghor, to educate and mobilise people towards active citizenship.

It is already possible to see improved interaction among civil society organisations at community level, as ACSFo network members invite government authorities to meet with activists and religious and tribal leaders. The project has carried out research studies on security, governance, education, health, livelihoods, and transparency and accountability, and subsequent advocacy has resulted in improved public services such as the opening of more health clinics and the extension of piped drinking water and electricity networks.



## PROGRAMME 5

# THE RIGHT TO AN IDENTITY

Gender inequality is both a violation of human rights and an obstacle to sustainable development. Patriarchal attitudes give rise to violence against women and girls and to systematic discrimination that prevents them from becoming leaders and decision-makers in their communities. One out of three women faces the real risk of becoming a victim to violence.

Women need to be able to make informed decisions about having sex and bearing children, free from violence and coercion.

We also work to build women’s capacity and opportunity to organise themselves, make their voices heard and become leaders in their communities – economically, socially, politically and culturally.

For Oxfam Novib, gender mainstreaming is a crosscutting theme. This means ensuring that gender analysis is explicitly integrated into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all our policies and programmes, and those of our local partners – otherwise, they may unintentionally perpetuate existing unequal power relations between women and men.

Our work on gender is multi-level, multi-sector and multi-actor. It combines supporting women’s rights organisations, campaigning and lobbying, and investing in capacity development initiatives on gender mainstreaming.

## TRENDS IN 2012

In 2012 we continued to explore effective ways of combining communication technologies (e.g. television, radio and social media) with more conventional approaches (e.g. trainings, workshops and educational activities) to reach as many people as possible. Support to lobbying and advocacy efforts of our local and national partners continued to be central. We saw that more and more women’s rights organisations are feeling a need to come together in networks at national and regional level to share experiences and build capacities, so we focused more on supporting and investing in forming and consolidating such networks. It remains a challenge to effectively measure the level of transformation that has actually happened in the lives of people reached by this programme. We developed innovative monitoring and evaluations tools in 2012, including tools based on asking people about the “most significant change” they have experienced due to the programme, which will be further tested in 2013.

<b>Partners supported</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>Euros spent</b>	<b>14.2 million</b>
<b>People reached*</b>	
By work on behaviour change regarding women’s right to bodily integrity	1,093,272
By work to promote women’s leadership	28,026

## OUR FUTURE GOALS

What are we hoping to achieve in the 2011-2015 business plan period:

- 127,000 women have a more leading role locally and/or nationally.
- 1,136,000 men and women are aware that women are in charge of their own bodies, and that violence against women is unacceptable.
- Due to our partners’ lobbying, governments have improved their legislation on women’s rights and embedded in law the social and political participation of women.
- 100 partners have incorporated equal opportunities for women in their programmes.

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THESE GOALS IN 2012

- 28,062 women benefited from partner organisations implementing programmes to promote female leadership in the community.
- Partners working on awareness-raising programmes about women’s right to bodily integrity, gender justice, and violence against women reached 1,093,272 people – almost meeting the 2015 target in one year.
- The IMPACT alliance strengthened the capacity of 376 women’s organisations and networks.
- Partly thanks to the contribution of Oxfam and partners (such as AAWORD, FEMNET and SOAWR), the African Union Protocol on the Rights of Women was ratified by Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast and Swaziland, bringing the total number of member state ratifications to 35.
- 32 partners completed Gender Traffic Light assessments, and reports from Oxfam Novib country offices show that mainstreaming of gender became stronger across all Oxfam Novib programmes in 2012.

The programme on the right to an identity is well on target to achieve the outcomes predicted by 2015.

## HIGHER INCOME THROUGH GENDER EQUITY IN AFRICA

Often, in small-scale agriculture, the women of a household do most of the work, but social norms dictate that men own the land and take the income. This gives the women little incentive to increase productivity or quality. Oxfam Novib’s WEMAN programme uses the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) to help people – including the illiterate, as the methodology is based on drawing – to think about how their household income might be improved with greater gender equity.



Demonstration of the female condom.

