

Diakonia Mid-term Report 2016-2018

Agreement with Sida/Civsam 2016-2020



The winning team in the football cup Thakurgaon, Bangladesh celebrate the victory with song and dance. Diakonia's partner MKP uses sport as a tool to fight child marriage and to strengthen women's rights. Photo: Martina Holmberg.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Diakonia is proud to submit this mid-term report to Sida/Civsam. It is an important milestone to demonstrate how Diakonia and our partners have addressed structural causes to poverty and oppression. The focus of the report is to demonstrate what progress we have made towards the results outlined in the application. In addition, it also provides an overview of internal processes, our work on development effectiveness, deviations, cost effectiveness, evaluations as well as a mid-term review. The report is based on the work of more than two hundred fifty partner organizations. In addition, the elaboration of the report is a collaborative effort involving more than a hundred Diakonia staff at all levels in the organization, from finance and programme staff to advisors and directors. It is our hope that the report will give the readers a good understanding of Diakonia's and our partners work.

2. GLOBAL RESULT ANALYSIS

The global result analysis complements the analysis per programme (in chapter 3) by analysing progress, making comparisons and collecting learnings on a global level. The Global result report does not only draw from the Sida/Civsam country reports, but also on the internal annual report, a regional result analysis and the internal follow-up of Sida/Civsam result for 2016 and 2017. Therefore, there may be differences in the global result analysis and the analysis per programme in chapter 3. The "Progress and trends" under each thematic area are structured in line with the Sida/Civsam results (same as Diakonia's global objectives) in the result framework. The case studies in Annex 9 are an important complement to this analysis, as it gives an in-depth example on how Diakonia and our partners reach results. Reference is made under each intervention area on its contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (see chapter 5.1 for more information).

2.1. Partners Capacity



Progress and trends

Capacity building and building institutions becomes more and more important in changing contexts and shrinking democratic space. Organizations become less vulnerable if they have strong administrative, thematical and internal democratic systems. To build strong organisations and social movements that can continue to fight for rights and justice is one of the most important added values of Diakonia, as not many donors want to support organizational capacity building.

Diakonia continues to use a combination of methodologies for effective capacity building Peer to peer reviews, mentoring, coaching and training by Diakonia staff, consultants, partners given opportunity to attend external trainings and events, inter country exchange. The partner forums continue to be an important forum for learning and exchange of experiences or strategic discussion. The close accompaniment and mentoring on regular basis is possible due to Diakonia's local and permanent presence in all countries of operations.

Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened

This area of financial and administrative capacity building have been prioritized by all

countries as compliance with national regulations and legal registration has become increasingly important due to the “shrinking space” for civil society organisations.

The use of capacity building assessment and plans is a best practice method and has been applied by all countries and provides a relevant baseline which allows for monitoring of progress and creates a shared ownership between Diakonia and the partners in the process. Over the three years Diakonia focused their trainings and follow up bi-lateral discussions on grant and project management, workplace policies, operational procedures to strengthen operations and internal controls and to improve reporting by result based management.

Results can be seen in improved financial management, quality of financial reports, reduction in expenditure balances, decreased number of audit queries and not repeated in subsequent audits. The investment of financial software improved accounting standards, for example in Myanmar, at end of 2018, 92% of partners were using appropriate accounting software, up from 38%. As a result of strengthened administrative and financial capacity partners have attracted other funding sources. The view of Diakonia as a “good donor” is linked to Diakonia’s interest in working together with the partners, facilitating trainings and the modality of core funding. Despite the predominant positive results countries had to make some difficult decision of phasing out partners where they failed to improve their governance or financial systems, posing a risk to the programme.

Partners internal democracy has improved

As a proactive promotor of democracy and human rights and in the name of integrity, partners have to strengthen their own internal democracy. Only 11 of the 23 countries have indicators addressing issues related to governing structures, CRM, leadership and internal participation and decision making and work environment. Asia ranks highest in this area with all 5 countries reporting on results done to improve for example governance structures. A lot of time invested in dialogue to change the lack of trust of “outsiders”, common for example in Cambodia, that if not dealt with lead to transparency and accountability challenges or nepotism. In Bangladesh, real breakthroughs were made in Board responsiveness to staff, with the establishment of regular meetings and sharing. In Latin America only two countries worked with this outcome, and in the MENA region CRM were included under the first objective. Among Latin American partners the patriarchal structures of many organizations is a huge challenge. Somalia, Mali and DRC worked with accountability frameworks, CRM and strategic plans. In 2016, only one partner had a strategic plan in DRC and in 2018 the number rose to 5. The systematic approach and growth of established and operationalized project accountability forums (PAF) to promote qualitative participation and transparency amongst right holders was another positive result.

Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened

This area is a core competency area with 19 of 23 countries or programmes having indicators anchored in the needs of the regions and countries. The five Asian countries have chosen a strong methodological approach for programme implementation including baselines, application of a theory of change, strategic plans, using RBA and RBM. The six Latin American countries focused on thematic strengthening and increase of staff knowledge and technical capacities for political and contextual analysis. These skills were transformed into programmatic skills or internal guidelines on thematic approaches. The four African countries focused on networking and collaboration for effective collective action visible in for example participating in Disaster resilience and Extractive industry platforms. The increased collaboration with other actors, where partners initially worked in silos, has contributed to a greater thematic capacity and strengthened advocacy. This may be exemplified in Zimbabwe and DRC where partners have facilitated advocacy activities including multi-stakeholder dialogues and engagements.

The systematic approach to capacity building starting from baseline studies enabled the set-up of monitoring systems and RBM. Kenya report on using indicator tracking tools (ITT) and partners have shifted from reporting outputs to describe how outputs have led to outcomes. Most programmes reported on improved narrative reporting with difference in the way results have been presented. A real push was done in Asia during 2018 to introduce or improve partners' theories of change (ToC), and it is expected that by the end of the programme period, all partners will include a ToC in their strategic plans. Both Latin America and Mena region reports that due to the fast changing context and the shrinking space, the capacity of partners to engage in advocacy/political influencing, has been hampered by the deteriorating situation. As a consequence strategic planning and development of new strategies, including fund-raising, was at the center of Diakonia's capacity building in this area.

As part of new ways of working Diakonia started in 2016 a Global programme with the aim to maximize learning's and thematic competence between Diakonia country offices, partners and thematic staff at headquarter. As a result 5 projects were initiated *Entrepreneurships*, Gender and Resilience Project (*GARP*), Climate Justice Innovation Project (*CJIP*), Accountability in Mining (*AIM*) and Economic Empowerment of Women (*EEW*). The programme identified a series of capacity building events and during 2018 these learning's were transformed into "Greenhouse projects", allowing partner to test new methods and integrate thematic perspective. 15 partner organizations report that they have used the knowledge and tools in their other projects and programmes. Partner organizations like CCRD in Cuba, IPADE and AMICA in Nicaragua have made use of methods to stimulate the local economy, to strengthen the gender perspective learned in the *Entrepreneurships* project. Asian and Somalia partners have used the Gendered Crunch Model, introduced by the *GARP*, in different parts of the project cycle. The on-line trainings and gender studies developed by the *CJIP* have resulted in partners in Sri Lanka and Peru modifying project plans in coherence to the new insights. Partners in the Kenya and Zambia programmes have incorporated in their advocacy the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights. One very important insight from the Global programme is the importance that thematic competence has in our collaboration and alignment with partners, and in our programme and policy advocacy planning. The Global programme bring partners, country office and headquarter together where thematic competence plays a key role.

Partners have mainstreamed gender (and HIV and Aids when relevant) in their organizations, programmes and projects

Mainstreaming of gender is a priority in all regions, however the degree of engagement and content differ from awareness to gender analysis, action plans to policies and gender equality in own organization. Kenya and DRC provides a good example of the progression from awareness raising, to disaggregated data in reporting to a gender sensitive programming in the women economic empowerment programme where families work together in the fields to ease the burden on the women and to have some degree of control in the use of incomes generated. The Latin American and Asian countries have invested a lot of work into gender mainstreaming capacity building with all countries and regional offices. The desire is to move from only gender programming to also have gender indicators, a gender perspective in the communication and working methods. This is partly seen in Egypt where 60% of the partners now incorporated indicators for gender analysis in their projects and in their capacity building plans. The partner CEOSS designed a fully-fledged gender strategy and designed a programme for its implementation. In Bangladesh all partners have been trained in gender budgeting. This resulted in all partners preparing and analysing gendered budgets and revising allocation to address special needs of staff and affirmative actions to address gaps.

In several countries the gender capacity building has led to training of others. In Lebanon, partner LS worked as a technical resource for other partners, providing advice and sharing tools

for gender mainstreaming. In Myanmar two partners built the capacity of other partners in positive masculinity and GBV. In Cambodia, the male PO took the lead in training male staff in partner organisation on positive masculinity. In Guatemala, they worked with new masculinities inside the organization. The value of this work, within a very patriarchal society, shouldn't be understated and other country offices are considering similar roles. Asian and MENA region highlight the importance of the Gender Toolbox and how it became a key resource during 2018. Despite that gender mainstreaming have come quite far within programming, gender mainstreaming still remains a capacity need as gender equality at the Board and managerial levels still remains major obstacle, particularly in faith-based organizations, where more than 78% of Board members are male in for example Thailand.

Partners have mainstreamed environment and conflict in their work

There has been a significant investment in mainstreaming over this strategic period and the regional offices have played a key role. Conflict sensitivity was addressed both in Africa and in Asia during 2017 and Environmental mainstreaming was addressed 2017 in Asia and will be addressed in Africa in May 2019. As a result of these trainings Sri Lanka is working very closely with partners to improve internal systems to reduce waste and plastic, and to encourage recycling while other countries use the environmental lens to do assessments and plans with partners. Environmental mainstreaming remains a challenge for many COs in the MENA and LA region as they have inadequate knowledge and capacity to accompany the partners in this area. They also do not have partners who are strong in this area. This is a gap to be filled in the next phase of the programmes. However it should be noted that there are partners in the programme with capacity to apply environmental mainstreaming in projects.

In the area of conflict sensitivity the countries in Latin America and the MENA region have accumulated vast experience regarding how to navigate and manage conflict. With the "post-conflict" context in Guatemala, the worsening scenario in Honduras, and the escalating conflict in Paraguay, and every day situation in Palestine partners are already applying conflict sensitivity in their work. In Lebanon, capacity assessments of all current Sida/Civsam partners in the area of conflict sensitivity and 'Do No Harm' was initiated in 2017 and renewed efforts will be taken in 2019 to design a training with help of the new 'Conflict Mainstreaming Toolbox'.

After conflict sensitivity training in Africa region in May 2018, the training was cascaded to the Kenya partners and some progress has been made in working with the Do-No-Harm framework. For example the dialogue approach adopted in DRC and AEJ as opposed to violent protests speaks to conflict sensitivity. In Kenya one partner KHRC opted to give mediation process a chance rather than filing public interest litigation in relation to compensation. However the partners are requesting for mentorship and coaching approach to deepen their understanding and application.

Partners external communication capacity has improved

Two main results can be seen in this are a) improved quality of reporting and documentation to mobilize more resources and reduce dependence. This is mostly seen in African and Asian countries. b) External communication as a mean of advocacy, in a context where space of dialogue with authorities are being closed. Mostly seen in Asia and Latin America. Improved communication has resulted in increased resources for Diakonia and partners in Africa region, these funds were to expand their work on accountability and democracy. Other results are improved stories of change and photography, not only to Diakonia but to other back donors as well. In Latin America external communication has become extremely important as a mean of advocacy, where dialogue with authorities is being closed. Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay and the two Regional programmes (Gender and Human Rights/SEJ), reports this result as one the most important in the institutional strengthening of the organizations. Much of the democratic

debate is happening on social media, and organizations have to develop skills to communicate their point of view and learn how to identify and communicate not only with the like-minded people. An interesting effect is how well-crafted websites are used not only to communicate externally but also as a mean of accountability before the rights holders. Among the Asian countries this is not a strong focus but some high capacity partners such as the large and high profile human rights organisations in Cambodia, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Sri Lanka are already using this mean to advocate for change. But other partners in for example Myanmar requested that more capacity building on lobbying and advocacy for the establishment of gender based violence related laws, promoting women political participation and improving the socio-economic situation for women is needed. For this more analytical reporting and documentation may be needed.

Learnings, facilitating factors and obstacles

Capacity building remains one of Diakonia's most important added values and the *systematic and flexible approaches to capacity building with* a combination of partner identified (CB plans) and Diakonia identified CB needs provides for the flexibility and relevans partners are asking for and at the same time Diakonia's internal requirements. The fact that the method was built into the programme cycle and therefore a milestone in the system made it possible. The systematic approach that included in-depth capacity assessment that identifies their capacity assets and gaps and capacity building plans based on mutually agreed priorities has been cited as one facilitating factors for the good results reported. The joint effort and the *ownership* partners have shown when addressing recommendations outlined in the previous year's assessment is commendable. A facilitating factor for this to take place may also be the fact that *strengthened team* work between finance and programme staff, appreciating their roles as complementary. A key driver for this is the regional joint forums and country meetings reinforcing the common areas of work. There is a growing realization that *working in synergy strengthens the advocacy voice* and leverages on expertise and capacities of others, it makes Diakonia and its partners a more visible and competent stakeholder in relation to other organizations and to the government. Partners are more and more being recognized for their expertise in respective thematic areas and are being invited to relevant decision making organs of the government, at national and local level this could be interpreted as the role of the civil society is being appreciated, no longer viewed as a fault-finder but an important player.

Most of the countries find it *challenging to work with internal democracy*. In organizations were they have been successful it may be linked to Diakonia modality of core funding as that is crucial to have lively, flexible and relevant organizations. A facilitating factor for the positive results in methodological and thematic capacity building is Diakonia *presence in country and region*; facilitating annual partners meeting, as a platform for partners to prioritize burning issues, plan collaborative actions and a launching pad for networking and identifying synergies between partners'. Sri Lanka office facilitated for example a consortium of thematically aligned partners to successfully apply for an EU grant. Another facilitating factor is the South - South collaboration seen in Global SIP programme, and support provided between countries (ex Uganda-Somalia). Staff turnover continues to be a capacity challenge cited by several countries. Kenya however report that modalities for institutionalizing capacity building need to be explored jointly with the leadership of the partner organizations. Zimbabwe on the other hand has retention of staff among the partner organizations as a facilitating factor. As a concluding remark there is a tendency within this are to focus on methodological capacity building for upwards accountability rather than thematic competence and there is a need for Diakonia to change this in the coming years.

2.2 Human Rights



Progress and trends

The general setback regarding human rights is reported by all the regions. The international human rights system is a stone in the shoe within the ongoing shift in global power relations, where universal rights of all persons, the right of not being discriminated against or the right to development become victims of power aspirations of political and economic elites. But also levels of awareness of rights and empowerment are increasing and civil society is mobilizing, making use of national legislation, United Nations (UN) conventions and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as a tool for advocacy work.

Human rights defenders (HRDs) have been empowered

The context relevant awareness raising and achieved empowerment of HRDs has been a corner stone in all the regions. The strengthening of legitimacy and protection of HRDs, as well as the strengthening of HRDs organisations' capacity for promotion, advocacy and negotiation has been important. This is not new but is growing in importance due to the shrinking democratic space. There is clearly progress in rights holders' demanding their rights at local level. After years of training and support, Nicaraguan indigenous leaders participated directly in the Inter American Commission for Human Rights (IACHR) compliance monitoring hearing with the state. Regardless of the thematic results focus, e.g. Africa states that the Rights Based Approach (RBA) is a pre-requisite for the fulfilment of results. As several governments are using the judicial system to silence HRDs, partners have had to dedicate time and resources to free imprisoned HRDs, like in Guatemala and Cambodia, and were also successful in several cases. The need for protection is growing, as is the need to promote self-protection among HRDs. The emergency fund model in Colombia, where partners are in charge of decision making on who to support and the monitoring, is also implemented in Honduras and under discussion in other regions. After working since 2013 the HRD protection law was finally promulgated in Mali, which now moves focus to push for the implementation of the law. Another mechanism for counteracting stigmatization of HRDs is the annual human rights award in Colombia and Honduras.

Women's rights have been strengthened

The topic of women's rights is growing in importance in all the regions. This is one of the areas where the shrinking democratic space is most visible, as conservative forces promote traditional values, which e.g. ban women from participating in public affairs and be in control of their own body. The gender equality should be mainstreamed throughout all Diakonia and partner activities and result areas, while it remains a specific result. The promotion of women's rights both results in empowered women and groups, and reveals lack of political will and resistance. Without a doubt there is a need for long term commitment to stop the backlash and achieve sustainable change. It has been important to focus on both topics that are contextually relevant to women, and hence promote mobilization and at the same time represent strategic interests for the fulfilment of women's rights and to empower women's groups and organisations. For instance in Mali the organization of women for access to land and economic empowerment has led to increased women participation in municipal decision making on land; in the land management committees. Now is also the right of widows to inherit deceased husband's land recognized. In Thailand focus was access to legal status and migrant rights, where migrant women were able to claim better wages and workplace conditions. In Bangladesh the elimination of the so called "two finger" test (if it is possible to introduce two fingers in the vagina that is a proof of rape) for survivors of rape was finally achieved after partners' strong advocacy work. The strong

fundamentalist currents, especially in Latin America, have kept the advocacy for e.g. decriminalization of abortion and against GBV and femicide on the women's and feminists' agenda. In Peru two high profile cases highlighting violations of women's human rights are Manta-Vilca (sexual violence against peasant women by the military in the 1980s) and surgical sterilization without informed consent of 300,000 women by the public health family planning programme (1995-98). Partners have contributed with shadow reports and direct communications to the IACHR and UN bodies in relation to audiences to put pressure on the national justice system. This also shows the importance of the regional and global human rights instances, when the national level lacks will and resources to bring about justice.

The fulfilment of human rights commitments has been strengthened

The push for the fulfilment of human rights commitments needs to be based on the empowerment of grassroots, especially when rule of law and the international human rights system are under pressure within countries and globally. Partners are working hard to make states fulfil the commitments they gladly sign on and afterwards disregard. One example is the notable progress when it comes to alternative reporting, especially on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and the CEDAW, and the increasing linking to the SDGs. This has been performed in all the regions. A common denominator is that a broad process is coordinated by a partner, like in Cambodia, where 60 organisations participated and eleven alternative reports were produced with the contribution of several other partners. As it is about producing high quality inputs to the UN, it is a process for human rights awareness raising and strengthening of a diverse civil society. The regional dimension is also strategic, present, e.g. in DRC, in relation to the African Union (AU), and the first ever shadow report on women's political participation. In Latin America the litigation of emblematic cases and the work to make the state comply with sentences from the IACHR has been important, e.g. in Guatemala. In the Molina Theissen case four high-level militaries were convicted; the court concluded that genocide was committed by the army in the Ixil region during the civil war; and confirmed the verdict of the Sepur Zarco case on sexual and domestic slavery of Q'eqchi women by the army during the civil war. An interesting attempt was performed in Bangladesh with a youth-led alternative report focusing on SRHR challenges. At national level partners in Egypt promoted the rights of People with Disabilities (PwDs) and the government ratification of the Convention of the Rights of PwDs was achieved. In Africa the work of paralegals has been crucial, contributing to frameworks and mechanisms in municipalities in order to restore rights through e.g. village hearings and dialogue with decision makers. The very difficult human rights situation in Colombia demands multiple approaches. One has been the promotion of the Collective Protection of Territory approach, which resulted in an official decree that creates a model of collective protection assigning clear responsibilities to local authorities to identify the most-at-risk communities and contact mechanisms between social networks and authorities in the event of danger. "The Esperanza Protocol" is a global normative initiative of a regional partner in Latin America, promoting the establishment of a soft law that creates a protocol for the investigation of threats against HRDs, informed by the pattern that threats normally precede attacks on HRDs.

Learnings, facilitating factors and obstacles

The general setback regarding human rights (Look into the Annex Development effectiveness matrix for examples) has affected the achievement of results or the activity performance, but also forced civil society to creative solutions that show partners' astonishing resilience in order to advance work. This is relevant for Diakonia as well, to continuously develop analysis and strategies in order to continue as a strategic and relevant partner.

The Diakonia Guiding Principle of Good donorship and partnership is reported as increasingly important in the frame of the shrinking democratic space and promoting the Development effectiveness. This includes the accompaniment of partners, the long term commitment, the core

funding, the local ownership and the close dialogue with partners. One example is the importance of long term commitment in order to obtain sentences in emblematic litigation cases, which normally requires several years of work.

The strengthening of national and international alliances and networking is pointed out as another important strategy for a stronger advocacy impact, solidarity and increased security for CSOs. A common approach reported is to adopt less confrontational strategies; like “closed door” meetings; NGOs stepping back from direct engagement with authorities and community-led initiatives assuming the responsibility, and citizen journalists sharing issues informally on social media. All these strategies will require a strengthening of the RBA, in order to not lose relevance and the objective of the achievement of long term structural change.

From some countries, like Bolivia, the adverse context has fomented new alliances, e.g. between feminist and indigenous organisations. This also underlines the importance of discussing gender equality within social movements. Another aspect that strengthens the advocacy work is that it is rooted in rights holders’ interests and rights; and based on high quality analysis and research. The alternative reporting on UN and regional instruments and conventions is increasing in importance as a tool for human rights monitoring, awareness raising and advocacy, even with oppressive governments that do not want to talk about human rights.

The most serious obstacle is the violence against HRDs, the lack of access to justice and high levels of impunity. This also spreads fear and self-censorship, especially serious as there is still a vivid memory of past violations in the population in the many post-conflict countries. When it comes to gender equality and LGBTI rights, the religious fundamentalism movement has made that work more difficult. The most dramatic example is Peru, where a strong multiparty coordination between women politicians and an alliance for women’s rights in Congress broke down and the country ended up prohibiting gender wording in the national educational curriculum. This fact has definitively not stopped work but put the women’s and feminist movements in resistance mode.

Another example of consequences of the shrinking democratic space is the Egyptian programme, designed for the support to a democratic transition that did not happen. The partnering with church related development organisations has been a way forward in order to continue the work. In West Bank and Gaza, Israel’s rejection of visas and work permits impedes effective monitoring and synergy creation.

Regarding the operative perspective of Diakonia, the downside of the partnership is Diakonia routines and procedures that impede a quick response in situations of crisis, seen in Nicaragua during the last year. Outstanding questions to work on relate to how quickly respond to threats, when to perform a low/high advocacy profile in the countries, and continue strengthening alliances and networks at all levels, in the frame of a deepened context analysis. HRDs that have been imprisoned due to their work often end up impoverished, which demands some kind of livelihood solution, in addition to improved security plans and financial and psychological support. In general terms, civil society is working under very hard conditions when combining scarce funding, increasing workload (both due to donor requirements and governments creating new demanding procedures) and difficult political contexts plagued by threats, stigmatization and attacks. If there was ever a doubt about it, every day it is clearer that solidarity remains important and necessary.

2.3 Democracy



Progress and trends

The shrinking and closing democratic space has grown to influence societies and civil society working conditions. The weakened rule of law and democratic institutions has led to situations not expected to be seen again, since some years ago when democratization seemed to be unstoppable. This is forcing civil society to re-define strategies and the relationship to the state, counteracting in every instant attempts to further close space. This happens through direct attacks by state and non-state actors, abuse of judicial systems to imprison critical voices demanding justice, transparency and accountability from duty bearers, restrictions of freedom of expression, political parties without credibility and populist and nationalist forces fomenting prejudices and hatred against e.g. refugees, feminists and LGBTI persons.

Democratic culture has been strengthened

Despite the global trend of shrinking and closing of democratic space partners have been forced to develop their creativity and resilience and by that they have continued promoting awareness raising, organization and mobilization, especially at local level. There has been support to civil society actors organizing for alliance building. One common aspect in the regions is the formation of platforms for social audits of authorities. Countries like Thailand, Mali, Honduras and Bangladesh report increased authority responsiveness through the inclusion of community members into local authorities; the creation of Citizen Transparency Commissions for the auditing of authorities, and the Citizen's Charters about authorities' activities, plans and budgets. Another example is partners quickly taking advantage of windows of opportunity; like the broad local and national civil society consultation process in Zimbabwe, after the former President Mugabe removal, in order to elaborate proposals and establish negotiation with the new government. Also the strengthening of CBO internal democracy has been a focus; Asia reporting that more than 50% of CBOs is using democratic processes for internal decision making, and MENA about awareness raising on gender equality and youth participation in decision making within the Christian church structure. In the closed space in Egypt Diakonia has partnered with some church related development organisations on income generating activities for small scale farmers.

Women's political participation has improved

There has been quite some progress as to women's political participation, although conservative forces do their best to push back, like in Peru. Partners have been training women leaders to postulate as candidates in elections, and performing multiparty training of women candidates. Where women managed to get elected it is seen that they lobby effectively for social services, and women in Parliament are promoting gender responsiveness of the national budget, like in Zimbabwe, or women municipal councilors in Mali are including women's needs in programmes resulting in tangible results. At the same time Mali concludes that the trained women candidates that were elected ended up being disproportionately few. In Cambodia the government closing down of the largest opposition party implied that elected women to local authorities lost their position (or had to become a member of the ruling party). Nevertheless, women express that they are now empowered and will continue striving for decision making positions. In Sri Lanka, taking advantage of the window of opportunity, CSO collaboration and joint advocacy led to a 25% quota for women in the local elections. Training of women leaders to become candidates and awareness raising of communities led to an increase from less than 3% to 23% of women appointed for

government bodies. Empowered female migrant returnees, Muslim women from the plantation sector and women living with disabilities came forward.

Good governance has been strengthened

The strongest focus regarding the result on good governance is related to electoral processes. Even if it is difficult to state that the good governance has been strengthened, it is clear that the situation would have been worse without partners' hard work developing resilience and coping strategies, trying to make maximal use of windows of opportunity. As power is at stake when elections, normally pre-electoral periods see increased human rights violations and repression related to the freedom of expression. At the same time pre-electoral periods are strategic for promoting political participation, awareness raising, elaboration of agendas at local level and negotiation with political parties, and electoral registration and observation. In Honduras anti-constitutional elections were held (in the sense that the Constitution prohibits re-election), amidst large popular protests. Even if not successful, the massive protests are to be seen as a result of many years of awareness raising and organization of people. In Mali and DRC the elections were postponed but partners continued working with voter registration and electoral observation. As seen before in Kenya, in DRC partners performed public awareness raising on non-violence and peaceful elections, targeting both duty bearers and rights holders contributing to the non-violent outcome. For this, the engagement of youth was important. In addition, the Diakonia participation in the EURAC network contributed to EU sanctions against some of the corrupt dignitaries in DRC. Another tool for encouraging open and transparent government has been the Right to Information Acts (RTI) in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The passing of the RTI law in Sri Lanka was in itself a major victory for civil society.

The enabling environment for civil society has improved

The enabling environment for civil society has not improved, despite comprehensive and strategic efforts by civil society. Equally true is that partners are not giving in or working less, on the contrary. The enabling environment, or shrinking democratic space, is difficult to catch just as a result area, as its consequences affect the democracy, the rule of law, and the fulfilment of human rights in countries and at global level. (For more information the annex Development effectiveness matrix contains many examples.) Diakonia works at all levels, in the regions and Sweden, to counteract the shrinking and closing democratic space from a holistic approach, including both political obstacles and development cooperation policy, where the assessment of Diakonia as a donor is important. Nevertheless, partners have developed new strategies in order to continue work; considerations on changing sensitive wording (just to mention human rights, democracy or accountability is a problem in several countries); strengthening the work with grassroots at local level, fomenting alliances and networking, which needs to step up; the use of social media; the use of a less confrontational approach, the partnering with church related organisations, the support to income generating activities and tangible results, and the promotion of pressure from economic actors on repressive governments, are examples on performed activities.

Learnings, facilitating factors and obstacles

As said above, civil society is applying different strategies in order to continue the democratization work. Creative strategies are surging in all the regions. Latin America has its popular mobilization tradition as an asset, where corruption scandals and fraudulent elections have mobilized huge campaigns, which thus is an opportunity for civil society. All regions coincide in pointing out the local level as a more adequate workspace than the national level and progress is observed in women and youth organized participation in CSO and authority decision-making. In general the increased focus on working with grassroots is viewed as strategic.

A shift from confrontational to the dialogue based approach is also reported as a facilitating factor, as are “closed doors” meetings, and the use of social media instead of traditional media. In some severely closed contexts partners have managed to advance working on topics that do not represent a threat to authorities; like the rights of PwDs in Egypt, the legalization of ethnic groups in Thailand, or income generating activities. Regional partners and programmes are less vulnerable to repressive governments than national CSOs. In Latin America there are ideas on how to develop the Diakonia identity as a Faith Based Organisation (FBO) that may help to engage in dialogues with conservative segments for legitimacy and protection.

Youth is perceived as a great potential as agents for change and are increasingly positively participating, also taking into account the risk that if not positively engaged, they might be negatively influenced and the particular challenges for young women participation. This will require the understanding of new ways of organizing and support mechanisms that do not distort informal organisations pushing them into being NGOs, but that builds sustainability to the promoted changes.

When it comes to obstacles, it is not new that the countries where Diakonia works are not classified as full democracies (e.g. by The Economist), but last years’ democratic deterioration is adding tension to the current development cooperation set-up. The bet was the democratization and accordingly transparency and accountability grew in importance. Donor requirements on civil society have increased, as has the donor imposition of agendas, donors’ own results and short-term projects. This is more or less the opposite to what CSOs would need in order to act more strongly for democracy and human rights, as they stress when asked about the donorship of Diakonia. The long-term commitment and core funding are the most appreciated aspects, but also Diakonia has increased demands on partners.

Country offices are invaluable resources for trustful dialogue with partners and contextual knowledge, but also increasingly struggling to obtain registration permits from authorities, with the closing down of bank accounts or handling the tension between the desire to publicly stand up for partners and knowing that it would imply harassment or the de-registration of the CO. The networking and alliance building has been strengthened but more needs to be done in order to achieve a smart distribution of responsibilities between local and international CSOs, as well as develop routines for quick response to crisis and support to CO:s. Changes are occurring quickly and are not seldom unpredictable. The development of more flexible planning will be important, in order to strategically adapt to the new circumstances. States are less inclined to open dialogue spaces; in some countries they have interrupted projects related to SRHR, or pushed for law proposals that foment impunity, or criminalize HRDs. MENA reports very challenging contexts, marked by armed conflict, big movements of refugees across borders, terrorism and the 50 years of occupation of oPt.

2.4 Gender Equality



Progress and trends

Gender equality is a make-or-break factor for development and global justice, and it is under attack globally. While some aspects of gender justice such as sexual and reproductive rights and LGBTI people’s rights have always been considered controversial by conservative and anti-rights actors, the targets for these attacks have now been expanded to include even the idea of gender equality.

The past three years have been characterised by many small but significant victories in the face of continued massive backlash. A positive constant is the fact that women and LGBT persons mobilise massively in their organisations and in the streets, demanding gender equality and women's rights. This power and determination comes through clearly in the work that Diakonia's partners do.

Gender based violence has decreased

Gender based violence is a pervasive human rights violation that needs to be addressed through many different strategies. This is reflected in the results that Diakonia's partners have contributed to in the past three years.

GBV survivors have access to holistic and coordinated services. In Zimbabwe, partners built the capacity of a wide range of stakeholders – including women, traditional leaders, public service providers, local authorities, men, boys and girls – to address GBV. As a result, women have been able to identify and report religious and traditional harmful practices that exist in their communities; and survivors of GBV have had easy access to legal and health services as well as protection. For more information, see Annexe 9. In Sri Lanka, an approach including protection, empowerment and prevention to survivors of violence has resulted in successful reintegration of survivors into society. In Burkina Faso, Bolivia, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua, help lines, legal and psychosocial support reached thousands of GBV survivors.

Partners in Burkina Faso and Thailand worked for *reduced impunity* through raising awareness about the law and pressuring authorities to implement. In Lebanon, partner ABAAD led a much publicized campaign against article 522 of the penal code, which lets a rapist walk free if he marries the woman he raped. The campaign 'A White Dress Doesn't Cover the Rape' put the issue on Lebanese policy makers' radar and article 522 was ultimately abolished.

Changed attitudes and beliefs are at the heart of the fight against GBV, and Diakonia's partners know this. In Myanmar, partners work to change the idea that domestic violence is private or a family affair. In Cambodia, partner CCHR's study on LGBT bullying in schools has led to the Ministry of Women's Affairs now holding monthly meetings on the issue, and increased awareness of the need to avoid LGBT stereotypes in the media. In Honduras, the online initiative 'Feminist generation' uses humour, videos and memes to change attitudes and beliefs about GBV. This cyber activism approach has reached a new target group of young girls who are now defending their rights and motivating other girls and young women to learn more. In Bangladesh, partners MKP and USS are promoting cycling and sports – typically male activities in this context – among school age and adolescent girls as a way to challenge cultural and traditional attitudes and harmful practices towards women and girls. Partners also work to *address harmful and traditional practices* that promote and justify GBV, often through working with traditional and religious leaders. Partners in Thailand had some success engaging church leadership to integrate gender equality in their teachings. Zimbabwe notes that through the coordinated approach to GBV, traditional leaders – who are the custodians of culture and tradition – are now more enlightened and are handling GBV cases more effectively in the traditional courts. Some are reported to have provided shelter to GBV survivors which would not have happened before.

Increased access to justice. In Mali, partner paralegals have established mechanisms that made it possible to hold village hearings, municipal and inter-municipal dialogues with decision makers. 46 survivors of varied violations had their rights restored. This collaborative approach made it possible to identify cases of rights violations, arrest perpetrators, and take care of survivors. In

Honduras, partner Visitación Padilla provided legal assistance and supported over 500 successful sentences in cases brought forward by VAW survivors.

Sexual and Reproductive Health and rights have been strengthened

SRHR are under global attack, which makes the work in its defence both more difficult and more important than ever.

Advocacy: putting up resistance in regional and global spaces. Latin American partners have lobbied in regional and global spaces like CPD52, CSW62 and the Organisation of American States. Such advocacy helps slow down the setbacks of women's rights by not allowing conservative anti-rights groups to go unchallenged. Partners have also had an active participation in the follow-up commission to the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.

SRHR in school curricula. In Paraguay, partner SERPAJ developed and published Comprehensive Sexual Education material for teachers. In Burkina Faso, the Ministry of Education has agreed to include SRHR in the teaching curricula and is testing this in six regions.

In remote areas of Myanmar and Bangladesh, partners have *increased access to basic SRH services*. In Myanmar, partners trained 1,100 people from 28 villages. Community Health Workers provided prenatal and primary health care. 70% of women in target areas now have increased decision-making power on family planning including contraception.

Legal and policy change in 2018, a state council magistrate proposed further restrictions to Colombia's already very limited access to abortion. This was stopped by legal action taken by partner Women's Link Worldwide.

Latin American regional partner REDLAC has opened up virtual spaces for *youth dialogue on SRHR*. 'Femidebates' enable discussions on ideas and norms around GBV and SRR. These rights based virtual spaces are especially important when anti-rights groups are targeting young people with regressive messages both online and in the streets. Regional partner RSMLAC has *strengthened synergies and alliances between emergent feminist movement and the traditional feminist movement*, building consensus around abortion, sexual education and contraceptives.

Men and boys' involvement in the work for gender equality has increased and improved

Our work in this area is still incipient. However, small but significant steps have been made.

Changed attitudes and behaviours. In Zimbabwe, partner EWF has recruited and trained 83 active male champions who have educated other men and become advocates against GBV. EWF has 30 male community counsellors who together with the men champions have conducted rehabilitative counselling to 398 male perpetrators of GBV. The male counsellors have also made a significant impact on artisanal miners who are often perpetrators of GBV in the project areas.

Working with traditional leaders. In Cambodia, the role of male village guardians was a catalyst for inspiring and modelling men's roles in promoting gender equality and eliminating GBV. Many of these men were guilty of domestic violence but have changed through capacity building.

LGTBI people's rights have been strengthened

Diakonia's partners fight for LGBTI people's rights by using data to make hate crimes visible, doing advocacy to change laws, policies and practice; and through knowledge production.

In Latin America, partners have collected and communicated *data about hate crime homicides* against the LGBT population – which are usually registered as murders without indicating that the crimes were motivated by hatred against LGBT people.

Influencing the UPR. Cambodian partners coordinated a joint UPR submission on LGBTIQ rights. The submission highlighted issues at national and international levels and resulted, for the first time, in nine LGBTI recommendations to the government.

In Paraguay, partner Panambi successfully worked for *improved legal frameworks* by advocating for a resolution about gender identity and healthcare services. The resolution recognizes trans identity and health care needs for trans women, and obliges the State to provide legal attention and adequate health care in cases of gender based violence.

Access to justice. In Honduras, partner Colectivo Violeta runs its own complaints reception unit to give advice and support to LGTBI people who have experienced violence, as well as accompanying and supporting through the legal process.

Partners in Honduras *published research* on social media discrimination of LGBT people, and in Peru partner LIFS contributed to *knowledge production* through a study on different types of violence suffered by lesbians, a study of international protection of the human rights of lesbians, and a specific contribution to the shadow report on human rights to be submitted in Geneva.

Learnings, facilitating factors and obstacles

All regions reflect on the complexity of GBV and that change in this area is slow. Overall, our partners' work is more complex and more interconnected than what can be expressed through Diakonia's global objectives, and this is a continuous challenge when it comes to describing both the problems we work on and the change we contribute to. For example, we know that in order to fight GBV, there has to be economic empowerment for women. In order for women to participate fully in decision-making, they need to have sexual and reproductive rights, etc.

Many countries note that even when significant gender progress takes place, there is still a long way to go to reach gender equality in society. This is partly because some change is more acceptable to those in power than others. For example, partners can achieve good results on sexual and reproductive health, but sexual and reproductive rights are still hugely challenging.

Many countries note that when it comes to GBV, it is key to continue addressing patriarchy and negative cultural norms as underlying causes. Latin America notes an urgency to generate space for dialogues between people and groups with different ways of thinking (such as religious people and atheists), where discussion starts from human experiences rather than from ideologies.

Men are key stakeholders in addressing GBV and transforming gender norms with positive masculinity. Even countries not working specifically on this note the importance of engaging men.

It is clear that we need to support young people's emergent movements. Since these movements often organize in new and different ways, this may pose challenges for how we do partnerships.

Asia notes that on GBV, progress is slow at the national level and policy improvement is stalling. Latin America highlights increased difficult to do advocacy vis-à-vis the State. Paraguay goes as far as to conclude that because of capture by anti-rights groups it is no longer possible to work through the State, and it has become necessary to find other strategies.

2.5 Social and Economic Justice



Progress and trends

Diakonia programmes are increasingly engaging in combating lack of access and natural resources. This is coherent with a context: mineral extraction, energy generation, industrial farming and mega-infrastructure boosted by economic growth displace communities, damage the environmental and increase chances for conflict.

Reforms to make the economic system truly sustainable and able to benefit all are many but not effective enough. Those in poverty and marginalization, especially women, struggle to get an income that can cover the costs of a decent life. Climate change and other environmental challenges limit development efforts. From consumer activism to questioning gender roles, Diakonia partners are pressing many of the keys that should deliver on dignified and sustainable economic life for rights holders.

The fair distribution of wealth and access to natural resources has improved

It is difficult to do an overall assessment in this area, but despite the increased pressure for natural resources, many victories are accounted for in the project reports. Land has been returned or conceded to marginalized communities in for example Paraguay and Burkina Faso. Business and human rights as a policy area is gaining space and successful applications are accounted for.

Communities organize to assure land tenure. In Thailand, Sri Lanka, Kenya and Paraguay partners supported men and women to gain or strengthen access to land. Communities engaged with extractive companies and authorities, leading in Paraguay, DRC and Kenya to secure access to land. Partners lobbied for application of international policy like the Africa Mining Vision and UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights.

Different forms of CSO collaboration to deal with access to natural resources. Partners in Kenya, DRC, Peru, and Sri Lanka established platforms and alliances to address the different parts of the problem. Partners in the Latin America Regional Programme participated in the writing of the Binding Treaty for Business and Human Rights.

Increased development effectiveness of financial flows in Africa. Regional partners AFRODAD, TJNA and RoAA worked for increased funding for development. Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe modified their national debt policies following AFRODAD's advice. TJNA worked to reduce illicit financial flows.