After taking part in GALS, 70% of participants in coffee-growing districts of Uganda reported that men were not only doing more work on the land, but also helping more with other tasks such as childcare, fetching water and cooking. 48% of households had started the process of moving towards joint ownership of land. Reflecting critically on their work also helped the households to increase income, by identifying how to improve quality and negotiate better prices.

Having proved its worth in Uganda, WEMAN secured further financing from the International Fund for Agricultural Development in 2012 and began scaling up in Uganda, Rwanda and Nigeria and expanding to address production of crops such as sesame, rice, potatoes, bananas and cocoa. Oxfam Novib strengthened the capacity of ten local NGOs to integrate GALS in their work. With support from the German development agency GIZ, the project is looking at replicating in Zimbabwe, and is also being applied to clam production in Vietnam.

### FEMALE CONDOM SALES TAKE OFF IN AFRICA

Unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases could be tackled more effectively if women had greater control over their sexual choices. Female condoms, which women can insert before sexual activity – removing the need for men to agree and then remember to use a condom – offer a promising way forward.

The Universal Access to Female Condoms programme, of which Oxfam Novib is one of the partners, has been working with manufacturers to design more attractive products, and with civil society on marketing and overcoming cultural barriers.

In 2012, more than 1.7 million female condoms were sold in Cameroon and Nigeria, where the programme is active through our local partners. At the International AIDS Conference in Washington DC, the programme grabbed attention by presenting a chain of 14,000 paper dolls, each signed by people from around the world demanding more access to female condoms. 2012 also saw the introduction of a new female condom model. It is hoped that offering greater variety and choice will help to expand the market.

### IMPLEMENTING THE LAW ON VIOLENCE IN VIETNAM

Since 2008, Vietnam has had a well-written law on preventing domestic violence. But the law has not been implemented as effectively as it could be. Oxfam Novib is supporting CSAGA, a local NGO, to address the root causes of this inadequate implementation. These include lack of understanding and capacity among the government institutions who should be implementing the law, and lack of effective pressure from civil society organisations, the media and survivors of domestic violence.



Photo: Saket Mounier

# OUR WORK ACROSS REGIONS

The project has worked with national media to improve their capacity to report sensitively on violence, and also worked with 70 survivors of domestic violence to empower them to speak up as advocates. In areas where the project has been active, the domestic violence law is now being more effectively applied thanks to closer cooperation between local civil society organisations and the Parliamentarian Committee for Social Affairs (PCSA) of the Vietnam National Assembly.

## SOMALI WOMEN'S CENTRES LEARN LESSONS

Oxfam Novib works closely in Somalia with IMPACT alliance partner the HIRDA Foundation, which was set up in 1998 by Somali diaspora in The Netherlands. Since the collapse of the Somali state in 1991, conflict is ongoing and women in particular are still subjected to violence. HIRDA has been setting up Women's Empowerment Centres to help existing women's organisations meet and cooperate on activities such as handicrafts, skills development and financial literacy training.

Even in areas controlled by Islamic extremists, HIRDA has succeeded in raising awareness on the very sensitive topic of female genital mutilation, which is now more openly discussed in communities and the media. Nonetheless, the HIRDA project has learned lessons: there needs to be more emphasis on literacy, with a rate of just 6% among Somali women; and financial literacy training needs to be coupled with efforts to make microfinance available to the women being trained.

## OUR WORK ACROSS REGIONS

In order to achieve our mission a just world without poverty, supporting local initiatives is important, but not sufficient. The root of the problem often lies at a higher level and a national, regional and global approach is necessary. In doing so we gladly co-operate with other organisations and thus we support partners that address regional issues, for example in the Mekong region, partners that work on issues across regional borders, such as climate change or finance for development, and special programs that are implemented in several countries at once (special projects). We also support the initiatives in the Netherlands that promote global citizenship and public support in the Netherlands.

## GLOBAL LINK ACTIVITIES IN 2012

Global Link this year stopped funding small-scale work by Dutch organisations in developing countries, in part because decentralisation to country offices would have made coordination costs prohibitive. In addition to a thematic fund related to the GROW campaign on food security, in 2012 Global Link launched a second thematic fund focusing on Women, Peace and Security. The funds invite Dutch organisations to submit proposals on the themes which will promote global citizenship and public support in the Netherlands. In 2012, the GROW fund approved 11 projects and disbursed 700,000 euros, and the Women, Peace and Security fund 300,000 euros to 5 partners.

Among Global Link's notable projects in 2012, there was support for Gate 48, a small organisation run by Israeli women who live in The Netherlands and work to educate Dutch public opinion about the complexity of the Israel-Palestinian conflict. They successfully drew attention in 2012 to the plight of Palestinian children detained in Israeli prisons.

With support from Global Link partner IDEC, in 2012 Brazil became the latest country to launch a "BankWiser" guide to help consumers understand how banks use the money invested with them, and to pressure those banks who lend it for ethically dubious purposes.

Oxfam Novib also began a partnership with WO=MEN Dutch Gender Platform (financial support and lobby capacity), which exists to encourage the Dutch government to consider gender justice in its foreign policy. WO=MEN reacted quickly and effectively to the disappointing news that the new Dutch government had slashed funds for gender by launching the 'Gender Meerpartijen Initiatief' (Gender Multiple Parties Initiative) in December 2012. The initiative – which aims to anchor gender in all aspects of foreign policy – gained the support of nine political parties.



Palm oil plantation in Indonesia

## UN RESOLUTION 1325 AMONG NEW SPECIAL PROJECTS

Four new “special projects” were launched by the Special Projects Unit in 2012. Special projects are thematic multi-country initiatives that link national-level activities with each other and with global opportunities, usually implemented in consortium with other international NGOs and back donors. The new projects are on access to information, climate-smart agroforestry, the “Connecting4Life” project on using new media technology to spread awareness about sexual health, and a pilot in Somalia, South Sudan and Zimbabwe on UN Resolution 1325 and follow-up resolutions. Resolution 1325 is potentially an extremely valuable advocacy tool for giving women and girls the voice they need in peace and security processes. However, understanding of the resolution remains patchy, and barriers to women’s participation remain high. The project will work with partners to strengthen women’s voices and build on models of transformational female leadership.

A number of other Special Projects – including Universal Access to Female Condoms, WEMAN, CRAFT and Quality Educators for All – have featured in the previous sections. The Sustainable Palm Oil project celebrated successes in 2012 as the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil – a multistakeholder industry organisation – agreed to improve its criteria on land rights, food security, and the human rights of women and migrant workers.

The special project on Edutainment – the idea of providing education through entertainment – took further shape in 2012 in both Nigeria and Bangladesh. Training materials were tested and a campaign plan drafted in Bangladesh, and training got underway in Nigeria along with discussions on addressing the theme of violence against women.



Photo: Harry Hauts

# OUR WORK IN THE NETHERLANDS

2012 was a turbulent year in Dutch politics. After the coalition government collapsed in April, the run-up to autumn elections saw fierce debate raging over further cuts to the aid budget as a way of tackling the country's fiscal situation. We saw the need to shift resources to campaign against this. Oxfam Novib and other organisations started a campaign called "je krijgt wat je geeft" (you get what you give), which highlighted how aid benefits people both in developing countries and The Netherlands itself. The campaign's impact on the budget negotiations is not easy to measure, but it generated a lot of publicity and over 500 tweets were sent to the negotiators.



The pre-election manifestos of political parties were encouragingly positive on aid commitments. Unfortunately, the new government coalition agreement turned out to contain a billion euro aid cut. Since it was also agreed that climate finance would be included in the aid budget, in practice this might turn out to be a 50% overall cut in Dutch aid from 2017. We will continue to do all we can to prevent the cutbacks, once in place, from having a disproportionate impact on our partners.

As the debate about the Netherlands' role in the world continues, Oxfam Novib has been advocating our vision on international development. During the budget negotiations, Oxfam Novib gave some counterweight through lobbying, our Green Santa visiting the Dutch Senate and the campaigns 'Yes I Care' and 'One gets what one gives'. We also advocate limiting the spending of aid budget on other purposes, such as climate adaptation, as much as possible. When it comes to the role of the private sector in development cooperation, we emphasise its relevance to development, but also point out that 'tied aid' should not be reintroduced as it runs foul of European rules on state support.