The conditions for decent work and fair income have improved

In terms of income, poverty decreased sharply up to around 2016. Then the reduction rate moderated and in some regions like Central America, poverty increased. For those in extreme poverty or strong marginalization escape from poverty is today more difficult than ever. Partners are delivering on this result with an array of well applied and contextualized strategies. But the population coverage that an organization like Diakonia can cover is limited. This makes the questions *who to support and why* very important.

Bridging the labour rights gap. Partners in Thailand and Bangladesh strengthened trade unions supporting vulnerable industry workers. Cambodia country programme supported grassroots organizations and unregistered unions, which despite having low organizational capacity, what is

a challenge for collaboration, were able to support and represent vulnerable workers. In Lebanon partners contributed to employment policies that don't discriminate against refugees and other vulnerable groups.

Support to livelihoods and income as a support strategy. Partners in Thailand, as part of supporting migrant workers help them improve income and employability. In Bolivia business skills of cooperatives are increased as a part of the promotion of organizations that improve decent work. In Honduras young entrepreneurs are being supported as a strategy to curb migration and hinder the spread of violent gangs. A number of countries highlight the cohesive effects of supporting cooperatives

Stakeholder engagement for strengthening livelihoods and income. Many of the above mentioned economic initiatives are accompanied by different ways of stakeholders engagement. For example, in Somalia partners engaged with district level authorities for an employment plan aligned with the decent work framework. In Thailand it was a tripartite mechanism (employers, workers and authorities) that lead to improved rights of migrant workers.

The economic empowerment of women has been strengthened

In the face of stagnating gender economic equality, many programmes address economic empowerment of women and many projects, for example under decent work, resilience or climate justice, have women as a target group. Not always do these initiatives succeed in addressing the specificities of women challenges, applying the same recipe to men and women. Latin America is taking a deeper approach by for example challenging gender roles for men and women, and this way reducing hindrances to women entrepreneurs.

Women are most often the target of work in livelihoods and income. For example, WATC in Palestine is supporting women entrepreneurs in the Gaza strip. Access to resources is more difficult for women than men. Women are also more vulnerable in the siege situation. There then is an overlap between this global objective and the previous one when the target group is women.

Questioning gender roles. Partners in Bolivia, Honduras and Peru have worked from women empowerment within the family and close relations. Through home visits, partner CDM in Honduras increased women's decision making at home and the questioning of their domestic role. In Bolivia, by working with men on responsible parenthood and other masculinity models an increase men's time allocated to care work.

Mainstreaming gender in Africa regional economic policy. In West Africa Partner WILDAF has influenced ECOWAS' National Agricultural Investment Plan and the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan and Food Security and Nutrition. The East Africa Community passed in 2018 the Gender Equality Bill. Partner EASSI is monitoring the implementation of that policy.

Sustainable development and climate justice have improved

This area, although still relatively less developed in Diakonia programmes, is increasingly important. Partners are reacting on the importance of our society's environmental footprint, including global warming. Adapting to it and making the body of policy grow and public programs work for development and gender equality is becoming central for more and more Diakonia programmes.

Increased resilience to the effects of climate change. Partners in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Kenya, and Honduras among others worked to reduce vulnerabilities to the effects of global warming. For example, use of draught resilient seeds and crops was encouraged in Asia. Communities in Kitui and Baringo (Kenya), to draught prone areas, communities transitioned out of dependence to food aid by adopting climate resilient technology and livelihoods.

Adapting to climate change, departure point for climate justice advocacy. Very often the same efforts to cope with the effects of global warming are the base to launch climate change advocacy. Partners in Peru, Kenya, Bangladesh and Nicaragua are in different ways with the NAPs and NDCs following the Paris Agreement. For example, in Nicaragua partners have facilitated consultations at the local and national level for presenting policy proposals in the COP.

Waste management and sustainable consumption. Partners in Bolivia and Sri Lanka promoted citizen engagement in reducing the use of plastics and collecting and using organic waste.

Resilience to disaster risks has been strengthened

In the result framework only 2 countries (Palestine and Somalia) chose Resilience to disaster risk. Another 10 countries incorporate this result under Sustainable development and climate justice, Economic empowerment of women or Fair distribution of wealth and access to resources. Capacity building of partners in the Global SIP/Gender and Resilience project included six countries (Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Burkina Faso, Mali and Somalia) and five pilot projects to test new methodologies and innovative techniques on how to promote community resilience. Pilot's range from youth advocacy for Sendai framework, School based DRR, climate smart agriculture and adaptive villages with vertical agriculture.

Palestinian programme partner PCC has strengthened resilience of communities to disaster and WATC has helped women's cooperatives in Gaza to strengthen resilience in terms of improving their power sources and production strategies. In the Latin American countries the Women's organisations have incorporated resilience to climate change into their feminist economic's agenda and by so doing contributed to ensure food security and climate resilience for 223 families, through sustainable production models, integrating technologies for adaptation to CC, efficient irrigation systems, biodigesters, solar dryers, grains reserves and family gardens. In Nicaragua emergency response plans have been elaborated and the communities have deepened the analysis of local and national context on adaptation to climate change. In the Caribbean Coast resilience plans and farming systems of families, have increased their capacity for resilience and adapting to climate change, improving food security and productivity.

An interesting reflection done by Somalia partner KAD is despite the efforts in putting necessary structures in place to form Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Committees, the effects are not visible in the communities as they continue to use their local and traditional coping mechanisms. It will be necessary in the coming year to understand why and questions the rights holders.

Learnings, facilitating factors and obstacles

All regions have noted that in most areas (income generation, climate justice, and access to land) alliances are necessary. This is due to the fact that the complexity of the issues requires different skills for dealing with them comprehensively so that results are met. There are three types of collaboration that are highlighted:

Collaboration across sectors. For addressing structural aspects, systematic and long term dialogue among communities, authorities, private sector and CSOs delivers results. This should in any case be properly planned and organized, and count with commitment from all stakeholders to go through the unavoidable lows the collaboration will go through. For example, Mali has a way to engage systematically with private actors, local authorities and communities to move forward on the impact of mining industries.

Collaboration across levels. Several countries account for having achieved results by linking advocacy work at the local, national, regional and international level when working on one issue. For example, Latin America highlights that in the area of Business and Human Rights it is important to understand the role the National Action Plans for BHR play, the Regional Guidelines from the Inter American Commission, and the Global Forum for BHR and the Binding Treaty.

Collaboration of organizations playing different roles. Country reports in for example DRC, Honduras and in Myanmar point at a specific mix of strategies that is particularly effective when dealing with lack of access to land and natural resources. Supporting communities to resist, providing legal assistance for litigations in court, and international pressure. These strategies reinforce each other and increase chances for success.

There is increasingly a view that livelihoods, income generation and employability initiatives have an important political dimension. Projects aimed at supporting cooperatives or entrepreneurship are adding advocacy or stakeholders' engagement components. This is both to improve the fairness of the working conditions and the equality of opportunity in succeeding.

Related to the above, there is a very interesting reflection from Latin America: women's political and economic empowerment have a positive impact in local development, for example on in rolling out productive systems, climate change adaptation or resilience projects.

2.6 Conflict and Justice



Progress and trends

The rise in nationalism, fundamentalism and violent extremism characterized the 2016-2018 period. The democratic backlash, with attacks on gender equality, human rights, environmental protection and climate justice, compromised sustainable gender-just peace. Violent conflicts forced displacement, partly due by the lack of respect for IHL. A vicious circle evolved, where migration fed nationalism, fundamentalism and violent extremisms and vice versa. Democratization, human rights and peace processes were put on hold or rolled back by states with reference to migration, national security and/or terrorism. ICT amplified agendas, equally boosting organized crime and jihad as movements for peace and justice. Private sector's impact on environment and human rights featured in many violent conflicts.

Many of Diakonia's results against CAJ objectives are reported in other thematic areas. Guatemala and Peru report significant results against Women, Peace and Security and Transitional Justice, with achievements on truth, justice and reconciliation for crimes, including sexual gender based violence, committed during the armed conflicts. Sri Lanka's achievements on Transitional Justice are found across thematic areas. DRC and Colombia report results on conflict prevention and resolution in dialogue projects for communities, private companies and authorities. To understand how Sida/Civsant contribute to peace, it is necessary to look beyond

CAJ reports, particularly in conflict and post-conflict contexts such as Sri Lanka, Colombia, DRC, Myanmar, Peru and Guatemala.

Protection in armed conflict has improved

Results indicate that protection needs of conflict affected individuals and communities can continue to be high despite low levels of violent or armed conflict. This is partly due to organized crime that exploit vulnerable conflict affected persons and communities in contexts with weak rule law. The different protection needs of women, girls, boys and men have been recognized and responded to in legal aid, advocacy and protection strategies.

Lebanon continued to be affected by the Syria war and the Israel/Palestine conflict. With a refugee population of approximately 1 million and the highest per capita population of refugees in the world, interventions focused on the protection of Palestinian, Palestinian-Syrian and Syrian refugees. In response to deepening poverty and growing vulnerabilities, refugees who lack rights and opportunities start to adopt negative coping strategies. Achievements have counteracted this development by strengthening women, men, girls and boys own protection strategies to avoid violence and exploitation. Social and psychosocial support has further boosted refugee led protection initiatives and the work has successfully been augmented by lobbying and advocacy efforts by national civil society coalitions. One such initiative included mapping, documenting and exposing the problem of *trafficking* and led to policy recommendations on prevention and criminalization of all forms of trafficking. In Paraguay the protection needs of indigenous communities in the militarized north continued. A state led quasi-military task force, non-state armed actors, organized crime, security agents of private companies, rampant corruption and a dysfunctional judiciary put indigenous communities at risk. Despite this, politically and economically marginalized indigenous communities continued their fight for their right to land and territory, cultural identity, basic services and access to justice. Partners provided legal aid and supported individuals and communities to develop protection strategies, but also engaged with persons in the judicial system through trainings on due process. As a result a group of judges organized and advocated on the need to strengthen the independence of the judiciary. Other results include; two legal cases brought before the Constitutional court questioning the constitutionality of the National Defense Law; new polling stations that facilitates indigenous communities to vote; increased knowledge of some communities on how to engage in public policy; and two Social Forum focusing on human rights in the north that brought together social organizations, national and local level politicians, religious leaders, academia and NGOs for joint action.

Peace building has been strengthened

Mali, Myanmar and Sri Lanka report significant peace building achievements despite deteriorating situations at the end of 2018. While few gains have been achieved through the formal judiciary, local level initiatives supported by civil society have helped settle disputes, established dialogues to prevent and manage conflicts, supported survivors of human rights violations to seek justice and engaged women and youth in the work for peace and justice.

Partners in Mali have contributed to the creation of so called *dialogue frameworks* in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Kidal. The *dialogue frameworks*, which draw on local traditional resolution mechanisms, were successfully used to resolve and seek justice in a total of 10 cases of community level conflicts during the 2016-2018 period. Some cases were not dealt with through the *dialogue frameworks* but were referred to the formal justice system where challenges remain with slow responses undermining access to justice. It is against this backdrop that the dialogue frameworks make important contributions to justice and peace. Sri Lanka results include the establishment of inter-religious and inter-ethnic structures and networks that work as early warning systems and prevent that conflicts go unresolved and turn violent. Government officials

have been successfully engaged and invested, and several civil society coalitions on conflict prevention were initiated and led by women. In Myanmar partners successfully promoted and facilitated community engagement with duty bearers around the national Peace Process. With a strong focus on youth and women, inclusive civil society input to some of the negotiating parties was ensured. Furthermore, several peace building initiatives targeted inter-religious and inter-ethnic tensions by addressing the spread of ultra-nationalist Buddhism and racist misogynistic hate speech. Achievements include in-group discussions and dialogue between democrats and ultranationalist monks and subsequent changes in their views and actions. Besides the changes to their teachings, some monks report settling disputes and facilitate conflict transformation in their communities with their new skill set.

In Mali the work on transitional justice included support to survivors of human rights violations by registering their cases and legal aid to obtain justice and compensation through the formal judiciary. A total of 349 cases of human rights violations were registered during 2016-2018 and some cases filed complaints with the courts. So far there has been no justice and compensation to survivors. In addition to the registration, a partner has also referred the cases of more than 30 female victims of the northern crisis to the Commission for Truth, Justice and Reconciliation (CVJR) for review. There is a concern that the slow judicial and compensation processes are in fact a pretext for upholding impunity. Partners in Sri Lanka continued to press on for Transitional Justice processes, noting how unresolved and unreconciled grievances provide fertile ground for extremists who provoke new waves of inter-religious and inter-ethnic tensions. Inclusion of youth was promoted leading to several youth led initiatives on truth telling to end legacies of war and promote a new narrative of peace. Advocacy efforts have included the setting up of Office of Missing Persons (OMP), Consultation Task force for Reconciliation (CTF) and the inclusion of rights holders in the constitution reform process.

Learnings, facilitating factors and obstacles

The rise of violent extremism has seriously challenged the on-going transitions from war to peace in Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Mali. New bouts of violence and human rights abuses have added layers to unresolved issues and both Mali and Myanmar continue to be highly militarized contexts where armed actors operate with impunity in many regions. All three countries have seen a rise in intercommunal tension and violence along religious and/or ethnic lines. Blurred lines between organized crime and parties to the conflicts, is an aggravating factor. Countries facing extremism emphasize the need for local level interventions on conflict prevention and resolution since research indicate that local level grievances, marginalization and horizontal inequalities is what extremist movements primarily feed on.

Implementation was affected by insecurity and in Myanmar inter-faith dialogues and forums on tolerance and peace had to be re-oriented to intra-faith dialogues and forums due to threats and intimidations by extremist groups and a general trend of increasing stigmatization and targeting of Muslims in Myanmar. In both Sri Lanka and Myanmar, extremist groups have engaged in propaganda and hate speech targeting certain religious and/or ethnic groups. In addition, most extremist groups pro-actively target women and LGBTI persons. This calls us to make sure women and LGBTI persons' perspectives, needs and interests are properly built into our work, going forward.

Lastly, both Mali and Lebanon report positive synergies with the IHL programme, which brings much needed legal competence.

3. PROGRAMME RESULT ANALYSIS

In this chapter, Diakonia presents the progress of results after three years of implementation of the Sida/Civsam grant per programme. The focus is on the results, but also on how different internal and contextual factors have influenced the progress. Partners working with each intervention area are listed. In addition, we also present the financial figures as well as deviations in the partner composition, which provides an overview on how the programmes have developed. It should be noted that risks are included in the analysis, but are not specifically pointed out. Diakonia has strengthened the work with risks and more information is available in chapter 5.1. A short reference to results of EU-projects co-financed by Sida/Civsam is included in the analysis.

3.1 Africa Economic Justice Programme

Intervention area 1: Strengthening of partner's capacity¹

Result 1: Partners' administrative capacity has been strengthened. Result 2: Partners' internal democracy has improved. Result 3: Partners gender mainstreaming capacity has improved. Result 4: Partners monitoring and reporting on results has been strengthened

In 2016, all AEJ partners went through a process of organisational capacity assessment that clarified their strategic positions in the programme as well as their strengths and weaknesses. The process was followed by the development of a capacity building plan with priority areas that the partners needed support on. Partners have received capacity building support in the four key areas: (i) strengthening of the administrative capacity, (ii) improving internal democracy, (iii) improving gender mainstreaming and (iv) strengthening monitoring and reporting. AEJ capacity building had a hitch at the beginning of 2016 where capacity building funds were not allocated in the programme. The hitch led to delays in implementation whereby there were minimal outcomes in 2016. However in 2017, the programme was able to overcome these through utilising available funds from phased-out or temporarily suspended projects. As at 2018, all AEJ partners had functional financial systems which have led to improved quality of the financial reports. Fund balances are adequately explained and supported. There is reduction in expenditure balances as well as improved fund absorption and improved financial management. Further, the number of queries on financial reports has reduced, and partners have been addressing queries raised in the audit reports (e.g. TJNA and GL). Despite all these there were three incidents during the period (one fully addressed and closed, the other two still open). Two were flagged by partners, an indication that partners capacity has grown. The role of the Boards was strengthened for 3 partners with good results, for example, the EASSI board identified and flagged anomalies in internal processes and handling of project funds. This is a reflection of improved board oversight.

Strengthening gender mainstreaming has been an ongoing process in the programme and all partners including the ones in the gender cluster received a gender training from GL in 2016. Partners have been introduced to the gender mainstreaming toolkit developed by Diakonia in 2017, which they said was well packaged and user friendly. As a result of the efforts, partners are increasingly becoming gender aware and making efforts to push for gender equality within their implementation areas. There is deliberate inclusion of women during implementation which had previously been noted as a gap. Other examples where partners have worked with mainstreaming include inclusion of gender perspective in advocacy by BMF and lobbying for maternity leave for women working in flower farms by SEATINI. TJNA also partnered with a women's rights

¹ Tax Justice Network Africa (TJNA), Reality of Aid Africa (ROAA), The Southern and Eastern Africa Trade Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI), The African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD), Benchmarks Foundation (BMF), Third World Network Africa (TWN Africa), Women in Law and Development (WILDAF), GenderLinks (GL) and Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI)

organization FEMNET in their push for tax justice for women. Partners will use the Diakonia tool box and give feedback in 2019.

The AEJ partners' capacity has been strengthened during the period under review and there is significant change in the quality of managing projects including implementation, monitoring and reporting. This is reflected in the quality of reports with notable shift by some partners from just description of outputs to description of how the outputs lead to outcomes. During the 2016-2018 period, SEATINI Uganda and ROAA stand out as having made significant progress, but it should be noted that progress in organisational capacity is not uniform. There are organisations that still need more support, and some areas like operational utilization of M&E systems may require some time to realize change. Moving forward AEJ will be more deliberate on scrutiny of the financial processes and ensuring that partners focus on financial accountability in the same way they focus on delivery of outcomes. AEJ will continue to offer capacity building to the partners based on their needs.

Intervention area 2: Social and Economic Justice ²

Result 1: Increased quantity of funding available for development investments in Africa, Result 2: Investments increasingly contribute towards African countries development needs, Result 3: Economic Empowerment of Women

At the beginning of the strategic period, it was noted that there was a looming debt crisis mainly because the avenues for borrowing had increased and diversified. This has seen Africa's debt rise in a short span of time. In view of this and informed by research findings, AFRODAD embarked on influencing national debt policies, increasing knowledge on debt management among SSA citizens and creating structures for involving rights holders in the Debt management process. Three years down the line, African countries are gaining better understanding of the need for better debt management, and the debt discourse is in the public sphere. For instance Mozambique, eSwatini, Mauritius, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Liberia and Cameroon are currently implementing debt management policies and practices that enhance inclusivity, transparency and accountability. The countries have also enacted legislations that enhance effective parliament oversight on all public borrowing, including developing modalities for tracking and monitoring funds that the government gets through external debts. Additionally, there are efforts by countries like Mozambique, Zambia, Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Ethiopia, Ghana and Rwanda who are issuing sovereign bonds on the international capital markets to align their debt contracts to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) principles which promote responsible and transparent lending and borrowing. This move is another indication that AFRODAD's campaign on sovereign debt restructuring is gradually bearing fruit. Despite the policy changes, debt management remains work in progress and a lot more advocacy and influencing is needed for it to translate to actual reduction of debt in African countries.

Use of unnecessary tax incentives erodes tax bases of African states. To address these, TJNA with Diakonia support prioritised advocacy for favourable tax policies within regional and national investment regimes that support domestic revenue generation and specifically the review of Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs) signed between African countries and low tax jurisdictions, commonly known as tax havens. This process was triggered by a court case initiated in 2014 by TJNA challenging the constitutionality of Kenya's DTA with Mauritius signed in May 2012. This

² TJNA, Reality of Aid Africa (ROAA), The Southern and Eastern Africa Trade Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI), The African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD), Benchmarks Foundation (BMF), Third World Network (TWN), Women in Law and Development (WILDAF), GenderLinks (GL) and Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI)

case has taken long but it is hoped that judgement will be delivered in 2019 and that it will be favourable. The court case is already creating a ripple effect for other African countries like Uganda which have stopped and reviewed their double taxation agreements.

There is also progress towards accountability and transparency. Still in Kenya, in August 2018 the Cabinet Secretary in charge of Foreign Affairs issued a notice informing the public that the Ministry had developed a treaty web link pursuant to Section 14 (e) of the Treaty Making and Ratification Act of 2012. ROAA has been working on development of partnership frameworks within Sub-Saharan countries for the last three years. In positive results towards improved quality of aid in Africa and creating an enabling environment for CSO effectiveness, Zambia is currently reviewing its national development policy with civil society as a key stakeholder which is a major step towards an enabling environment for development. Kenya is also in the process of developing a partnership framework for CSOs. ROAA's research contributed to the national debate in the domestication process for the development effectiveness agenda and also provided a comparative analysis from SSA countries. ROAA's effort has also resulted in the adoption of their final report of Kenya's progress on CSO enabling environment. The adoption of the report which covered the legal, policy dialogues, donor relations as well as CSO development effectiveness relied on the inputs of the multi-stakeholder debates. This progress can be attributed to political will among duty bearers to create an enabling environment for development.

SEATINI and BMF's work focused on strengthening stakeholders' capacity to influence trade, fiscal, and related policies and processes at national, regional and international levels for sustainable development and improved livelihoods in East and Southern Africa respectively.

SEATINI in collaboration with other civil society organisations influenced the development and design of the EAC Model Investment Treaty which was adopted in 2016 (see Annex 9). The model treaty is different from the traditional Bilateral Investment Treaty models as it reaffirms the right of the state to regulate investments. It also affirms protection of human rights and the environment including providing safeguard measures to ensure that the economic benefits of investments are realized. The spirit of the EAC Model Investment Treaty, has inspired the process of terminating the Tanzanian and Uganda BITs with the Netherlands as in both cases provisions favoured the investors. The termination provides an opportunity for the two countries to utilise the EAC model treaty to renegotiate new BITs with the Netherlands. Although negotiations of a BIT between USA and EAC collapsed in 2018 due to the fact that each side wanted to use its model, it is evidence that the EAC duty bearers have over time gained understanding of the importance of treaty negotiations and would not jump to sign unfavorable treaties. See the case study in Annex 9 for more information. Moving on, SEATINI and partners will continue to review and advocate for better trade and investments in EAC.

BMF has been working with mining communities since 2004. In the last three years the focus was capacitating mining communities to monitor corporate performance against the national and international mining policies and to put pressure on the corporates to adopt and implement the Principles for Global Corporate Responsibility. This has been a learning journey that has seen a shift from confrontational engagement to the Independent Problem Solving Service (IPPS) which they introduced in 2016. IPPS is a cycle that brings together the community representatives and the mining companies' representatives to have a structured dialogue and addresses the attendant unequal power relations.

A facilitating factor towards achievement of the outcomes is utilization of the power of collective civil society action towards influencing policy reform. It is also evident that rights holders are gaining confidence to engage investment companies and that the duty bearers are also gradually playing their role in holding investment companies accountable. In Sub Saharan Africa,

policy makers rarely mainstreamed gender equality into economic policies in a qualitative way as patriarchal structures made them gender blind. There was a widespread assumption that if the situation of the general population improves, women will equally benefit. Economic policies are however impacting women and men differently, causing structural inequalities to persist. The AEJ therefore committed to work on advocacy to push for implementation of regional economic integration policies to improve women's economic empowerment. As a result of negotiation and mobilisation of AEJ partners working on this result area, the policy spaces at the regional levels are opening up. There is evidence of willingness among duty bearers to take up recommendations from CSOs. For example WILDAF has established rapport with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) secretariat and are able to influence the development of the ECOWAS National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) and Regional Agricultural Investment Plan Food Security and Nutrition (RAIPFSN) through inclusion of proposals in the Kilimanjaro Initiative Demands that include clear directions on how to create an adequate environment for the respect and exercise by rural women of their rights. The proposals were captured and incorporated into the Action Plan of RAIPFSN. WILDAF and partners will monitor implementation of the action plan by ECOWAS. Additionally, WILDAF is a part of a network on gender equality set up by the ECOWAS parliament to work on promoting permanent high level dialogue on the importance of gender equitable investment in agriculture and to improve land governance and food security in the region.

In East Africa, after 10 years of waiting, the EAC Gender Equality and Development Bill was passed into an Act by the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) on the International Women's Day of 8th March 2017 in Kigali-Rwanda. This was a breakthrough for EASSI who were instrumental in mobilising, engaging and facilitating the passing the Bill. The passing of the bill indicates political will at the regional level to implement gender equality. In 2018, there was another breakthrough when the EAC Gender Policy was launched in Arusha. The policy stipulates guidelines for implementing the Gender equality and development bill that was passed in 2017. The policy framework will be used by the regional body and the partner states to ensure that gender equality and the empowerment of women are integrated in every aspect of development by eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities and exclusion. Moving forward, EASSI will embark on monitoring the implementation of the policy as well as influencing domestication of the Gender and Development Act into the member states. At the SADC level, there have been positive results towards implementation of the Southern African Gender Protocol Alliance adopted in 2008. Originally aligned to the Millennium Development Goals, the Protocol brings together global and international commitments to gender equality. In 2016, the Protocol was aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals. Gender Links and 25 partners have been producing annual Barometers tracking progress towards attaining gender equality in SADC. As at 2018, the barometer indicates women's participation in economic decision-making has improved slightly, moving from 18% in 2016 to 20% in 2018. While these statistics indicate positive response to Gender Links and partners' efforts in pushing for the implementation of the SADC protocol implementation, a lot more influencing needs to be done to gain political will among duty bearers so as to attain gender parity in all areas of the economy.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Africa Economic Justice	Original budget	Approved rev budget Oct	Actual costs	Outcome/b udget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	6 600 000	6 600 000	6 374 949	97%	
2017	6 600 000	6 800 000	6 250 823	92%	
2018	7 004 000	7 004 000	6 678 431	95%	
TOTAL	20 204 000	20 404 000	19 304 203	95%	

The partner composition has changed. One partner has been phased out (Third World Network) and one partner has been phased in (Women in law and development).

3.2 Burkina Faso

Intervention area 1: Strengthening of partner's capacity (APROS; ATTOUS; CIFOEB; CRIGED; CCEB; FAWE; RAJ; Tin Tua).

Result 1: The institutional and organizational capacities are reinforced. Result 2: The technical capacities of the partners are strengthened

DIAKONIA conducted an institutional and organizational evaluation of its implementing partners in 2016 focussing on: identity and internal management, technical and financial capacities, and the management of external relations. Based on the outcome, capacity building plans were developed to address identified gaps by the end of the programme in 2020. After three (03) years of programme implementation, the outcome of these initiatives is unsatisfactory with an average score of 2 on an empowerment scale of 4. While CRIGED and RAJ have progressed to a level 3 on an empowerment scale of 4, FAWE and APROS have experienced a decrease of 2 out of 4. For CCEB, the level of autonomy remained substantially the same (3/4). While only two (02) partners had implemented all the recommendations stemming from the audits in 2016, five out of eight partners implemented all the recommendations made for the 2016-2017 fiscal years. Of the remaining three, 02 are at over 65% and one (FAWE which is being phased out) at 16.66%. All the partners received equal support from Diakonia but their responses were different. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms were strengthened during this period and the results of this were already visible in the 2017 annual narrative reports: better description of the results produced, disaggregation of data in terms of gender, etc. This area will continue to be strengthened in the remaining period. A major challenge that continues to affect capacity building of partners is change of staff within the partner organizations. Capacity building for resource mobilization was more successful with most partners securing additional funding. The only challenge is that some of the funding is very short term. Only one partner Tin Tua secured long term funding 2018-2023. Diakonia has played different roles such as moral guarantor, link, referee etc. Financial sustainability of partners will continue to be strengthened.

Capacity building is a joint effort between Diakonia and partners. While Diakonia did its part, partners had the following challenges: (1) organizational and institutional challenges that surfaced from the end of 2017; (2) Low involvement and availability of the Boards of Directors; (3) Lack of resources, (4) Weakness in operational planning. Consequently, Diakonia has decided to stop its cooperation with two partners FAWE and APROS. They still have serious governance, administrative and financial management deficiencies despite all the support provided and they failed to deliver satisfactory results. They will be replaced in 2019 to ensure programme outcomes are not compromised.

Intervention area 2: Social and Economic Justice (FAWE; ATTOUS; Tin Tua; CCEB; CIFOEB; APROS; RAJ)

Result 1: Economic empowerment of women has been strengthened. Result 2: Fair distribution of wealth and access to natural resources

The programme is seeking to increase women participation in local decision making structures as a basis for economic empowerment. During the 2016-2018 period, FAWE aimed at sensitizing the 04 major political parties in the country on the need to empower women in strict compliance with the April 16, 2009 Law on the gender quota, as a way of increasing women participation. This resulted in two (02) women being promoted to senior positions in their political parties at the national level, and ten (10) in the provincial offices of their political parties. This is however still low in relation to the programme target of 30% by year 2020, and is attributed to cultural and social factors which are slow to change. The other challenge for this result has been the political calendar since for most political parties the renewal of decision-making bodies according

to their statutes and regulations will not take place before 2019, which is also the year Y-1 of the next presidential and municipal elections. It is therefore difficult to observe a real change before this period. Aware of the upcoming electoral issues, FAWE, together with a group of CSOs began advocacy for the review of the law on the gender quota in 2018. The current law only makes it mandatory for political parties to include at least 30% of women on their electoral list without necessarily taking into account the strategic positions to be filled. The advocacy is emphasizing the need to alternate the electoral list so that when the number of seats to fill is even, the list is alternated woman-man or man-woman. This new provision will significantly increase the representation of women in decision-making bodies at the political level. The draft bill is ready for validation in 2019. For this advocacy Diakonia facilitated synergy between partners of Sida/Civsam and Gender Trust Fund, and supported financially and technically in identifying advocacy actions. A challenge faced in this work is that FAWE, the lead partner in this process from Sida/Civsam side will be phased out due to institutional capacity challenges, but an appropriate replacement will be made in 2019.

Another approach used for economic empowerment of women was vocational training for girls. An effective mechanism was put in place to ensure that the training centres were well equipped, there was a systems of identification and follow up of the girls, potential employers were in a database, relevant complementary training was given as well as coaching and a micro credit established to fund the girls' business plans. All the actions executed over 2016-2018 generated satisfactory results with 50% of the girls trained having access to a job and 30% of the girls trained being self-employed). Moving forward in the remaining period, the programme will ensure that this progress is maintained through the quality of teaching provided. Post-training follow-up of the trained girls will be reinforced as well as advocacy actions in order to further promote the access of youths to the labor market. An unplanned outcome from this is that the Ministry in charge of vocational training adopted 19 teaching curricula on specific professions in 2016, the mainstreaming of entrepreneurship issues in the Professional Qualification Certificate (CQP) exam with a view to gradually convincing the managers of the training entities to integrate this module in their curricula at national level. The ministry has shown interest to integrate a training module on job search and entrepreneurship techniques at the level of vocational training structures in order to facilitate the youths' access to loans but this will be followed up in 2019. Municipalities too have shown interest on vocational training with some already providing budget lines for the same. Training of Councillors has been done and advocacy will continue in 2019 to ensure that commitments made will be honoured so that vocational training is well anchored.

Through participation in national consultation frameworks and local citizen monitoring committees, partners were able to successfully lobby the national and local governments for revision of budgetary planning focusing on basic social sectors such as education, vocational training, health and agriculture. A total of 22 committees were set up during this period in the partners' intervention areas. Women are represented in these committees by an average of 30%, and hold senior positions (President, Vice President, Secretary General, etc.). The adoption of a new national development benchmark document (PNDES), and a post-insurgency situation presented opportunities for the CSOs. During this period, the State budget has increased. Therefore the State was to allocate more resources to the priority sectors such as Health, Education, Water, etc. For example, in the health sector, the budget of the Regional Council of the North Centre for Health has increased by 25% from SEK 321 652 in 2017 to SEK 402 065 in 2018, while at the state level the budget allocated to the education sector has experienced a 53.32% increase in funds allocated in 2018 compared to 2016. This has been a learning process as a result of which there seems to be a shift from a culture of protest among the populations towards a culture of negotiation and collaboration between authorities and Citizens. At mid-term, results related to the increasing resources allocated to the social-economic sectors at the state and local

levels are satisfactory with growth rates exceeding 30%. However, the commitments by the government on budget allocation sector by sector was sometimes not respected. For example, on education the commitment of State was to allocate 20% per year of the State's budget to education, but the actual allocation was 15.42% in 2016, 20% in 2017 and 18.80% in 2018 despite the increase of the global State's budget. An additional challenge is the response to the worsening security situation in the country where the government is likely to continue committing more funds towards security at the expense of the socio economic sectors. The programme will therefore enhance lobby and advocacy for mobilization of own resources by municipalities. An indicator to this effect has been added on the revised results frame.

According to the Chamber of Mines, the Mining Sector increased the socio-economic investments from SEK 36 673 100 in 2016 to SEK 86 340 900 in 2017. This was the result of CSR promotion and interpellation actions for the establishment and operationalization of the Local Development Mining Fund by RAJ. However, committing 1% of their turnover posed a problem and might significantly reduce their spontaneous CSR actions. Indeed, for mining companies, this 1% of their turnover represents a huge contributory part of their overall budget to the point of limiting their commitment to CSR and consequently the achievement of the targeted result in 2020 that Mining companies should invest at least 2% of their annual turnover in the affected communities. In 2018, following the advocacy actions by RAJ and a group of CSOs and the Ministry, three (03) out of ten (10) mining companies effectively paid their contributions. The amount of the payments covered the 2016-2018 period. The 2018 Extractive Initiative Transparency Initiative (EITI) report will indicate the actual amounts paid. In addition, the monitoring committees in the execution of their citizen monitoring mandate over the mining development fund will ensure the adequacy of the amounts paid at the local level. Diakonia has been instrumental in promotion of CSR in Burkina Faso by supporting the definition and implementation of the CSR Label. In addition partner RAJ was also supported for a learning opportunity in Zambia which has influenced their CSR work very positively.

Intervention area 3: Gender Equality (CRIGED; FAWÉ)

Result 1: Gender Based Violence has decreased. Result 2: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

For the 2016-2018 period awareness raising was the strategy used mainly targeting women and men, girls and boys. Dissemination of the law 061-2015 / CNT on the prevention, repression and redress of violence against women and girls and support to victims was done at the same time. A combination of talk shows, theatre performances, films, conferences etc. were used. 3 help lines were also set up to listen, advice and report cases of GBV. This reached a total of 3,360 people including 1,992 women, 462 men and 906 young people. Students too were also targeted in 15 institutions reaching a total of 2,050; 1,259 girls and 791 boys. Generally, a 35% decrease in the cases (from 467 in 2016 to 304 in 2018) of gender based violence was observed in the partners' intervention communes of Ziniaré, Kongounssi and districts 1, 5 and 11 of Ouagadougou. This reduction is not only attributable to the awareness-raising actions carried out by FAWÉ but other FAWÉ partner members as well. The collaboration with the heads of institutions as well as the Regional Directorates of Post-Primary and Secondary Education (DREPS) which was established during this time also contributed to the results. However, due to the taboo nature of the subject, reported cases on GBV in schools are still few although people are increasingly aware of its existence in schools. This has necessitated a downward revision of the indicator on the number of women who know and claim their rights from 80% to 50% by the end of the period. For the remainder of the programme period, the partners will work to make the interventions more operational by trying to further delineate the areas of intervention, setting up a system of dynamic interaction with the students and developing data collection methods in order to simplify data to track and document the results.

Awareness-raising for SRHR reached a total of 2873 students including 1765 girls and 388 boys on the theme of early sexual engagement and its consequences. Among these, 845 are peer educators who serve as a relay to inform and educate their peers. The actions also contributed to a reduction in pregnancy cases in partner schools. The pregnancy rate has decreased by 42.49% in partner schools for the 2016-2017 school year and by 39.06% for the 2017-2018 school year. The target result in 2020 was initially 80% decrease in the number of pregnancies in partner schools but this has been revised downwards to 60% informed by the current achievement. In the light of these results and the prevailing context, the reduction of pregnancies in schools is satisfactory. However, the problem of the fight against pregnancy in schools is complex because data varies from one year to another and from one school to another. Indeed, the diverse and contradictory messages addressed to the students is the first cause of these deviations. A process was started in 2013 where an education advocacy group comprising of 4 partners - CRIGED, FAWE, ATTOUS and CCEB was formed to lead the harmonization process. Over the years data was collected from the 9 intervention regions of the advocacy group structures and a mapping of interventions and actors was developed. Finally a guide for SRH interventions in schools with selection criteria has been developed and will be validated in 2019 by the various stakeholders of the programme under the auspices of the supervising Minister. Use of research findings in advocacy has led to the ministry of education agreeing to include the SRHR topic in the teaching curricula which is being tested in 6 regions, 3 of which are programme areas. Despite this interest and support from the ministry we foresee a challenge in finances on the government side.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Burkina Faso	Original budget	Approved rev budget Oct	Actual costs	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	4 100 000	4 350 000	4 389 150	101%	
2017	4 375 000	4 375 000	4 527 164	103%	
2018	4 375 000	4 375 000	4 290 571	98%	
TOTAL	12 850 000	13 100 000	13 206 885	101%	

The partner composition has changed. Two partner has been phased out (Center for analysis and monitoring of Public Policies, and ENDE) and one partner has been phased in (Center for budget information, Training and Studies).

3.3 DRC

Intervention area 1: Strengthening of partner's capacity (CEHAJ 1325, NSCC, FMJC, CONAFED, OCEAN, CENADEP, CRONGD-KC)

Result 1: Partners' internal democracy has improved. Result 2: Partners' thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened. Result 3: Gender mainstreaming in partners' programmes and projects has improved. Result 4: Partners' environment and conflict sensitivity mainstreaming capacity has improved

At the start of the programme, the participatory evaluation of the partners, as well as the Baseline study, revealed a number of capacity gaps within the partner organizations, among them: lack of segregation of duties, weak functioning of the management bodies, ambiguous management of funds, weak programme management, weak thematic and methodological understanding and low experience of gender mainstreaming, conflict sensitivity and environment. Subsequent to the partner assessment capacity building plans were developed for all the partners which were the basis for capacity building during the period 2016-2018. Relevant interventions were put in place and as of 2018, 100% of partner organizations operated on the basis of job descriptions where the roles of executive secretaries, project managers and finance officers were clearly defined. Different organs in the partner organizations are also able to meet as per the statutory requirements. Partners were facilitated to focus on their areas of expertise and capacitated in methodologies for working with results, including results based

management and theory of change; they were encouraged to work together for better results, trained in advocacy and Diakonia accompanied and offered technical support on an on-going basis. By the end of 2018, all partners reported at least 3 key outcomes which was a great improvement from the previous years. They contributed to a total of 61 advocacy actions out of which 28 were successful. The participation and contribution of partners in the elections was notable. There has been improvement in the knowledge and understanding of mainstreaming areas and this is reflected in the outcomes for 2016-2018.

These results are achieved through the collaboration of partners and their determination to improve. Participatory approaches and close support have built trust between Diakonia and its partners. About 30% of the partners had recruited finance staff who did not have the desired capacity, and therefore had a lot of trouble adjusting and using the accounting software. On the other hand, staff turnover has impoverished some partners and at the same time Diakonia because the programme has lost people who were trained for good project management. These good results need to be sustained moving forward and also accompany the partners to make good staff recruitment and support them in human resource management. The capacity assessment and capacity building plans made it possible to systemize interventions in this area.

Intervention area 2: Social and Economic Justice (CRONGD-KC, CONAFED, CENADEP, OCEAN)

Result 1: Equitable distribution of wealth and access to natural resources. Result 2: Women's Economic Empowerment strengthened. Result 3: contributing to a Sustainable development and Climate Justice

To contribute to social economic justice in DRC, the four partners work focused on: equitable distribution of wealth and access to natural resources; women's economic empowerment and sustainable development and climate justice. Local communities in resource rich provinces such as Kongo-Central have been displaced without compensation by companies. This has denied communities a livelihood as their farming lands have been seized among other related challenges. It has been difficult for these communities to get justice as the companies are either owned or protected by influential politicians. The judiciary is also known to be corrupt. Having been capacitated in the strategy for change, the partners formed community structures known as Local Committees for the Advocacy of Community Interests (CLDIs) taking gender considerations into account. Communities formerly divided by inter-community conflicts have learned to ignore their internal quarrels and to defend together the collective interests violated by companies. CLDIs are more effective in solving land issues than the courts as they are faster, there is no corruption, no cost involved and they reduce the conflict between the communities and the investing companies. One of the factors that made CLDIs effective is the way they were introduced to secure buy-in. The partner organized a workshop in each intervention site for exchange and citizen dialogue on the effects of the land grabbing phenomenon and the mission of the CLDIs. These workshops enabled the various actors to understand that the CLDI is a key player in promoting peaceful cohabitation. They also understood that by restoring the communities' rights, the latter would protect the companies' interests and there would be fewer lawsuits in the courts. As of 2018 there was strong collaboration between CLDI, businesses, authorities and Judicial Police Officers. During field missions Diakonia staff regularly met with public authorities and companies and encouraged them to maintain this collaboration, which was beneficial for all stakeholders. 543.48 hectares of land was given back to 34 communities through the efforts of the CLDIs (among other good results) but the challenge of demarcation and following up on MOUs between the communities and the companies are some of the existing challenges the programme will continue to advocate for.