Our vision also encompasses Dutch individuals and businesses taking responsibility for the effects of their actions in the developing world. It is important that Dutch people realise that creating a just world cannot be achieved only by building schools and clinics in developing countries, but requires changes in lifestyles in wealthier countries such as The Netherlands. Our volunteers have been helping us to spread the work with successful activities in 2012 including a VeggieFestival to call for eating less meat, and presence at the 10-day MargrietWinterFair festival to make women aware about their clothing consumption behaviour. A total of 1938 volunteers support us in our work.

As we need a strong supporter base in the Netherlands, we need strong visibility and brand positioning in the Dutch society. Brand research conducted in 2012 found that our name recognition increased slightly, from 79% in 2011 to 82%, but fell short of the targeted 85%. This was due in part to the lack of anticipated visibility through corporate partnerships and lower visibility in the media, where we fell short of meeting our targets in 2012 – our name was mentioned 3,311 times, against a target of 4,000. Among the reasons is that there was no major humanitarian campaign, and staff time was also diverted into unbranded campaigns with Partos and other NGOs such as the aforementioned 'You Get What You Give' and 'Yes I Care', which was intended to mobilise the Dutch public to oppose the proposed 1 billion euro cut in the aid budget.

On a positive note, our online outreach increased significantly through the year, growing from 271,263 people reached through our websites and social media presence in the first quarter of 2012 to 377,997 in the last quarter.

We made the groundwork in 2012 to move increasingly towards Oxfam's new global brand identity. We started to introduce the new identity into country offices, and devised a plan for migrating to the global identity in the Dutch market. The new global identity is part of our vision of becoming "one Oxfam".

For communications in the Netherlands, our aim is increasingly to involve supporters in our work. We highly value our supporters and their opinions and ideas, so we want to be open and find ways to engage people in dialogue and ask them to help us do our work better. Changing the way we relate to our supporters is not always easy, but step by step we are changing the way we communicate through online platforms such as Praat Mee ('Have your say'), Doenersnet - the website for volunteers - and our Dutch annual review 2012.

## FOOD SECURITY HEADS CAMPAIGNING ISSUES

Throughout 2012, Oxfam Novib campaigned in The Netherlands on issues related to the Oxfam GROW campaign, which addresses the many complex causes of food insecurity. Our campaigns have led to heated debates, parliamentary questions and public hearings on topics such as land grabs, food price spikes and biofuel policies.

The successful "Like To Dislike" campaign on Facebook encouraged people to click "like" to express their disapproval of practices that cause food insecurity in the developing world, from food price speculation to land grabbing and outdated biofuel policies which incentivise land to be taken away from food production. In three months, the campaign doubled Oxfam Novib's number of Facebook fans and increased by nearly tenfold the number of people reached by our posts.

Our campaigning on biofuels contributed to the Netherlands government deciding against increasing its targets for the proportion of fuels to be blended from biofuel. However, we have so far been less successful in pressing the Dutch government to ensure that its aid on food security would support small scale agriculture rather than big agribusinesses.

There was progress in The Netherlands on our campaign against landgrabbing. In the spring of 2012, Oxfam Novib led the 'Eerlijke Bankwijzer' campaign, as a result of which four banks – Delta Lloyd, SNS, ABN Amro and Triodos – committed to improve their policies to prevent landgrabbing. The "BankWiser" also drew attention to the involvement of Dutch financiers in companies supplying weapons to the Assad regime in Syria.

We saw progress in our campaign for a "Robin Hood" financial transaction tax. This is now supported by 11 EU member states including – in part thanks to pressure from Oxfam Novib and our partners in the Tax Justice Network Netherlands – the Dutch government. Along with our partners in the Tax Justice Network Netherlands, we also played a positive role in the Dutch government's decision to conduct a critical review of tax treaties with developing countries and give more support to the capacity building of their local revenue collection services. We still have much to do in tackling the loopholes that enable multinational corporations to avoid tax.

Our campaign with Avaaz to focus attention on the serious food shortages in the Sahel also achieved results, mobilising over 400,000 people and convincing more donors – including the Dutch government – to provide additional resources. The Dutch government not only raised its contribution to relief by € 6.3 million, but then also decided to reserve 1% of the total development aid budget and 10% of the humanitarian aid budget for disaster risk reduction.

## LIGHTING A CANDLE OF HOPE FOR MALALA

When the Taliban shot 15 year old Malala Yousafzai for speaking up in favour of women's right to education, Oxfam Novib wanted to give the Dutch public a means to express their solidarity in a way that would be visible and give encouragement to Malala's supporters in her homeland, Pakistan.

We launched a Facebook campaign which quickly accumulated 8,000 "shares". Then, for every one of those shares, our local partner the Peace My Right campaign lit a candle in Karachi and Bahawalpur. The candle display was illustrated by translated quotes of support from the Dutch public, and our Pakistani partner organisations felt greatly supported by the show of solidarity.

## CAMPAIGNING FOR AN ARMS TRADE TREATY

2012 was an intense year of international negotiations on the proposed Arms Trade Treaty. Oxfam was the main driving force behind the Control Arms coalition of campaigners, who significantly strengthened the draft text through stunts, lobbying and facilitating a joint declaration through which over 70 countries demanded a robust treaty. Oxfam Novib facilitated the engagement of francophone African countries and, along with Amnesty International and IKV Pax Christi, campaigned in the Netherlands to mobilise the Dutch public and government.

The campaign in the Netherlands – which involved advertisements, social media, an exhibition in parliament, meetings with parliamentarians, public debate, media briefings, and a petition signed by 93,500 people – was hailed as a great contribution to the process by the Dutch minister of foreign affairs.

Sadly, a conference in July 2012 which was expected to finalise an agreement failed to do so due to last-minute resistance from the United States. Despite this, the fact that the vast majority of states agreed to a draft text that links human rights with the arms trade remains a significant breakthrough. The campaign will continue in 2013.

## RAISING FUNDS

2012 was a very successful fundraising year for Oxfam Novib overall. The total income of Oxfam Novib in 2012 was 156.4 million euros. The Dutch government's regular funding was 59.6 million euros.

### Individual and corporate donors

Despite high competition and economic turmoil, we succeeded in increasing our fundraising income in the Netherlands by 4.1% compared to 2011 – a total of 28.8 million euros, up from 27.7 million euros in 2011. A total of 361,796 people and companies supported us financially in 2012, down from 382,178 in 2011.

Oxfam Novib overall income 2012, in millions of euros

Meanwhile, in individual and corporate fundraising we used many new approaches in 2012. Among innovations, we set up four "pop up stores", which brought in little income directly but generated media coverage worth 20,000 euros and put us in touch with new supporters. We also had our first experience with raising sponsorship funds through the Limburgs Mooiste cycling event. Based on this experience, Limburgs Mooiste has chosen Oxfam Novib to be the exclusive beneficiary of the event in 2013.

Income from the corporate sector is becoming more and more important for Oxfam Novib. Our strategy is twofold. First, we are partnering with large companies to work on projects with a close link to both the core business of Oxfam Novib and of the company. Our partners are

frontrunners in the fields of corporate social responsibility and are eager to further improve in this area. They include:

**ASN** 2012 was the second year in which ASN Bank – a sustainable bank in the Netherlands – supported our work with partner FADU in Nigeria on sustainable cocoa production. Through Triple Jump, we also work with ASN in the area of micro-finance.