For women empowerment, 300 women were identified and capacitated in modern farming techniques. Listening clubs were formed as channels for informative broadcasts for the women. Other trainings were offered and these enabled the women to participate in other processes, e.g. the elections where they had different responsibilities like observers, members of polling stations etc. Successful advocacy was carried out around issues that affected women, e.g. when their fields were devoured by cows the Head of State intervened. The presence of the Minister for Gender during the launch of the programme was notable. Diakonia accompanied the partners all through, and being present in the field reassured stakeholders while increasing visibility. From a situation where women could not meet their household needs in 2016, incomes for 250 women have increased by 60% affecting the lives of 1,500 members by 2018. Working with agronomists and veterinarians; having a partner who has distinguished thematic knowledge and good methodologies were some of the facilitating factors. A good practice was that the gender training enabled families to work together, which not only increased productivity but alleviated the heavy burden on women. According to Resolution 1325, the State has a responsibility to support and empower peasant women in a country where 80% of arable land is not cultivated. This support and empowerment is not available in DRC. The programme will continue to lobby and advocacy for an effective mechanism to be put in place for this purpose.

Despite having 60% forest cover, climate change is a challenge in DRC which is caused by unconventional exploitation of forestry and mineral resources by both the companies and the local communities. The brunt of this is borne, to a larger extent by women as they care for their families, e.g. by travelling long distances to find food and water. In response to these challenges, partners have raised awareness for the need to plant trees and use improved stoves, reaching 7,596 people (30% women) comprising of community members teachers and pupils. Reforestation has been taken up and many trees planted. In some areas within Kinshasa city, 3 out of 10 households are using improved stoves. Advocacy action has also led to revision of the mining code which is a strong response to environmental protection. 4 municipalities have added environmental protection in their service specifications. The response to environmental sensitivity is good but systems and mechanisms need to be put in place to ensure gains made are sustainable. For example, there are large losses of tree seedlings during transportation and storage, and follow up of planted trees is lacking. This will be an area of focus in the remaining programme period.

Intervention area 3: Human rights (NSCC, Consortium Femme Plus)

Result 1: Fulfilment of Human Rights Commitments

Contrary to other results which were specific topics assigned to specific partners, this result has been achieved as a cross-cutting theme applied by the NSCC and the Femme Plus Consortium composed by CONAFED, FMJC, CEHAJ1325 and NSCC. The partners noted that in addition to its own legal texts, the DRC has ratified a large number of regional and international legal instruments to support respect for Human Rights. Unfortunately, most of these texts are violated and suffer from a lack of application. After a desk study related to DRC reality, partners conducted research and a total of 4 alternative reports were produced. The NSCC had conducted studies on the situation of rural women in the provinces of Kongo Central and Maindombe. The survey reports were presented to the provincial assemblies of the concerned provinces. After debate with the MP, a joint commission consisting of the MP, the staff of the partner organizations and other civil society actors was put in place with a mission to produce edicts which the application should contribute to improving the living conditions of rural women in these two provinces. In 2018, this commission worked and produced two draft edicts related to each province. The process for validation of produced edicts will continue in 2019 with the new elected MP. Diakonia was informed of the beginning of the process and gave input on the ToRs and the mid-term as well as the final reports of these studies. Diakonia accompanied the partner

and gave guidance especially at the blocking time. Diakonia asked the partner to share their experiences with members who doubted their frankness in order to convince them. This was partly due to the mistrust that existed among the CSOs in DRC. The partner was also allowed to cite Diakonia as a reference. The presence of Diakonia at the start-up or return meetings of the studies comforted the partner and motivated him more.

Intervention area 3: Democracy (NSCC, FMJC, CEHAJ 1325)

Result 1: Strengthened democratic culture. Result 2: Strengthened women's political participation. Result 3: Good governance

The three partners work focused on Democratic culture, Women's political participation and Good governance to contribute to Democracy in DRC. The refusal by the president to leave power, the strengthening of the dictatorship and the serious violations of Human Rights created a strong psychosis and increased violence within the population. There were also inter-ethnic and bloody confrontations between young supporters of political parties that have been manipulated by politicians to spread terror. All this violence presaged the chaos during the elections. The partner NSCC was one of the CSOs that worked to raise public awareness about non-violence and peaceful elections. Through press releases, radio broadcasts, the training of the members of these Dynamics of Electoral Culture Promotion (CBOs) as well as through 12 schools, 70,000 pupils with a wide multiplier effect, the NSCC called on the authorities to organize peaceful elections. NSCC called on the public to practice non-violence before, during and after the elections. To the great surprise of the international and national community, the elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo took place in a calm environment under the supervision of the same young people who had been frightening the people earlier on. Diakonia encouraged the partner and provided input to the awareness messages. The partner brought a strong contribution to the peaceful elections in DRC.

The issue of women's political participation remains a major challenge in the DRC, as its representation in the decision-making sphere has never exceeded 10%. Customs and certain laws continue to forge a highly masculine society. Since lists of candidates come from political parties, the FMJC and CEHAJ 1325 targeted political parties and pleaded for women to be included on the lists of candidates in the December 2018 presidential and legislative elections. The 2 partners accompanied 89 women aspiring to join politics through training courses on women's leadership. They also set up frameworks for exchanging experiences and inspiration with other women politicians. 29 female aspirants applied for parliamentary elections and 5 of them were elected from among the 50 women elected across the country, a contribution of 10%. Other accompanied women are waiting to run for local elections in 2019. The various training courses on gender and female leadership combined with the intervention of the Swedish Embassy on the gender issue helped to strengthen the motivation of the partners.

As stated above, the former president did not want to leave power, and refused to call for elections on the scheduled date in 2016. At the same time, the Congolese population didn't accept him because of the growing poverty within his reign. The period under review was characterized by a high level of tension among the population who were determined to have free and transparent elections in order to get rid of him and to give the country a president who would boost national development. The NSCC partner put in place mechanisms to monitor the electoral process, and also published 12 positions calling for elections and change at the head of the country. The partner also organized workshops, 32 press conferences and a lot of radio and television broadcasts to inform and raise awareness about the progress and challenges of the electoral process. The partner had joined the pressure group called the Lay Coordination Committee (CLC) and through this coalition managed to organize protests of great size throughout the country. This infuriated the powers of the day and a warrant of arrest against all

members of this coalition was issued. The partner was intimidated, threatened with death, and communications intercepted. The partner lived in hiding for 14 months but maintained pressure on the power in place through the awakening of consciousness and mobilization of the population, press releases through the media and social networks. Among the results achieved with a very strong contribution from the NSCC partner is that President Kabila finally gave up his push for a third term, paving way for elections in December 2018. An opposition president was elected, giving rise to a political alternation at the top of the state for the first time in the history of DRC. Diakonia had strengthened the capacities of its partners on effective advocacy techniques as well as on the Strategy for Change. The partner was encouraged during this difficult period and Diakonia provided a link between the partner and the Swedish Embassy and the European Union who provided moral, social and financial assistance.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Congo/Kinshasa	Original budget	Approved rev budget Oct	Actual costs	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	6 700 000	7 245 000	7 532 312	104%	
2017	6 696 413	6 696 413	6 568 637	98%	
2018	6 696 413	6 696 413	6 745 914	101%	
TOTAL	20 092 826	20 637 826	20 846 863	101%	

3.4 Kenya

Intervention area 1: Partner Capacity

Result 1:1 Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened. Result 1:2 Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened. Result 1.3 Partners' gender mainstreaming in their organizations, programmes and projects has improved. Result 1.4 Partners capacity to mainstream environment, conflict and gender in their work has improved. Result 1.5 Partners external communication capacity has improved

The capacity building process for the past three years (2016 – 2018) has been a mix of institutional strengthening as well as deepening methodological and thematic capacities of the 9 partner organizations for effective programme delivery and delivery of their organizational mandates now and in the future. The Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) process in 2016 and the capacity building plans agreed upon in 2017 not only assisted the partners in identifying the areas that Diakonia could support them, but also provided a reference document for them to approach other agencies for support and also activate internal processes for areas that they did not require external support. For instance, while Diakonia supported the governance and resource mobilization processes for Caritas Kitui, they shared the OCA with UNDP and Trocaire who supported the development of a human resources manual and a Management Information System (MIS) respectively. Similarly, for the Anglican Development Services (ADS), informed by the OCA and the capacity building plan, the governance process was jointly supported by Diakonia and the World Renew while resource mobilization and finance manual development was wholly supported by Diakonia with great success as shall be enumerated below.

For the first time, the Kenya Country Office (KCO) engaged two capacity building partners (ECONews and Inuka Kenya Ni sisi) to deepen thematic knowledge amongst the seven (7) partners engaged in the extractives work and new media engagement. For the first time also, KCO played a lead role in the establishment and subsequent hosting of the secretariat of the Haki Madini Kenya (HMK), a national community centered coalition promoting responsible stewardship of mineral resources. This coalition provided a great avenue for deepening thematic knowledge through customized trainings, establishing networks and synergies amongst its members and other actors and supporting coalition members to participate in local and regional forums for learning. In this reporting period, partners have also been supported to purchase 'hardware' items for organizational development which have greatly supported achievement of

results. The Christian Impact Mission (CIM) purchased two vehicles in 2016 from additional Sida/Civsam funds which has greatly supported them in the very labor intensive process of monitoring farmers at household level and increasing the project coverage by five more villages. A camera purchased by the project has seen CIM improve their documentation and uploaded many video clips of their work on you tube, thus enhancing their visibility as well as that of Diakonia. The purchase of a financial system (Navision) for GROOTS Kenya has automated their financial management. The KCO supported institutional strengthening processes on governance structures for 4 partners as well as resource mobilization. The Anglican Development Service (ADS) reviewed their board, developed a board charter, revamped their board committees and changed the term limits of the board. The Christian Impact Mission (CIM) who had one board which supported all its operations was exposed to other organisational structures that they could adopt for effectiveness and has settled on one of them. Caritas Kitui developed and approved a new board manual and the board performance management policy. On resource mobilisation (RM), KCO supported a coaching process for six (6) organizations that has seen increase in funding for the Anglican Development Services (ADS) among other achievements.

KCO acknowledges that capacity building processes that emanate from real felt needs from the partners and their priorities are more successful than those that are presented as requirements from agencies. Internal discussions have been held on whether the three mainstreaming areas within Diakonia are felt needs and hence bound to be successful. There were cases where three partners (GROOTS Kenya, Kenya Human Rights Commission and Kenya Conference of Catholic Bishops) felt that the Strategic planning, Resource mobilization and Governance processes (respectively) were not a priority at that point and hence opted out. The KCO has since made it clear, prior to the start of other processes that the organizations have the freedom to be part of such processes or decline. The timing of the processes would also be considered as well as gaining the political good will form the organizations' leadership for the processes to be useful. KCO notes that the coaching approach in capacity building is more effective than the one time trainings. The governance and resource mobilization processes were successful due to the staggered nature of the process, customized for each organization .In this dynamic civil society sector, transitions are inevitable and hence the need to consider institutionalizing capacity building interventions especially the methodological /thematic processes.

Over the years (*in this strategic phase and the previous one*), it is noted and confirmed that there are common capacity gaps amongst many civil society organizations related to governance, financial operations, resource mobilization and various aspects of programming. Is it time Diakonia considers enhancing the capacities of its own staff and develop its own resource tools or incorporate such functions at the regional level as opposed to over reliance on consultants? This would definitely mean reorganizing assignments at country or regional levels which is a tedious process but beneficial since Diakonia would then be seen as a real capacity builder of CSO's. Hosting and nurturing Haki Madini from its inception to become a key player in the extractives work was a major contributor to the success in capacity building. Its transition from being hosted by Diakonia will be supported in 2019. Other facilitating factors included use of resource organizations that had thematic expertise and participation in CIJP training at HO which gave both Diakonia and partners very useful knowledge that helped them move the resilience work forward. A good practice adopted was the use of a combination of methodologies including, trainings and workshops; reviews and reflections; coaching and staggering sessions.

Capacity Building Plans drawn in 2016/ 2017 indicate that over 95% of the processes that required Diakonia's support have been accomplished. In the remaining project period, KCO will continue monitoring partner capacity and accompanying them to ensure that gains made are sustained and consolidated. Impressive progress has also been noted on actions that were meant

to be implemented by the partners internally which focused mainly on human resource management processes. This is indication that partners value capacity building.

Intervention area 2: Social Economic Justice (SEJ)

Result 4:1 The fair distribution of wealth and access to natural resources has improved. Result 4.3 Economic empowerment for women has been strengthened. Result 4:4 Sustainable development and climate justice have improved

In 2016, the mining sector was fairly a new area for Diakonia Kenya office and most of the partner organisations and hence the first year of implementation was characterised with great learning and creating relevant knowledge products for the target right holders. Diakonia's role was very visible in supporting the content development for the knowledge building initiatives, providing guidance on possible synergies amongst partners, establishing relationships with the relevant government agencies and mining companies as well as setting the tone for productive engagement. A number of reconnaissance studies as well as mapping exercises were carried out and the findings fed into the knowledge products that were utilized in designing customised community education processes. This has resulted in the emergence of informed and organised community groups engaging government, mining companies and other stakeholders.

In Kitui, Caritas Kitui has facilitated the establishment of community platforms in the limestone mining areas and proposed coal mining areas, equipped them with knowledge and skills to pursue the land adjudication process in view of the anticipated compensation and relocation for mining to commence. The platforms are actively engaging the duty bearers including the National Lands Commission, the mining companies and the relevant parliamentary committees. Although the Kenya Human Rights Commission could easily file a public interest litigation in relation to compensation, they have opted to give mediation process a chance between the aggrieved community and the mining company. This is evidence of the extent to which the programme values engagement as part of conflict sensitivity. In the flouspar mining area of Elgeyo Marakwet where the company closed operations in 2017, there remains a 50 year land compensation tussle. The president promised the community compensation award of Ksh 1 Billion but this was not acceptable to every one. Due to the sensitive nature of land issues in Kenya, this matter has not been resolved but engagement is ongoing. The process is very dynamic and requires flexibility in approach and vigilance, but there is no guarantee that the national framework on compensation will be realised in the remaining two years of the programme. In its absence, communities will be supported to negotiate for a better compensation in their contexts.

The legal framework for the extractives sector is not yet fully established. For example, pending bills include, Natural Resources Benefit sharing Bill, the Sovereign Wealth Fund Bill and the Local Content Participation Bill. There is a lot more focus in ensuring that the laws and policies around local content and benefit (revenue) sharing have community interests secured. The legalisation of the artisanal mining in the Mining Act of 2016, made it possible for Groots Kenya, NCKK and Caritas Kitui to roll out a sensitization process which resulted in over 50 ASM groups in the four counties of operation (Kakamega, Migori, Taita and Kitui) being registered as associations as required by the law. These are now engagement platforms where for example in the four counties artisanal miners have lobbied and are now incorporated in the county plans and budgetary allocations. The commitment by the Kenyan government to focus on mining as one of the key drivers of economic development has catalysed the legislative and policy reforms in the sector. The current programme interventions on policy advocacy have been made possible by this commitment.

As part of strengthening the social and economic justice, the programme also sought to build community resilience to humanitarian crisis in response to the realities of the target communities

in Baringo and Kitui. The two counties are categorised as Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL). Working with three partners (CIM, ADS and NCKK) projects were developed in Baringo and Kitui aimed at supporting communities to adopt climate resilient technologies, adopt alternative sustainable livelihoods and advocate for the implementation of National Climate change Adaptation Plan at the county level (with focus on water). The target communities comprising of 1,240 households have been able to grow enough (especially vegetables) for family consumption and have surplus for sale. Climate adaptation work was doubled up with economic empowerment of women and this too is considered very successful. For example, 24% of households were able to take care of their household needs in 2016 and these increased to 68% in 2018. During the same time, income in Baringo had a 338% increase from Kshs. 2,573 to 8,713 and there is an emerging vegetable market in Musolyon village in Baringo. In both counties there were no active women groups trading in high value goods but by 2018 there were 16 groups that had been formed. They are not all trading collectively in high value crops but are being trained and exposed to profitable value chains e.g. honey, bead making, chicken rearing etc. It is also not very clear whether these groups will fully transition to profitable trading movements in the remaining two years but progress is very commendable in view of their contextual realities. However, most of the women are already engaged in income generating activities individually. To address the water scarcity in the project areas, communities lobbied the country governments and as a result eleven (11) of the proposed projects in Kitui were accepted and 4 of them had a budgetary allocation of Ksh 24,000,000 for implementation in the 2018/2019 financial year.

While celebrating the women adapting the climate change adaptation technologies and the income generating activities, gender issues come to fore particularly the burden/workload that the women bear in these processes. This includes the power play at house hold level. Following the gender mainstreaming training and accompaniment by Diakonia, the partners are getting more intentional in highlighting these issues in the implementation process. The journey from humanitarian dependency in the two counties towards food security, economic empowerment and advocacy will be documented and shared widely, particularly within the ACT alliance for replication and expansion. Innovations such as food for/as you work in the drought periods of the project life, customising adult learning curriculum to spur the desire for community advocacy in a low literacy population are interesting experiences that can enrich the sector. Diakonia's role in synergy building is greatly acknowledged. Working with the indicator on "increase of income for women" is a challenge in absence of formal records by the women at the community level for confirmation and verification of incomes. The lesson from this is the need to balance the quantitative aspects of change indicators with the contextual realities on the project areas.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Kenya	Original budget	Approved rev budget Oct	Actual costs	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	4 800 000	5 350 000	5 438 897	102%	
2017	5 100 000	5 100 000	4 777 156	94%	
2018	4 800 000	4 800 000	4 898 378	102%	
TOTAL	14 700 000	15 250 000	15 114 431	99%	

The partner composition has changed. Two partners have been phased in (ECONews Africa and Inuka Kenya Ni Sisi!)

3.4 Mali

Intervention area 1: Partner's capacity (AADeC, AMAPROS, CADJ, OPEN, WILDAF, RPL, ODHP, SDI).

Result 1.1: Partners institutional and organizational capacities have been strengthened. Result 1.2: Partners advocacy and policy analysis has been strengthened. Result 1.3: Partners external communication capacities have been strengthened to allow them to raise funds.

Based on the capacity assessment carried out in 2016, the programme sought to strengthen the partners in three key areas: institutional and organizational capacity, advocacy and policy analysis and external communication. Thus, three partners (AMSS, AADeC, CAD-Mali, etc.) have strategic plans in 2018 compared to only one in 2016. The remaining partners who have not finalized their strategic plans will be supported by the CO to have this important planning document. These are helping the partners focus their work and also in resource mobilization and allocation. The quality of reporting, documentation and case studies is improving from year to year as partner teams demonstrate an openness to learning. However, the frequent turnover of staff in working on the projects supported by the Sida/Civsam programme is a factor that is slowing down this dynamic. This requires continuous partners' capacity building activities and the regularity of the annual programme review, which constitutes a space for inducting new staff members.

The partners received training on advocacy and influencing tools and methods during 2016 and in 2018, the partner RPL in synergy with WaterAid, Wetlands and local youth organisation developed a manifesto about the fight against corruption, water and sanitation and accountability. The manifesto was signed by some candidates of presidential election and now is taking in account by the new national development plan. Also the partner CAD-Mali in synergy with Malian civil society elaborated an advocacy plan on the land tenure by the international agro business companies. They also influenced the allocation of funds to support agricultural purposes especially towards women. This process is still ongoing. There is a plan to support CAD Mali to monitor the progress made so far by this advocacy work.

Over the period 2016-2018, the partners communicated more about their results through the writing and dissemination of case studies, success stories, etc. From 2016 to date, all eight (08) partners have submitted their annual reports with at least one success story. Some have also mobilized resources from other donors through networking and/or pooling efforts with Diakonia. Thus, SDI and AMAPROS were supported and facilitated to mobilize resources from Radiohjälpen / Musik Aid and WaterAid-Mali respectively. In addition, six partners (AADeC, RPL, AMSS, AFAD, SDI, AADI) have collaborated with Diakonia to jointly mobilize resources from the Swedish Embassy on accountability and democracy issues. Similarly, RPL pooled efforts with other actors (NDI, One World from US, etc.) to observe the municipal elections of November 2016 and Mali's Presidential election in 2018. There is increased communication and openness towards other actors. The dynamic of communication on results is becoming more systematic, but the pooling of efforts is for the moment based on specific actions. This approach needs strengthening through the construction of consortia to respond to calls for proposals.

In achieving results in this area, the positive factors are the partners' openness to learning, however, frequent staff changes at the partner level require periodic upgrades. Actions will be undertaken for a better handover every time when there is staff turnover on the project. The first leaders of the partners NGO, who are the most stable will be more involved for the institutional anchoring of capacity building.

Intervention area 2: Human Rights (AMAPROS, CADJ, WILDAF, ODHP, SDI).

Result 2.1: Realization of women's rights. Result 2.2: Human rights defenders are strengthened to better promote human rights (paralegals, members of human rights organizations, journalists)

Access to land, economic empowerment and gender based violence remain some of the areas where women rights are mainly violated. During this reporting period, AMAPROS worked with 31 women groups in the communes of Niono (region of Segou) and Koula (region of Koulikoro), thus reaffirming the effectiveness of right holder organization in working for change. Women

were trained on advocacy and negotiation techniques which raised awareness and strengthened their ability to influence decisions regarding access to land. Together with other networks, the women groups conducted advocacy with arable area landlords (chiefs of village, joint committees in the Office du Niger, elected officials, etc.), and acquired 9 deeds of transfer of land covering 12 ha. The women groups were also able to influence the legislative and regulatory provisions. It is now planned to allocate at least 10% of the publicly funded areas in the Office du Niger (Niono) area to women and youth; there is participation of women as committee members in land management bodies (joint committees) and the right of widows to inherit their deceased husband's land is recognized. The economic empowerment of women has improved in Niono and Koula with the support of AMAPROS. Through various agricultural activities carried out on the land acquired as reported above, women groups have set up a revolving fund of XOF 3,500,000. This amount is already in place and can be mobilized by the members of the groups to pre-finance the agricultural season or to carry out other income-generating activities.

In the region of Sikasso, through CADJ's support, women in three (03) municipalities (Sanso, Kalana and Fourou) received information on the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), and were enlightened on the rights they can claim from mining companies and municipal councils. This led to a collaborative engagement from which 7 women groups with 2,800 members in Sanso and Domba received financial support from the Morila mining company, the municipal councils and Diakonia through CADJ. This approach, which is considered a good practice and is being replicated in Kalana and Fourou municipalities, is formalized through a collaboration protocol. The income generated from the activities women are undertaking is used to re-finance their activities and cover household expenses (health care for children, school kits, food, wedding kits for young girls, etc.).

The programme adopted social dialogue in addressing issues of violence against women and girls' access to education. Frameworks and mechanisms were established and operationalized in 7 municipalities (Cinzana, Katièna, Konodimini, Massala, N'gara, Sakoïba and Soignebourgou) in the District of Ségou. The key drivers of these dialogues were the paralegals (community members identified and trained by the project) and SDI project advisors. 46 victims of varied violations had their rights restored through a process that involved individual interviews, collective discussion, village hearings, municipal and inter-municipal dialogue with decision-makers. This collaborative approach made it possible to identify cases of rights violations, arrest the perpetrators of these rights violations and claim and take care of victims of violated rights. As a result, the environment is becoming increasingly favourable to access justice for women victims of violence. This approach has proved effective as for example, in 2018 in N'Gara, 10 girls successfully passed the DEF exams. Measures are being taken to retain girls in school, as Amidou Coulibaly, Chairman of the School Management Committee of N'Gara, testifies: "From now on, a girl in school does not marry until she has exhausted all her schooling opportunities".

In the various intervention communities, populations are increasingly receptive to the messages of promoting and protecting women's rights. With the intervention of the various projects, there has been a gradual decrease in physical violence (physical abuse, FGC, early marriage). In addition, the enrolment and retention of girls in school has increased significantly. While it is recognized that attitudes and customs are increasingly being challenged, it should be noted that women's economic empowerment is an important lever for these changes. However, it is a long haul with no quick fixes because it is about changing behaviours. Through a long process that started in 2013, a law on the protection of human rights defenders was promulgated on January 12 2018 by the President of the Republic under Law No. 2018-003. This law provides a good backing in protecting human rights defenders and also some kind of freedom to denounce and report human rights violation without any threat. This confirms that changing structures can be a long processes that require persistence and continued support. Over the period 2016-2018, 50

human rights defenders' organizations - in Bamako, Timbuktu, Mopti, Gao and Kidal - had their capacity strengthened with regards to their roles and responsibilities in promoting and protecting human rights. They also were equipped with skills for advocacy and negotiation techniques. These new capacities enabled them to work in collaboration with other human rights organizations to create a protective environment for human rights defenders in Mali.

In addition, human rights defenders' organizations continue to monitor the human rights situation, identify and support victims of human rights violations to access justice. The various cases observed are reported. Victims are supported in preparing their complaint files. However, it must be acknowledged that the vast majority of complaints remain unresolved due to the slowness of judicial proceedings and the widespread impunity in Mali. The CO will continue to support the process and influence the justice system to react in good time. The existence of the enabling legal and regulatory framework to the promotion and protection of human rights has greatly contributed to the achievement of results. However, the programme continues to face the persistence of customary practices, impunity and corruption in the judiciary. In order to meet these challenges, the programme will continue to rely on the existing mechanisms that provided for them in the fight against human rights violations in Mali (paralegals, law halls, village and communal land commissions, Citizen Watch Committees). Advocacy will be done to denounce cases of corruption and impunity as human rights violations.

Intervention area 3: Democracy (AADeC, WILDAF, RPL)

Result 3.1: Democratic culture and participation of civil society organizations at different levels have been strengthened (transparency, accountability and citizen engagement). Result 3.2: Women's political participation has been strengthened at the local, regional and national levels. Result 3.3 Good Governance has been strengthened through a fair and transparent

Democracy in Mali has been weakening since 2012 and the programme has been working with partners focussing on strengthening the democratic culture; strengthening women political participation and having fair and transparent elections. Organizing of rights holders was among the initial activities that were undertaken as a result of which 9 citizen engagement platforms (PFC) were established in nine (09) municipalities (Dialakoroba, Bougoula, Tièlè, Ouélessébougou, Tiakadougou Dialakoro, Sanankoro Djitoumou, Siby, Bancoumana and Mandé) in the District of Kati. The platforms are formalized through a decision of the municipal councils and led by a board where 34% of the members are women. PFCs have been effective in their engagement with the duty bearers and have achieved some outcomes, for example in Siby the municipal council provided 2 tricycles to be used as ambulances and renovated three (03) classrooms. In Bancoumana the municipality got more teachers than all the others in the District Kati. There is also a decrease in the rate of early marriage of girls and an increase in their retention rate in school. The case of a girl whose parent wished anonymity is illustrative: "the girl was promised to a man living in Spain. Knowing that her father was about to marry her to a man, she talked in the Students Mothers Association. Through the intervention of the members of this association, the marriage was cancelled. The girl has just passed her high school diploma and is about to enter University.

Municipal elections were held in 2016 as was planned. Through empowerment by WILDAF the number of women candidates in 4 communes (IV of Bamako, VI of Bamako, Urban commune of Timbuktu and Commune of Goudam) increased from 612 in 2009 to 1,136 in 2016. The number of elected women in these communes increased from 17 to 41 in the same communes. Despite this upward trend, it is still difficult to convince women to get involved in politics and more work needs to be done in this area. Wildaf is working in synergy with other actors for the effective implementation of Law n°15-052 on gender. This law seeks to allocate at least 30% of elective and nominative positions. In 2018 the year of the presidential elections, partner RPL put in place an

observatory system for the election in synergy with Malian association for the defence of human rights, SOS democracy, the young international chamber and Wildaf Mali. They deployed five hundred (500) observers (210 women and 290 men) in Koulikoro and Bamako areas and one thousand two hundred (1,200) in all over Mali. This contributed to large scale sensitization and informed citizens about the election to avoid any violence. The initiative was appreciated by the national institution for the election (CENI). The regional elections scheduled for 2017 were postponed to a later date that has not been determined yet. This is having no direct impact on the programme since the target for the programme is the local government council. The programme benefitted from raising citizens' awareness of their roles in managing local affairs. However, cultural practices and religious considerations related to women's ability to hold positions of responsibility are some of the challenges that continued to be experienced in the programme.

Intervention area: Conflict and Justice (ODHP, WILDAF)

Result 4.1: The peace building process in Mali based on justice has been strengthened

Following a study carried out at the start of the ODHP project on traditional conflict management mechanisms in the Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti regions, four (04) consultation frameworks were set up. During the three years (2016, 2017 and 2018), ten (10) cases of conflict were mediated by the consultation frameworks in the Gao and Timbuktu regions. These disputes over the theft of livestock and money have been resolved without the protagonists going to court. In order to support the reconciliation process leading to peace, Wildaf and ODHP - in collaboration with other civil society actors (National Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International,) - have reported and denounced more than thirty (30) cases of attacks and abuses constituting cases of human rights violations. These include the abduction of natural persons (judges, opinion leaders), hijacking equipment (vehicles, motorcycles) and physical attacks. These attacks are in addition to the many violations identified following the 2012 political and security crisis: in 2017, 349 victims (including 33 children) were recorded. However, complaints filed with the courts generally remain unresolved due to the slowness of judicial proceedings and impunity. Advocacy and influence actions will continue to be implemented with other actors to ensure justice for the victims of human rights violations.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Mali	Original budget	Approved rev budget Oct	Actual costs	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	4 100 000	4 400 000	4 351 277	99%	
2017	4 449 759	4 449 759	4 730 315	106%	
2018	4 449 759	4 449 759	4 562 943	103%	
TOTAL	12 999 518	13 299 518	13 644 535	103%	

The partner composition has changed. One partner has been phased in (Comité d'Appui pour le Développement de la Jeunesse).

3.5 Somalia

Intervention area 1: Partner Capacity (all partners)

Result 1.1: Partners internal democracy has improved. Result 1.3: Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened. Result 1.6: Partners external communication capacity has improved.

Capacity building of partners in Somalia was informed by a capacity building assessment that was carried out in 2016. The main areas of focus were partners' internal democracy, thematic and methodological capacity and external communication, areas that were considered critical for the delivery of the planned results. Other than the Puntland Office of the Human Rights Defenders (POHRD), the other three partners were continuing partners who had received capacity building

support in previous programmes. As a result, when the capacity assessment was done, they scored an average of 65%. The capacity building carried out during the period under review was therefore building on this. The strategies adopted were aimed at strengthening the governing structures, strengthening accountability, improving cost efficiency in managing programmes; strengthening linkages and collaborations, sharpening the strategic focus and improving external communication. The POHRD, which was a new organisation was supported in setting up and becoming operational. This is a constitutional office mandated by the Puntland government to monitor, investigate and report on human rights violations in the state. The CO considered this partner important because human rights undergird every other work that Diakonia undertakes in Somalia. . Diakonia organized and supported a 7-day study tour for the POHRD to Uganda where they were hosted by Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC). The learnings they gathered have been used to improve their monitoring and investigation of human rights violations in Puntland.

Good outcomes have been recorded as a result of the capacity building given to partners, the POHRD is now operational and did receive a total of 76 violations, 67 of which were resolved while 9 are still outstanding. All the partners have relevant policies and operational manuals; strategic plans have been developed and/or reviewed, and capacity to engage rights holders has been enhanced as evidenced by the results. In a bid to foster synergies between partners in the Somalia CO, all partners in all programmes – democracy, human rights, social economic justice and humanitarian action, held a joint annual meeting. In this meeting, areas of coordination, collaboration and value addition were identified. To strengthen the RBM approach Somalia collaborated with Uganda so that the latter's PO trained the Somalia partners while the CD from Somalia trained the Uganda partners in Conflict sensitivity. All the partners have functional websites and other social media pages, which have increased their visibility and engagement with other stakeholders, provided them with exposure to local and international media houses. GECPD for example, had their stories aired on Cable News Network (CNN) and the New York Times. Local media has also used content from partners social media which has elicited a lot of queries from rights holders, donors and other stakeholders on how to participate in the interventions that the partner are engaged in. Despite all these, resource mobilization remains a challenge for most partners. Partners like FAWESOM are heavily dependent on Diakonia while KAD has been able to attract other donors and their experiences are being used as resources in building the capacity of other partners. In a recent partner satisfaction survey, all the partners cited that the Somalia CO staff has the necessary knowledge to respond to administrative, programmatic and financial issues raised by their organisation. In addition, the partners felt that the training, workshops, seminars and courses organised by the Somalia CO responded to the needs and interests of partner organisations.

One challenge that the CO has encountered is in the popularization of the CRM as partners were initially apprehensive, fearing that there would be very many complaints. However due to continued dialogue they are now ready to develop the mechanisms and this will be done in 2019. Mainstreaming, especially of environment and conflict sensitivity will continue to be addressed. Capacity of partners will continue to be monitored to ensure that gains made are consolidated during the remaining period.

Intervention area 4: Social and Economic Justice (FAWESOM, GECPD, KAD, POHRD)

Result 4.2: Conditions for decent work and fair income have improved. Result 4.3: Economic empowerment of women has been strengthened. Result 4.5: The resilience of Somali communities in Puntland has improved

At the start, FAWESOM, GECPD and KAD jointly commissioned a value chain study in 6 districts in Puntland, which identified important livelihood activities in targeted districts and on the basis

of the recommendations of the study, the partners supported the establishment of 22 cooperatives, consisting of 6-10 members each and new enterprise areas. These cooperatives were supported in the process of development of the cooperatives into fully registered and well-structured entities. The members of the cooperatives cited that conflict resolution training was the most useful training they had received. This can be attributed to the observation by cooperative members that most business feuds in Somalia arise because of a lack of effective conflict resolution mechanisms in enterprises. Since the cooperatives are fully registered as per the requirements of the district by-laws, the district councils (duty bearer) is using them as examples for other enterprises in the districts. The cooperatives are now earning between US\$0.6 – US\$1.3 per member per day, depending on the enterprise area. The amount is below the programme's target of US\$5 per persons per day. The difference is attributed to the size of the market in the rural districts that the programme targets; the rising inflation in Puntland and the effects of the droughts, which has reduced the customers purchasing power. In discussions with the partners, it was suggested that the programme considers revising the women economic empowerment indicator to a target earning of US\$1 per person per day. This suggestion is in line with the World Bank Somalia Poverty Profile 2016 report³, which puts the rural areas poverty line at US\$0.65. The programme will continue to strengthen the cooperatives by accompanying them and also making connections between the cooperatives and resource persons, business mentors and access to credit facilities.

In the area of decent work and fair income FAWESOM, GECPD and KAD commenced their work by carrying out surveys on the levels of employments in 6 districts and also having relevant dialogues. The partners produced a broad decent work studies report on the levels of employment and marketable skills in Puntland. One of the achievements of the decent work was to be indicated by the numbers of legislation drafted and implemented on creation of decent work. The process of getting the legislation process started has been slow, even though, the duty bearers at the district level - the district council, have committed to supporting the development of a framework for decent work. They have however, also recommended that a similar discussion be mooted at the state level with the relevant ministries and members of parliament. The Somalia CO is in touch with International Labour Organisation (ILO) to push for the process of drafting a state level decent work framework. The programme seeks to work with ILO, because ILO is already involved in guiding the Somalia government on labour issues. In light of these findings, the programme deems it prudent to make a change in the indicator for decent work and fair income to focus on the drafting of a framework for decent work at state level, for the remainder of the programme.

FAWESOM, GECPD, KAD and POHRD lobbied and advocated for the establishment of guidelines on abolishment of child labour with the district and regional authorities. This was met with mixed reactions by the authorities – some who saw the need for guidelines and others who thought it was a low priority issue. The discussions revealed that there were limited policies and legislation on child labour. Apart from the 2012 Puntland Constitution under article 19 and the Puntland Labor Code No: 65 under Article 38 which principally prohibits child labour, there are no any other policies or legislation in place to operationalize these. Even with the reluctance, district authorities have committed to develop child labour guidelines and requested for technical and material support from the partners and Somalia CO in this. As part of alleviating this challenge, the Somalia CO is looking to discuss, cooperate and collaborate with other likeminded organisations (Save the Children and CARE) who are involved in child rights interventions. It

³ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/325991506114032755/Somali-poverty-profile-findings-from-wave-1-of-the-Somali-high-frequency-survey>

should be noted that a recent mid-term evaluation in the six districts, revealed that more people (42.8%) now believe that a child should not be allowed to work outside the home until they are over 18 years, compared to 17.2% in rural areas that held a similar opinion in 2016. In a related matter, towards the end of 2018, POHRD, KAD, FAWESOM and GECPD advocated for, and participated in the drafting and presenting of the Puntland juvenile justice act to parliament for enacting. The process used in the development of the Puntland juvenile justice act was effective because of the numbers of civil society organisations that were involved in advocating for its drafting and the technical support provided to the state government. This same process will be adopted and used to develop the child labour policies and guidelines.

Perennial drought continued to ravage the districts where the programme is implemented, justifying the need for effective resilience in Puntland. KAD, with support of local authorities has established Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) committees consisting of 11 members in each district. Terms of reference for the 22 committee members (15 male and 7 female) were prepared. KAD has also trained a total of 102 persons (57 male & 45 female), consisting of community elders, district authorities, women and youth and the DRR committee. These 102 persons are drawn from various parts of the district, thus ensuring that the DRR information reaches the wider district. The training, which was facilitated by Puntland Humanitarian Affairs & Disaster Management Agency (HADMA), covered the concept of disaster and its types, climate variability, climate change, global warming, rehabilitation & recovery, disaster mitigation and preparedness and traditional ways of disaster risk reduction. The training was also in line with the survey done by KAD in 2016 in which 54 pastoralist communities and local authorities gave their views on how to deal with the perennial drought situation. However, in the current time, the effect of the establishment of DRR plans and the committees is hardly felt. This has been attributed to limited reach to vulnerable households with early warning information as well as information on possible coping mechanisms. In 2019, the partner will look to finding the best way to reach the vulnerable communities using various media. The formation of cooperatives among women and the vocational skills training offered to the youth have contributed to providing the buffer capacity for resilience. The new skills learnt, offer an opportunity for rights holders to engage in income generation; the agency and economic advancement made by the members of the cooperatives provide the social capital and savings to improve the members' resilience to shocks. The diversification of enterprises has increased the sources of income for members of cooperatives, according them the ability to weather changes in their incomes. It has been noted that the measurement of the indicators in the result was difficult, thus in discussions with KAD, it is suggested that the indicators be reviewed in order to reflect what can be achieved within the programme period. The indicator changes have been made as indicated in section 2.1 (Mid-term review above).

Financial and partner composition deviations

Somalia	Original budget	Approved rev budget Oct	Actual costs	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	4 800 000	4 200 000	4 991 858	119%	The expected contribution from the Embassy programme was not released until Nov 2016 when the Embassy contract was signed. This meant that Somalia Country office costs were charged to CIVSAM to a higher degree than budgeted.
2017	4 800 000	4 800 000	4 940 253	103%	
2018	4 800 000	4 800 000	4 727 767	98%	
TOTAL	14 400 000	13 800 000	14 659 878	106%	

The partner composition has changed. One partner has been phased in (Puntland Office of Human Rights Defenders).

3.6 Zimbabwe

Intervention area 1: Strengthening of partners capacity (all partners)

Result 1: Partners Finance and Administration Capacity strengthened. Result 2: Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened

Financial and administrative capacity in most of the partners has improved significantly during 2016 -2018 mainly due to the training, budget support and accompaniment being offered by Diakonia. An independent Consultant for the Partner Satisfaction Survey Report of November 2017 indicates that most of the partners had taken initiatives to address most of the key recommendations (on internal administrative policies, financial management and internal governance) outlined in the Partner Capacity assessment of 2016. Overall, the progress achieved in this result area is high as reflected by the increased confidence of partners to facilitate advocacy activities i.e. multi-stakeholder dialogues involving rights holders and duty bearers at local and national levels. The quality of reporting among most partners has also significantly improved. This is a result of Diakonia's support in the application of RBM, Strategy for Change and RBA principles. In the period under review Diakonia CO in collaboration with the RO facilitated the capacity of the 7 partners through induction, training and accompaniment in RBM, Strategy for Change and RBA and the Mainstreaming of Gender, Conflict and Environment. Training and support of partners in RBM and RBA has resulted in significant improvements in the planning and management of project activities, facilitation of advocacy initiatives, results harvesting, documentation and reporting in most of the partners (especially in YETT, WILD, WIPSU, EWF and Musasa).

The support from Diakonia has enabled all the 7 partners to secure improved capacity in the above noted results. The collaboration between the CO and RO in facilitating partner induction and training has contributed to the positive results so far achieved. The budget support from Diakonia has also enabled the partners to implement their capacity building activities, including carrying out of annual audits. The retention of experienced staff in most of the partners has helped to sustain the results.

In the next phase (2019-2020) the CO will continue to support partners in addressing outstanding issues in their capacity development plans, including tracking and recording of results and conflict and environment mainstreaming, communication (photography and use of social media).

Intervention area 2: Democracy (ZCC, HZT, YETT, WiPSU, WILD)

Result 1: Democratic culture has been strengthened

Progress on the indicators under this intervention has been satisfactory. Overall, partners have done very well in facilitating awareness raising on Constitutional rights and in strengthening of community platforms and safe spaces for women, youth and other rights holders. Youth and women in the platforms have gained sufficient leadership capacity to engage with decision makers on accountability in budgeting processes, public service delivery and electoral issues at different levels. As a result of support from the Partners women and youth in project areas have gained confidence in articulating their demands for improved transparency and public services to decision makers at local and national levels. Council mechanisms such as Budget Consultative meetings to promote transparency and accountability to rights holders in the project areas are held. The meetings have given Councils an opportunity to share information with the rights holders on the budgeting process and sources of income. Rights holders, especially women and youth have used these meetings to highlight their service delivery needs and priorities. Women's and youth platforms have been able to implement advocacy initiatives. For example, following the

support offered by WiPSU, Women Members of Parliament have moved motions in Parliament on free Cancer screening for women, importation of duty free sanitary wear the women's quarter system in Parliament and Gender Responsiveness of the National budget. The participation of women, youth and men at the National People's Convention and provincial summits in 2017 resulted in youth presenting their concerns on lack of government support for youth employment and participation in decision making to the incoming President Mnangagwa. Community platforms have facilitated increased interaction among women, youth and residents advocacy groups in partners' annual review and reflection meetings. The platforms have provided safe spaces for youth and women to influence decision making on elections and related governance issues. For example, in preparation for the 2018 elections partners such as ZCC, HZT, and YETT facilitated the participation of youth, women and men in key campaigns such as the #Million voice peace campaign and the I Pray You Vote Campaign. The 7 partners under this intervention reached out to more than 15,000 young people, women and men in the project areas. Project activities have increased the participation and influence of youth and women in Local Development Structures such as School Development Committees, WADCOS, VIDCOS, health and Water Point Committees.

The results being achieved are mainly due to the willingness of rights holders to participate in dialogue meetings and the willingness of duty bearers to collaborate with the partners and rights holders. The empowerment of rights holders by the partners through constitutional awareness, policy advocacy and building of partnerships between duty bearers and rights holders have resulted in constructive dialogues. The strengthening of confidence and enhanced agency of women, youth and other citizens through the local platforms have contributed to constructive dialogue with duty bearers. This has in turn resulted in rights holders gaining increased knowledge of their civic, political and socio-economic rights. The use of the National Constitution as an advocacy tool for rights has been instrumental in facilitating the dialogues. Social media platforms being supported by partners have been very instrumental in mobilisation and publicising the rights issues in communities.

Key learnings include: 1) Community based platforms are more effective when they use constructive engagement techniques instead of confrontational methods such as public protests. 2) It is important for partners and rights holders to collaborate with other like-minded CSOs to strengthen collective voices during advocacy engagements with decision makers. 3) There is need to be creative in the mobilisation of youth to participate in development and civic issues because of high apathy among the youth. 4) There is need to address the social and political obstacles to young women's participation in decision making processes (e.g. political violence and social norms and attitudes). In the next implementation phase (2019-2020) partners will continue to facilitate more interface and dialogue meetings between rights holders, including young women and duty bearers. The main focus will be on following up on outstanding service delivery issues, monitoring the performance of local authorities and mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity. Partners (i.e. WiPSU and WILD) that are facilitating the participation of women in political processes need to scale up their engagement with political parties to secure increased participation of women as candidates in electoral processes. Partners will continue to develop citizens' capacity to participate in and influence the devolution process that government is now rolling out. In the light of the current political climate which is threatening the operation of CSOs, there is need for Diakonia and partners to work with other CSOs to advocate for the opening up of space for citizens to ensure sustainability of development interventions.

Intervention area 3: Gender Equality (Musasa, EWF)

Result 1: Gender Based Violence Has Decreased. Result 2: Men and Boys involvement in the work for gender equality has increased

There was Increased GBV awareness among women and girls being supported by the partners (i.e. EWF and Musasa) which has enabled the women to identify and report the religious and traditional harmful practices that exist in their communities (i.e. child marriages, virginity testing, and wife inheritance). Following the support by partners, women and their platforms have provided survivors of GBV with easy access to legal services, health services, counselling services and protection. The survivors of GBV in the project areas have established support groups, which are safe spaces where they meet to discuss their needs and to develop advocacy plans to end GBV and help other survivors. Public awareness raising being facilitated by Musasa and EWF (e.g. using community dialogues, documentaries, research reports and radio talk shows) has helped to sensitise duty bearers to the experiences of GBV survivors and challenges they face when trying to access GBV services. Multi-stakeholder meetings organised by the partners at the local and national levels have brought together decision makers (Members of Parliament, officials from relevant Government departments and Local authorities), religious, traditional leaders, GBV survivors and civil society to jointly reflect on the implementation of policies and laws on GBV and to develop action plans for improving the effectiveness of GBV response mechanisms and services. The capacity building of 378 traditional and community leaders in Umzingwane and Insiza districts by EWF has resulted in improved awareness of harmful cultural practices and better handling of GBV processes at traditional courts. Traditional leaders in the two districts have provided safe shelter to survivors of GBV and have referred 321 victims of GBV to Community counsellors. This positive change in the attitudes among traditional leaders is significant in that it will help in influencing social norms that fuel GBV in communities. The support by traditional leaders will help prevent and reduce GBV in communities

Capacity building of stakeholders (i.e. women and their communities, traditional leaders, public service providers) by the partners has resulted in improved collaboration and a well-coordinated approach in the handling of GBV issues. This has also created accountability of service providers to women and their communities. The coordinated approach has enabled the stakeholders to provide effective and efficient GBV services to survivors of GBV. At the national level a key lesson from Musasa is that engagement meetings (e.g. National Summits) with all stakeholders involved in fighting GBV promote a harmonised approach to addressing national level advocacy issues. At the local level the buy-in of project activities by key stakeholders such as Councillors, traditional leaders and public institutions (such as courts, police, parliamentarians) has contributed to the positive results achieved by the partners. In the next phase, partners will prioritise the following issues: 1) Monitoring the provision of GBV services by government 2) Advocacy for the consistent implementation of the Domestic Violence Act 3). Mainstreaming of Sexual Reproductive Health Rights and Services in their projects in order to offer comprehensive support to women and girls and 4). Advocacy for increased budget allocation for the provision of public health services (including GBV and SRHR services).

Men are the key decision makers in families, their communities and in public institutions. It is therefore important to influence positive attitudes and behaviours of men and boys so that gender equality is realized. As a result of awareness raising and mobilization by the partners (Musasa and EWF) sensitized men, boys and male traditional leaders have become GBV Champions in their communities. EWF has to date recruited 83 active men champions who have continued to educate their fellow men on GBV most of whom have since become active advocates against GBV. Some of the traditional leaders and Councilors in the project areas have also become part of Male champions who openly talk against GBV in public gatherings and influence men and boys to adopt positive attitudes towards women. Young men in areas such Insiza and Umzingwane are now tolerating women's participation in civic meetings and to access SRHR services. Male counsellors are also working with School Development Committees in counselling of young boys and advocacy against GBV.

The GBV sensitization of traditional leaders and the use of conflict sensitivity tools have resulted in their acceptance and active participation. The adoption of a holistic approach that seeks to impact positively on both survivors and perpetrators of GBV has contributed to positive results of the projects.

In the next phase there is a need for partners to scale up the implementation of relevant activities in this result area to ensure the sustainability of men and boys participation. Partners also need to increase their support on this activity to ensure wider coverage of schools in the project areas.

Financial and partner composition deviation

Zimbabwe	Original budget	Approved rev budget Oct	Actual costs	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	7 100 000	7 100 000	6 973 609	98%	
2017	7 432 000	7 432 000	7 467 707	100%	
2018	7 432 000	7 432 000	7 325 742	99%	
TOTAL	21 964 000	21 964 000	21 767 058	99%	

The partner composition has changed. One partner has been phased in (Zimbabwe council of churches). Two partners have been phased out (Habakkuku Trust and Men's forum).

3.7 Thematic Innovation programme Africa

Intervention area 1: Strengthening of partner's capacity (Lake Victoria Rights Alliance)

Result 1:1 Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened

The Thematic Innovation programme was initiated with an aim to develop the capacity and sustainability of partners throughout the Africa region. The Capacity building project aimed to strengthen partner's implementation of new thematic practices by facilitating synergies between countries and partners in the region. The first innovation theme identified for Africa region was setting up of the Lake Victoria Rights Alliance (LVRA). The Alliance was initiated in 2015 after the seven member organizations implementing a previously Diakonia funded Lake Victoria Rights Programme (LVRP) saw the need to increase influence and presence in the East African Integration process by advancing Social and Economic Justice issues of the fisher communities through regional advocacy. The alliance currently has 10 members⁴

Diakonia has since 2016 provided capacity development support to enable the Alliance establish a strong foundation that will facilitate effective implementation of their common mandate. In 2016, the alliance was supported to register the organisation in accordance with the law as well as to develop a website. In 2017 Diakonia's capacity development support mainly focused on development of a strategic plan for the organisation. Through a consultative process and with the support of a consultant, the strategic plan running for 5 years from 2018 to 2022 was developed and finalized in December 2017. This was a major stride for LVRA since the organization now has set goals and a plan for achieving them. The strategic plan is anchored on 4 Pillars; Research and Advocacy, Social Accountability, Institutional Strengthening and Partnership Engagement.

In 2018, Diakonia supported LVRA to commence implementation of SRHR work within East Africa. The organisation begun by conducting a survey to establish the existing Health Systems that support SRHR services and identify gaps for advocacy within Lake Victoria Basin (LVB) to establish key advocacy issues to engage in. LVRA-EA also developed an advocacy strategy

⁴ Anglican Development Services-Nyanza, Anglican Development Services-Western, Church of Uganda Planning Development and Rehabilitation Department, Ufadhili Trust, Federation of Women Lawyers in Kenya, Baraza Kuu la Waisilamu wa Tanzania, and Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania- East of Lake Victoria Diocese. Each of the member organisation has seconded a staff to participate in LVRA steering committee. The alliance is currently hosted by ADS-Nyanza.

covering 2019-2021. Gaps identified during the Health Systems assessment together with information gathered from the various technical officers from LVRA-EA member organizations was used as the basis for the advocacy.

Despite the progress that has been achieved for LVRA capacity development support, funding to continue LVRA's work beyond Diakonia's support remains a challenge. As at December 2018, Diakonia was the organisation's only donor. This is likely to create uncertainty on sustainability when Diakonia phases out the partner in 2019. There is also need for better planning thematically and financially within Diakonia to offer better support to similar initiatives to ensure achievement of the set objectives and value for money. An AEJ review of TIP revealed that the funding allocated for LVRA support was insufficient to effectively achieve the organisational capacity development in 3 years.

Financial and partner composition deviation

TIP	Original budget	Approved rev budget Oct	Actual costs	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	170 000	170 000	204 469	120%	A short final extension of the contract of the program manager was given late spring 2016 in order to close the program and finalise all reports.
2017	400 000	250 000	250 000	100%	
2018	346 000	346 000	350 000	101%	
TOTAL	916 000	766 000	804 469	105%	

3.8 Myanmar

Intervention area: Strengthening of partner's capacity (EQMM, CR, COM, Thingaha, WON, NGO GG, SEM, GSMI, KMF, MCC, MBC, KBC, WCM, KDN).

Result 1: Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened. Result 2: Partners internal democracy has improved. Result 3: Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened. Result 4: Partners gender mainstreaming in their organisations, programmes and projects has improved. Result 5: Partners capacity to mainstream environment, conflict and in their work (when relevant) has improved. Result 6: Partners external communication capacity has improved. Result 7: Partner's Organisational Development (OD) has improved

Before 2016, many partners did not have gender policies in their organisations and a few partners had very low levels of women in leadership and management. Almost all partners needed to improve their thematic capacity, result based management skill, M&E skills and advocacy skills. Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened due to financial management and accounting software training by Diakonia. By end of 2018, 92% of partners were using appropriate accounting software, up from 38%. Financial monitoring has led to identification of weaknesses leading Diakonia to give further support to partners, resulting in updated operational procedures, administrative handbooks and procurement guidelines.

The number of women in leadership roles increased. All partners now have a board or management team that includes women. However, not all board members are active or accountable to the organization. All partners have human resources policies, some including anti-corruption policing. However only one partner has a formal complaint and response mechanism. Diakonia facilitated sharing among partners on best practices and lessons learned on complaint and response, particularly for sexual harassment cases in the workplace. The challenge in this result area is partners do not prioritize proper mechanisms for complaints by staffs and rights holders.

Partners improved knowledge and skills on human rights, gender, DRR, rights based approach (RBA), monitoring and evaluation (M&E). 85% of partners have baseline data but result based management is still weak and needs focus. Diakonia will facilitate analysis of partners'

programme results in line with the Theory of Change (ToC) concept. Some partners have improved implementation of gender mainstreaming after Diakonia's coaching and capacity building. Few partners have a formal Gender Policy; however most are practicing gender inclusion in their work. Partners who have participated in mainstreaming analysis with Diakonia have shown improved environmental and conflict sensitivity mainstreaming in their work. Diakonia will continue to work with all partners on mainstreaming analysis.

Only one partner has a clear-cut advocacy strategy although most are conducting advocacy work. In 2016, Diakonia used an expert partner as a resource organisation to provide advocacy training for other partners. Two other gender partners were used to build capacity of other partners in positive masculinity and GBV. In 2018, Diakonia initiated a learning exchange visit to Sri Lanka for two gender partners actively working on GBV case management to link them with partners there. A partner was also included in a core group comprising of six different Diakonia programme countries working on gender and resilience to build capacity and improve sharing. Active learning took place between country offices of Asia through exchange visits which benefited Diakonia staff and partners.

In our assessment, Diakonia has been most successful in building partners' capacity on administration, financial management and integrating disaster risk reduction. However, partners need to be strengthened on RBM, particularly using existing log frames in reporting and accountability issues such as developing their CRM. Using partners who are strong in certain thematic areas as resource persons for others is a strategy we will continue as that provides a good opportunity for networking.

Intervention area 2: Human Rights (EQMM, COM, CR, KBC, WCM, NGO GG, WON, Thingaha)

Result 1: Empowerment of Human Right Defenders. Result 2: Fulfillment of Women Right.

Result 3: Fulfillment of human right commitment

Despite the government's increasing sensitivity towards CSOs' and human rights work, right holders were empowered to hold duty bearers accountable to their obligations to fulfil basic human rights such as education, citizenship and rights to property. For example, through advocacy by local human rights defenders, one community received fair compensation for land grabbed by the military. In a further example, rights holders advocated for the selection of villages for a community based tourism project in Dawei and were able to secure the issuance of a Dawei "Special Economic Zone" project with the Thai National Human Rights Commission. The achievements build community and provide justice for disenfranchised people.

LGBT people were also empowered. A notable achievement in Myanmar's socially conservative context was the formation of the first lesbian organisation to raise the voices of lesbian women within the LGBT networks and more broadly in public. This is important as it is a further step better address the issues facing lesbian women, a currently underrepresented group in the LGBT community.

The Human Rights Educators Network (HREN) was formed, working with the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission, to open up their complaints mechanism at the grassroots level. Partners were able to share human rights education and advocacy techniques facilitated by Diakonia, which in the current repressive environment, provided essential access to human rights knowledge and awareness.

Repressive laws such as the Telecommunication law and Assembly law threaten human rights and liberties and the general lack of clear governmental procedures continues to limit the work of human rights defenders in claiming rights and advocating with the government. There is also lack

of protection mechanisms for human right defenders. In one instance, Diakonia was required to relocate a high profile human rights defender when he was in danger. However, if the lack of protections and repressive environment continues it might lessen the public participation in Human Rights related actions by partners. Furthermore, human rights issues related to the military were not able to be addressed by CSOs and there is lack of a state guarantee mechanism. Notable during the reporting period, the Rakhine crackdown by the military affected partners' ability to undertake training in and advocate to duty bearers on human rights issues. These experiences highlight the need of partners to have up-to-date security policies and plans to protect their staff and reduce the security risk.

Our partners monitored Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations implementation and UPR monitoring reports were submitted to the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission (MNHCR), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR) and UN Human Rights Representatives. Parallel reports were submitted to the Committee On The Elimination Of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). CEDAW shadow report recommendations were disseminated to government officials and communities. This monitoring and shadow reporting plays two important roles in Myanmar, a country still trying to emerge from years of repressive military rule. It focuses attention on duty bearers to take responsibility to fulfil obligations in target areas and right holders improve their knowledge of the UPR and CEDAW resulting in citizens claiming their rights from duty bearers.

In a country where violence and discrimination against women is widespread and entrenched gender norms restrict women's full participation in society, women's groups including self-help groups and women organizations were empowered to work, not only for gender equality, but also for community development in target areas. They advocated with duty bearers in national, state, regional and local levels on CEDAW and created platforms for GBV case management. GBV cases were filed in the courts although in Myanmar, the trial process is very long and most of the cases need long lasting support. Myanmar's parliament has not yet passed the Prevention of Violence Against Women (PoVAW) law but Diakonia and partners are actively engaging in consultations on the draft and participate in working groups on implementation of the National Strategy Plan for Advancement Women. The hope is that this civil society engagement from organisations that know the conditions and issues facing women in Myanmar will result in a PoVAW law that helps to radically reduce the rates of violence against women. Diakonia and partners understand that these issues require a long term commitment.

Our assessment is right holders improved awareness on human rights including women rights and are able to claim their rights. However, due to lack of commitment and action by government on the fulfilment of human rights or to provide a coping strategy for armed conflict, there is a long way to go to achieve universal human rights for all citizens in the country.

Intervention area 3: Gender Equality (*NGO GG, Thingaha, WON*)

Result 1: Combating Gender Based Violence and. Result 2: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Right

Sexual harassment, assault and gender based violence are common and widespread across the country. GBV cases become more visible in media due to the gender work of partners and CSOs. Right holders improved awareness on GBV and increased their voice in the community through volunteers and GBV action teams. Men increased engagement in supporting gender equality, with a particular focus on local authorities and religious leaders in the prevention and response to GBV. Survivors received support including psychosocial, legal, temporary safe shelter, livelihood and reintegration in community. These are necessary, ongoing support services that need to be undertaken in conjunction with broader societal and legal change. For example, the attitude of

victim blaming has started to change at the personal level but not yet on community level. The law on prevention of violence against women has not yet been adopted in parliament and GBV trials can take more than two years leading many survivors to drop their cases. Diakonia and partners facilitated capacity building and networking for services providers for effective GBV case management including referrals.

Our assessment is that lack of GBV law, insufficient safe shelter and psycho-social services require continued or expanded efforts around networking platforms as well as capacity building on provision of psycho-social services.

Access to sexual and reproductive health services is limited in remote areas and family planning decision are made by men. Training and placement of community health workers in remote villages has improved women's knowledge and access to sexual and reproductive, and pre and post natal health service. Men's participation in health awareness training has led to men becoming more active in supporting their wives in child delivery and during the pre and postnatal period. Community health worker's coordination with government health workers has also improved overall access to health care including vaccinations for pregnant women and children. Although some partners were familiar with sexual and reproductive health, training from Diakonia was needed on sexual and reproductive rights and was provided to all partners.

70% of women in target areas have increased decision-making power on family planning including use of contraception; however, deeply rooted gender roles and religious beliefs still restrict family planning. A further complication is that abortion is prohibited by Myanmar law.

Our assessment is the programme achieved good result on sexual and reproductive health but sexual and reproductive health rights are still challenging to achieve.

Intervention area 4: Social and Economic Justices (COM, KBC, MBC, MCC, GSMI, WCM)
Result 1: Economic Empowerment of Women. Result 2: Sustainable development and Climate justice

During the 2016 – 2018 period, livelihoods and income improved for women representing a clear outcome of our support for entrepreneurship and skills training. For some women, this is life changing. For the first time, they owned assets and have an income generating opportunity that resulted in financial independence. Lack of market access and knowledge in value chain management remains challenging as partners lack expertise and technical knowledge. Integration of sustainable production methods in income generating activities is also not yet evident. Through the formation and strengthening of SHGs, increased skills in business management and community organisations led to increased village development, as funds were pooled for maintenance of road, children's education, etc. Gender equality has improved with men having greater appreciation of women's roles. In all new SHGs formed, at least 30% of the leadership roles were taken by women. Further, five women have been nominated to take part in the 2020 general election.

In the next two years, there is a need for Diakonia to build the capacity of partners as well as linking them up with resource organisations to increase their knowledge on rural Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise (MSME) development. This includes linking up with the Global Social and Economic Justice programme implemented by Diakonia Head Office. Mainstreaming of environment for partners focusing on income generating activities also needs focus.

Village Development Committees (VDCs) have increased capacity in integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in village development. Knowledge and awareness increased of how to adopt eco-farming methods, but practice is still limited due to the tradeoff in reduced crop yields and

the strong push for industrialised farming by private companies and the Government. A direct result of the advocacy work conducted by the Consumer Law Network is that the Government is currently reviewing the consumer law to increase food safety for consumer protection. There is now a strong public movement on environmental issues led by youth and CBOs, who served as informal watchdogs at the community level for mega-projects. In Shan and Kachin States, community members are protecting their land from Chinese business ventures, looking beyond short term economic gains and analyzing the long term environmental impact of private investments. However, a few cases of serious threats issued by private companies to environmental activists have taken place.

There is a need for building the capacity on non-violent communication, both at partner level, and ensuring that it trickles down to grassroots level. Linking to local networks will also be necessary. Diakonia needs to build in a component to provide a cushion for possible economic losses in the first few years of shifting to eco-farming.

Intervention area 5: Conflict and Justices (KDN, SEM, KMF, EQMM)

Result 1: Peace Building

National Peace Conferences were conducted by the government with ethnic armed groups and political parties; however, confidence in the process is low, armed conflict in ethnic areas is ongoing and the process is essentially deadlocked. Extremist nationalist movements were used for political benefit creating significant tension among different religions and communities. Due to peace education, youth and the Buddhist monastic order started to change their attitudes and behaviour towards other religions and ethnic groups including. For example, a senior abbot and active member of the extremist monks' movement (MBT) ceased his extremist activities and prohibited the religious school teachers from teaching hate speech and the use of nationalist songs.

Youth and women were especially empowered with facilitation, documentation and research training in order to raise issues with duty bearers including those involved in peace talks at various levels, an important step to raise the voices of young people, particularly young women. Recommendations from the women's forum in Kayin State were shared during the National Peace Conference. Inter-ethnic understanding and social cohesion has improved due to cross learning.

Due to the nation-wide extremist Buddhist Nationalist movement, interfaith dialogues were delayed. However, after intra-faith dialogue, there is hope to continue interfaith dialogue in coming years. Social harmony and reconciliation between ethnic groups is essential in future work. In addition, a lack of transparency surrounding the massive and mega investments in ethnic areas created additional conflicts.

Our assessment is peace-building work has progressed on the individual level but has been slow at a community level due to the reasons stated above. Diakonia will continue building capacity on conflict sensitivity and conduct conflict analysis with partners. Conflict analysis with partners in the last year suggested that while little can be accomplished at a national level, it is important to focus on strengthening civil society.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Myanmar	Original budget	Revised rev budget	Actual cost	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	8 158 988	8 132 589	8 062 503	99%	
2017	8 146 168	8 193 251	7 939 934	97%	
2018	8 506 802	9 169 217	9 192 848	100%	
TOTAL	24 811 958	25 495 057	25 195 285	99%	

The partner composition has changed. One partner has been phased out (Charity Oriented Myanmar).

3.9 Bangladesh

Intervention area 1: Strengthening of partner's capacity (all partners)

Result 1.1: Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened. Result 1.2: Partners internal democracy has improved. Result 1.3: Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened. Result 1.4: Partners gender mainstreaming in their organizations. Result 1.5: Partners capacity to mainstream environment, conflict and in their work (when relevant). Result 1.6: Partners external communication capacity has improved

Relevant staff of all the partner organisations have received orientation training on financial record keeping, administrative management and writing effective reports. This included three separate two-day trainings on Management, Finance and Communication as well as regular monitoring visits by Diakonia staff. Annual financial audits have improved financial reporting. As a result, all partners' audit reports are 'unqualified'. All partners have procurement policies that meet Diakonia's minimum standard; and budgets have standard admin and programme ratio of 20:80. Diakonia's anti-corruption policy is used as a minimum standard.

Partners have elected Boards. The partners organised regular Board meetings and periodic staff meetings; and maintained records of proceedings and decisions. CRM policy and guidelines were used to handle complaints and to maintain records. Trainings on relevant thematic areas for different partners increased partners' capacity to work with socio-economic and environmental issues e.g. staff members of MKP received training on conflict management, do no harm analysis, while partner SRS organised ToT on rights and entitlements. Similarly, partner USS trained its staff on land rights of women, water rights and rights to natural resources. Partner BLAST reviewed their policies on Child Protection, Gender and Sexual Harassment, and drafted a new policy to address disability-based discrimination. Directors of BARCIK attended a training workshop on 'Climate Change and Innovation' organised by Diakonia HO in Sweden; and another staff from BARCIK attended a training workshop on 'Gender and Resilience' organised by Diakonia HO in Sweden. These resulted in enhanced capacity to support the community.

Through the Diakonia Annual Partner meeting, staff members from different partner organisations have been trained on gender budgeting, conflict mainstreaming and environmental mainstreaming. Their attendance at the Annual Partners' meeting has also served as a great opportunity to both learn and share. Diakonia continued building thematic capacity of partners on gender equality and gender budgeting, and reviews were undertaken of gender policies and Human Resource policies. These resulted in the preparation and analysis of budgets from a gender perspective and revising allocation to address special needs of staff and affirmative actions to address gaps. All partners succeeded in developing gendered budgets, but some have weak analysis.

Our assessment is that the above trainings and practices have increased partners' capacity in financial reporting and thematic capacity in different areas. Despite several organisational improvements, challenges remain including low female representation at senior level management and on boards partly caused by slow staff turnover at the senior level. External communication including reporting is another area in need of improvement.

Intervention area 2: Human rights. (ADESH, BARCIK, BLAST, BNKS, MKP, NU, OWDEB, SARA, SRS, USS, UTSA)

Result 2:1 Human Rights Defenders have been empowered. Result 2:2: Women's Rights have been strengthened. Result 2:3: The fulfilment of human rights commitments has been strengthened.

The country is lagging behind on the full implementation of CEDAW (including the reservations and fulfilment of human rights). Nevertheless, partners undertook active engagement in the 3rd cycle of stakeholders' UPR along with other CSOs and increased dialogue between CSOs and the Government. Bangladesh received 251 recommendations of which, 167 were accepted. Advocacy for the full implementation of CEDAW continues together with submissions to the draft status report to highlight the areas of progress, concerns and gaps during 2016-2018 on six priority issues. There are demands for a uniform family code since marriage registration, rights to earned resources and properties, guardianship and adoption are currently defined under separate family laws and followed by separate religious communities. This has resulted in the Government actively engaging in public dialogue, and in direct dialogue with civil society on the CEDAW issues.

Partners' work with different ethnic minority groups like Garo, Hajongs, Dalit, Robidash, Marma has empowered them to demand their rights, combined with the promotion of ethnic minority culture to resist encroachment on their culture and land; and inclusion of Robidas, in the official list of ethnic minority people in Bangladesh.

Our assessment is that through UPR and CEDAW shadow reporting and legal advocacy we have increased networking and collaboration with like-minded CSOs resulting in dialogue with the government on recommendations on UPR and CEDAW. However, there is a need to continue disseminating the reports to wider civil society, rights holders and duty bearers which should result in more sustainable changes especially in family laws.

Intervention area 3: Democracy (BLAST, BNKS, MKP, NU, OWDEB, SARA, SRS, USS, UTSA)

Result 3:1: Democratic Culture has been strengthened. Result 3:2: Women's Political Participation has been strengthened. Result 3:3: Good governance has been strengthened.

Governance, especially local government is weak with limited participation of CBOs and there is a lack of transparency, accountability and inefficient services for citizens. Many CBOs are weak internally and there is low interest and awareness to take part in local government processes. Women representation both in local governance and in CBOs is weak. The programme supported partners to engage with CBOs, comprised of women (at least 60%) and men from different socio-economic groups including students, ethnic minorities and workers. Dialogue, periodic meetings, trainings on leadership development resulted in increased participation of women in different community committees in working areas.

The focus was to foster democratic culture within CBOs and encourage active involvement in government initiatives in order to influence policies and budgets. This resulted in more than 50% of CBOs using democratic processes for internal decision making. Capacity building on leadership, accountability and budget monitoring resulted in several CBO representatives selected or elected to education and health institutes and local government committees. CBOs invited local government representatives to their events which resulted in increased dialogue and advocacy with local authorities and government service providers. One outcome of this work was the establishment of at least 58 Citizen's Charters with information about authorities' activities, plans and budgets. This has enabled the citizens to hold the local government accountable and responsive to their needs.

Diakonia capacity building on the RTI Act 2009 encouraged partners to empower CBOs to establish access to services and resources for disadvantaged groups. For example, Student Forums used the RTI to access information about government land which resulted in providing information to people to apply for land. The forum also supported rights holders in the application process. CBOs accessed information about health services and social safety-net benefits such as food rations and widow's allowance which resulted in transparency in selecting the beneficiaries. Another result was that several local governments organised Open Budget and Standing committee meetings in which details of the annual financial plans were revealed to the public. This gave rights holders access to details of government income and expenditure and budgets for different development projects. Though there is progress, it is clear that without CBO pressure or support most of the union councils do not conduct public meetings.

Contrary to year 2016's gruesome attacks by militants, year 2017 and 2018 were relatively peaceful with successful operations to detain terrorists from various militant groups. However, for CSOs, on the one hand there was concerns of religious fundamentalists attacks and on another hand the increasing burden of government regulations and bureaucracy (detail paperwork) which has, overall, shrunk working space and/or encouraged self-censorship. Our assessment is that partners need to continue to build capacity of CBOs to engage with governments. Women's participation and leadership in CBOs remains low and this should become a priority of the programme.

Intervention area 4: Gender equality (ADESH, BLAST, BNKS, MKP, NU, OWDEB, SARA, SRS, USS, UTSA)

Result 4:1: Gender Based Violence (GBV) has decreased. Result 4:2: Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) have been strengthened. Result 4:3: Men and Boys involvement in the work for Gender Equality has increased

Violence against women is a grave social, cultural and economic problem in Bangladesh, where nearly four out of five women have experienced gender-based violence, though it goes largely underreported. Rape especially child rape, child marriage, dowry, and limited mobility of girls and women is common. Despite a secular government, the patriarchal society and regressive stereotyped values impede gender equality and result in discriminatory laws, practices and violence against women and girls.

The programme built capacity of partners to challenge gender discriminatory cultural and traditional attitudes by raising knowledge and awareness of gender equality with families and within communities, challenging stereotypes, strengthening networks and advocacy to change unfair laws. This resulted in a reduced number of child marriages, increased number of dowry free marriages to 40% from 35% compared to base year, and enhanced mobility and access to justice for victims of violence. A landmark judgement came following intensive advocacy efforts and public interest litigation by partners, when the "two-finger test" used in rape cases was prohibited which was one of the obstacles for rape survivors to seek justice.

The focus on trainings and campaigning among and with girls, parents, teachers, religious leaders, media and local authorities created an enabling environment for girls to cycle which resulted in at least 20 percent of girls in northern partners' working areas travelling to school and college by bicycle; and parents buying bicycles for their school going girl children. Through these innovative activities, stereotypes are challenged. Encouraging girl students to take part in football tournaments, self-defence training, and mini-Marathons creating increased self-confidence and freedom and assertion of girls' rights. The playgrounds used to be occupied by boys but are becoming more inclusive with both girls and boys playing outdoor games. Dialogue and trainings

on SRHR for adolescent girls and boys as well as teachers resulted in storing sanitary napkins for emergency use in five schools.

Our assessment is that the progress is encouraging but slow and limited to certain parts of Bangladesh where partners are working. There are new challenges like religious terrorism which often hinders women empowerment. The constitution includes gender equality but there are discriminatory laws in relation to marriage, divorce and property that are not consistent with gender equality and continues to fuel gender based violence and discrimination. These socio-economic barriers need increased attention from individuals, communities, authorities and networks to work within and outside families. The programme should continue focusing on children and youth as a major target group and networking and collaboration with different actors in the society.

Intervention area 5: Social and economic justice (ADESH, BARCIK, BLAST, MKP, NU, OWDEB, SARA, SRS, USS, UTSA)

Result 5:2 The conditions for Decent Work and Fair Income have improved. Result 5:3: Economic empowerment of women has been strengthened. Result 5:4 Sustainable development and climate justice have improved

Bangladesh has an estimated 3.3 million people working in the garment industry, and the majority are women. Both women and men work in difficult, unsafe and hazardous conditions resulting in frequent work related incidents. Bangladesh ranks among the worst regarding worker's rights according to the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) ranking 2017. Limited information, power imbalances and inadequate laws restrict workers' ability to access labour related rights. Diakonia partners have made gains in raising worker's awareness as well as influencing labour laws. Diakonia promoted synergies among partners which resulted in advocacy to influence law amendments and partners referred and received labour dispute related litigation cases.

Partners influenced changes to a Labour Law Amendment resulting in the inclusion of compensation for death and/or injuring, and changes making it easier for workers to form trade unions. Though the compensation for workers doubled for death and injured workers the sum is still too low to be considered as compensation (e.g. death compensation is SEK 23,523 approx). Also there are many challenges, especially in relation to women workers entitlements e.g. adequate maternity leave, which will need to be followed up. Worker's ability to claim their rights has been strengthened through awareness raising and becoming involved in trade unions. Partners' coordination with at least 20 trade union committees resulted in strengthening trade union capacity to organise and represent workers and increased awareness about compensation rights. Over the last three years, partners supported claimant workers which resulted in recovery of BDT 1,976,940 (SEK 188,280) from 64 labour related disputes out of 157 cases (47% women). Successful networking with the labour ministry and a combined information effort has led to workers applying and receiving compensation, from the Welfare Fund which was underutilised due to being unknown among workers. SRS's awareness programme and support to access this fund helped workers receive financial assistance for treatment, children's education, ante and postnatal care etc.

To engage duty bearers to improve working conditions and wages, annual reports on workplace deaths and the 'Labour and Labour Economy report' were published which were also referenced as 'source information' in reports and national and international media.

To further strengthen women's representation women's workers groups have been formed and will be expanded in the next year. The country's geographical location and population density

have put the country at high risk of climatic disasters which are causing socio-economic vulnerability of marginalised populations. In response, the programme supported women, men and youth groups in Satkhira to identify their roles in DRR activities and analyse gender dimensions in the climate adaptation actions; women and girls were trained to address their problems related to climate change and disasters; and how to get support from government departments and local government bodies. Farmer's climate change resilience capacity increased through farming drought and saline-tolerant crops to cope with climate induced disasters. In Mymensingh and Netrokona, over thirteen hundred families are using "Bio-fertiliser", while 13 families had their own Bio-gas plants.

Contrary to the active engagement of government actors' in advocacy efforts, participation from the private sector has been limited. This is partly because of the private sector's reluctance to participate in CSO movements which, in the short run, are perceived to be not favourable for them. Here we need to strengthen dialogue and network with this challenging sector.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Bangladesh	Original budget	aved rev budget	actual cost	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	5 724 837	5 868 500	5 726 465	98%	
2017	6 103 073	6 018 060	5 807 652	97%	
2018	6 018 000	5 970 471	5 774 919	97%	
TOTAL	17 845 910	17 857 031	17 309 036	97%	

The partner composition has changed. One partner has been phased in (Nagorik Uddyog).

3.10 Sri Lanka

Intervention Area 1: Strengthen Partner Capacity (all partners)

Result 1.1: Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened. Result 1.2: Partners internal democracy has improved. Result 1.3: Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened. Result 1.4: Partners gender mainstreaming in their organizations, programmes and projects has. Result 1.5: Partners capacity to mainstream environment, conflict and in their work (when relevant) has improved. Result 1.6: Partners external communication capacity has improved

Partners' thematic methodological capacity and technical management has improved during the period, through the support given. Partners' capacity to develop and update their Strategic Plans and Context analysis has increased the relevance of their work and strengthened impacts. In an ever decreasing funding environment, Diakonia facilitated a consortium between three partners which led to the group successfully securing an EU Grant for 2018-2020 which is now been implemented. Diakonia is building the capacity of the consortium to manage the grant's compliance and financial controls.

Partners' programmatic, administrative and financial capacities have been strengthened, contributing to the fulfilment of the results of the programme. Financial support provided to partners involved in monitoring local government elections provided for the placement of monitors, including women, in all districts reducing violations and advancing progress towards good governance. Diakonia Partner meetings were used as a platform for partners to prioritize burning issues and plan collaborative actions and also used as a launching pad for networking, experience sharing and enhancing each other's understanding on such issues.

In our assessment we need to increase the budget for SPC so that we will further strengthen the Diakonia implemented result of Capacity building and added value.

Intervention area 2: Democracy (TISL, SWDC, PAFFREL, VILUTHU, MWRAF, WDC, LST, PREDO, EHED)

Result 2:1: Democratic Culture has been strengthened. Result 2.2 Good Governance. Result 2.3 Women's Political Participation. Result 2:4 Enabling Environment for Civil Society has improved

Sri Lanka struggles with high levels of corruption and a lack of transparency and accountability of government. Diakonia has been promoting platforms for partners to collaborate and respond to improve good governance. This resulted in a collaboration to promote and educate rights holders, particularly women and people living with disabilities, on the right to access information in local languages. The Right To Information (RTI Act) Act was passed in 2016 and the programme use the RTI as a tool to access information in areas such as assets declaration, information on mega development projects, and even for missing persons from the war. The coalition Government also launched processes for constitutional reform and conflict resolution through transitional justice.

Diakonia supported collaboration and joint advocacy of partners in the run up to the elections. Sri Lanka did not have a quota for women representatives in parliament and a concerted campaign has led to a 25% quota for women in the local elections. Partners then used this tool to educate and empower women leaders to become candidates and seek nominations in the election. Communities were educated on voters' rights and the importance of appointing women at decision making level. In the 2018 local elections, women appointed for local government bodies increased from less than 3% to 23%.

The government proposed an amendment to the Voluntary Social Service Organizations Act (VSSO Act) which regulates civil society organisations. Partners and other civil society actors collaborated and pressurized the government on the proposed amendment, which would have closed the space for CSOs. Diakonia supported these processes, helping to facilitate coordination and negotiations with the Prime Minister and government officials. As a result of this dialogue, in August 2018 the government withdrew the Act and has requested an alternative proposal from CSOs. Partners have also been actively engaged in the dialogue on conflict resolution but during the latter part of 2018, the constitution reform process and transitional justice processes have not progressed as expected due to political instability. There is a threat that civil society space may be curtailed if there is a change of government.

Our assessment is that the programme has contributed to protecting the space for civil society and promoted good governance both through implementation of RTI and awareness raising of, and dialogue with, duty bearers. The efforts to encourage women's active participation in these processes has been successful. There is a need for increased efforts on both advocacy and mobilisation of rights holders to maintain and keep the spaces open for civil society intervention if there's a political change. Voter education will be a key priority for the upcoming elections in 2019 and 2020.