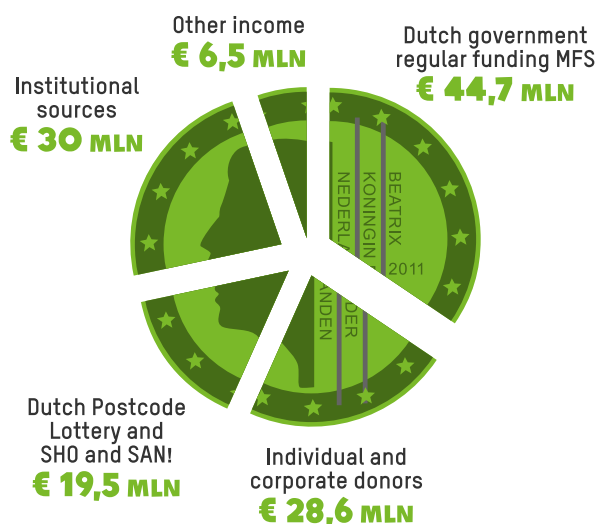
**Philips** Over the last two years we have worked with Philips on a project to bring solar lighting to Northern Uganda. We will look at scaling up in 2013.

**SCA** "Hygiene helps" is the name of the programme which Oxfam Novib and SCA developed over the last three years, which has improved sanitation facilities in South Sudan and Niger.

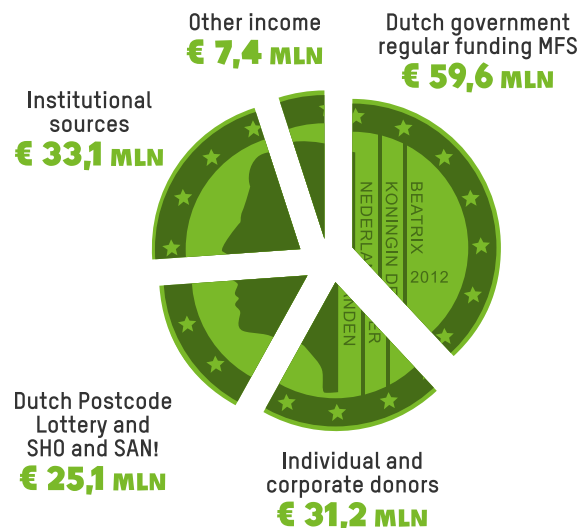
**Start People** 2012 was the second year Start People supported our educational project SKILLS in North Uganda, by replacing their traditional seasonal gift to relations by one from Oxfam Novib.

The second part of our private sector strategy addresses Dutch small and medium-sized enterprises. We have built a solid network of supporters over the last three years, with 618 'Business Ambassadors' supporting our microfinance work and projects to help small entrepreneurs in developing countries. We were very pleased that the Turing Foundation started to support Oxfam Novib and our vocational educational programme with partner MCE in Niger.

## OXFAM NOVIB OVERALL INCOME 2011



## OXFAM NOVIB OVERALL INCOME 2012





Oxfam Novib Director Farah Karimi receives 7 million from the Dutch Postcode Lottery for our Internet Now! project in Uganda

### Dutch Postcode Lottery

In May we were especially happy to receive a 7 million euro allocation from the Dutch Postcode Lottery for our Internet Now! project in Uganda, alongside the regular annual contribution of 13.5 million euros, and to receive confirmation that the Lottery's support would continue for a further five years.

At the end of May 2012, a delegation of the Dutch Postcode Lottery (Boudewijn Poelmann, Yvonne van Oort, Simone van Bijsterveldt and Judith Lingeman) visited several projects of our partners in Laos. During this inspiring journey they got a good and diverse picture of our working methods and our local partners.

### Institutional sources

Our institutional fundraising saw a remarkable growth in contracts signed with donors, which doubled from 34 million in 2011 to 71.4 million in 2012. The major institutional donor was the Dutch government, which awarded 17.1 million euro to Oxfam Novib for projects on security and conflict transformation in fragile states, followed by the European Union at nearly 12 million euros. Also, a large block of funding was received through our Oxfam affiliates, who applied to their institutional donors for Oxfam Novib projects and programmes.

The work related to the signed contracts with donors will be carried out between 2012 and 2015. Since income is recognised during the progress of the projects, based on commitments with partner organisations and realised own work, an amount of 43 million has been presented as income in the financial statements of 2012. Based on Dutch regulations, this income has been categorised as "income from direct fundraising" (2.3 million euros from foundations), "revenue from third parties" (7.5 million euros from the Dutch Postcode Lottery), and "government grants other" (33.1 million euros from the UN, EU, SIDA etc.).