Intervention area 3: Gender Equality (WDC, VILUTHU, SWDC, MWRAF, PREDO, SLCDF, LST)
Results 3.1 Gender Based Violence (GBV) has reduced. Results 3.2 Men and Boys for Gender Equality

Violence against women remains a critical issue in Sri Lanka. This is due to the consequences of long-term armed conflict, religious and cultural practices/norms and labour migration. Lack of access to services remains a challenge. Partners have worked on awareness raising and education on gender equality, SGBV and SRHR with rights holders, religious leaders and government authorities at local and national level. Youth groups have played an innovative role to educate wider communities. A result is that there is an increase in local level complaints and reporting on

incidences of violence and harassments to police desks, partner organizations and mobile services. There is also an increasing number of incidents being referred for legal remedy. However, addressing these issues at the national and policy level remains a challenge.

The programme promotes a holistic approach, including protection, empowerment and prevention to survivors of violence, notably women, children and people with disabilities. This has resulted in successful reintegration of survivors into society. The approach established informal social support structures that are necessary for reintegration. Women's networks and support groups continued to monitor and function beyond the shelters, as a preventive mechanism that enhances safe spaces. This model has served as a best practice for other country programmes.

Partners' advocacy efforts have led to increasing a gender perspective in national obligations, such as ICESCR and UPRs as well as reiterating obligations to CEDAW. However, the implementation of the obligations at national level remains a challenge.

Targeting men and boys is essential for the prevention of SGBV. The programme involved and educated men and boys in communities and tea plantations. Important steps were taken in creating a supportive structure and acceptance of women in, for example, decision-making, but there is still a long way to go to reach gender equality in society. The programme will continue to invest efforts to improve innovative strategies to increase men and boys involvement for the achievement of gender equality. Our assessment is that partners need to work more on engaging men and boys through innovative strategies/approaches, including networks, in order to create sustainable impacts on gender equality.

Intervention area 3: Social Economic Justice (SLCDF, WDC, CEJ, ECO-V, MWRAF, SWDC, EHED, LST)

Result 4.1: Decent work and Fair Income. Result 4.2: Economic empowerment of women.

Result 4.3: Sustainable Development and Climate Change

All civil society structures in the Northern and Eastern Provinces have been destroyed after 30 years of war so rebuilding these societies to increase household incomes and strengthen community structures was a priority. Rights holders, mainly women, have been empowered and able to: form collectives; informal groups of small producers; and to strengthen their voice to demand their rights and visibility. Through the interventions of Diakonia's partners, membership of collectives has increased and for the first time they have been able to access larger funding and services from the government. More than 50% of their joint production is being used to increase the value of the products. In non-war areas, grassroots women entrepreneurs have improved their knowledge in managing and sustaining their businesses including marketing, improving the quality of products, savings and value-add. Market opportunities have also been created and as a result, these local entrepreneurs are in the process of developing sustainable incomes. An enterprise, Sthree Outlet, initiated by WDC is a space where women entrepreneurs, including disabled entrepreneurs are able to sell their products. A challenge for the coming period is to increase local entrepreneurship in the plantation areas, as the plantation companies control the labour force. So far, partners are working with awareness building on laws and rights for workers, focusing on women, children and youth, so that they will be able to engage with duty bearers.

The country is undergoing rapid unsustainable development in the last period. The management of natural resources and state land, including forest areas, has been leased to companies and large scale development projects without due diligence and EIAs. During 2016-18 partners increased capacities and consciousness among rights holders about sustainable development, while also educating the government on the country's obligations to international standards, like

the SDGs. Research and litigation has contributed to creating spaces for civil society engagement while also supporting and mobilizing rights holders to exercise rights to natural resources such as land, water and food security. Cultivating a culture of conscious consumerism and responsible waste management among communities and local government has resulted in right holders rejecting single use plastics, promoting traditional practices, and healthy lifestyles while preserving the ecosystems. Methods to improve resilience, particularly of women, to the impacts of climate change, such as encouraging the use of drought resistant seeds and raising the concerns of women during disasters has improved women's DRR. These initiatives have created a strong basis to launch advocacy efforts and contribute to policy change. Partner initiated litigations against multi-purpose mega projects are ongoing and despite no conclusive judgements being passed, these are seen as a positive step in increasing civil society spaces, getting government to recognise people's rights and also recognising partners' expertise. Providing a platform for partners to collaborate has strengthened the outreach and outcomes.

Our assessment is that partners work on SEJ needs further attention on value add and strong marketing strategies to make the enterprises more sustainable.

Intervention Area 4: Conflict and Justice (MWRAF, SWDC, VILUTHU, SAMADANA/M, WDC, SLCDF, CEJ)

Result 5.1 Peace building.

Sri Lanka is emerging from 30 years of armed conflict. Even though the war was brought to an end by military intervention in 2009, the conflict has not been resolved. The new government that was established in 2015, a coalition between the two main political parties, had the intention of taking the country along the path of reconciliation and peace. The political split in the end of 2018, stalled this process. At the local level, partners have promoted inter-religious leadership structures, to promote co-existence and prevent violence and several incidents of religious conflicts were resolved. Collectives of interethnic women's groups have been acting as catalysts to promote co-existence at local level.

Partners have engaged in the Transitional Justice (TJ) processes, which are rooted in accountability, the need for redress to victims and conflict resolution. They have advocated for the setting up of various mechanisms, such as the Office of Missing Persons (OMP) and the Consultation Task force for Reconciliation (CTF). Partners have also educated and raised awareness among rights holders, mainly women, which has led to increased access to the TJ mechanisms. The process is slow in delivering its obligations towards the rights holders. Partners, together with other CSOs, carried out a broad advocacy initiative to highlight the rights holder's perspective in the constitution reform process. This led to a draft constitution being submitted to the parliament committee.

The war-affected communities are still waiting for implementation of these mechanisms due to the current political instability. Our assessment is that if there is a change in government, it is likely there will be a shrinking space for democracy and a reverse in the TJ and peace building processes. Inter-ethnic and inter-religious tension remains in this small island country, and is a cause of concern with the potential for violent conflict. This is an area in need on increased and ongoing work to counter the rising tide of fundamentalism.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Sri Lanka	Original budget	Approved rev budget	Actual cost	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	6 735 586	6 895 585	6 884 721	100%	
2017	6 870 298	6 870 300	6 888 959	100%	
2018	6 896 602	6 925 785	7 005 486	101%	
TOTAL	20 502 486	20 691 670	20 779 166	100%	

The partner composition has changed. Four partners have been phased in (Caritas Eastern Human and Economic Development, Samadana/M, Center for Environmental justice and Eco-Y).

3.11 Thailand

Intervention area 1: Strengthening partner's capacity (all partners)

Result 1: Partners' administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened. Result 2: Partners' internal democracy has improved. Result 3: Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened. Result 4: Partners' gender mainstreaming in their organizations, programmes and projects has improved. Result 5: Partners' capacity to mainstream environment, conflict and in their work (when relevant) has improved. Result 6: Partners' external communication capacity has improved. Result 7: Others

Based on the partner capacity assessment in 2015, there was a need to strengthen partners' organisational capacity in several areas. Partners have been strengthened on financial and administration management, internal democracy, transparency and accountability leading to improved internal control and restructuring of the organizations. Gender mainstreaming has been introduced to all partners leading to a review of the gender balance within partner organizations and integration of a gender perspective in to their project activities and reports. Yet gender equality at the managerial level is still challenging in some partner organisations, particularly in faith-based organizations, where more than 78% of board members are male. Therefore, Diakonia needs to continue providing gender awareness training at the managerial level in the remaining period. Diakonia brought partners together and provided capacity building on the Theory of Change and Results Based Management leading to better project planning and reporting. In addition, we fundraised with six partners. As a result, three applications were approved leading to an expansion of the programme. Diakonia initiated platforms for partners to come together to promote partnerships and connect them to other actors through supporting partners to conduct advocacy events at local and national level.

Overall, the programme created positive changes on strengthening partners' capacity and there was partial progress on all indicators. However, some components need to be improved for the remaining years such as mainstreaming environmental and conflict sensitivity. Guidelines and tools should be developed and shared with partners to ensure integration of these perspectives in implementation. Capacity building in administration and finance as well as democracy should be continued in the remaining period. Capacity building on lobbying and advocacy for the establishment of gender based violence related laws, promoting women's political participation and socio-economic advancement for women should be conducted.

Intervention area 2: Human Rights (CCT-SDSU, DCCN, FOCUS, HWF, IMPECT, KDSF-SLP, MAP, MEDF, TMF, TLDF, UHDP)

Result 1: Empowerment of Human Rights Defenders. Result 2: Fulfillment of Women's Rights. Result 3: Fulfillment of Human Rights Commitments

Rights holders are often unaware of their rights and do not know how to access or claim them. Furthermore they do not see the importance of human rights as for many, survival is the priority. The Thailand programme has high ambitions for supporting ethnic minority's right to legal status. This is important for them to access all services and welfares from the Government and to live in dignity and equally in society.

In the past three-year, rights holders have increased their awareness and have been empowered to claim their rights. As a result of the programme that we supported, 172,103 rights holders accessed the legal status application, verification and investigation processes. More than 40%

have been granted Thai citizenship (more than 60% of them are women) and continuous support will be given to the remaining rights holders yet to access the process. Women's groups were established and empowered to access rights to legal status and migrant rights. For example, migrant women were able to claim better wages and workplace conditions, indigenous women and youth performed leadership roles within Indigenous People's (IP) councils and other mechanisms. Furthermore, there was improved cross-border collaboration among Thai, Laos, and Myanmar CSOs and governments to work on safe migration, reducing the risk of human trafficking and sexual exploitation. Collective action and advocacy work towards duty bearers to challenge unfair structures was undertaken through numerous established networks. For example, networks at community, district and provincial levels acted as supporting mechanism and instruments for human rights protection, safe migration and human trafficking. Policy and advocacy work on legal status has been strengthened through networking resulting in positive national changes. In 2016, policy advocacy by legal status networks has resulted in changes in laws leading to freedom of movement within the province and more access to job opportunities, education and medical healthcare for ethnic minorities. In addition, the Royal Thai Government enforced eight Laws and Regulations with clearer processes and decentralization of authority that resulted in more rights holders gaining citizenship.

Other than legal status and cross-border work, Indigenous People (IP) leaders and community volunteers were equipped with knowledge and information on drafted Acts of the Council of Indigenous People in Thailand (CIPT) laws and IPs rights. Numerous IP Networks established mechanisms to provide support, disseminate, and protect IP's rights while public campaigns and awareness raising was a channel to propose recommendations and issues to relevant Government sectors. IP's were mobilized and advocated for the declaration of the drafted CIPT laws and empowerment of the CIPT committee.

Overall, the programme has made good progress on the human rights intervention. However, inefficient law enforcement and high corruption at local levels, negative attitudes and the negative mind-set of the wider Thai society as well as limited freedom of expression impeded project implementation.

Intervention area 3: Democracy (DCCN, FOCUS, IMPECT, MAP, MEDF, TMF, TLDF, UHDP, CFG, CCT-SDSU)

Result 1: Democracy culture. Result 2: Women political participation. Result 3: Enabling environment for civil society

Thailand has been ruled by a military government since 2014. The Junta leader of the National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO) abolished the National Assembly and assumed all responsibility of the legislative branch. This has impacted on local level governance, in some cases for better and in some cases for worse.

During 2016-2018, rights holders including women demonstrated increased participation in local level decision making. Numerous networks with functioning structures were established and strengthened, with increased joint collaborations with local authorities to solve community problems resulting in the authority of the village head being decentralized from the main village to the sub-village where they are more accountable. Women leaders were selected as public health volunteers and members of committees for educational institutions, village funds, and community enterprise. However, traditional mindsets, community beliefs and social structures have limited women's participation in local politics and this needs more time to make sustainable change.

Through strengthening civil society networks and good collaborations with government sectors, there has been increased rights holder and CSO participation in government mechanisms. This has led to improved transparency and accountability in decision making. Several CSO networks were established such as Legal Status Network to be a taskforce for Legal Status issues, working in collaboration with local authorities and other stakeholders for law enforcement and policy stipulation. The Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) responsible for Anti-Human Trafficking was able to better assist trafficked victims. The Land Rights Protection Network created dialogue space between rights holders and local authorities as well as policy advocacy. These networks accelerated government processes in all rights issues at district, provincial and national levels. Meanwhile, government increased space for civil society to raise their concerns.

The programme on democracy has succeeded in promoting democratic culture among rights holders including women at community and sub-district levels, creating an enabling environment for civil society. However, the concepts of democracy and citizen's roles in the governing processes have not been clearly developed in a way that most citizens can understand and utilize. Moreover, the current unstable political context may impede project implementation especially for creating enabling environments for civil society at the provincial and national levels. Diakonia will continue to strengthen networks, community leaders and rights holders to increase their participation and raise their voice, exercise their rights, as well as to push the Government to perform their roles and hold them accountable as duty bearers.

Intervention area 4: Gender (CCT-SDSU, CFG, DCCN, FOCUS, MAP, TLDF, UHDP)

Result 1: Combating Gender Based Violence (GBV)

The strong cultural and religious beliefs among ethnic minority groups have maintained gender inequalities and status-quo views of women's roles despite many changes in modern Thai society.

Women have an increased knowledge on GBV. The Women Exchange Group and the Women for Change network were established and strengthened to combat GBV. For instance, the network members are able to act as a watchdog to report and to respond to GBV cases with the numbers of reported domestic and sexual violence cases increasing. Despite increased reporting, the actual collection of statistics should be improved. In addition, men and youth should be more engaged in activities as well as in networks to support women and create gender equality. Diakonia continues to provide capacity building on gender to build greater awareness to address discriminatory behaviours. Partners' integrated gender perspectives into their project activities and organizations' management. For example, men were sensitised to recognise the importance of women's capacities, especially among spiritual leaders where women are less accepted in leadership roles, and to involve women in a decision making positions. As a example, the management team of Church of Christ in Thailand opened space for discussions on gender related issues leading to gender policy development. Nevertheless, there remains a lack of acceptance among local church members towards women spiritual leaders at the local level.

At the sub-district level, there is progress in influencing duty bearers. For example, representatives from the women's network now sit in the sub-district committee working on child protection centres along with community leaders and local authorities. Partners also influenced their own networks to lobby other local leaders to develop anti-GBV initiatives. However, the programme failed to reach the national level in influencing duty bearers to adapt and implement relevant laws securing women's rights. We recommend reviewing the strategies for implementation.

Overall, we were quite successful in promoting awareness among rights holders to decrease a culture of silence and support survivors of GBV. However, an awareness of GBV by local

authorities to adapt and implement relevant laws securing women's rights needs to be supported and partners' ways of work should be strengthened for in the remaining period. Moreover, language barriers can be a big challenge for partners working with ethnic communities. To cope with language barriers, ethnic local volunteers should be identified for better project implementation.

Intervention area 5: Social Economic and Justice (MAP, CFG, CCT-SDSU, DCCN, IMPECT, KDSF-SLP, TLDF, UHDP)

Result 1: Decent Work and Fair Income. Result 2: Economic Empowerment of Women. Result 3: Fair Distribution of Wealth and Access to Natural Resources

Rights holders lack the knowledge or technical skills to claim their rights to land and fair access to natural resources which has impacted their socio-economic opportunities and livelihoods. The Thailand Programme focused on mobilisation and strengthening rights holders in ethnic minority groups, including women and youth, to ensure their ability to protect and claim their rights and access decent work and fair income.

Partners and networks have greatly contributed to accessing decent work and fair income through policy advocacy as well as business opportunities for men and women. A tripartite mechanism has been used as a space for stakeholder meetings including the government, employers, employees and CSOs representatives at the local, regional and international levels. This has led to the promotion of migrant protection mechanisms and accountability. As a result, there was an increased number of people receiving legal advice (115 workers: 31 men, 84 women) and winning 25 million Thai Baht compensation.

In terms of economic empowerment of poor and marginalized women, through the support and encouragement of partners they now have better access to economic opportunities. Women received vocational skills training and applied their knowledge to raise money to sustain their own business initiatives. Many business plans have been proposed and some of them were approved and received funds from the municipality. Many women were empowered to develop social enterprises for income generation in the community such as chicken husbandry and back yard gardening.

Over the project period to date, community members have become well-equipped with skills and knowledge on community land mapping by using GPS/GIS instruments. They were able to conduct land mapping and record information as an evidence-based approach to negotiate with local authorities (Department of National Park) to prevent eviction and reduce arrest by local authorities. In addition, many communities created functional structures and processes for land management in their own communities to solve land conflicts. Several networks have been established including representatives from rights holders, CSOs, academia, institutes, and media on tracking land use, handling land cases along with other partners and negotiating with government agencies. As a result, for example, the Mae Suad Council of Sub-District Administrative has enacted an ordinance which benefits community natural resources management, especially for women and youth whose business opportunities and livelihoods depend on agriculture. Furthermore, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between rights holders and Department of National Park has been signed to protect rights holders from the policy on land expropriation, benefiting 46 communities to legally live and access arable land. Given the tense relationship between land and resources departments and ethnic groups, this is a major achievement.

Diakonia's focus on strengthening networking has resulted in good collaborations among human rights activists, lawyers and relevant agencies to use in joint advocacy and international pressure

mechanisms to develop human rights reports submitted to different levels of agencies. For example, Indigenous people's (IP) human rights protection issues have been added to the National Agenda by the National Human Rights Commission for the elimination of human rights violations. The situation of IP's human rights violations has also been added in the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD).

However, the current military government policy and the use of absolute power under the Article 44 to expand the protected forest areas has created conflicts between rights holders and local authorities as well as limited the channels to report and claim rights. An area of improvement is women and youth engagement in land rights issues which is still limited due to domestic work, language barriers, cultural norms and the distance to travel. In summary, fair distribution of land and access to natural resources remains a challenge.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Thailand	Original budget	oved rev budg	Actual cost	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	5 121 784	5 121 784	5 077 237	99%	
2017	5 224 220	5 224 220	5 172 308	99%	
2018	6 153 895	6 003 895	5 976 643	100%	
TOTAL	16 499 899	16 349 899	16 226 188	99%	

The partner composition has changed. One partner has been phased in (Help Without Frontiers Foundation Thailand).

3.12 Cambodia

Intervention Area 1: Strengthening Partners' Capacity. (WRC, CCC, CCHR, CIPO, AMARA)

Result 1.1: Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened. Result 1.2: Partners internal democracy has improved. Result 1.3: Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened. Result 1.4: Partners gender mainstreaming in their organizations, programmes and projects has improved. Result 1.5: Partners capacity to mainstream environment, conflict and in their work (when relevant) has improved. Result 1.6: Partners external communication capacity has improved.

Partners have a better financial capacity. There is a twice yearly workshop to finance staff and financial monitoring and the Mango Health Check are keeping track of weaknesses and progress made. As a result, all partner's audit reports are unqualified. All partners also have a procurement policy that meets Diakonia's minimum standard and Diakonia's anti-corruption policy is used as a minimum standard.

The boards of directors for partner organisations are meeting regularly. Staff are now encouraged to participate actively in the formulation of their strategic documents. All the partners have developed new strategies or either revised old strategies to cope with the current contextual change. Networking between sectors and networks has consistently improved, which resulted in sectoral advocacy. Three partners have received direct training and coaching on M&E and are able to establish their internal monitoring system which gradually improved their annual reporting. Throughout several years of strengthening member-based organisations, one organization encountered a serious incident, and Diakonia was forced to phase it out.

All partners have their own gender policy and have undergone training on masculinity and patriarchy. Yearly gender mainstreaming has improved the capacity of partners to focus on gender needs in their programme. LGBT issues are better understood and easily reflected in the partners' programmes. Yearly mainstreaming Environment and Conflict Sensitivity is contributing to partners' awareness on environmentally friendly workplaces and programmes are

now formulated to address conflict sensitivity. All partners have a website. Partners have secure apps for safe communication.

It is our assessment that all partner's capacity has improved, but for some their level of synergy is still weak. This requires Diakonia to be facilitators to mobilize partners to work collectively. For example, some partners working in the same target area need to discuss their ways of working to avoid competition and overlap. Diakonia realizes that capacity building alone cannot guarantee that partners can prevent corruption. It requires a commitment from the partners. It is our assessment that there are challenges in human resources sustainability within both Diakonia and our partner organisations. Capacity building and on-the-job training will always be needed.

Intervention Area 2 – Human Rights (CCHRC, CIPO)

Result 2:1 Human Rights Defenders have been empowered. Result 2:2: Women's Rights have been strengthened. Result 2:3: The fulfilment of human rights commitments has been strengthened

Shrinking civil society space particularly during the pre- and post- 2018 National Election has provided continued challenges for human rights defenders, who were frequently labelled as sympathetic to the banned opposition party. Many imprisoned HRDs were released in part as a result of sustained international/national advocacy campaigns and joint statements such as Free The Five ('ADHOC Five'), Release Tep Vanny, Impunity Campaign, celebration of International Human Rights Day (led by various community based organizations and affected communities).

Partner CSOs have responded to this environment by stepping back from direct engagement with authorities and letting community-led initiatives take the lead. Similarly, advocacy through traditional media (such as TV, radio programmes, newspapers) were replaced by social media and other online platforms. Awareness raising on women's rights was done consecutively during the period resulting in thousands of men and women improving their knowledge and behaviour on the issue. The period also saw that more women took part in (and frequently led) community advocacy.

To follow up on the fulfilment of various human rights commitments, evidence based advocacy has been employed as a way to engage with various government stakeholders and businesses. The former has yielded some results within the post-election context, as partner organisations participate in national-level platforms. The celebration of international human rights day in Koh Kong province (for example) resulted in having the provincial government participating and attending to the concerns of community members regarding the ongoing land conflict that requires expedition of agreed-upon compensation. Synergy among partner CSOs was evident during the process of producing 11 joint UPR submissions to the UN Human Rights Council in 2018.

It is our assessment that with rapidly changing context in Cambodia the work to promote the fulfilment of human rights is more difficult than ever. Regular and consistent support to civil society (especially those in the forefront in human rights advocacy) is needed for a long time to come. This is something Diakonia can continue to do.

Intervention area 3: Democracy (CCC, CIPO, CCHR)

Result 3:1: Democratic Culture has been strengthened. Result 3:2: Women's Political Participation has been strengthened. Result 3:3: Good governance has been strengthened

Civil society space gradually and continually shrank over three years in Cambodia up until July 2018's national election, with the government utilising different legislative and policy mechanisms such as restrictive laws to silence critics and threats and harassment. By the end of

2018 there was an apparent loosening of regulations regarding civil society, seen as a response to international critics, like the EU's withdrawal of the Everything but Arms treaty, but also because the government had managed to secure its continued power at the election.

Partners performed multiparty training of women candidates (at the commune, district and provincial level) ahead of the Commune Elections. Elected women increased by 2% between 2016 and 2017, but the national average figure is still only 26%. When the opposition party was closed down by the government, elected women from the opposition party (including the trained women) either had to defect to the ruling party or resign. Nevertheless, trained women now claim that they are empowered and will continue to strive for decision making positions at sub-national level.

Diakonia is part of a coordinated INGO effort, which works through long term partnership and core funding to key CSOs players in Cambodia. This has substantially contributed to their political resilience in the face of limited democratic space. A network partner has provided the capacity strengthening of national and provincial CSO networks to comply with the new legal requirements imposed on NGOs, as well as dialogued with respective governmental institutions to advocate for a better environment for CSOs to operate. Regular dialogues and various CSO platforms had been established by the government by the end of 2018. Key legal barriers for local activities done by CSOs have also diminished. This was achieved within a highly restricted democratic space, where partners took advantage of this small post-election window of opportunity.

Efforts by indigenous peoples partner organizations, through training, networking and advocacy work, resulted in the establishment of the National Indigenous Peoples (IP) Platform, chaired by various government institutions and with representation of IP organizations. Through this platform IPs raise their concerns directly with duty bearers and were able to, for example, prevent evictions and the achieve acceptance of communal land titling. Partners are making use of the government ratification of the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) to advance IP claims.

It is our assessment that closed door meetings became an increasingly necessary strategy to be employed during the period for security reasons. Advocacy work and networking at the international level provided added value to this work. Partners have tried to adjust to the restricted democratic space and thus have managed to advance results, but given the pace of change in the country, it was difficult to respond quickly within the closing space available. Continuous analysis and strategizing will be followed up in the two coming years.

Intervention area 4: Gender Equality (WRC, CCHR, AMARA)

Result 4:1: Gender Based Violence (GBV) has decreased. Result 4:3: Men and Boys involvement in the work for Gender Equality has increased

A lot of work has been done with regards to raising awareness and changing cultural stereotypes, attitudes and harmful practices towards women and the LGBTIQ community. Thousands of people mobilized each year to engage in discussion around women's rights, LGBTIQ rights and the role of men in promoting gender equality. Under the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights a joint submission on LGBTIQ rights was produced, coordinated by partners, to highlight issues at both national and international levels, resulting in, for the first time, nine recommendations on LGBTI to the government.

Most indigenous people's networks at the provincial level are led by female leaders and male community members are more open to respecting women's leadership. They appreciate the pro-

active position of women in their community development processes, the opposite to Cambodian mainstream attitude.

Diakonia's male staff network has built capacity of partners and duty bearers (commune and district councillors) on Positive Masculinity and Patriarchy. As a result and an expression of their new commitment to gender equality, partners and commune and district councillors are equipped with the knowledge and skills to mobilize campaigns, and report/refer cases on GBV to other like-minded networks and state institutions at the commune and district levels.

Partners and other CSOs celebrated the '16 Days of Activism for the Elimination of Violence Against Women' every year, in order to continue to attract public attention and raise social consciousness. Partners' work on GBV has been aligned to the new women's rights framework of the Ministry of Women's Affairs (Neary Rattanak IV phasing into V). The implementation of the road map will be monitored by partners.

It was learned that the role of village guardians (especially male ones) was a catalyst for inspiring/modelling men's roles in promoting gender equality and eliminating violence against women. Partners found that many of these men were guilty of domestic violence, in addition to alcohol abuse. But now they have transformed themselves through capacity building processes, provided by both partners and the department of Women's Affairs and government stakeholders at the local level.

It is our assessment that in partners' target areas there is a general trend in the reduction of GBV rates. There is also a need to strengthen synergies between different gender networks and stakeholders around this area (GBV work). More capacity building on how to monitor GBV and the work around it is still needed. Diakonia is considering looking for new organisation to boost results in this area to achieve target objectives.

Intervention area 5: Social and Economic Justice (CFSWF)

Result 5:2 The conditions for Decent Work and Fair Income have improved

Diakonia's Cambodia office supported a union organisation working in the food and service industry to empower workers (especially women workers) to organize themselves and demand fair wages and working conditions. As a result, workers engaging with the partner saw salary and benefit increases, and dismissed workers reinstated. Employer Caltex extended a \$200 health care benefit to all workers, while Cambrew, Cintri and karaoke venues raised monthly salaries. A child care center (at Cambrew) opened to serve over 2000 women workers. Workers also accessed National Social Security Fund (NSSF) benefits for funerals and living needs. The partner regularly worked with partner organisations to register workers in the NSSF, claim maternity benefits, and have employers comply with safety/security regulations.

The partner (and the union sector) experienced challenges due to 2016's Trade Union law which criminalised activism and complicated formal union registration. The partner assisted in the process of registration and re-registration for partner unions, and advocated for worker rights under law in cooperation with the Board of Arbitration and the Ministry of Labour when appropriate. In 2016 and 2017, the partner regularly coordinated with unions and engaged with both duty bearers and partner organizations at the national, regional and international levels. These included International Trade Union Asia-Pacific and the ILO. The International Union of Food (IUF) and the ASEAN Trade Union Network Conference (ATNIC) both expressed concerns to Cambodia's government about the 2016 Trade Union Law. ASEAN People's Forum (APF) and AROSE labour network jointly called for migrant and entertainment worker's rights to be respected.

Diakonia identified from the beginning that independent unions, unregistered unions, membership organisations in Cambodia tend to be weak in internal organizational management and financial management. Throughout the years, we have provided regular and comprehensive capacity building on internal management and financial management and programme monitoring. The full package of financial policy and systems was put in place by 2016. But it does not stop fund mismanagement, fraud and corruption. Knowledge alone does not mean change. There needs to be an equally strong commitment to apply the knowledge.

It is our assessment that the programme saw successes in 2016 and 2017, however this work cannot be continued (under the Sida/Civsam grant) due to the ending of the partnership with the local partner. Diakonia continues this intervention under the Cambodia office's HRDEM programme and will not be reported under Sida/Civsam in the future.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Cambodia	Original budget	Approved rev budget	Actual cost	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	2 999 050	2 999 050	3 034 183	101%	
2017	3 059 031	3 059 034	2 994 419	98%	
2018	2 645 393	2 767 486	2 837 822	103%	
TOTAL	8 703 474	8 825 570	8 866 424	100%	

The partner composition has changed. Two partners has been phased in (CFSWF and Cambodia Indigenous People's organization).

3.13 Bolivia

Intervention area 1: Strengthening partners capacity (CEJIS Platform: CEJIS, Casa de la Mujer, CNAMIB, CPEMB)

Result 1:1 Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened. Result 1:2 Partners gender in their organizations, programmes and projects has improved. Result 1:3 Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened

During these three years, Diakonia's partners in the Sida/Civsam programme in Bolivia have become stronger as internal capacities have improved. Focus has laid on the first two results. Administratively and financially partners' progress is shown in better financial reports and audits with small observations. The fluid administrative and programmatic dialogue between Diakonia and partners has allowed improving and optimizing the drafting of operative plans and budgets. The quality and compliance of their reports have substantially improved since the Diakonia's programmatic formats were adapted in order to monitor goal attainment.

With the support from Diakonia, the partners have improved their gender work. CEJIS is one of the most striking examples, an NGO traditionally seen as a patriarchal organization. In these three years, CEJIS has for the first time, drafted an Institutional Strategic Plan with a gender approach, wherein all its personnel, as well as its Board of Directors took part, thus allowing the institutionalization of the gender perspective. Casa de la Mujer, a feminist organization, updated its views on gender trends for a better working strategy. CNAMIB, an organization of indigenous women has improved its ability to articulate and create alliances with other feminist partners to Diakonia. As a result of these new alliances we may mention the "Follow Up Report for the Implementation of the Final Observation made by the CEDAW Board" on the fifth and sixth final reports on the Plurinational State of Bolivia, as member of the Alliance of Indigenous and Indigenous Women of Bolivia", which will be submitted at the 2019 Meeting. At CPEMB, as part of this organic structure, a Gender Secretariat is part of this organic structure.

Regarding thematic and methodological strengthening, Diakonia has contributed to the incorporation of an environmental perspective in the work of the Human Rights Defenders through the establishment of key alliances with other organizations with environmental focus. The alliances have resulted in projects that integrate both perspectives, thus optimizing resources and strengthening the parties' thematic competence.

Intervention area 2: Human Rights (CEJIS, CASA DE LA MUJER, CNAMIB, CPEMB)

Result 2:1 Fulfillment of women's rights. Result 3: Fulfillment of human rights commitments.

One of the major obstacles to the fulfillment of human rights and women's rights is the limited access to information in these issues for the wider population. Bolivians in general lack knowledge of their rights and the State has not had information about human and women's rights as a key issue. The partners working within the Sida/Civsam programme in Bolivia have therefore identified information on human rights and women's rights as a top priority. At the mid-term of the programme, Diakonia's partners have contributed to make possible for 155.683 people to have access to information on Human Rights, Women's Rights and Indigenous People's Rights. This was done through traditional media, social media, fairs and mobilizations. In a context of inequality in education, low access to new technology, malnutrition, illiteracy, among other aspects, this indicator is a very good achievement. Having as a ground the information and knowledge of rights, Diakonia and partners see better conditions to work with in the remaining time. The analysis is that once people acknowledge their rights and acknowledge themselves as right holders, there is a better chance to build on that work to go on to organization and exercises of accountability.

Following this line of thinking, Diakonia's partners have further contributed to enhance knowledge on Human Rights, Territorial Rights and Indigenous People's Rights specifically among indigenous women. This work has resulted in the drafting of their first own shadow report to the CEDAW Committee, by the Bolivian Indigenous Women Alliance, which is an Alliance formed by Diakonia's partners and other Indigenous Women's organizations. This is quite significant since the indigenous women had never drafted a report that took up issues related to international conventions and connect those to their own claims and grievances. Indigenous women have thus activated their own voice and point of view at international human rights mechanisms.

In this sense, Diakonia has observed that learning about human rights and women's rights has lead not only for the indigenous women working with our partners to demand accountability from authorities and society in general, but also to demand accountability in terms of gender equality within their own organizations. The women within indigenous organizations have today their own internal agenda as women and demand respect and rights from the men's leadership. In this first mid-term of the programme Diakonia and partners saw, for example the foundation of the new Guarani Women's Organization.

Lastly, our partners together with other social organizations have established the Coordinator for the Defense of Territories, with the support of the Sida/Civsam programme. The platform works with two sets of rights: territorial/environmental rights and indigenous rights. The focus is to combat dispossession and subjugation of indigenous and protected areas to corporations for extrativism. The platform has managed to bring the International Tribunal of Nature Rights to Bolivia, which called the attention of the international community to the violations of environmental and indigenous rights.

Diakonia's partners work in an authoritarian milieu where making people knowledgeable of their rights is an important ground for their work and lays better conditions for achieving results in the second half of the programme.

Intervention area 3: Gender Equality (CASA DE LA MUJER, CNAMIB)

Result 3:1 Combating gender based violence.

Diakonia's partners have worked primarily with two themes in this result: 1) human trafficking and 2) information on the legislation on GBV and the implementation of it. Within the first theme, Diakonia's partners managed to put the issue of human trafficking in the public agenda, moreover making it a human rights issue. Human trafficking had not been addressed in this light, as a violation of human rights. Our partners consider this step in the public debate, as a ground step to demand urgency from the State in the prevention and sanction against human trafficking.

Regarding the second theme of work, legislation of GBV and its dissemination and implementation, Diakonia's partners have contributed to the implementation of SIPPASE-VRG (The specialized mechanism of the Ministry of Justice to prevent, assist, sanction and eradicate gender-based violence) in 18 rural communities in compliance of the Law 348 to guarantee women a life free of violence. After intense advocacy work from social organizations, including Diakonia's partners, the register on violence against LGBTI people was included in the implementation of SIPPASE-VRG. Unfortunately, the Bolivian National Statistics Institute has not made the statistics public yet. This shows that the State has to be pushed by the CSOs in order to implement laws that are already approved, and herein lays the importance of having strong CSOs that can push in the right direction.

Diakonia's partner organizations have contributed to the new proposed Criminal Code proposing drafts in relation to gender based violence and the access to safe abortion, which was approved in December 2017. Unfortunately, the Code was repealed by a decision of the Executive Branch in January 2018, without having exhausted the negotiation efforts with the CSOs. We have learned that the partisan-political agenda's first matter to negotiate with is women's human rights and that the CSO have to act in alliances with each other in order to put more pressure. Another lesson is that the feminist organizations should have alliances with international organizations to be stronger at the negotiation table with the government. Our partners and other CSOs have now built "The articulation in Defense of Citizens Rights and Liberties" for this reason. Moreover, it is important to point out that pacific demonstrations organized by various partners have contributed to build greater consciousness and sensibility throughout Bolivian society; such actions could be easily replicated through inter – learning spaces and in other programmes/projects.

Bolivia has one EU-grant co-financed by Sida/Civsam within this result area. The grant contributed to set up an observatory for LGBT rights and strengthen CSO's and the judicial system capacity on LGBT issues.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Bolivia				Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
	Original budget	oved rev budge	Actual costs		
2016	3 676 000	3 891 000	3 911 574	101%	
2017	3 750 000	3 750 000	3 509 944	94%	
2018	3 750 000	3 750 000	3 826 736	102%	
TOTAL	11 176 000	11 391 000	11 248 254	99%	

3.14 Colombia

Intervention area 1: Strengthening partners capacity (Movimiento de Víctimas de Crímenes de Estado- MOVICE, Programa Somos Defensores -PSD, Coordinación Colombia – Europa – Estados Unidos - CCEEU, Tierra Digna y Oficina Internacional de Derechos Humanos Acción Colombia – ODHACO).

Result 1:1 Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened

Result 2: Partners strengthened in their methodological and technical capacities

During the three-year period, Diakonia went from project funding to core funding with the Sida/Civsam partners, a modality that gained a strong relevance in the current post-peace agreement context in Colombia. This was vital due to new challenges, opportunities and obstacles for CSOs especially in the territories where the peace agreement is being implemented. In the new context, organizations must not only have a strong political agenda and a proactive action in regional and national scenarios where the human rights and peace agendas are discussed, but they must also show institutional capacity and be competitive for the management of efficient and transparent resources in front of new donors and cooperation funds for peace. It has therefore been highly important to support institutional strengthening through the core funding modality.

Partners have diversified their fundraising strategies and built capacities within their organizations for fundraising and resource management, taking advantage of the "the opportunities and the challenges" offered by the post-peace agreement stage. Currently, several of the partners have reached agreements with new international and national donors, including the private sector; with support of Diakonia some partners, among them one of the Sida/Civsam partners, created the fundraising area within their organizations. In the next two years, it will be necessary to continue monitoring the implementation of these financial sustainability plans.

Moreover, Diakonia and its partners (according to their needs and the levels of strengthening achieved) have improved their administration, internal control and financial management systems by: (1) updating their manuals and internal procedure protocols; the applicability of instruments and internal control policies; (2) training teams for the applicability of national and international regulations that rule the actions of civil society organizations in tax, accounting and contracting matters. They have complied with the requirements of the audits and their recommendations. This capacity building process has contributed to the institutional and financial sustainability of Diakonia and its partners, while strengthening the organizations' capacities so that they respond efficiently to the requirements of other donors.

Institutional strategic plans have been updated for the new post-peace agreement context. Trainings in the gender perspective given by Diakonia have resulted in institutional gender policies and gender specific indicators in their projects; they have also applied the Diakonia Gender Manual. New practices have been adopted, such as the publication of management reports in institutional websites and regional platforms, which is a form of accountability towards right holders. In addition, with Diakonia's support, partners have increased their public visibility and positioning in social networks and public spaces through a strong strategy in external communication that has been very useful to increase the influence in advocacy activities.

It is a challenge for Diakonia and the partners to deepen the analysis on the theory of change, innovations and social change in a scenario of post-agreement and new conflict. There is also the challenge of incorporating self-care practices for the HRD.

Intervention area 2: Human Rights ((Movimiento de Víctimas de Crímenes de Estado- MOVICE, Programa Somos Defensores -PSD, Coordinación Colombia – Europa – Estados Unidos - CCEEU, Tierra Digna y Oficina Internacional de Derechos Humanos Acción Colombia – ODHACO).

Result 2:1 Empowerment of Human Rights Defenders. Result 2: Fulfilment of human rights commitments

It is clear to Diakonia and its partners that the defense of human rights and peace building are areas that require strong social and political legitimacy, taking into account the stigmatizations that are made against defenders and those who work for peace. In the perspective of legitimacy, a very important task is access to media, for which it is important to have effective communications plans.

Diakonia, in alliance with the Swedish Church has installed the National Human Rights Award (since 2012) which has become a visible Award every September in Colombia. The importance of the Award lies exactly in giving visibility to the work of the human rights defenders, giving it social and political legitimacy to their work and have a public discussion of what it means to be a social leader or HRD in Colombia today and what are the challenges they face and the violence. Everyone can nominate a HRD or CSO to the award, and our partner organizations are active in nominating and disseminating information about this. The award is also on the national news and newspapers write about the winner. Putting the spotlight in these areas is very important in a society that has normalized the violence against HRD and historically has stigmatized their work. Diakonia has in this way taken a very visible position in defending the right of the HRD to their job and lifting the importance of that job for the whole society. This award will hopefully deter attacks against the winners and postulated, but also spark a debate on the violence against them which often happens in anonymity, not visible on national television and remains in impunity.

The articulation of the human rights and peace agendas has become stronger and more clearly visible in the Sida/Civsam Programme in Colombia: these two agendas reinforce each other and are complementary. We cannot have peace without the respect for human rights and HRD. For some time, the human rights agenda has been seen as an independent agenda and somehow opposed to a peace agenda. It has been important, in dialogue with the authorities and for our partners' advocacy work to hold the perspective that both agendas are in line and complementary. The result of this advocacy work is yet to be seen, but our partners in Colombia consider it is important to persist on this position and this view of the peace.

Diakonia and its partners have focused on the protection of HRDs based on the guarantees that the state is obliged to give. The guarantees refer to the effective action of the state to investigate and punish those responsible for the crimes perpetrated against the HRDs, dismantle the armed groups that attack them and recognize the legitimacy of their work. As a very important result Sida/Civsam partners are participating in the National Commission of Guarantees created by the peace agreements and they offer inputs for the action of the State. However, the dialogue with the executive branch became difficult after the change of government in 2018 and maintaining dialogue with the authorities has become a challenge for our partners. The strategy, in coordination with the partners, will be to promote dialogue in the regions (Chocó, Cauca and Magdalena Medio) with the presence of the international community (Swedish embassy, EU, UN).

In a quest for protection of the HRD, Diakonia's partners have managed to maintain the interest of the European institutions and the universal human rights system in the situation in Colombia after the peace agreement was signed, especially in issues related to the protection of HRD and social leaders.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Colombia	Original budget	Approved rev budget Nov	Actual costs	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	2 700 000	3 500 000	3 602 725	103%	
2017	2 754 000	2 754 000	2 754 479	100%	
2018	2 754 000	2 754 000	2 924 843	106%	
TOTAL	8 208 000	9 008 000	9 282 047	103%	

See chapter 4.2 for a description of deviations in Colombia. The partner composition has changed. Three partners have been phased out (Benposta-Córdoba, COCOMACIA, CRIC, Red de mujeres Chocoanas) and one partner has been phased in (MOVICE).

3.15 Guatemala

Intervention area 1: Strengthening partners capacity (AGIMS, AJR, Alianza Por Las Reformas, ANH, ASDEMUAQ, ASP, BDH, CALAS, CALDH, CUC, FUNDEBASE, Gente Positiva, Instancia, REDMUSOVI, and UNAMG).

Result 1.1 Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened. Result 1.2 Partners' internal democracy has improved. Result 1.3 Partners' thematic and methodological capacities have been strengthened. Result 1.4 Partners' capacity to mainstream gender in their organizations, programmes and projects has improved. Result 1.6 Partners' external communication capacity has improved

While Diakonia's 16 partners in Guatemala are diverse in character, they have all strengthened their capacities in preparing budgets and financial reports, complying with audit recommendations, installing accounting systems, and applying anti-corruption and procurement guidelines. Internal democracy has improved as all partners carry out assemblies, annual meetings, and elect boards according to their statutes, making room for new leaders, women and youth. The gender manual has been applied, masculinities have been discussed, and partners have strengthened their expertise in areas relevant to them.

Progress is notable in local women's organisations AGIMS, ANH, and ASDEMUAQ, which have established themselves as experts on gender equality and women's rights in their respective municipalities, to the extent that they are consulted by authorities and invited to coordinate efforts on important initiatives. After years of dialogue, ASDEMUAQ was granted a plot of land by the municipality to build a women's centre in Santa Cruz Barillas, and AGIMS coordinated with authorities in San Juan Sacatepéquez to establish a CAIMUS women's shelter and a specialized police office to attend women survivors of GBV.

In a country where discrimination and multiple inequalities impede a satisfactory participation of grassroots in the state and civil society, Diakonia's partner AJR stands out as a good example of active involvement. Internal democracy is strong in AJR, positions of leadership rotate, annual meetings are lively and participatory, and members demand accountability and transparency from the board and allied actors. In September 2018, AJR represented survivors in a trial where judges once more concluded that genocide was committed against indigenous Mayans in the 1980s. As lawmakers moved to include genocide in the amnesty provided by the national reconciliation law, seriously harming survivors' right to truth and justice, AJR petitioned authorities and the international community through letters, protest events, and social media.

By accompanying partners in complying with audits and legal requirements, Diakonia is contributing to resilience and reduced vulnerability among Guatemalan CSOs. With stronger capacities, partners are less vulnerable to criminalisation and can demand accountability from authorities with more legitimacy.

Intervention area 2: Human Rights (AEU, AGIMS, AJR, ALA, Alianza Por Las Reformas, ANH, ASDEMUAQ, ASP, AVSF, BDH, CALAS, CALDH, FUNDEBASE, Gente Positiva, Instancia, and UNAMG).

Result 2.1: Empowerment of Human Rights Defenders. Result 2.2: Fulfillment of women's rights

Diakonia's long-term support for human rights in Guatemala has strengthened access to justice for women, indigenous peoples, survivors of grave human rights violations, and criminalized HRDs. In transitional justice, Diakonia maintains cooperation with some of the most dedicated human rights actors in Guatemala, particularly AJR, BDH, CALDH, and UNAMG, enabling survivors to continue efforts to achieve justice for crimes committed during the war, maintaining long-term cooperation and contributing to valuable jurisprudence that is slowly resulting from complex legal cases. While few other development agencies are prepared to support work that continues for over a decade, Diakonia's patience and strategic vision have been crucial for cases of genocide, torture, and forced disappearances to advance in Guatemala. Cases of transitional justice that have reached sentences in the current programme period include Molina Theissen, Ixil genocide, and Sepur Zarco, and partners continue working on further investigations. The capacity to maintain pressure on the legal system for years, illustrates the resilience of grassroots and CSOs as they stick to the objective of achieving justice and guaranteeing no repetition despite poverty, deceptions, intimidations, and the slow response from the legal system.

While AGIMS, ANH and ASDEMUAQ have continued to accompany women who decide to report GBV, contributing to making violence against women the most reported crime to Guatemala's public prosecutor, the reaction from the state remains unsatisfactory. The legal system lacks the necessary staff to deal responsibly with all of reports of GBV, causing frustration among women survivors and granting impunity to perpetrators.

In defending persecuted HRDs, partners have contributed to creating important jurisprudence, such as the sentence from July 2016 that freed a group of criminalized community leaders from northern Huehuetenango. Nevertheless, spurious legal complaints are still filed against HRDs, and victims end up spending years in pre-trial detention before they are released for a lack of evidence. This spectacle has repeated itself many times, and authorities show little interest in improving routines. Meanwhile, human rights organisations and social movements are drowned in cases, drained of their financial resources, and grassroots are robbed of their time and forced to live in fear.

Intervention area 3: Democracy (AGIMS, AJR, Alianza Por Las Reformas, ANH, ASDEMUAQ, ASP, AVSF, BDH, CALDH, CUC, FUNDEBASE, Gente Positiva, Instancia, REDMUSOVI, UDEFEGUA and UNAMG).

Result 3.1: Democratic culture. Result 3.2: Women's political participation. Result 3.3: Enabling environment for civil society

In Guatemala, Diakonia has contributed to a more coordinated civil society that is active in auditing authorities, presenting proposals, and collaborates across sectors. Diakonia supported new alliances such as the broad ASP, that primarily includes social movements and grassroots initiatives, and Alianza Por Las Reformas, that brings together urban-based and expert NGOs. These alliances have provided civil society with structure, and contributed to efforts in advocacy, social audit, observation, joint action and shared demands. As a result, civil society as a whole is better prepared and more united compared to when the programme started.

Diakonia has supported civil society actors in maintaining pressure on decision makers regarding gender equality, democratic reform, citizens' participation, anti-corruption, and human rights, using meetings, open letters, demonstrations, social media, radio, and legal action. Efforts have

promoted the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights in the constitution, reform of the electoral law (LEPP), the drafting of a water law, protection of HRDs, defending the independent Human Rights Ombudsman (PDH), the continued presence of CICIG, transparency in the election of the new Attorney General, and different demands of the women's movement. Partners have participated in dialogues with the public prosecutor about work on transitional justice, with Congress about the proposed water law, and with police, courts, health ministry, and municipal authorities about efforts to combat GBV. Partners have brought information and political debates closer to the grassroots and rights holders have participated in dialogues with authorities and lawmakers, in some cases for the first time in their lives. Justicia Ya has investigated members of congress, mapping their interests and critically analysing law proposals, and making this information available to citizens.

Partners have promoted women's rights in dialogues with authorities in primarily three municipalities, demanding improvements in local infrastructure and promoting women's political participation. Since 2016, partners have supported 1,570 women in assuming political office in local decision-making bodies, giving women opportunities to gain political experience putting women's rights and interests on local agendas. In San Juan Sacatepéquez, AGIMS made formal progress in by contributing to the opening of a CAIMUS women's shelter and a specialized police office to attend women survivors of GBV.

Intervention area 4: Gender equality (AGIMS, ANH, ASDEMUAQ, BDH, Colectivo 8 Tijax, CUC, FUNDEBASE, Ixmukané, REDMUSOVI, and UNAMG).

Result 4.1: Combating gender based violence (GBV)

Navigating through a difficult and hostile environment, partners have promoted awareness of GBV among rights holders and duty-bearers through trainings, workshops, advocacy, information campaigns, and radio programmes, contributing to shaping a more gender equal consciousness among the public. Partners have a great amount of anecdotal evidence from families and communities to indicate that GBV is becoming less accepted in society, and the increased numbers of reports of GBV to the MP is evidence of that. However, Guatemala has one of the highest rates of femicides in Latin America (9 per 100,000 women), and the legal system barely reaches 25% of the staff needed to properly deal with reports of GBV.

In 2016 and 2017, the programme contributed to combating GBV by accompanying 630 women from three municipalities in reporting GBV to the public prosecutor, achieving 48 sentences in the space of two years. Efforts by UNAMG in accompanying the women survivors of Sepur Zarco in the first case of wartime sexual violence challenged under Guatemala's penal code have also been hugely significant, supporting survivors with productive projects and demanding reparations for them and their community. By informing about the case, where two former military officers were sentenced for crimes against humanity on counts of rape, murder and slavery, UNAMG is sending a strong message to society about not allowing sexual violence to remain in impunity.

Between 2017 and 2018, the programme also supported work with men, including leaders and decision-makers from civil society and local "development councils", raising awareness about women's rights and questioning patriarchal imaginaries. Meanwhile, partners' advocacy continued, promoting women's participation in formal political assemblies, budgetary allocations in favour of women's rights, establishment of CAIMUS shelters for women survivors of GBV, and similar efforts, acquiring more experience along the way.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Guatemala	Original budget	Approved rev budget Nov	Actual costs	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	2 215 000	3 215 000	2 883 768	90%	
2017	2 959 000	2 959 000	2 959 300	100%	
2018	2 959 000	2 959 000	2 973 900	101%	
TOTAL	8 133 000	9 133 000	8 816 968	97%	

See chapter 4.2 for a description of deviations in Guatemala. The partner composition has changed. Five partners have been phased in (Colectivo 8 Tijax, Autoridades ancestrales, AEU student movement, Encuentro campechino, Centinales por la Dignificación del Estado). Four partners have been phased out (Asociación La Alianza, Asociación Por Nosotras Ixmukané, Kaji Batz, REDMUSOVI).

3.16 Honduras

Intervention area 1: Strengthening partners capacity (ACT Alliance - Honduras, ASONOG, C-Libre, CDM, CEM-H, COFADEH, Colectivo Violeta, ERIC, FSAR, MADJ, Movimiento de Mujeres por la Paz "Visitación Padilla, OCDIH and Red Lésbica Cattrachas).

Result 1:1 Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened. Result 1.2: Partners thematic and methodological capacity have been strengthened. Result 1.3: Partners have mainstreamed gender equality

During the period, all Diakonia partners have strengthened their administrative systems (including the purchase of accounting software) and have received trainings on NGO, anti-corruption, international accounting and state and municipal tax regulations resulting in improved financial and administrative capacities, enhanced credibility and reduced vulnerability to excessive state controls. All partners have also improved their eligibility for new donors and / or increased their fundraising. A good example of this is the Emergency Fund for HRDs' Protection, created by Diakonia and all its partners that in less than 5 years have expanded its donors' portfolio to include the Basque Country, the EU, Heks Eper, Oxfam and Trocaire.

Diakonia's current programme has a group of 21 researches and in-depth studies on different topics. Partners working on Human Rights and Gender Equality have elaborated shadow reports presented to UN mechanisms (UPR) and special reports for IACHR's thematic hearings.

Working methods in different areas were updated. The areas in focus were: strategic litigation, Participatory Municipal Diagnosis from a territorial management approach, resilient agro-ecological production, monitoring climate changes at local level; entrepreneurship and decent employment; feminist economy and protection of defenders at risk.

Additionally, partners' internal capacities have been strengthened, where six partners have developed Codes of Conduct and three partners have updated their labour regulations. All partners have also elaborated or updated their institutional and individual security plans as well as promoted continuous training and provision of self-care and psychosocial care to their staff.

All partners have improved their methodological capacities to incorporate a gender perspective in the design of their policies, projects and budgets, including greater participation of women. Feminist organisations have developed specific policies to address discrimination from an intersectional approach. In addition, four partners have held workshops on new masculinities directed to staff and rights holders and six partners have developed internal policies to prevent and punish sexual harassment. All of them were also trained on the use of the Diakonia's Gender Mainstreaming Toolbox (2018). The toolbox was used in the design process of a project initiative to the EU Call for proposals.

Women's organisations have incorporated resilience to climate change into their feminist economics' agenda, and mixed organisations have incorporated dialogues and workshops on feminism and on new masculinities.

Intervention area 2: Human Rights (CEM-H, COFADEH, ERIC, FSAR and MADJ)

Result 2.3: The fulfilment of Human Rights commitments has been strengthened

A total of 484 (248 women) representatives of more than 40 local CSO's participated in capacity building processes to improve their knowledge on legal instruments, international law, advocacy, risk analysis and, security measures for protection/self-protection in the matter of human Rights; those processes allowed them to acknowledge and promote their own litigations, security plans and advocacy.

COFADEH, ERIC and MADJ have advanced *179 cases of strategic human rights litigation* at national and international level. The results achieved with the judgments related to high-impact cases go further than just the reparation to the victims. The courts have demanded legal reforms, adoption of public policies, changes on authorities' behaviours or municipalities "free from mining". In some cases the courts have pointed to the state structures that lead to the systematic violation of human rights. Unfortunately, in most of the cases, the state refuses or delays the compliance of those judgements and recommendations.

The Emergency Fund for HRDs' Protection, created by Diakonia and its partners, provides urgent and temporal protection measures to HRDs at risk. Since 2016, the fund has granted protection measures to *334 HRDs* (198 women), and benefited *320 close relatives* of them. In contrast, the Honduran State's National Protection System with a larger budget has granted just 250 protection measures⁵ since 2015.

Finally, specifically on the matter of women's rights, Diakonia's feminist partners promote and/or take part of women's network and platforms to address issues regarding the fulfilment of women's rights. There the organizations work on: 1) elaborating a common political agenda; 2) preparing and presenting a shadow report on women's rights to the CEDAW committee; 3) advocating for the approval of a domestic work act and decriminalisation of abortion in three special cases and; 4) informing Honduran society and the international community about the setbacks on women and girls' rights.

Honduras has two EU-grants co-financed by Sida/Civsam within this result area. The grant contributed to protecting environmental human rights defenders through trainings, raising the publicity and protections measurer. Another grant contributed to defending rights and freedom by using the official human rights protections mechanism and through trainings.

Intervention area 3: Democracy (Plataforma CSJ and C-Libre)

Result 3.1: Democratic culture.

Result 3.2: Good governance has been strengthened

Focus during this period has been on building social leaderships and strengthening community-based organizations at local and municipal level, especially: women's networks, youth groups, Citizen Transparency Commissions (CCT), indigenous organisations, social communicators and journalists, and land defenders.

⁵ <https://www.sedh.gob.hn/odh/publicaciones/mecanismos-de-proteccion/265-casos-de-solicitudes-de-medidas-de-proteccion-junio-2018/file>

As a result of those capacity building processes, the indigenous Transparency Council of Copán Ruins, jointly with other municipal organisations and networks conducted a social audit exercise on the use of public funds and the affectivity of municipal policies on the implementation of Public health services in 4 municipalities. The audit found deficiencies and noncompliance in terms of quality of the services and presented nine recommendations, where five of them were implemented.

At local level, CCTs have strengthened their capacities to make alliances with other municipal networks to conduct social audit exercises on the use of public funds and the affectivity of municipal policies. The indigenous Transparency Council carried out a social audit to Public health services, managed by an INGO in 4 municipalities. The Council found deficiencies and noncompliance in terms of quality of the services and presented nine recommendations, where five of them were implemented.

Diakonia's partners are struggling to guarantee the active participation of rights holders in decision-making at the municipal level, particularly women, youth networks and associations of small producers. Nevertheless, some results have been achieved, such as influencing the elaboration of Participatory Municipal Budgets from a gender perspective in Belén and Cabañas; promoting municipal planning with a territorial approach and; positioning the agenda of women's networks at regional / national spaces.

Intervention area 4: Gender equality (CEM-H, Colectivo Violeta, Movimiento de Mujeres por la Paz "Visitación Padilla and Red Lésbica Cattrachas)

Result 4.1: Combating gender based violence (GBV)

Result 4.2: LGBTI people's rights have been strengthened

The Honduras State is far from guaranteeing women and girls a life free from violence. Since 2016, Visitación Padilla has provided integral *legal assistance to 2103 women survivors* of GBV. 1482 (70.5.%) were cases that occurred in the family. A remarkable result is that *842 (40%) cases were resolved*, in comparison with the national register of cases pending in courts (over 94%). They have also provided comprehensive emotional care to 554 women/girls survivors of GBV, to gradually erase the aftermaths of violence.

Visitación Padilla is promoting actions that point towards the increase of legal complaints by assuring women and girls more access to relevant information about their rights and the "roadmap of the complaint"; by strengthening grassroot women and girls' organisations to bring close accompaniment to women and girls survivors of GBV and; promoting girls' empowerment through innovative forms to denounce patriarchy, GBV and religious fundamentalisms such as cyber-activism. As a result of that, since 2016, just 382 (18%) cases of GBV were dropped-out or abandoned by the complainants.

Regarding the rights of LGBT people, both Colectivo Violeta and Cattrachas, are going further than the traditional fight against HIV/AIDS. Cattrachas is today internationally recognised by their monitoring of LGBT's violent deaths, strategic litigation at national level and studies about hatred against LGBT in traditional media and political participation of LGBT leaders.

Likewise, Colectivo Violeta created a Centre for Complaint Reception for violations of LGBT rights and participated in the drafting of a bill of an Anti-discrimination law and a complaint of unconstitutionality of the prohibition of equal marriage and adoption by same-sex couples, respectively.

Honduras has one EU-grant co-financed by Sida/Civsam within this result area. The grant contributed to increased access to justice for women survivor of violence.

Intervention Area 5: Social and Economic Justice (ACT Alliance, CDM and Plataforma CJS)

Result 5.1 The economic empowerment of women has been strengthened. Result 5.2 Sustainable development and climate justice have improved

Women have been supported with income generation, employment and self-employment alternatives, through 56 business initiatives and individual or collective business. 120 women have consolidated their business vision and economic empowerment benefitting their families. Female leaders have developed their technical, productive, financial, administrative and marketing capabilities to boost their economic ventures but, additionally, are questioning patriarchal relations and inequalities between women and men and carrying out advocacy actions before local governments to demand the inclusion of their needs in public agenda.

Sida/Civsam has contributed to ensure food security and climate resilience for 223 families, through the implementation of sustainable production models, such as productive diversification, efficient irrigation systems, biodigesters, solar dryers, grains reserves and family gardens. Through advocacy they have influenced public environmental policies and plans for adaptation and mitigation of climate change at municipal level, which give sustainability elements to technical support and training actions on CC issues at family level.

Business legalisation processes and the increase of tax burden affected the consolidation of economic initiatives. To reduce that risk, Diakonia and its partners signed an agreement with Business Development Centre (CDE in Spanish) in order to provide legal assistance to right holders. Families were also affected by recurring droughts, causing delays in activities' execution, forcing to search for alternative responses and support to affected families with ACT alliance and through budget relocations. Changes of local governments also affected some projects and networks.

Honduras has one EU-grant co-financed by Sida/Civsam within this result area. The grant contributed to decent employment in the western regions of Honduras.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Honduras	Original budget	Approved rev budget Nov	Actual costs	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	6 308 000	6 863 000	7 162 406	104%	
2017	6 434 000	6 434 000	6 446 075	100%	
2018	6 434 000	6 534 000	6 341 437	97%	
TOTAL	19 176 000	19 831 000	19 949 918	101%	

3.17 Nicaragua

Intervention area 1: Strengthening partners capacity (AMICA, CEDEHCA, AMC-MEG, CEPREV, CISAS, Human Right Consortium (integrated by CENIDH, CEJUDHCAN, Centro Humboldt and CPICH), ILLS-APM Alliance (integrated by ILLS and Asociacion Proyecto Miriam), IPADE).

Result 1:1 Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened. Result 1:2 Partners internal democracy has improved. Result 1:3 Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened. Result 1:4 Partners gender in their organizations, programmes and projects has improved. Result 1:5 Partners external communication capacity has improved

The administrative diagnosis (2016) suggested we should strengthen the organizations in legal and administrative/finance matters. Focus has been strengthening the partners to understand the context and scope of the new legal regulations in Nicaragua, in order to minimize the risks for Non-Profit Organizations. The concrete results of this activity showed in the improved quality of the semi-annual and annual financial and audits reports, four out of eight organizations have had their administrative and internal control manuals updated, and two organizations updated their accounting systems. Six out of eight partners also made adjustments in their operational plans

and in 2018, they updated their Institutional Contingency Plan, as a measure of response to the sociopolitical crisis.

The organizations continue to provide spaces for the promotion of internal democracy and the use of participation and decision-making mechanisms. Organizations built and updated their institutional policies, with special attention to gender policies. 100% of the organizations now have a gender policy and most organizations have made progress in integrating the gender perspective in the entire cycle of their programmes and projects, from the formulation to the evaluation and systematization of their experiences. For example, AMICA and the Consortium integrated by ILLS and "Miriam Project" Association, advanced in the process of gender mainstreaming. They also address new masculinities with leaders, in order to promote equal gender relations and facilitate the participation of women in structures and decision-making spaces on the issues of their community or territory.

Significant changes are observed in the quality of the monitoring and evaluation processes developed by the partner organizations. This is shown in the narrative reports for the period 2016-2018, focusing on qualitative analysis, supported with quantitative data, main achievements, learning and changes. Likewise, they have delivered financial reports in a timely manner. The organizations informed in a timely manner about adjustments required to face the context presented in 2018 and these were reflected in the annual financial reports. The experiences are documented and photographs and testimonies of significant changes are available.

Intervention area 2: Human Rights (Human Rights Consortium, CEDEHCA, IPADE, MEG, CISAS, ILLS-APM, AMICA, CEPREV).

Result 2.1 Empowerment of human Rights Defenders. Result 2.2 Fulfilment of women's rights. Result 2.3 Fulfilment of human rights commitments has been strengthened.

In the socio-political crisis the country has gone through since last April, a considerable number of HR defenders are criminalized, harassed, persecuted and in jail. Protection and safeguarding mechanisms for HR defenders therefore couldn't be develop in this period. Protection mechanisms are non-existent and are extremely urgent as identified in the Country Strategy and Programme. In the programme's 2016 baseline, a total of 53 HR defenders (18 women and 35 men) were registered in different regions of the country. Despite the adverse context, we managed to strengthen partner organizations' understanding and use of the international and national human rights mechanisms at hand. In the case of the indigenous people and ethnic people of the Caribbean Coast, they are able to apply the legal framework for the Autonomous Regions which includes the HR mechanisms in defense of their collective rights. About 2,200 people (1,042 women, 1,158 men, of which 906 young people of both sexes), 29 community Mayangnas, 20 afrodescendants and Miskitus identify themselves as HR defenders. They have through the support of Diakonia appropriated the IAHR System, the UPR mechanism as well as identified their rights as indigenous people that are established in national and international legislations. 165 complaints on land conflicts were filed in three years. The main achievement of HR defenders is that they have placed the problem of human rights violations on the public agenda at the local, regional, national and international levels. A total of approximately 4,000 HR defenders (63% women) have participated in the programme.

1,447 women and men HR defenders have been trained by Diakonia and partners, where mostly indigenous, mestizo and Afro-descendent women were the target groups. The Miskitus case stands out; there the indigenous leaders who have provisional and precautionary measures filed demands before the Court and the State of Nicaragua, with the support of CENIDH and CEJUDHCAN. It is a significant achievement since it is the first time that rights holders, with

information and training, were interlocutors before the judges of the Court. It is the first time that indigenous leaders denounce, with their own voice, the situation they live in their territories and the lack of compliance on the part of the Nicaraguan authorities, with respect to the agreements established to implement the precautionary and provisional measures granted by the IACHR. Indigenous leaders have been the protagonists in international advocacy, unlike in previous years, when human rights organizations took that place. It is the result of information, training and accompaniment processes that for years have been developed with grassroots leadership and support for emblematic judicial cases at international level.

Finally, it is important to note that in 2018, there was a setback in terms of human rights with the socio-political crisis and civil uprising beginning in April. A strategy from Civil Society to face the crisis was the strengthening of alliances both nationally and internationally, establishing coordination to document cases of human rights violations. More than 140 cases of the 325 murders that occurred have been followed up. Additionally, more than 700 cases of arbitrary detention, as well as acts of torture, persecution of HR defenders, journalists, community leaders, peasants and indigenous peoples have been registered.

Intervention area 3: Gender Equality (AMICA, CEDEHCA, AMC-MEG, CEPREV, CISAS, ILLS-APM).

Result 3.1 Gender based violence has decreased.

Focus during the period has been on information campaigns at the grassroots level. The number of women reached went from 4,820 women in 2016 to more than 6,900 women in 2018. Women have appropriated knowledge and tools for defending their rights. In this part of the job, our partner organizations have focused on making sure women know the route to justice, the steps to be taken in case of GBV against the or other women. Another achievement in the gender work carried out by our partners is that they have incorporated the perspective of the LGBT-community. Especially in the case of AMICA, this is a very important achievement since it is the first time that this topic is introduced in the indigenous communities AMICA works with. This is important and Diakonia expects that this work will render more concrete results in the second term of the Sida/Civsam programme.

Articulation and synergy of women's organizations with other mixed civil society organizations has worked better in the pursuit of the defense of women's rights and political rights. The Gender Equality Bureau (MEG), CEJUDHCAN and CENIDH (members of the HR Consortium), develop coordinated efforts with the "Initiative for Women Defenders of Mesoamerica". Other platforms are: the Autonomous Movement of Women and the Network of Women Against Violence, accompanied by CISAS; the "Movement of Segovian Women" and the Initiative of Women Human Rights Defenders ", accompanied by the ILLS-APM alliance and the CENIDH.

All our partner organizations now have a gender policy. In general, a more effective integration of the gender perspective is observed in the strategic actions promoted by the partner organizations.

Intervention area 4: Social and Economic Justice (AMICA, IPADE, CEDEHCA, CENTRO HUMBOLDT (member of HR Consortium), CEPREV, ILLS-APM and AMC-MEG.

Result 4.1 The economic empowerment of women has been strengthened. Result 4.2 Sustainable development and climate justice have improved. Result 4.3 Resilience to disaster risks has been strengthened

A positive change observed is that more women and their families have access to drinking water and electricity, improved nutrition with food and products that they didn't have before, which guarantees their food security. This is especially important in rural areas with strong climate change effects. *IPADE* supported 180 family business initiatives in the North Caribbean Coast

and Río San Juan. The families established a total of 266 hectares of cocoa through the *Agro Forestry Systems* and improved their income. 52% of the 180 families produced 1,355 quintals of cocoa and obtained increases of up to 89% in income. *AMICA* focused on the economic empowerment of indigenous Miskitu women of the municipality Waspam on the Caribbean Coast. The organization integrates the gender perspective and Indigenous Cosmovision on Women's Economic Empowerment and helps create conditions that allow exchange and cooperation. In working with economic empowerment of women, female leaderships have emerged. *CEDEHCA* accompanied groups of indigenous Miskitu women of Municipalities of Waspam and Puerto Cabezas in the development of economy initiatives with the application of GROW Groups Methodology. This organizational and methodological experience of empowering women has been shared with other partners. *ILLS- APM* strengthened 172 women in preparing business plans, 70% of which today generate their own income and control their own resources and 44% completed the first and second cycle of the economic education process. Emergency and response plans have been elaborated and the communities have deepened the analysis of local and national context on adaptation to climate change. With support of *CENTRO HUMDOLBDT* (member of Human Rights Consortium), 15 community and municipal structures in the Caribbean Coast have implemented resilience plans and the farming systems of family producers have increased their capacity for resilience and adapting to climate change, improving food security and productivity.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Nicaragua	Original budget	Approved rev budget Nov	Actual costs	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	5 270 000	5 950 000	6 330 369	106%	
2017	5 375 000	5 375 000	5 411 064	101%	
2018	5 375 000	5 445 000	5 888 472	108%	
TOTAL	16 020 000	16 770 000	17 629 905	105%	

See chapter 4.2 for a description of deviations in Nicaragua. The partner composition has changed. Four partners have been phased out (CENIDH, CISAS; IPADE, and ILLS) due to the cancelling of their registration. One partner has been phased out in 2016 (URACCAN) due to internal weaknesses.

3.18 Paraguay

Intervention area 1: Strengthening partners capacity (all partners)

Result 1:1 Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened. Result 1:2 Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened. Result 1:4 Partners gender in their organizations, programmes and projects has improved. Result 1:5 Partners external communication capacity has improved

Some indicators have interesting progress; however there is still work to be done to fully comply with them. From 2016 to the present, 75% of partner organizations have increased the global amount of their funding and some of them diversified their sources. Innovative methods have been used, as for instance joint work of Diakonia and other organizations developing projects managed by Diakonia and funded by the European Union. This has increased resources to our partners. Currently, five organizations have this type of funds. According to audit reports, the internal control has improved between 2016 and 2018.

Regarding thematic and methodological capacity, peasant, indigenous and social organizations have introduced environmental issues into their agendas and their publications. We also see partners strengthened in their capacity to design projects, having won important calls lately. In addition, the partners that request hearings have also increased and come to the IACHR in the defense of human rights and national and international agreements.

The gender perspective has gone from being present only in certain aspects of the proposals into making a gender analysis with objectives, activities and indicators that contribute to gender equality. Women from peasant organizations –FNC- have systematized experiences of brigades working against violence, and enjoy greater media visibility. A transgender organization – Panambi- is currently working using gender equality as its main focus when it used to do so only in their HIV-work.

To strengthen the communication capacity, organizations developed specific training for their staff and those that did not have an area of communication created it. In addition, several of them developed institutional communication plans reviewed annually. Focus has also been on the relevance of communication, how to do it, what for, when, with what tools, etc., emphasizing the use of IT to reach more people through social media, especially Twitter and Facebook.

Intervention area 2: Human Rights Codehupy. Serpaj. Memetic

Result 2.1 Human Rights Defenders empowered. Result 2:2. Strengthening the fulfillment of human rights obligations

International cases have been won by partner Tierraviva before the Interamerican Court HR which has improved the lives of communities involved. In the Sawhoyamaya community, 139 houses were built and completed. In Xákmok Kásek, 63 houses and a community center have been built. In Kelyenmagategma, the construction of 78 homes was approved. There are Resolutions of the MSPBS on health care to these four communities, establishing a protocol and assistance programmes. Water tanks have been delivered to the communities. Supervision of the sentences in the field has been carried out by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (a new practice of the Court). In addition, a sentence has been executed against former State officials, Rubén Quesnel (former president of INDI), Marlene Mendoza (former administrator of the INDI), Ever Otazo (former INDI official) because of a breach of trust and appropriation of funds set aside for these communities.

After two years of judicial process, the absolution of the emblematic case of Oscar Larrea was obtained, for a case of alleged coercion against former President Horacio Cartes, in 2016. Serpaj and Codehupy supported the defense lawyers and presented and gave testimony (Amicus Curiae) during the oral and public trial, which was vital for the case.

Reports such as the Codehupy's Annual HR Report and Serpaj's "Militarized Democracy", were published to make the situation of human rights visible at a national and international level. Both documents have been used for advocacy and information.

Relevant international actors, such as CEJIL, are now working against the militarization in the northern zone, which has helped to draw the international attention to this phenomenon that is increased.

Paraguay has two EU-grants co-financed by Sida/Civsam within this result area. One grant contributed to improve electoral political participation of indigenous people and women in Paraguay. Another grant contributed to that local governments, citizens and the private sector monitors the compliance with environmental laws.

Intervention area 3: Gender Equality. Serpaj, CDE, Panambi

Result 3:1. Sexual and Reproductive Rights Strengthened. Result 3:2. Rights for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, and intersex individuals strengthened

Serpaj developed and published a Comprehensive Sexual Education material for teachers. Initially, the Ministry of Education participated in the process but withdrew when a new

fundamentalist minister took office. The lesson learned is to take advantage of the political opportunities before the windows are closed and diversify the channels to promote the materials, especially IT. In the future, we want to continue producing web-accessible CSE materials and enable distance education. Serpaj has consolidated as a reference actor in educational materials on CSE, and in work with teachers.

CDE produced qualified information based on own studies about child mothers which is now available and being used to make advocacy. The challenge is the dissemination of materials because it is hard to position issues of sexual rights and reproductive rights. The state's capture by fundamentalist sectors is obvious. Therefore it is no longer possible to continue with the same strategies of introducing the issue through the state, but to look for others means.

The Trans people Association, "Panambi", has been strengthened and is a recognized actor in claiming the rights of LGBTI people. Through advocacy actions, a resolution has been passed by the Ministry of Public Health and Social Wellbeing that allows trans persons to use their chosen names when accessing public healthcare services in the country. This is great progress for trans persons and the social movement. For the first time in the country, 10 trans women were sworn in as judicial facilitators in the Supreme Court. There are two lawsuits in process for changing the name of trans people which had favored the victims in the first instance. Two reports about the situation of the rights of trans people in Paraguay were published and allowed to put pressure on the government at national and international level. In addition, dialogues were promoted between partner Panambi, the Human Rights Management Office of the Ministry of Interior and police stations due to complaints about violence against transgender people.

The incorporation of the gender perspective and the alliances to the feminist and human rights movement has helped Panambi to strengthen its capacity to carry out innovative political initiatives such as successful visibility campaigns against the murders and the violence against LGBT people. Another initiative was the rescue of the LGBTI memory in times of dictatorship, making the sector visible as an active citizens actor for freedom and democracy that builds an image of the trans collective as right holders. Panambi has also increased its contacts with other partner organizations with whom they made synergies, especially in assistance to transgender victims of human rights. They have also improved their relations with other trans organizations in the continent through the LAC Trans Network and participated in the "LGBT regional observatory" organized by regional partner Colombia Diversa.

Intervention area 4: Social and Economic Justice (Base Is, Tierraviva, Via Campesina)

Result 4:1. Equitable distribution of wealth and access to natural resources strengthened

In a long-term process, the partners have contributed to the taking back indigenous territories. During these three years of execution, 7,701 hectares were formalized and in the process of additional proceedings before the Paraguayan Institute for Indigenous Populations (INDI) and the Public Notary of the Government. 8,000 hectares were also protected to avoid deforestation, in actions carried out before the Judiciary and the INDI.

Diakonia and its partners have contributed to the systematization and generation of pertinent, accurate and qualified information on agribusiness, through the publication of three reports about its impact over people, climate, environment and economy. The growing of soy in large scale in the agribusiness sector is affecting the lives of people, animals, and environment. Pressure is put on the judiciary to test the environmental laws in these cases. Our partner *Base IS* has established itself as a leading actor in agribusiness issues for journalists, academia and public sector and even for the UN Special Rapporteurs and other INGOs.

Intervention area 5: Conflict and Justice (Inecip, Serpaj)

Result 5:1. Peacebuilding is strengthened

Two Social Forums (FSN) have been held in the north of the country (2016 and 2018) coordinated by partner Serpaj and more than 46 social and peasant organizations. Forums had a participation of 1,094 people (546 women-548 men) from the militarized areas. These forums bring visibility from traditional and social media to the situation of human rights in the north of the country. There is more activism by peasant organizations in the north, and the FSNs have helped this process. The violations of human rights in the north have decreased, in part, due the visibility it has drawn and the alliances with key sectors such as the catholic church. This has generated a greater confidence of the people to do activism claiming their rights.

One of the major obstacles to obtain justice and follow the rule of law in Paraguay is the very little independence that the judiciary has in practice. The politicians exercise power influencing the course of justice. In this sense, Sida/Civsam partner INECIP has worked advising an incipient organization of judges and prosecutors: Coordinadora de Jueces del Paraguay. It is composed of 1050 judges who carry out actions to raise the independence of the Judiciary from political and economic powers and promote the rule of law. In the last year they spoke in support of independent judicial decisions in the Curuguaty Case.

A systematization of data on violence and human rights violations in Concepción, San Pedro and Amambay has been completed by partners. This document will be used to make visible the need to establish accountability mechanisms on human rights violations. This result was achieved through the articulation between key sectors in the north of the country. Progress is satisfactory, the level of conflict in the north has been lowered and more actors have emerged. There is also an incipient reaction within the institutions in favor of due process. As lessons learnt, we see that synergies with relevant actors such as churches, judges and prosecutors as well as alliances within institutions, offer important technical information. For the future, the programme will continue to promote articulations with actors, both social and institutional, such as the Catholic Church, judges, prosecutors, public defenders and HR defenders.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Paraguay	Original budget	Approved rev budget Nov	Actual costs	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	6 405 000	6 655 000	6 919 471	104%	
2017	6 534 000	6 534 045	6 525 816	100%	
2018	6 534 000	6 534 000	6 637 576	102%	
TOTAL	19 473 000	19 723 045	20 082 863	102%	

The partner composition has changed. Four partners have been phased out (Panambi Asociación de Travestis, Transgéneros, y Transexuales. Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Penales y Sociales, Organización de Mujeres Campesinas e Indígenas, and Vía Campesina).

3.19 Peru

Intervention area 1: Strengthening partners capacity (CNDH, APRODEH, IDL, CEAS, Flora Tristan, Calandria, DEMUS, LIFS, CEPES, COOPERACCION, CODEHICA, Cedep Ayllu, Huñuc Mayu)

Result 1:1 Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened

Diakonia identified 10 common errors by partners in financial reports and audits at the start of the programme. Those errors are now down to three thanks to developed capacities, the necessary software and close monitoring of accountability procedures. This was achieved in spite of understaffing and high rotation in partner's staff. All partners have agreements in place with at least two other donors through 2020, covering from 50 to 100% of requirements of their strategic plans. All but one partner have executed at least one EU project with Diakonia during the period, and 10 have executed at least one in other consortia – which are good results

considering the unfavorable financial conditions and strong competition for funds in Peru. Although results cannot be attributed solely to Diakonia, the country office has accompanied and trained partners in analyzing calls and developing relevant and technically sound proposals. This helps partners to access significant funds from donors such as EU and Canada; and they value this support as part of Diakonia's good donor and good partner policy.

Diakonia has encouraged partners to use IT tools like Skype and Whatsapp for coordination purposes, which all partner now use. This has improved communication and coordination of actions with and among partners, reducing the need for physical meetings and travel. All partners use social media networks, with varying competence and intensity: Five are highly competent in external communication, with capacities to conduct public campaigns, and have a strong public presence. Important public campaigns by partners have been for example "The State Is Not Rapist", "My body, my territory" that were strong campaigns in social media with wide reach. An important conclusion is that partners do not need to develop skills to produce communication pieces (flyers, videos, posts, etc.), but to devise communicational strategies with a long term purpose, and clear messages for definite audiences. This is a new role that is demanded from Diakonia as an accompanying partner and political ally for the remaining strategic period.

Diakonia's main focus areas have been on two levels: institutional gender policy and gender perspective in partners' work with rights holders and other actors. The five partners grouped in the SEJ Platform were prioritized, as they lacked institutional gender sensitivity policies (reflected in steering documents such as statutes, regulations, guidelines, strategic plans), and their thematic and technical expertise is oriented to natural resources, agriculture, and environmental issues, with an initial difficulty to engender their outlook and proposals. Currently, three of the five have gender policy steering documents (Cooperación, CEDEP Ayllu, CODEHICA), while two are in the process (CEPES and Huñuc Mayu). APRODEH also has an institutional gender policy, and Flora Tristan, a feminist partner, has approved a workplace policy to sanction violence among women. Half of our partner organizations are led by women and one has a gender quota for their board. These advances are not attributable to Diakonia only, but we have consistently supported gender sensitive processes. As to gender perspective in the activities, partners have gained knowledge of the economy of care, eco-feminism, and the sustainability of life. All these are closer to their work and the lives of rural women. Gender quotas have been established for SEJ project activities. As results, we see an increase in women's participation (up to 40% in some cases), discussion of gender agendas and women's priorities on a regular basis.