As a result of enhancing our institutional fundraising capacity over recent years, we have seen a steady increase in institutional funding. We are focusing our learning and development on further enhancing our institutional fundraising capacity in the coming years, and on contract management; there are many debates in the organisation on how to become more flexible and proactive.

## DONOR DIVERSIFICATION INSTITUTIONAL FUNDRAISING 2012

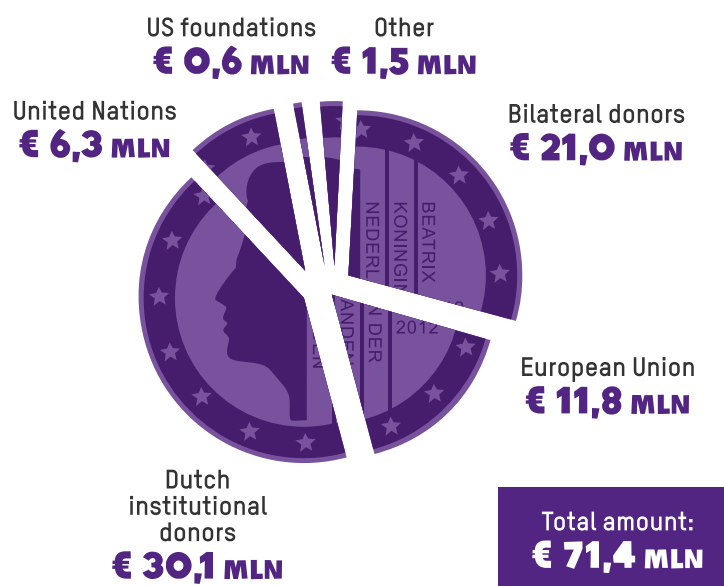




Photo: Saket Munder

## SUMMARY

# FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

For the detailed annual account you can download our full Annual Report from our website [www.oxfamnovib](http://www.oxfamnovib).

## BALANCE SHEET AFTER APPROPRIATION OF NET INCOME

Amounts in thousands of euros

ASSETS	31-12-2012	31-12-2011
Tangible fixed assets	11.447	10.827
Financial fixed assets	43.734	44.256
Inventories	152	56
Receivables from governments		
long-term	3.574	2.597
short-term	3.773	25.944
	7.347	28.541
Receivables	11.626	16.549
Cash and cash equivalents	69.506	59.293
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>143.812</b>	<b>159.522</b>

LIABILITIES		
Reserves and funds		
- Reserves		
contingency reserve	12.965	13.565
earmarked reserves	34.319	37.687
	47.285	51.252
- Funds	41.602	40.597
	88.886	91.849
Provisions	2.886	1.947
Debts:		
- long-term	1.163	2.389
- short-term	11.336	12.549
	12.499	14.938
Project liabilities:		
- long-term	7.014	6.097
- short-term	32.526	44.691
	39.540	50.788
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>143.812</b>	<b>159.522</b>

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Amounts in thousands of euros

INCOME	FIN STMNT. 2012	BUDGET 2012	FIN STMNT. 2011
Income from direct fundraising	31.158	28.540	27.724
Revenues from joint campaigns	0	0	924
Revenues from third-party campaigns	25.086	14.275	19.483
Government grants - co-financing	59.563	63.031	44.709
Government grants - other	33.147	31.725	30.012
Income from interest	4.704	3.467	4.057
Other income	2.727	2.107	2.409
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>156.386</b>	<b>143.145</b>	<b>129.318</b>