Intervention area 2: Human Rights (CNDH, APRODEH, IDL, CEAS, DEMUS).

Result 1: Empowerment of human rights defenders. Result 2: Fulfilment of human rights commitments

In 2016, Diakonia and our partners started promoting the notion of HR defenders and the obligation of the state to protect them and recognize their work. An alliance with local and international organizations conducting similar actions resulted in the building of the GPDD, (HR Defenders Protection Group), pooling resources, political action, and advocacy. Major achievements include the self-identification of different groups of civil society leaders as HR defenders, increased visibility, consolidation of GPDD as an actor and valid interlocutor with government and international organizations, inclusion of HR defenders as a vulnerable group and a specific chapter of the National HR Plan 2018-2021, elaboration of a proposal for integral public policy for protection of HR defenders and promotion of their work and approval by Justice Ministry of an initial Protocol for attention to HR defenders at risk.

The GPDD strategy also includes identification of legislation and regulations used to hinder the work of HR defenders; such as private agreements between mining companies and police forces.

Another important component has been advocacy with the support of international organizations with the result of the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of HR Defenders, Michel Forst in August 2018; as well as strategic litigation.

Some emblematic cases our partners have followed are for example the Curva del Diablo and the Aymarazo cases that have generated important jurisprudence in the national and international scene regarding the right of indigenous peoples to defend their land, territory, and environment.

When it comes to fulfillment, partners have changed the methods to make the state fulfill their obligations in the area of truth, justice and reconciliation to the victims in the armed conflict. In these three years, the strategy has been to focus in specific emblematic cases, to maximize the use of the few resources the partners have. In addition, efforts will be on the identification of remains of victims of forced disappearance and restitution to their families and the construction of a collective memory of the armed conflict which can contribute to understanding and non-repetition, and ease the way to reconciliation.

Two high profile cases highlighting violations of women's human rights are Manta-Vilca (sexual violence against peasant women by the military in the 1980s) and surgical sterilization without informed consent of 300,000 women by the public health family planning programme (1995-98); already in the justice system with partners DEMUS and IDL. Partners and allies have regularly contributed with shadow reports and direct communications to Inter-American and UN bodies in relation to audiences to put pressure on the national justice system.

Finally, a well-known case has been the pardon of Fujimori by the Kuczynski government in 2017. Partners CNDH, IDL, and APRODEH worked together with families of victims of the Cantuta and Barrios Altos killings to revoke of the pardon and return Fujimori to jail at the end of 2018.

Intervention area 3: Democracy (Flora Tristan, Calandria; CNDH, IDL)

Result 1: Women's political participation. Result 2: Advocate the development and implementation of gender-sensitive policies and legislation. Result 3: (Added) Promote the transparency and accountability of governments and decision makers at local and national level.

Partners Flora Tristan and Calandria, and allies, drafted an ambitious feminist legislative agenda prior to the 2016 general elections; resulting in a strong alliance with a group of three young feminist congresswomen. Key elements were: electoral procedures, intra-party democracy, affirmative action for women's political participation and sanction of harassment against women in politics. The factor that drew more attention was the parity demand in electoral lists and gender quotas in government bodies.

The main result of this initiative is that these themes were put on public agenda and public opinion polls showed 70% support for the parity proposal. The bill did however not pass. A reflection made was that in the current composition of the congress, the politicians are not really representing the will of people but their own interests. The midterm evaluation pointed to the need to "go back to grassroots" in the midst of an institutional/political crisis where democracy is not to be found in the governing bodies. Emphasis will be put on alliances of RENAMA with women's organizations on the local level, and on the democratic participation of women in social organizations in conditions of gender equality.

This period was marked by the offensive against "gender ideology" staged by ultraconservative/fundamentalist religious groups, both Catholic and Evangelical, and their political representatives, to roll back gender-sensitive public policy. The balance is that virtually no new gender equality issues passed in Congress, and that the attempts to remove gender sensitive

policies consistently met with strong resistance in civil society and some public officials.

Resistance was spearheaded by the feminists, notably our partners (especially DEMUS) and the young feminist collectives. Mobilization on key feminist dates, street performances and high impact communication campaigns such as Ni Una Menos (femicide) Let Her Decide (abortion rights) or A State is not Rapist (sexual violence by military) were constant during the period.

The current corruption cases in high levels of the government have weakened politicians when a wave of citizen indignation is underway. CNDH and other partners are at the head of a new civil society movement against widespread, millionaire corruption involving public officials and contracts with private companies. This is a new role and a great challenge/opportunity. A major role was played by IDL Reporteros, the investigative journalism division of our partner.

Intervention area 4: Gender equality (LIFS, DEMUS)

Result 1: LGBTI people's rights

LIFS, a new organization starting out with short experience, has been strengthened and is now recognized as a representative actor of the LGBTI sector in spaces with government agencies such as Women's and Health Ministries. The context has been adverse with the ultraconservative offensive paralyzing some of the LGBTI discussion spaces with government and instilled fear in some organizations. On the other hand, LGBTI people have been recognized as a vulnerable population in the State National Human Rights Plan 2018-2021. Agora Les, the training programme designed originally for lesbians, has reached out to a broader spectrum of sexual diversity and has been a success: nearly 500 participants in 8 cities, many of them new activists for LGBTI rights. The outlook of feminist training and political reflection for LGBTI persons has been powerful. LIFS has developed innovative political initiatives, for example the campaign We Exist for visibility of LGBTI people and their rights, mostly ignored by the public sector. LIFS has also grown in their relations and coordination with other LGBTI partners of Diakonia, taking part in the Observatory led by Colombia Diversa and several exchanges with other organizations in the region.

Intervention area 5: Social and Economic Justice CEPES, COOPERACCION, CODEHICA, CEDEP Ayllu, Huñuc Mayu)

Result 1: Sustainable development and climate justice

Partners have significantly developed their capacities in relation to territorial management, especially water resources; and adaptation to climate change. Major improvements include increased knowledge of the hydrology in their intervention areas and management of basins at different levels, from the highland water sources to the agricultural activities in valleys and urban use; knowledge of climate change basic science, global and national policy and instruments; as well as traditional and modern techniques for adaptation to climate change in family agriculture. Diakonia has worked together with the CJIP, EU and other international organizations to raise awareness and develop capacities inviting consultants and experts. Actions have also included partners' participation in multisector spaces with government agencies at the local, regional, and national level as representatives of civil society, for example to develop climate change policy or projects for sustainable water supply.

Emphasis has also laid on improving productivity and access to markets and government technical and financial assistance for family agriculture. An intervention modality greatly appreciated by rights holders is the direct assignment of small third-party funds for mini projects in their lands; monitored by partners (originated in EU projects and incorporated in Sida/Civsam programme for the remainder of the period). This motivates and empowers rights holders and engages them in innovating and learning in their agricultural work. It also gives partner staff

more precise roles and responsibilities and helps plan and organize workload in areas where long distances and short resources are a challenge. The expertise developed with SEJ partners not only matches better with the needs of rights holders and demands to duty bearers, but also helps partners approach new sources of funding, such as the Euroclima programmes.

Peru has one EU-grant co-financed by Sida/Civsam within this result area. The grant contributed to adaptation of climate change and improved natural resource management.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Peru	Original budget	Approved rev budget Nov	Actual costs	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	6 162 000	6 660 000	6 945 323	104%	
2017	6 285 000	6 285 000	6 389 451	102%	
2018	6 285 000	6 412 500	6 362 448	99%	
TOTAL	18 732 000	19 357 500	19 697 222	102%	

The partner composition has changed. Two partners have been phased in (MOCICC and LIFS). Two partners have been phased out (Centro de Desarrollo Andino Sisay and SER).

3.20 Regional gender programme Latin America

Intervention area 1: Strengthening partners capacity (Five regional Networks: JOVENES REDLAC, RED DE SALUD DE LAS MUJERES, SIN VIOLENCIAS LGBT, CLADEM AND WOMEN'S LINK WORLD WIDE)

Result 1: Partners have strengthened their thematic and methodological capacity to work with human rights, especially with issues of the rights of women and LGTBI persons. Result 2: Partners have improved the mainstreaming of gender in their organizations, programmes and projects. Result 3: Partners external communication capacity has improved

The main strength of the regional gender programme (PRIGAL by its Spanish acronyms) is the possibility for the regional partners to tie bonds between the member organizations in different countries and be able to coordinate actions and strategies, with regional impact, even in those countries where Diakonia don't have an office. This can be seen as added value of the regional gender programme.

Thanks to Diakonia's regional administrative area, all partners of the programme have improved their financial and administrative systems. With the technical and methodological accompaniment of Diakonia, the members now have better accountability systems. The partners have also improved their internal democracy, and several of them have had generational changes in their internal leadership. After the partners signed contracts with Diakonia, gender and environmental politics were developed and socialized internally. Hence, the partners now have more environmental awareness. Within the networks, partners with different expertise share their knowledge with each other.

The PRIGAL and the partners have strengthened the capabilities on communication; the partners have become, with the DIAKONIA support, visible organizations for the media, for example, the right to decide. Partner's communications channels have improved. The presence in social media have also increased and they are their advocacy on women's and LGBT rights is now stronger. External communication about gender issues, coming from activists and researchers is essential in a continent facing a huge challenge on gender equality from politicians and religious fundamentalisms, especially regarding SRHR and LGBT rights.

Intervention area 2: Gender Equality (JOVENES REDLAC, RED DE SALUD DE LAS MUJERES-RSMLAC, CLADEM AND WOMEN'S LINK WORLD WIDE-WLW, REGIONAL NETWORK SIN VIOLENCIAS LGBT AL-Colombia Diversa)

Result 1: Sexual and reproductive health rights. Result 2: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex peoples' rights

In order to respond to the fundamentalist contexts in the region, Diakonia has strengthened the regional feminist and LGBT movements in networks with strong roots in national realities. Our partners conduct strong advocacy on regional level organs like OEA, CEPAL, the Inter-american Human Rights system, and on the international level like the UN, CSW, CPD and COEUEHR.

Withh Diakonia's support, Jovenes REDLAC has focused on positioning the young people's view on sexual and reproductive rights in advocacy spaces where there has always been an adult-centered vision. The virtual spaces "Femidebates" permitted sensitizing youth about gender equality. Young women were strengthened in advocacy abilities in the region, to raise awareness among teens and young women about their autonomy and right over their bodies. In these three years Gender regional programme and RSMLAC have improve the regional connections and joint work with feminist organizations in the defense of abortion. Here, as an added value there is a mix of young and older feminists now are united defending the right to abortion and find new pedagogical tools to explain its importance to the broader Latin American public. Now we are part of the great regional movement by the free, save, legal abortion in Latin America.

With the Diakonia support CLADEM has focused on the girls forced to be mothers because of rapes in 14 countries in Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Puerto Rico, República Dominicana and Uruguay. The objective is that international pressure will make the States take measures against child pregnancy and sexual violence against girls. One result is the Regional strategy to prevent, sanction and eradicate the forced child pregnancy. With financing from Diakonia WLW in Dominican Republic worked in order to shift the public debate about the country's complete ban on abortion and they have advance messages about the devastating effects between the lack of access to abortion and the country's high rate of maternal mortality. Also in Colombia, WLW contributed to successfully blocking an attempt to establish gestational limits to abortion that would impose additional barriers to access. In the region, it has been achieved increased acceptance of new interpretations of the most restrictive abortion laws.

LGBT Partners from Diakonia national and regional programmes are working to overcome the lack of national and regional statistics about violence against LGBT community in a system called Sin Violencias LGBT and to contribute to improve the investigation process of the cases because the official statistics are missing. They have produced reports that will help decision makers, governments and international organisms to evaluate and to formulate public policies in order to prevent, investigate and sanction violence against LGBT people. The regional network Sin Violencias LGBT has therefore used the information to do international advocacy activities. For instance they have made contributions to the universal periodical exams, where some states made a public promise to attend the rights of the LGBT community. The members of this network has used the report in the dialogue with the States to urge them to improve the registration of this violence and opened the possibility to train justice operators about hate crimes.

The regional programme with their partners has made significant progress within the two results proposed. However, the context is difficult and has worsened in the period revised. The main challenge is making the states comply with their international and national obligations and compromises. The programme can identified learnings like: -In times of shrinking space and anti-rights agendas, a lot of energy has been invested in the defense of already achieved victories.

-In the midst of conservative contexts, the work of change in collective imaginaries becomes more important than the change of official structures. -The importance of exchanges and welcoming of the new generations into the organizations and movements. - It is important to apply self-criticism. The importance of the regional gender programme being rooted in national programmes and their partners, collecting the regional work and experiences of the national partners.

Financial and partner composition deviations

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL GENDER EQUALITY PROGRAM	Original budget	Approved rev budget Nov	Actual costs	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	2 886 800	2 500 000	2 422 878	97%	
2017	2 550 000	2 934 000	2 862 558	98%	
2018	2 940 000	2 940 000	2 787 935	95%	
TOTAL	8 376 800	8 374 000	8 073 371	96%	

See chapter 4.2 for a description of deviations in the regional gender program.

3.21 Regional human rights and social and economic justice program Latin America

Intervention area 1: Strengthening partners capacity (ATALC, Dejusticia, Red Latinoamericana de Mujeres Defensoras de Derechos Sociales y Ambientales, OCMAL, CEJIL).

During the three years, being a part of a regional program has been interesting for our partners because this has been an arena to share experiences and methods, an opportunity to meet other regional actors to interact and build strategic bridges and alliances with. This time, Diakonia has contributed to improve their thematic and methodological knowledge in their areas of work such as Human Rights Defenders with focus on women, protection and self-protection, business and human rights, as well as alliances at regional and international level. One key progress has been that women HRDs are now part of the analysis of programs and projects, including the different approaches that must be taken into consideration to develop specific strategies and methods. Diakonia has played an important role to build alliances and interactions at the Swedish level and positioning other agendas related to the IACHR (regionally) and UN (Globally).

Additionally, partners have improved their gender mainstreaming at internal and external level. Internally, they have discussed and made changes on their boards (including women to reach the 50% of representation) and have introduced new practices to relate to women within the organizations. Currently, there is a challenge about how to include the LGBTI analysis, and to show it in the programmes. All the partners have received the tool box for gender analysis, and will work to incorporate this tool in their current PME work.

Most of the partners have improved their external communication. This is one of the most relevant results from the Diakonia support during these three years. The partners that did not have web sites, social networks and tools (Red and ATALC), currently have well developed websites that they use to spread information, position agendas and share their results. Partners that already have sites (OCMAL, CEJIL and Dejusticia) have improved and strengthened their channels.

Intervention area 2: Human Rights (CEJIL, DEJUSTICIA, ATALC)

Result 2.1: Fulfilment of human rights commitments

During these three years, the programme has contributed to document human rights violations and to support the elaboration and dissemination of reports and studies regarding human rights and the situation of HRDs as well as the elaboration of shadow reports on human rights (3 studies about mining in Latin America, 1 report about women HRD, 1 book about public policy on HRDs, 3 studies on HRDs situation along the region, 2 documents about Business and HR area)

to influence and dialogue with international mechanisms and regional instruments to advocate and strengthen the rule of law. This has contributed to the quality of information produced, the possibility to advocacy over key actors and to put the topic in key scenarios such as regional and international courts.

Our partners have followed and given support in emblematic judicial cases at regional level, such as the Berta Caceres and Carlos Escaleras case from Honduras, Miskito Indigenous communities in North Caribbean coast of Nicaragua, Yakye Axa in Paraguay, Indigenous Peoples in Colombia-Pueblo Siona. The result has been that many other actors are encouraged to search justice even at a higher level than the national. These cases have also strengthened the Inter American System, including its legitimacy at social and political level. Even if there is a challenge when it comes to implementation of recommendations and fulfillment of sentences, we have realized the importance of these scenarios and spaces for civil society.

One important emphasis of the regional programme has been the support for context-relevant mechanisms for state guarantees, promotion of legitimacy for the defense of human rights and protection mechanisms for threatened Human Rights Defenders. In general, the five partners have been working and developing different strategies to contribute in the improvement of the situation, including campaigns, documentation, and advocacy and generating instruments to legitimate the HRDs work, to demand their protection, and to develop mechanisms for protection and self-protection. One process that Diakonia is supporting and being part of is “La Esperanza Protocol” which is an initiative of soft law to investigate threats against HRDs.

The programme has promoted strong links and alliances between human rights actors at the local, national and international levels. Including exchanges and sharing experiences about the extractive industries and business and human rights topics. Such actions have strengthened networks, links and knowledge to react during crisis, to advocate in key scenarios, and to develop a strong position as civil society actors.

Finally the programme has supported research and development of new proposals at national and international level, to protect HRDs, national mechanisms to investigate crime against HRDs and to pursuit justice. “La Esperanza Protocol” is one of those initiatives.

Intervention area 4: Social and Economic Justice (OCMAL, ATALC, Red Latinoamericana de Mujeres Defensoras de Derechos Sociales y Ambientales)

Result 4.1: Fair distribution of wealth and access to natural resources

The regional programme has contributed to the development and implementation of policies and laws that contribute to equal and fair access to land and natural resources. The focused has been on the situation of women affected by extractive industries and defending their territories, natural resources and environment. The Prior Consultancy mechanism is important to make the communities a part of the decision making processes, and our partners work in favor of the promotion of the right to the Prior Consultation for the communities affected.

The regional programme has supported partners to influence global and international political processes for social and economic justice and to watch the private sector actions under this area including their positive and negative impact. This has been a focus and important part of the programme: the participation in global forums related to Business and Human Rights such as the Biding Treaty Sessions and the UN Forum on B&HR. Partners have been participating in the writing and discussion about the Biding Treaty for Transnationals, advocating for a global governance in HR and positioning the agenda of HRDs at global level including the private sector.

As is known in the international arena, nowadays and for several years, progress has been made from civil society organizations, social movements and affected communities from different parts of the world, in the construction of a legally binding instrument for transnational corporations and human rights. This work has been the result of a broad and consensual political debate on the actions of transnational companies and the consequences they have had in countries mainly in the Global South.

Financial and partner composition deviations

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL SEJ PROGRAM	Original budget	Approved rev budget Nov	Actual costs	Outcome/budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	2 886 800	2 652 000	2 649 449	100%	
2017	2 550 000	2 934 000	2 854 199	97%	
2018	2 940 000	2 940 000	2 898 348	99%	
TOTAL	8 376 800	8 526 000	8 401 996	99%	

The partner composition has changed. Five partners have been phased in (OCMAL, Red Latinoamericana de Mujeres Defensoras de Derechos Socio- Ambientales, ATALC, CEJIL and DEJUSICIA).

3.22 Egypt

Intervention Area 1 – Strengthening of partners’ capacity⁶

Result 1: Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened

Diakonia undertook a number of capacity building initiatives that contributed to strengthening of the financial management and internal control systems of partners, as have been noted through improved audit reports. For example, FADCPE, AHRA and NH improved human resources systems and regulations, and introduced several new procedures, which improved financial and administrative systems and internal governance. CEOSS took important steps to improve its accountability structures related to human resources especially (e.g. updating Human Resource Manual, established Complaints and Response Mechanism; introduced performance appraisal system, code of conduct for staff, etc.). FE focused on strengthening of its financial and accounting systems.

Result 2: Partners internal democracy has improved

Results related to improvement of partners’ internal democracy was more difficult to obtain given the uncertainty related to the proposed new NGO bill which demotivated partners from action since they were not sure of the actual implications of the new law on their by-laws and manuals of procedure and how to ensure compliance with it.

Result 3: Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened

Diakonia, contributed to improvements of partners’ thematic and methodological capacity, through in-depth assessments of partner institutions related to RBM, HRBA, gender mainstreaming, resource mobilization and strategic planning. As a result of the assessments, Capacity Building plans were designed for each partner. The implementation of the plans has helped to strengthen the thematic and methodological capacity of partners and, we could note for example the following results on partner level: AHRA, CEOSS and NH developed new strategic plans. FADCPE, FE and AOYE reviewed their current ones including context and risk analysis and mitigation. Six partners were assisted with the development of basic fund-raising strategies and three of them (CEOSS, AHRA and Future Eve) proceeded to action plans as well. Following

⁶ Partners: CEOSS, AHRA, NH, FACD, FE, EDO, AOYE, IDAM.

joint needs assessments; gender mainstreaming became one of the three focus areas in the capacity building and in 2016 partners were trained on gender mainstreaming of projects and organizations, including rolling-out of gender mainstreaming tools, and drafting of 'Gender Action Plans.' All partners today have capacity to design and implement gender mainstreamed projects (see below).

Result 4: Partners have mainstreamed gender (and HIV and Aids when relevant) in their organizations, programmes and projects

As a result of the aforementioned training, 60% of the partners incorporated indicators for gender analysis in their projects and in their CB Plans, and partner CEOSS even designed a fully-fledged gender strategy and designed a programme for its implementation. CEOSS did a 'gender audit' of its entire institution, strategy and programmes and integrated gender throughout its new strategy along with a 'Gender Equality Mainstreaming Strategy and Gender Action Plan' currently under implementation. In 2018, Diakonia supported CEOSS to develop a programme document with gender equality at the center. The Egyptian government has approved the document and CEOSS is currently fund-raising for its implementation, considering also inviting other Diakonia partners.

Result 5: Partners have mainstreamed environment, conflict and in their work

Threats and attacks from terrorists and violent political opposition groups are part of everyday life of the Egyptians and religious minorities, especially the Egyptian Coptic Church and people associated with them are targeted. In light of this, Diakonia organized a security training for all partners in 2018, with participation also of Christian Aid, facilitated by ACT Alliance. The training raised the awareness of partners of the importance to put strategies in place for safety and security of staff in the office and in the field, as well as of risk assessments and participation in security networks. EDO and AHRA introduced insurance of staff and property following this training.

Intervention area 2 - Human Rights (CEOSS and EDO)

Result 1: The fulfilment of human rights commitments has been strengthened

Diakonia in Egypt has noted that for human rights promotion to be effective in the country today, it is crucial to gather political support from foreign Embassies and government in this work, as well as carefully network and coordinate with other international organizations to work with a united approach and advocacy agenda. However, the work of partner CEOSS (see below) demonstrates that it is also possible for partners to achieve results by working with registered CSOs that have members on community level. CEOSS achieved important results in the area of promotion of rights of People living with Disabilities (PwDs) in partnership with key duty bearers, including the National Council of disability Affairs, and local governments in various governorates, as well as media professionals. In 2018, CEOSS became a member of the Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) African network CAN, and established an Egyptian Forum for PwDs with participation of key Disabled People's Organizations (DPO) which contributed to the ratification by the Egyptian government of the 'Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities' and its bylaws.⁷ CEOSS has also achieved relevant results related to the right to education and decent work, increasing the opportunities for thousands of people to access literacy and employments services throughout the country. A lesson learned here is that

this work should also include a component of prevention and response to SGBV since CEOSS came across such cases during their work.

Intervention area 3 – Democracy (BLESS and IDAM)

Result 1: Democratic Culture has been strengthened

Partner BLESS which was contracted mid-2018, has initiated several partnerships with State and community stakeholders, including media, which will be key for the future implementation of their democracy project and contributions under this results area in 2019 and onwards. IDAM set up savings and lending mechanism for 300 small scale farmers in three communities who now have access to advances and micro loans which enhances their financial sustainability and independence and make them less vulnerable to market and price fluctuations. Through trainings of agricultural cooperatives / scale farmers on agro-ecology and safe agriculture, IDAM strengthened capacity to engage in post harvest summer plantations of vegetables, thereby improving their income opportunities and resilience.

Intervention area 4 – Gender Equality (AHRA)

Result 1: Gender based violence has decreased

Partner AHRA, contracted in mid-2018, contributed to this result through improved knowledge and influencing of the beliefs and opinions of 242 community leaders and 30 imams (in charge of marriages) and religious leaders, conveying the message that early / forced marriages is a human rights violation which has very negative impact on girls in Egypt. AHRA managed to put the topic on the news agenda by working with national and local media which published ten articles in 2018 on the topic of early / forced marriages, which proved to be a good measure to spread this knowledge.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Egypt	Original budget	Approved rev budget Oct	Actual costs	Outcome/ budget	Comments on deviations
				%	higher than 10%
					In the budget revision approved in September 2016, reallocations was made in the Egypt programme due to the lack of government approval of partners applications. Budget for direct partner support was then decreased and capacity building with partners and partner support in Lebanon and Palestine were increased. However, despite increased capacity building activities it was not possible to execute all funds.
2016	4 085 397	1 755 431	1 251 554	71%	
2017	4 167 105	2 070 125	2 024 022	98%	
2018	2 159 433	2 796 682	2 670 331	95%	
TOTAL	10 411 935	6 622 238	5 945 907	90%	

The partner composition has changed. Eight partners have been phased in (BLESS, EDO, IDAM, Future Eve Foundation, FADCPE, AOYE, NH, and Human Rights Association for Community Development in Assiut). One partner has been phased out (BLACD). See chapter 4.2 for a description of deviations in Egypt.

3.23 Lebanon

Intervention Area 1 – Strengthening of partners' capacity⁸

Result 1: Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened

In 2016-2018 partners improved their administrative and financial systems and internal control thanks to organizational assessments and subsequent action plans supported by Diakonia. Given the relatively high number of partners in relation to Diakonia programme staff (including the high turn-over of finance staff in the country office), the team relied on external consultants to a

⁸ Partners: LS, LOWER, CBRA, Naba'a, RDFL, DAA-WPs, ANND, ABAAD, LUPD, DAA and Najdeh.

high extent, and as such this process took longer than expected. Several good results have been noted following the implementation of the action plans on partner level. For example, LS improved their internal control systems and policies to avoid conflict of interests, and LOWER re-shuffled their Board. LOWER and CBRA developed new financial and administrative guidelines and procedures. Among the results one also notes the introduction of Code of Conducts and Complaints and Response Mechanisms on partner level, which is strengthening the accountability of the work of partners, for example, CBRA, LOWER, and Naba'a.

Result 2: Partners internal democracy has improved

This area was not prioritized in capacity building during the first three years when focus was mainly on result 1 above. Partner RDFL however, through a participatory process supported by Diakonia restructured its organization and edited its bylaws and organizational set up in order to strengthen their internal democracy.

Result 3: Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened

During 2016-2018, Diakonia support was targeted to the specific partner's needs and opportunities, rather than in the form of general partner trainings, since partners in Lebanon are quite diverse in terms of size, budget and thematic intervention areas. As a direct result of the bilateral capacity building support and coaching by Diakonia, we note the following for example: LOWER, CBRA and RDFL updated their strategies to enhance RBM of their projects. RDFL designed a programme for implementation of their aforementioned strategy with enabled them to attract new funding from donors for actual programmes, instead of just for project. Diakonia also helped quality assure the new strategies for Najdeh, CBRA and DAA-WPs from a perspective of RBM including a framework for enhanced M&E, which will facilitate reporting in the coming years. On the thematic level, Diakonia has focused on gender mainstreaming in 2016-2018. In particular, partner **LS** worked as a technical resource for other partners in the programme and provided advise and sharing tools for gender mainstreaming, including a joint training. Diakonia will follow up on the impact of this support in the mid-term evaluation of 2019. Today, partners are very active in networking and joint events and capacity building, advocacy and research, etc. related to gender equality and women's rights.

Result 4: Partners have mainstreamed gender (and HIV and Aids when relevant) in their organizations, programmes and projects

A Gender Dictionary was collectively produced by the Sida/Civsam partners and distributed widely titled the '*Gender Dictionary: traveling concepts and local usages in Lebanon*'.⁹ It is an interactive, practical tool for gender and sexuality concepts and terms, written from a feminist perspective and in a user and reader-friendly format. LS are today functioning as a technical resource for other partners in the programme in terms of providing advise and sharing tools for gender mainstreaming. In 2017 LS organized training for the other partner organizations and Diakonia will follow up the impact of this in 2019. LS is the lead of 'GEN' which coordinates with LOWER, ANND, RDFL, Najdeh and ABAAD as well as with other NGOs active in gender, human rights and protection. It organized joint work based on an MOU for joint monitoring, reporting, research and awareness raising on gender equality and women's rights. Several papers were published by GEN in the 'Civil Society Review' publication tackling variety of gender related topics. In 2017, three partners also underwent an assessment of their organizations from a perspective of gender mainstreaming and in 2019 the plan is to use the recently developed Diakonia '*Gender Mainstreaming Toolbox*' in the capacity building of partners. Already, CBRA has developed a gender strategy, Naba'a initiated gender mainstreaming of projects in 2017 and

⁹ See: <https://civilsociety-centre.org/gen-dictionary/-/35247>, accessed on 16 April 2019

ABAAD trained their staff on their gender policy. LUPD organized training of staff in gender mainstreaming as well and on GBV. Diakonia will further assess the outcome of these new initiatives in the mid-term evaluation.

Result 5: Partners have mainstreamed environment, conflict and in their work (when relevant)
Capacity assessments of all current Sida/Civsam partners in the area of conflict sensitivity and 'Do No Harm' was initiated in 2017 and renewed efforts will be taken in 2019 to design a training with help of the new 'Conflict Mainstreaming Toolbox' of Diakonia for relevant partners (e.g. three partners are already applying this in their work).

Intervention area 2 – Human rights¹⁰

Result 1: The fulfilment of human rights commitments has been strengthened

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process has been a central monitoring and advocacy tool for many of the Sida/Civsam partners, which are working in synergy through coordination and by complementing each other in the various human rights areas. In the context of the UPR process, Najdeh, CBRA and Naba'a were focusing on the Palestinian shadow report. Najdeh's focus is on social and economic rights of Palestinians in Lebanon and on women's rights; Naba'a focus on children's rights and CBRA and LUPD focus on PwDs rights. RDFL focus on women's rights, and ANND and LOWER focus particularly on the situation of economic and social rights addressing systemic failures and adopting a new development approach. In 2018, partners held presentations during UPR related sessions with Members of Parliament to discuss progress reporting on recommendations for Lebanon and how they are linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Lebanon. ANND has been particularly active in this area: in 2017 it shared its UPR experiences at the launch of the study '*Beyond the Procedure: UPR as a catalyst for public debate on human rights*' at the UN in Geneva.¹¹ Diakonia will continue to facilitate such national and international networking since it enables partners to partially overcome challenges they face due to marginalization of CSOs in Lebanon. Still, the outcome of the above initiatives need to be more carefully assessed in the mid-term evaluation in 2019 since the partners' report were focusing more on activity /output results in 2016-2018. Many of the partners engaged in the advocacy for social, economic and cultural rights in particular, also published policy papers and academic papers for example on informal employment, the right to work, the right to own property for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, access to work for people living with disability, etc. Also, cooperation agreements with prisons, private sector and civil society increased the access for women prisoners' to rehabilitation and integration programmes.

Intervention area 3 – Gender Equality¹²

Result 1: Gender Based Violence has decreased. Result 2: Men and boy's involvement in the work for gender equality has increased and improved

In 2016, ABAAD lead a national campaign for the abolishment of Article 522 of the Lebanese Penal Code through a campaign titled "*A White Dress Doesn't Cover the Rape*" which helped to put one of the most blatant forms of legal discrimination against women and girls on the agenda of policy makers in Lebanon and ultimately to the abolition of Art 522 by the Parliament in 2017. Najdeh led a nation-wide discussion on CEDAW report with focus on Palestinian women and

¹⁰ Partners: Najdeh, CBRA and Naba'a, LUPD, RDFL, ANND and LOWER.

¹¹ See: <http://epu-upr.org/epu-upr.org/?q=en/content/beyond-procedure-upr-catalyst-public-debate-human-rights-o>, accessed on 16 April 2019

¹² Partners: ABAAD, Najdeh, DAA and ANND.

participation in political decision-making. Najdeh also engaged men and boys in awareness actions against GBV in Palestinian refugee camps on the topic of women's right and their participation in political and public life. As a result, they saw an increase in the number of men and boys in referrals to Najdeh's Domestic Violence centres for psychosocial support and for participation in men's groups against GBV. DAA lobbied private sector and the government which resulted in 25 cooperation agreements with prisons authorities, municipalities, doctors, companies, small business owners and CSOs which will facilitate women prisoners' access to rehabilitation services inside the prisons and integration services and employment in their communities after their release. In 2017, partners formed a national coalition against child marriage with the hash tag #NotBefore18 which increased public pressure on the government to draft legislation for prevention of this human rights violation. The coalition also formed a national initiative on tax justice where gender tax justice was an integral part. ANND uses international human rights monitoring frameworks (including the UPR) to link its tax work with gender work. Their monitoring and research on the impact of redistribution policies (including taxes) on inequality on national and regional level includes a focus on gender inequality.

Intervention area 4 - Social and economic justice¹³

Result 1: The fair distribution of wealth and access to natural resources has improved. Result 2: The conditions for decent work and fair income have improved

Partners have increasingly strengthened their capacity to work more strategically for policy change for fair distribution of wealth and against undermining of social and economic rights on national, regional and international levels. Among them, we note especially ANND which launched a number of reports on the informal economy and inequality. They presented the findings at international events of the ILO, the World Bank and the IMF. They wrote several research papers on "Articles IV" and on the "Request for Extended Arrangement under the Extended Fund Facility" as well as regional papers addressing renewed concerns about the role of the IMF in the context of its engagement with Arab countries since the 2011 uprisings, etc. Partners have also advocated for policies, strategies and laws that are non-discriminatory e.g. do not hinder employment and decent work for youth, PwDs and refugees in Lebanon for example at a workshop on Business and Human Rights during the Euro-Arab civil society forum held in Brussels in 2016. While these activities are important in their own right, from a perspective of awareness raising and information sharing – the actual impact of advocacy and policy influencing which are indeed long-term in nature and deals with changing of unfair structures (the core of Diakonia's mandate) should be more carefully assessed in the mid-term evaluation in 2019. It should be noted that the SDGs have been at the centre of partners' work, which includes several policy briefs on EU policies and the agenda 2030. Some briefs were presented to Members of the European Parliament, the European External Action services and the European Commission. Awareness raising of students, workers and employees, and PwDs on labour law, the social security fund and related complaints mechanisms is integrated in this work. Partners are also undertaking important advocacy work / lobbying against discriminatory labor laws and regulations which creates real obstacles for refugees to work and integrate fully into the Lebanese society.

Intervention area 5 – Conflict and justice¹⁴

Result 1: Protection in armed conflict has improved

¹³ Partners: ANND and Najdeh.

¹⁴ Partners: Najdeh, ABAAD and DAA.

The work under this area is a good example of how Diakonia with support from Sida/Civsam can help to bridge the ‘humanitarian – development divide’: Rather than engaging with the traditional areas of emergency response, partners are focusing on the protection aspects of this intervention area, complementing and covering an important gap in the provision of services to Syrian refugees who are missing out of assistance from UNHCR and UNWRA. Najdeh, ABAAD and DAA is working in the area of protection including prevention and response to GBV and with provision of psychosocial counseling and care for Syrian and Palestinian refugees in and outside of camps in Lebanon. They also undertook important advocacy work / lobbying against discriminatory labor laws and regulations which creates real obstacles for refugees to work and integrate fully into the Lebanese society. These partners are part of national coalitions that work to prevent and criminalize all forms of human trafficking. Najdeh through its centres in refugee camps and shelter homes ensured that women accessed legal information and protection related services, including a safe space of accommodation. Najdeh is well oriented in the referral system and related accountability structures and has helped a high number of women through these sometimes life saving services. Partners are also active in the GBV task force and working groups related to Syrian women refugees at local and international level, as well as in the INGOs Humanitarian NGOs Forum. In 2018 Diakonia started up an International Humanitarian Law programme in Lebanon, which can provide opportunities for synergies, and joint learning, which can benefit the Sida/Civsam programme partners during the remaining strategic period.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Lebanon	Original budget	Approved rev budget Oct	Actual costs	Outcome/ budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	7 883 779	10 047 789	10 037 150	100%	
2017	8 041 454	8 271 598	8 524 345	103%	
2018	8 598 507	8 378 902	8 320 374	99%	
TOTAL	24 523 740	26 698 289	26 881 869	101%	

The partner composition has changed. Two partners have been phased in (ALEF and ABAAD). Two partners have been phased out (Lebanese Association for Democratic Elections, and LEM).

3.24 The occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)

Intervention Area 1 – Strengthening of partners’ capacity¹⁵

Result 1: Partners administrative and finance capacity has been strengthened

Partner PHRI received capacity support from a Certified Public Accountant and improved their accounting policies, standards and systems in line with the recommendations issued. Actions taken following the 2017 organisational assessments of Yes Theatre and WATC resulted in improved internal control systems. PCC developed an administrative and financial policy and procedures emergency manual with the input of their senior staff followed by training of all staff on the new manual. Diakonia also supported the implementation of a computerized Management Information System for partner PCC which has allowed them to create a reliable database of mental health statistics for the oPt. Thanks to this, PCC is today able to generate independent data, which they use for studies, scientific articles and evidence-based advocacy.

Result 3: Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened

At the beginning of the programme, all partners were supported in log frame analysis and RBM by Diakonia with an improved reporting as a result. Still, we see the need for a more in-depth assessment of partners’ capacity needs especially in the area of M&E and resource mobilization

¹⁵ Partners: Yes Theatre, WATC, PCC, Al-Saraya, Al-Nayzak, SEC, PHRI, Sabeel, Tamer and IEU- BZU, ENSCM

(lesson learned). Since SEJ was a new theme introduced by the Sida/Civsam programme in 2016, this is the area that was prioritized in thematic capacity building and we have noted an improved the knowledge and skills of partners related to entrepreneurship and innovation as a result of this. Among them, partner Al-Nayzak is especially noticeable and in 2016, it shared best practices at the Diakonia Head Office in Stockholm, from their ‘Made in Palestine’ project with 12 Diakonia partners from Africa, South America and Asia in 2016. Also SEC has taken steps internally to develop the knowledge and skills of their staff to design market strategies for small business and cooperatives, with a particular focus on women entrepreneurs.

Result 4: Partners have mainstreamed gender (and HIV and Aids when relevant) in their organizations, programmes and projects

Related to capacity of partners in gender mainstreaming, in 2017, PHRI decided to develop its capacity for gender mainstreaming across their entire organisation, including trainings of all staff on this methodology. The project focus on the right to health for women in Gaza (female cancer patients) was a direct result of this initiative, which has had important results, in terms of achieving permits for female cancer patients to leave Gaza to access treatment. During the reporting period, PHRI helped 129 women cancer patients through joint events held with ‘1 out of 9’ (an Israeli breast cancer organization) and the Israeli Medical Association, as well as through advocacy targeting Members of Knesset, the Ministry of Health and by appealing to the High Court of Justice.¹⁶ PHRI also managed to get the issue on the agenda in the media (over 80 articles in national and international media), which created important leverage. PHRI was eventually able to overturn 100% of permit decisions relating to female cancer patients. Lastly, it should be noted that in 2018 Diakonia staff in the oPt were trained on the Diakonia ‘Gender gender mainstreaming Toolbox’ which will facilitate support to partners in gender mainstreaming of their projects in the coming period. Partner WATC is also ensuring a systematic perspective of gender in their work with cooperatives of women in the West Bank and Gaza with the result that women are gaining agency as decision makers in the grassroots committees of the different Palestinian municipalities.

Result 5: Partners have mainstreamed environment, conflict and in their work (when relevant)

In 2017, Diakonia conducted a ‘Core Humanitarian Standards on Quality and Accountability’ assessment¹⁷ which identified a need to integrate a Complaints and Response Mechanism on programme level, as well as developing a Contingency Plan with partners. Actions are underway in 2019 to address the recommendations.

Result 6: Partners external communication capacity has improved

Sabeel designed and maintained a new user friendly website thanks to Diakonia support, which today has 14,000 users annually, thus 70% more than in 2015.

Intervention area 2 – Democracy (PCC, Al-Nayzak, AIC, Al-Saraya, ESNM, PHRI, Sabeel, Tamer, WATC, Yes Theatre and IEU-BZU)

Result 1: Democratic culture has been strengthened. Result 2: Women’s political participation has been strengthened

¹⁶ Notably, when additional restrictions were imposed on the patients, including barring those who had “family proximity” to Hamas members, PHRI and Al Mezan Center for Human Rights (a partner of the Diakonia IHL Centre) appealed to the High Court of Justice on behalf of five cancer patients. The ruling of the Court criticized the state’s policy and since then, female cancer patients have no longer been denied permits on the basis of this specific criterion.