EXPENDITURE			
<b>Expenditure on goal of 'structural poverty alleviation'</b>			
Projects and programmes	105.999	91.713	81.659
Lobbying and advocacy by partner organizations	19.844	23.062	10.286
Lobbying and advocacy by Oxfam Novib	6.841	6.275	5.599
Support provided to partner organizations	4.269	4.145	3.203
Popular campaigning	5.682	6.506	4.946
Public information and marketing	3.652	3.729	3.655
	<b>146.287</b>	<b>135.431</b>	<b>109.349</b>
<b>Costs of generating income</b>			
Costs of direct fundraising	6.147	6.540	6.590
Expenditure on joint campaigns	0	460	292
Expenditure on third-party campaigns	760	399	597
Costs of securing government grants	2.790	2.609	2.138
	<b>9.697</b>	<b>10.008</b>	<b>9.618</b>
Management and administration			
Management and administration costs	3.366	3.089	3.245
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>159.349</b>	<b>148.527</b>	<b>122.212</b>
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>-2.963</b>	<b>-5.382</b>	<b>7.105</b>
<b>Expenditure on goals - not reflected in statement of income and expenditure</b>			
Loans and guarantees provided	11.753	13.537	12.114
Repayments received	11.932	13.211	9.800

APPROPRIATION OF NET INCOME ADDED / CHARGED TO			
Earmarked reserves	-3.369	-6.960	6.117
Earmarked funds	1.006	1.578	-327
Contingency reserve	-600	0	1.315
	<b>-2.963</b>	<b>-5.382</b>	<b>7.105</b>

## GOAL OF STRUCTURAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION

	Projects and programmes	Lobbying and advocacy by partner organizations	Lobbying and advocacy by Oxfam Novib	Support provided to partner organizations	Popular campaigning	Public information and marketing
Grants and contributions	79.731	15.641	-	-	2.328	-
Fees and other payments	-	-	2.423	-	-	-
Outsourced work	2.960	581	-	-	-	-
Publicity, communication, other campaigning costs	183	36	1.593	49	1.842	2.689
Staff costs	14.045	2.203	2.310	2.886	1.238	784
Housing costs	346	46	51	87	33	20
Office and general expenses	8.022	1.241	363	1.069	175	119
Depreciation	713	96	101	178	65	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105.999</b>	<b>19.844</b>	<b>6.841</b>	<b>4.269</b>	<b>5.682</b>	<b>3.652</b>



COSTS OF GENERATING INCOME					MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	TOTAL		
Direct fundraising	Joint campaigns	Third-party campaigns	Government grants			Financial statements 2012	Budget 2012	Financial statements 2011
-	-	-	-	-	-	97.699	90.882	68.323
-	-	-	-	-	-	2.423	2.412	2.062
-	-	-	-	-	-	3.541	1.433	2.833
5.031	-	373	-	-	-	11.795	15.407	13.678
910	-	264	1.859	2.316		28.816	27.854	23.096
22	-	8	62	61		738	838	732
140	-	97	743	868		12.837	8.255	10.166
44	-	17	126	120		1.500	1.446	1.322
<b>6.147</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>2.790</b>	<b>3.366</b>		<b>159.349</b>	<b>148.527</b>	<b>122.212</b>



## ***Independent auditor's report***

To: the Supervisory Board and board of directors of Stichting Oxfam Novib

The accompanying summary financial statements, which comprise the summary balance sheet as at 31 December 2012, the summary statement of income and expenditure for the year then ended, and related notes, are derived from the audited financial statements of Stichting Oxfam Novib for the year 2012. We expressed an unqualified audit opinion on those financial statements in our report dated 15 April 2013. Those financial statements, and the summary financial statements, do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the date of our report on those financial statements.

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by the Guideline for annual reporting 650 "Charity organisations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. Reading the summary financial statements, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements of Stichting Oxfam Novib.

### ***Management board's responsibility***

The management board is responsible for the preparation of a summary of the audited financial statements in accordance with Guideline for annual reporting 650 "Charity organisations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

### ***Auditor's responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the condensed financial statements and the related explanatory notes based on our procedures, which we conducted in accordance with Dutch Law, including the Dutch Standard 810 "Engagements to report on summary financial statements".

### ***Opinion***

In our opinion, the summary financial statements derived from the audited financial statements of Stichting Oxfam Novib for the year 2012 are consistent, in all material respects, with those financial statements, in accordance with Guideline for annual reporting 650 "Charity organisations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

Amsterdam, 15 April 2013  
PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Original signed by H.A. Wink RA MBA

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