¹⁷ See <https://www.chsalliance.org/self-assessment>, accessed on 15 April 2019

In 2016 – 2018 AIC set up a Youth Civic Council to promote democracy in Bethlehem, which has attracted interest also from the Beit Sahour municipality and the Palestinian Ministry of Culture. PHRI advocated against the implementation of the new Israeli legislation, which allows for force-feeding of prisoners on hunger strikes and at the same time promoted a democratic culture as they strengthened the networking between local human rights groups and linked them to the national and international levels in their work. PCC lead awareness-raising campaigns targeting youth in Nablus promoting gender equality and youth participation in decision-making, and informed them of ways to demand their rights. Sabeel worked for promotion of democratic culture within the Christian church structures that are important influencers in the communities. Since 2016, 18 new negotiation platforms were created where decision makers (church clergy) meet rights holders in the Christian community and engage in dialogue. There has also been significant progress on the rights holders holding the decision makers accountable to act on their promises. WATC is working with cooperatives of women in the West Bank and Gaza providing trainings on how to improve the democratic governance of cooperatives including decision-making, planning of budgets, etc. As a result of these trainings, women members of the cooperatives are gaining agency as decision makers in the grassroots committees of the different Palestinian municipalities (see Case study Part 2.11).

Al-Saraya has worked with initiatives targeting youth in order to improve their decision-making skills and to express their opinions and raise their awareness of how to claim their rights. During 2016 – 2018, Al-Saraya reached over 7,000 children of the age 6-15 (3,626 girls; 2,946 boys) through organized activities as well as 1,258 children through events and festivals. Children become more self-confident and less hesitant to take on leadership positions as a result of this work, as expressed by Mohanad Sonkrot, mother of a child who participated in Al-Saraya's activities: *'I could see the big difference and change in my child's personality, he is more confident in himself and in his capabilities, he communicates better with his mates and surroundings which has had a very positive impact on his academic results.'* Tamer continues to participate in the basic education-working group of the Ministry of Education to ensure integration of participatory and inclusive concepts and methods in the curricula, which allow for children to express themselves and train their ability to analyze critically. This work also includes the mainstreaming of disability rights in the curriculum. The *'National Reading Campaign'* is an annual event, which encourages reading of children's stories and creative writing. Through the *'Read to me Baba* (e.g. *'Daddy'*) campaign Tamer reached 4968 fathers and almost 100,000 beneficiaries.

Intervention area 3 – Social and Economic Justice (PCC, Al-Nayzak, Al-Saraya, ESNM, PHRI, Sabeel, Tamer, WATC, Yes Theatre, SEC and IEU-BZU)

Result 1: The conditions for decent work and fair income have improved. Result 2: The economic empowerment of women has been strengthened. Result 3: Resilience to disaster risks has been strengthened

Al-Nayzak, working in both the West Bank and Gaza, supported ideas in science, engineering and tech that links academic expertise with the business skills needed to create successful enterprises. As a result of this, a number of young people started up businesses with innovative technologies and in some cases they were registered as patents. This in turn inspired President, H.E. Mahmoud Abbas to establish an *Innovation and Excellence Fund* under the Higher Council for Innovation and Excellence as a means to encourage young entrepreneurs. Al-Nayzak also held workshops for entrepreneurs to promote intellectual property rights, patent registration and corresponding procedures in cooperation with the Ministry of National Economy. Similarly, new partner IEU- BZU provided advice to emerging social entrepreneurs with the aim of expanding their networks and financing for social action projects – since this started in 2018 it is too early to

assess the impact. While partners have started to take into account environmental aspects in their projects, there is need for more capacity building in this area, which will be starting in 2019.

The social and economic consequences of the occupation have a disproportionate negative impact on women. Still, the Palestinian society is prioritizing work for men - a challenge that Diakonia partners are actively trying to tackle. WACT trained women members of cooperatives in the West Bank and Gaza on financial and managerial skills to support entrepreneurship, which increased the range and value of the goods. It worked with 18 cooperatives in the Gaza Strip developing their skills in marketing, finance and management in order to better cope with the siege, electricity cuts, and poor marketing. WACT also set up a 'Coalition for the Cooperatives' with 35 cooperatives in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which provided recommendations on gender sensitive procedures and regulations necessary in the Cooperatives Law which were then adopted by the Ministries of Labor, Agriculture, Housing, Finance, Economics, as well as of representatives of syndicates, unions and commerce chambers. Al -Saraya provided vocational skills trainings for Palestinian women in the Old City of Jerusalem, including practical trainings on beauty salons. A number of participants were employed after the training, which increased their financial independence and empowerment.

PCC enhanced its emergency preparedness and response capacity focusing on crisis intervention with CBOs, the community, and schools, raising its emergency preparedness by 60%. PCC is a member of the mental health and psychosocial support group in the West Bank and East Jerusalem run by UNICEF and has repeatedly responded to emergencies in Silwan, Jabal Al-Mukaber, Al-Issawiyeh, and the Old City. Tamer Institute was active in emergency response for children in Gaza and created safe and free learning environments, based on core commitments for humanitarian action. Lastly, WATC supported women's cooperatives to use solar panels as an alternative power source. The cooperatives also increased their production of products that don't need refrigeration and with longer expiration dates, protecting their products from getting rotten.

Financial and partner composition deviations

Palestine	Original budget	Approved rev budget Oct	Actual costs	Outcome/ budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	7 161 780	8 830 070	8 766 686	99%	
2017	7 305 016	8 095 006	8 095 011	100%	
2018	7 735 568	9 927 670	12 304 374	124%	In the restructuring of the new country office, a few positions had to be terminated and cost for End of Services had to be paid. The Country Office has also been moved into new premises and some extra expenses were to be paid to the former landlord and new taxes had to be paid.
TOTAL	22 202 364	26 852 746	29 166 071	109%	

The partner composition has changed. Two partners have been phased in (SEC and BZU). Two partners have been phased out (Alternative Information Center and ESNM).

3.25 SEJ Innovation Pilot Programme

Intervention area 1: Strengthening of partner's capacity

Result 1: Partners thematic and methodological capacity has been strengthened

Projects: *Entrepreneurships*, Gender and Resilience Project (*GARP*), Climate Justice Innovation Project (*CJIP*), Accountability in Mining (*AIM*) and Economic Empowerment of Women (*EEW*). These projects address specific aspects in rights-based development related to Diakonia's intervention Area *Social and Economic Justice*. The capacity developed is deemed valuable in as much it improves the understanding of the issues each project deals with, and helps select and apply more effective solutions. The main strategy used is the identification and exploitation of synergies among the partners, Diakonia and occasionally allied organizations organized in what we call *Synergy Projects*.

The thematic capacity gained after three years and the degree it has been put into play varies from partner to partner. Some report increased understanding on for example the gender dimensions of income generation or climate justice, where others, as those mentioned in 2.1, have gone as far as to adjust operations in accordance to the new capacity, which is deemed very positively. A key insight gained is the importance that thematic competence has in our collaboration with partners and in Diakonia programme and advocacy results.

The project partner constellation has shifted from 2016. A number of partners that started in 2016 opted out of the projects. This has not been formally studied, but most likely is because having different thematic focus and/or more thematic capacity than that the projects set to deliver. In the same way, some partners have joined the projects after inception. The numbers on both partners joining and leaving the projects is relatively small.

During the last half of 2018 the second programme mechanism, the Greenhouse projects, that allows partner to test new methods and integrate new thematic perspective by providing project funding, started for GARP and Entrepreneurships. In 2019 AIM and CJIP will join.

Over 15 partner organizations used the knowledge and tools in their projects and programmes. For example, partner organizations like CCRD in Cuba, IPADE and AMICA in Nicaragua used methods to stimulate the local economy, to strengthen the gender perspective learned in the Entrepreneurships project. Asian and African partners have used the Gendered Crunch Model, introduced by the GARP, in different parts of the project cycle. The on-line trainings and gender studies developed by the CJIP have resulted in partners in Sri Lanka and Peru modifying project plans in coherence to the new insights. For AIM Kenya and Zambia partners integrated the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights in their advocacy.

Departing from the fact that the SIP is a pilot programme, and taking in consideration the many unknowns the programme team has faced, these results are deemed to be positive. The SIP has proved that it is possible to increase thematic capacity and introduce new methods through structured collaboration along thematic with partners and others. It can be argued that the *amount* of capacity development and its impact could have been bigger. This is however difficult to assess. The SIP is a pilot programme it cannot be compared to others.

The programme aims as well at facilitating South-South collaboration. In the Entrepreneurships project, partners CASM, OCDIH and ASONOG in Honduras have formulated joint actions on self-management that were included in funding applications. Partners CDM and OCDIH conducted two thematic and methods exchanges on *business women*, where CDM shared their capacity on women's political and personal autonomy and OCDIH on entrepreneurship. Both organizations have as the result of this made changes in their working practice.

In GARP, partners in Sri Lanka and Bangladesh have formed networks to increase resilience with different degrees of formality. This is the result of the competence on gendered resilience gained, what made the partners prioritize this issue and proactively seek and build these collaborations. Partners and Diakonia staff from Africa (Somalia, Burkina and Mali) and Asia (Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Myanmar) have gained mutual understanding of the differences in context and the common challenge. As a result they will study jointly approaches to shared problems like drought, floods and how to diversify income.

The CJIP partner in Zambia has established collaborations with like-minded organizations on climate justice. Particularly interesting is the case of Kenya, where the partner has been invited to the Action of Churches Together community of practice on DRR and Climate Change. The partner has now a partnership with Christian Aid on climate justice.

Partners in Peru part of the AIM project have created a national Business and Human Rights CSO platform that includes international actors. This is the result of the awareness gained on the importance of this issue and appreciation of BHR as a relevant agenda for sustainable development in the country. Beyond Peru, BHR is gaining in importance and a regional programme is being developed. An interesting point is that partner OCMAL from Nicaragua established and kept relations with African CSOs after participating in the Alternative Mining Indaba South Africa.

The achievements in terms of South-South collaboration are under the expectations had during the programme planning. At that time the vision was formally established collaboration among partners across countries and regions at the programme level. That proved to be neither possible nor desired by partners and POs, or at least how the indicator puts it, *initiatives implemented at the international or global level*. Nevertheless, the SIP progress assessment showed the highest scores for this indicator. What partners and Diakonia staff highly appreciate is the possibility to interact and exchange with organizations in other countries dealing the same problems. This is reportedly very informative, developmental and inspiring. Interestingly, in Latin America collaboration among partners was organized in a different way, the so-called Social and Economic Network. It is formed by 11 partners from 5 countries and has as part of its mandate to implement the Entrepreneurships project in Latin America. This process has been facilitated by Diakonia Regional Office in Bogotá. It accounts for good results under this and the previous indicators, achieved in an effective manner. This organizational solution will be studied to see if it can be useful in other areas.

CJIP and AIM, and to a lesser extent GARP, have a more systematic approach to addressing international policy mechanisms. GARP has introduced and discussed the use of and engagement with the national mechanisms for Sendai Framework, and in a more limited way the Paris Agreement and the SDGs aspects that touch upon resilience. No formal, substantial engagement has been reported yet. The positive effects noted are a general increase thematic capacity produced by learning from these frameworks and the decision of participating in the global forum on resilience in Geneva in 2019 by Diakonia and partners in Bangladesh.

Kenyan partner CIM, involved in the CJIP has adapted the advocacy component of their project in East Pokot to lobby the implementation of the National Action Plan as agreed in the Paris Agreement. Partner in Zambia has participated in the COP24, giving input to her national delegation from a climate justice perspective. The partner staff member reverted back the project and her organization with new ideas for future advocacy.

The AIM project has coordinated and financed the participation of partners and staff from Zambia, Kenya, Peru, Nicaragua and Diakonia Head Office in the UN Forum for business and Human Rights in Geneva, allowing them to interact with experts, panelists and policy makers.

CJIP and AIM and to a certain extent GARP partners and country programmes involved have certainly benefited from increasing capacity to and engagement in the mentioned policy processes. This has been a slow and somewhat cumbersome process. The departing knowledge about climate policy was deemed to be very low at project start, and the first request from CJIP participants was capacity development prior to any other action. The same can be said for GARP, although it hasn't gone as far as CJIP yet in this indicator. Partners and staff in the AIM project had to deal with very different political stands on mining companies. A divide between *no to mining*, mostly endorsed by Latin American partners, and a collaborative approach to corporations, endorsed by Africa arose in an exchange in Peru in the project early stages. After discussion in the exchange and subsequent encounters, there is a perception that positions have influenced each other. African partners have gained criticism to the sector arguments and some

Latin America ones have opened up for dialogue with mining companies. This is a very interesting result that does out the selected indicators but which is very meaningful from a thematic perspective in Diakonia's programming. One interesting outcome is that Diakonia Kenya and Peru programme have adjusted their plans to address the national implementation of global policy, namely the Paris Agreement and National Action Plan for Business and Human Rights. This is perhaps one of the most valuable outcomes this far, since it validates the SIP as eventually a programme development mechanism. These modifications are not only attributable to the SIP.

In terms of making using of global policy at the national level, all CJIP partners report having gained understanding of the Paris Agreement, the NAPs and the NDCs, as well as for the implications of those policies, and have adjusted their operations in varying degrees. For example, Zambia partner is now able to engage with policy and decision makers in the NDC. Peru partners have established alliances with state actors and peer organizations to strengthen the participation in and the input to the NDC.

This has been a consequence of the exchanges, the on-line trainings covered by the project and, for those countries that have already conducted them, the studies on *gender dimensions of climate justice*. These studies are the assessment of partner selected projects against previously determined key aspects in relation to gendered climate justice. This type of strategy seems to be very effective for conducting short-term project improvements, as well as hands-on capacity development and should be studied further.

Diakonia Kenya and partners in AIM project decided after participating in a project exchange and in the AMI to include in the programme focus the UNGPs and engage in the NAP. Similarly, Zambia partner is collaborating with the Human Rights Commission to give input to the NAP. Partner in Peru is bridging the gap between communities and the NAP, acting on the need of a direct link between rights holders and the formal policy process.

As indicated earlier, work on localizing global policy and on influencing it (two separate indicators in the programme) go hand in hand. Most of the conclusions drawn above can be applied here as well. Worth noting is the fact that processes of domestication of global or international mechanisms serve well as a programme focus, aligning and articulating different partners operations and with other stakeholders, including Diakonia. This gives us a common language, problem analysis and similar strategies to address the issues that improve collaboration with partners, other stakeholders, what can further strengthen programmes in the future. Finally, the programme team sees the need for strengthening *vertical* synergies between communities, CSOs, national policy mechanisms, and international mechanisms, rather than broad *horizontal* coordination at each of those levels.

Financial and partner composition deviations

HO SEJ	Original budget	Approved rev budget Oct	Actual costs	Outcome/ budget %	Comments on deviations higher than 10%
2016	1 375 000	855 000	782 260	91%	
2017	1 625 000	1 625 000	1 469 248	90%	
2018	2 870 000	2 870 000	2 579 313	90%	
TOTAL	5 870 000	5 350 000	4 830 821	90%	

Deviations in relation to the SIP programme can be found in chapter 4.2. The SIP programme does not have any partners.

4. MID-TERM REVIEW, DEVIATIONS AND EVALUATIONS

This chapter provides an overview on how the programmes are progressing, major deviations and the general learnings so far, distributed in the three chapters below. One of the dialogue questions with Sida/Civsam are included in chapter 4.2 under financial deviations. The other dialogue question can be found in chapter 5.1.

4.1 Mid-term review

All programmes have carried out a mid-term review, analysing how the work is progressing and what modifications that should be made. These were done through two structured learning sessions for each team, building on partner evaluations as well as the continued monitoring of partners and the context during the first three years of implementation. As a result, some countries have changed their result framework and while some countries just have made adjustments in the implementation of the programme. The countries that have changed their result frameworks are Peru, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Colombia, Paraguay, Honduras, Bolivia the regional programmes in Latin America, Palestine, the SEJ Thematic Innovation Programme, Egypt, the Africa Economic Justice programme, Burkina Faso, DRC, Somalia and Zimbabwe. It should however be noted, in line with the dialogues Diakonia has had with Sida/Civsam, that we have focused on strengthening the reporting processes instead of adjusting and improving in the result framework (see chapter 5.1 for more information). Below are reflections and learnings from the mid-term reviews in each region. In addition to the Diakonia mid-term review Diakonia partners continually carries out evaluations and studies that influences partner's work. A list of evaluation/studies carried out by Diakonia and partners during 2018 are found in annex 8.

MENA

The period of 2016-2018 in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) was marked by armed conflict, big movements of refugees across borders (from Syria especially), terrorism and the occupation of the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) reaching 50 years in 2017. Under the pretext of security and anti-terrorism, governments are increasingly targeting opposition, human rights activists, journalists and academics, including Diakonia partners. The situation is particularly severe in Egypt and partners have been prevented from implementing the programme as planned (see the deviation chapter). Therefore Egypt are narrowing down the result framework. In Lebanon, the governance context of the country has been chaotic and complex to navigate for Diakonia's partners. However, despite partners and Diakonia staff in MENA having refrained from being too visible and outspoken, partners have still been able to undertake advocacy towards policy makers in the area of democracy and human rights with visible results, particularly in Lebanon. The Sida/Civsam programmes in Lebanon and oPt have been able to implement their programmes as planned and do not foresee major changes or re-direction in their Sida/Civsam strategies during the remaining strategic period.

Asia

There have been changes in context over the period in all Diakonia countries in Asia. This includes the rise of religious and nationalist fundamentalism and ethnic conflicts in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Myanmar. In Thailand, the current political context had both positive and negative impacts on the project implementation. For example, there is acceleration in legal status approvals; however, freedom of expression is limited. Closing of space for civil society in all programme countries has had an impact on the ability to achieve improvements in human rights and democracy at the national level. The learnings are continuously influencing Diakonia's implementation through dialogue with partners. However, the major direction for the

Sida/Civsam programme remains the same. There are only some minor adjustments to the programme composition in Myanmar, Cambodia and Sri Lanka due to the phasing out of partners.

Organising and mobilising communities through self-help groups and community organising is an important element of Diakonia's work, proving to be a sustainable approach to achieve local change. National level change remains difficult and (with some notable exceptions) the results of advocacy and mobilisation are limited except where our partner organisations are particularly strong. Programmatically, GBV and women's political participation remain challenging. Diakonia aims at tackling the socio-economic barriers that limit women and girls' full participation in society without violence and discrimination but these problems are society wide. Diakonia therefore needs to continue to build networks and alliances to tackle these issues at a grassroots level in families and communities through legislative and political change. There is comparatively low progress combating climate change. However, a newly developed Diakonia regional strategy may encourage more emphasis on climate change. In addition, progress in peacebuilding is slow in the relevant countries (Myanmar and Sri Lanka). Particularly in interfaith dialogue because the growing influence of Buddhist nationalism in the region.

Africa

The context in the African countries includes a deteriorating security situation, restricted democratic space, violation of human rights to occasions where democratic spaces have opened up. Generally, there were no major obstacles identified that could hinder any of the programmes from delivering the main results as planned for 2020. In some cases, however, some indicators are not aligned with the results or were not measurable in their current formulations.

The learnings from Africa were diverse but included the following. In some countries (e.g. Somalia), partners are good with local level advocacy but do not have confidence in higher-level engagements. This led to an over reliance on INGOs, and Diakonia is working to address this. Zimbabwe pointed out the lack of time for staff to accompany partners to explore the newly opened democratic space. They want to accompany partners more in key advocacy activities such as multi-stakeholder dialogues and meetings. The Kenya team have a related learning where it has proved difficult for the programme officers to manage diverse work areas such as mining and climate change adaptation. The security situations in for example Burkina Faso and Mali continue to be a challenge and efforts are being made to closely monitor and analyse the situation. The DRC team stated that there had been a general improvement in the relations between rights holders, CSOs, private sector and local and national authorities. This is attributed to partners' participatory and inclusive approach e.g. working with popularization of the Local Committees for the Advocacy of Community Interests. The DRC team also concluded that the programme would have benefitted from working with gender as an intervention area rather than working with gender related objectives within other intervention areas.

Latin America

There have been a number of changes in the context since the launch of the programmes, highly affecting the agendas and conditions of implementation. Some of these changes are continuation of known tendencies, like the reduction of civic space, while others have been less predictable but still part of known post-electoral scenarios. An extreme example is Nicaragua where the government after years of successively dismantling the democracy went to full authoritarian dictatorship in April of 2018. Since then, four key partners have been declared illegal, making the whole programme take a shift towards income generation.

An overall learning is that we cannot depend on duty bearer action. This insight has led to new ways of working. Since the main focus and orientation of our results and indicators is building on

capacities of rights holders and civil society organisations, the general assessment is that programmes are still progressing quite well. This is an indication of civil society's limited scope over a country's destiny. While the situation of human rights, democracy, gender and social and economic justice largely have been deteriorating, the Diakonia programmes have progressed and produced results. In order to be faster and more responsive to the changing and unpredictable context, we have tried to strengthen our knowledge management, linking this also to result monitoring. A successful strategy for shrinking space has also been to engage regional partners. Their international recognition provides them with a stronger voice, while their regional identities keep them safe. An additional learning is to make more use of Diakonia's identity as a faith-based organization to engage in dialogue with conservative segments and the faith community to give legitimacy to our progressive agenda, as well as protection to us and partners.

4.2 Deviations for 2018

Programmatic deviations

This chapter includes the countries with deviations during 2018. These deviations are mainly caused by shrinking space as well as security issues, as have been included in the Mid-term review chapter.

The political crisis in Nicaragua caused a deviation as the legal status of four partners (CISAS, CENIDH, IPADE and ILLS) was revoked. Diakonia will support the partners to prepare reports according to the available information. It will not be possible to present audited financial reports since authorities blocked the bank accounts and extracted computers and files. Some activities could not be concluded but there were no major deviations from a financial perspective since most of the funds were executed before the blocking of bank accounts. In Colombia, partners have not been able to reach expected results as the peace process has been delayed. The Latin America the regional gender programme made some adjustments, where two partners were faced out, which lead to those funds being used in strategic meetings to build regional actions to explore a new role for Diakonia. In Guatemala, the main deviation is that Diakonia is supporting new social movements without legal status (check Annex 4 for more information). This new type of support is managed by the country office, which provides administrative, political and strategic support.

In Egypt, the programme has been focusing on capacity building due to the closed democratic space as reported in previous years. Partnerships were initiated with seven partners in 2016, but partners did not receive approvals from the government. Two of these partners have now been able to start their Diakonia funded work though. In addition, three new partners were identified working under the umbrella of the Egyptian Coptic churches thereby having greater opportunity for government approval (IDAM, EDO and BLESS). They started up work in September 2018.

The SEJ Innovation Pilot Programme there have been continued changes, reflecting how the programme explores new ways of organizing and new capacity building approaches. Deviations are mainly on an activity level and the budgets have been revised accordingly. The result areas remain the same. The Greenhouse projects (direct support to partners) was delayed, however the first payments to partners were made in 2018.

Phasing in and out of partners

This analysis builds on Annex 4. For 2016-2018 Diakonia have phased in 39 partners and phased out 41. Most of these changes were done during 2016, in the start-up of the new Sida/Civsam programmes. The main reason for phase out was mostly due to weaknesses, changed priorities and on other reasons (where we included issues that have do to with shrinking space). The changes in the partner portfolios are in line with what Diakonia expected to see during the first

three years. There are some differences between the regions, where Latin America and MENA has changed their portfolio the most. This will be followed-up and further analysed.

In 2018 12 partners were phased in and 17 partners were phased out. The main reasons were shrinking democratic space in Nicaragua and Egypt. As the government revoked partners' legal permits, Diakonia could no longer support the partners. Also, several partners were phased out due to different types of weaknesses, including lack of contribution to programme results as well as mismanagement of funds.

Financial deviations (including dialogue question)

In general, the expenditure has been in accordance with the planned budget. The main deviation 2018 was due to the reorganization of the Diakonia office in Jerusalem. The combined RO/CO was separated into two individual entities from 1 June 2018. RO (Regional Director and Finance/Adm Manager) has temporarily moved to HO. The process of restructuring has focused on addressing weaknesses and shortcomings in the financial and administrative management. A planned regional meeting and a feasibility study for the location of a new RO were postponed. A few positions were terminated and cost for End of Services had to be paid. The Country Office has also been moved into new premises, which led to some additional expenses. In Latin America, the deviation of the RO Latin America budget was due to a decision taken to transfer funds from the RO to support partner activities in Colombia, Honduras and Paraguay. At HO, the budget for evaluations (Thematic and Method support) was only spent to 50% since the midterm Sida/Civsam evaluation started in December 2018 and will be finalized in 2019. The cost of the global gender work meeting (Global Management and Gender) was lower than calculated (60% of the budgeted amount). The share of funding to partners had a minimum increase, 61% in 2018 compared to 60% in 2016. In addition to that 6% of the expenditures (same percentage all years) were used for capacity building of partners. (dialogue question)

4.3 Evaluations

Follow-up of the Evaluation plan

Diakonia follows the Evaluation Plan we submitted with the application, but have also made some slight changes. In accordance with plans, Diakonia reworked the Evaluation guidelines in 2017, taking into consideration earlier studies by Indevalop. Although, there is still some work to be done as Diakonia aims at building in the OECD/DAC criteria for evaluations. This will increase the quality of Evaluations. In Annex 5, there is a list of all evaluations and studies funded by Diakonia in the Sida/Civsam programmes during 2018.

As planned, Diakonia evaluated the work with mainstreaming Environment and Conflict. In 2017, all country and regional teams used simplified guidelines at the “How we work workshops” to analyse and assess the mainstreaming work done so far and possible needs for adjustments in programmes. A follow-up analysis was included in the 2018 workshops. The work with mainstreaming was also included in the ToRs for the external mid-term Evaluation (see below). All programmes did an internal midterm review. Diakonia has not performed an external evaluation of conflict as a standalone area; however the conflict advisor actively follows up on this work. For 2020, Diakonia had planned to do a review of the Guiding principles and Strategy for Change. This review has been included in the ongoing process to elaborate a Theory for Change for Diakonia, and will therefore not be a separate exercise.

The mid-term Evaluations:

According to Diakonia's minimum PME requirements, all programmes are to be evaluated at least once per grant period, either externally or internally. Most Sida/Civsam teams have opted to

do an end of term evaluation in 2020. A special focus for the end-term Evaluations will be on Impact and Sustainability.

To be able to use learnings from the midterm period in the development of the coming strategy as well as the Sida/Civsam planning process, HO took the initiative to do an external midterm evaluation of two Sida/Civsam programmes. Thailand and Kenya were selected in coordination with the regional offices. In Colombia, Peru, the SEJ Thematic Innovation Programme and Palestine, external midterm evaluations were already planned by the teams. For Colombia and Palestine the ToRs were coordinated with HO. There are therefore evaluations where HO influenced the ToR from all regions.

The focus in the evaluations in Thailand, Kenya, Palestine and Colombia was mainly on Relevance and Effectiveness, but Palestine and Colombia included the other OECD/DAC criteria as well with more focus on results. The below analysis mostly build on the evaluators' conclusions from the Kenya and Thailand evaluations. Colombia and Palestine have been added when it has been deemed relevant. It is therefore not fully representative for the Sida/Civsam work in general, but outlines areas where we should make further analysis. Our internal analysis of the evaluations are not finalized, and have therefore not included in this report.

The Thailand and Kenya programmes are rather different to each other. Thailand has been broad covering several diverse thematic areas, while Kenya went for a very narrow approach. While Thailand CO opted for a low-profile role behind partners to enhance local ownership, Kenya takes a very proactive-role and acted as door opener and network initiator and lead. Despite the differences, the evaluation shows that both programmes contributed to substantial results in some human rights and social justice areas. In addition, they have chosen to focus on relevant thematic areas in the context. The relevance and effectiveness of the programmes are confirmed in the Colombia and Palestine evaluations. Another commonality in all evaluations is that partner perceives Diakonia as a flexible and good donor. The Colombia evaluation points out the need for a stronger advocacy component and strengthened role of Diakonia.

Diakonia's facilitation of CSO networking and coalition building (on legal status in Thailand and mining in Kenya) played an important role in the results. The evaluation also showed that the support to civil society coalitions and networks is well aligned with the CSO strategy. However, there should be a stronger focus on civil society strengthening in its own rights and more internal discussions on aid effectiveness and core funding at the two country offices. Partners have aligned to Diakonia's results frameworks and planning systems (including for core) and strategies rather than the reverse. No deliberate efforts on aid effectiveness have been made such as trusting and using partners systems, tools and structures. Capacity support has to a limited extent dealt with development of partners' strategic capacities, or their identity, legitimacy and sustainability. The strengthening of partner capacity has mostly been seen as a means to make the project implementation more effective. This has affected downward accountability (e.g. reporting is rarely accessible/available to the local communities) and genuine organising of rights holders, except for the few partner organisations that are membership based.

The evaluations of Thailand, Kenya and Colombia programmes point at increasing administrative demands from both regional and global levels. Tools, formats and policies that are meant to help may be adding to the workload. The evaluations also show several gaps on how methodologies has been used. In Thailand, it was concluded that the results framework was too broad and too detailed, thereby not making it a useful tool in the strategic follow-up of the programme. Neither Thailand nor Kenya use their overall country strategy (or ToC) to guide their work (selection of themes, partners or approaches) and have not been carrying out a comprehensive stakeholder analysis, which limits their work. The staff of the country offices is at risk of being overworked.

Diakonia believes that the evaluations will provide vital input to both the development of the coming strategy as well as the Sida/Civsam planning process. While more work is needed to analyse the findings, there are broad conclusions to be made. It will be necessary to work more closely with country offices to ensure that their country strategy and their Sida/Civsam programme has a coherent theory of change, a simple results framework with a few key indicators and are informed by updated context and stakeholder analyses. More work is needed to analyse how Diakonia's principle of being a good donor and partner is actually reflected in a uniform way in the countries where Diakonia operates. This includes providing clearer instructions on core funding and its implications for partnerships, which is an ongoing process within Diakonia.

5. FOLLOW UP OF DIAKONIA GLOBAL STRATEGY

Diakonia's global strategy 2015-2020 includes both selected intervention areas with specific global objectives as well as a description of how we work. It also includes an organizational development plan. During this period, the Global Strategy is followed up through global annual internal and external reports. Selected and prioritized areas are discussed and analyzed in an annual "How we work workshop" at country, regional and head office level. The Diakonia Sida/Civsam application was in line with the Global Strategy including result framework as well as prioritized internal processes. Below, you find a follow-up on the main internal processes for the whole organization covering 2016-2018. Four of the dialogue questions with Sida are included chapter 5.1, and one is included in chapter 4.2. Diakonia has started the process to elaborate a new Global Strategy from 2021.

5.1 Organizational development

Diakonia has developed an Organizational Development Plan, ODP, (2016-2020) to work in a structured way with internal processes. It covers four different areas: 1. Clear Roles and Responsibilities. 2. Relevant and focused programmes 3. Financial Sustainability and 4. Good Partnerships and Relationships. Below is a list of major development in relation to the ODP. The Sida-Diakonia dialogue questions are included in the first four points.

Incidents and complaints (dialogue question)

During the period 2016-2018, Diakonia has worked systematically to strengthen the work with handling of incidents. This has been done through an improved dialogue between head office, regional offices and country offices. Trainings have been carried out in the regions, and Diakonia continues strengthening the country offices' capacity in complaint and incident handling procedures and feedback in a contextual manner. During the period, the complaints system has been established in contextual manner in many of the countries. This is in line with Diakonia's process to be certified according to the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability, which has been initiated.

The management of financial risk continues to be a priority within the organisation. The country offices applies mitigating strategies such as introducing partner to the Diakonia Code of conduct, accountability framework etc. and improve monitoring as well as reducing the number of partners managed by one programme officer. To further strengthen staff capacity, two e-learning modules (code of conduct and handling of incidents and complaints) have been developed during the period, and will be launched during 2019.

During the period, Diakonia has seen a rise in the number of reported cases of deviations, both internally and partner related. This is a result of the improved internal communication and awareness building regarding accountability. A new whistle-blowing system was set up during

2018, which improves and secures confidentiality when reporting cases to Diakonia. During 2018, seven incident cases with Sida/Civsam as back donor were open (22 partner related cases in total). Four of the Sida/Civsam cases were reported and closed, while the remaining ones are still being processed. Diakonia has during 2018 handled six cases concerning complaints against our own staff. Two cases were dismissed since there were no grounds for the complaints. The remaining cases have been handled according to internal routines, and ended with disciplinary measures.

Update and follow-up of Audit guidelines (dialogue question)

Adjustments of audit guidelines were made in 2016. Most regions worked with PME-processes to strengthen monitoring where audit follow-up is an important part. Sida/Civsam presented an updated version of general conditions in October 2017 that included a new version of ToRs for audit report. Diakonia signed a new agreement with Sida/Civsam in July 2018 with the updated general conditions. Throughout 2018 Church of Sweden and Diakonia had a dialogue with Sida/Civsam regarding the contents and implementation of the new ToRs. The dialogue focused on the need for harmonization between back donors of audit requirements, with reference to learnings from the coordination with the European ACT members on requirements for partner follow-up. It was agreed that the new ToRs for audit would be added to partner's ongoing contracts and implemented from the financial year 2019. Regional and country offices were informed about the coming changes and capacity building of staff and partners is planned for in 2019. In the audit reports 2016-2018 all audit samples were unqualified. In 2016 the auditor concluded that the quality and contents of the audit reports varied. All years, the management letters reported on improvement of areas in internal control.

Mainstreaming Conflict (dialogue question), Gender and Environment in strategies, programmes and projects.

Gender, conflict and environmental perspective should be integrated into our projects and programmes within the five year strategic period. During the first three years, progress has been made, and changes can now be seen at the implementation level for all three mainstreaming areas. Diakonia has especially focused on developing simplified tools that are aligned with the planning cycle. Tools are available for all mainstreaming areas, where the conflict and gender tools are especially well developed. For Environment, there is an ongoing revision to align it with the conflict and gender tools. In addition, the minimum level on capacity for Diakonia staff has been raised. Diakonia have made use of yearly reflection sessions at the "How we work workshops" for all teams to practically make a mainstreaming analysis on their programmes. For conflict, this has meant that critical information and analysis of conflict are presented in the gendered context analyses, the enabling environment matrixes and in the risk matrixes presented by various offices. Still, more work is needed to get partners to adapt practices and change their projects, especially for conflict and environment. Also, as the mid-term evaluation and the annual mid-term review shows that the mainstreaming concepts are still confusing for some staff and some partners. Also mainstreaming is uneven, where some countries have made progress while some have not. Effort will therefore be made to strengthen the applications of the tools in the coming two years, in order to raise the minimum capacity levels. In addition, special effort will be made to analyze the interconnectedness between the three mainstreaming areas.

Sida/Civsam result framework (dialogue question)

Diakonia is working in a structured way with capturing results through the Result framework that was submitted to Sida/Civsam in the application. In an internal result matrix, Diakonia follows up on the indicators mostly through partners' reports, which are then summarized as main findings into the yearly result report (internal for 2016 and 2017) per programme. The mid-term evaluation shows that the result framework contains some problems; mostly that it is too comprehensive and difficult to follow-up on. As has been discussed previously with Sida/Civsam,

Diakonia has put an effort into improving the reporting and usage of the result framework, instead of adjusting the framework. The reason for this is that in most cases, partner proposals have already been developed and to rework the framework would therefore not lead to changes in the actual work. However, several countries have updated their result framework in the mid-term review process. Due to improved reporting routines and accompaniment, there are now clear improvements in this year's country result reports as compared to 2016. They include clear descriptions of outcomes as well as clearer analysis and assessment of the results. Diakonia will continue to strengthen this area through building capacity focusing on some countries.

Update and follow-up of Procurement

The implementation and follow-up of procurement guidelines have improved through Diakonia's PME compliance checks. An intent was made to coordinate update of procurement guidelines with European ACT Alliance members which unfortunately was not possible. A revision of the procurement guidelines started in 2018 and guidelines related to humanitarian interventions was finalized in the beginning of 2019. A broader update is planned to take place in 2019.

Risk management

The handling of risks has been an area of improvement for Diakonia. The initial approach in the beginning of this strategy period was too comprehensive, with risk logs at strategy, programme, grant and project level. This led to difficulties in updating, following up and working strategically with risks. Risk management was one of the focuses in the 2018 "How we work workshops" and all teams (CO and RO) were asked to develop or update a comprehensive and contextualized strategy risk log. The new risk logs have been based on the existing country/regional risk log (from strategy process 2015), the global risk matrix (Annex 5) and the country/regional context. This has resulted in all offices and one global programme (SIP) having an updated risk analysis. The next step is to establish routines and ensure an adequate follow-up (risk management, annual update, usage in for example applications etc), including the global risk matrix.

Organizational structure and leadership

Between 2016 and 2018, there have been major changes in relation to the leadership and organization at Diakonia. A new Secretary General, Administrative director and HR director as well as new Regional directors in three regions were appointed. Secondly, an external evaluation of the decentralization process of Diakonia was carried out. The external evaluation analysed if the decentralization has been carried through in the intended way. The overall conclusion was that the objectives set up when decentralization began more than 10 years ago has largely been achieved, but there are also various challenges to address including roles and responsibilities on the different levels. In 2018, working groups were assigned to work with how to best work with financial follow-up, quality assurance and to further clarify the thematic, advocacy and communication work in the organization. The result of these analyses will inform the order of delegation and decisions related to the new strategy. In the regions, the predominant focus has been on clarifying roles and responsibilities, leadership trainings, updating job descriptions and promoting more coordination between different categories of staff, for example finance and programme staff. This has strengthened teamwork and led to a deeper understanding of programme and project cycles, but also a better understanding of the importance of the complementary roles in the teams.

PME and quality assurance

Diakonia has been working to strengthen our Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) related processes. A revision of the main principles guiding the PME handbook was initiated. The idea is to simplify and focus more on easily communicable minimum requirements to raise the minimum levels in all Diakonia offices. Diakonia is also developing a Theory of Change including a workshop methodology, which will be used in the coming strategy period. In the Grant Cycle

Management instructions and templates on grant application (including budget) were developed as well as an improved checklist for assessment of agreement with donors. These guidelines have helped Diakonia to ensure coherency in the organization and better cost recovery. In Project Cycle Management the quality assurance and compliance of projects has improved. Since 2015 Head office is making a strict check before issuing each payment. The check includes an assessment of the use of our IT systems. When the stricter process started, many projects were stopped. Today there is a much higher level of compliance (documents in place and fulfillment of requirements) and the number of stopped payments to projects has decreased. There are however differences in the level of implementation between offices and regions. Due to changes in back-donor requirements as well as internal learnings there is a need to improve financial and audit guidelines and templates. Within this process Diakonia and Church of Sweden has had a close dialogue with Sida on the contents of audit guidelines. The process to update guidelines and templates will be finalized 2019. Another focus has been the analysis and use of core funding. The work on core funding is coordinating with other Swedish Organizations and with Sida/Civsam. Diakonia has deepened the internal analysis and a survey on core funding was carried out in 2018. The conclusion is that core funding is a strategic and effective way for long term support partners but there is a great need for better guidelines and capacity building on how to manage core funding. The work will continue 2019. Since three years back Diakonia coordinates with other European ACT members with the aim to harmonize minimum requirements on partners. Common checklist for proposals, agreement template and reporting guidelines have been developed and possibilities for coordination of partner assessments are explored. However, it becomes clear that the possibilities to coordinate are severely limited by the lack of harmonization of requirements between donors.

Accountability

Diakonia works in a structured way with accountability through the eight commitments outlined in the Diakonia Accountability framework. To strengthen this work, Diakonia aims to apply for a Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) certification in 2020. As a step in this direction, a CHS self-assessment was successfully carried out in 2017, showing that Diakonia is quite strong when it comes to transparency and quality issues in the organization, while also showing the need of improvement in for example systematic learning procedures and handling of complaints at country and partner level. Diakonia currently works with implementing an action plan prior to the certification process and some training have been carried out in the organization. Additionally, a child safeguarding policy was elaborated and approved by the Board and a roll-out plan is being implemented from 2018.

Learning

Institutional learning is still not fully embedded into Diakonia's ways of working, as identified during the CHS evaluation (see above). One conclusion is that many different learning processes are carried out in Diakonia (e.g. the annual How We Work workshops; thematic workshops; partner meetings; strategic planning and programme processes; and external evaluations and audits) but there is a need to work more systematically to ensure that the learning processes form the basis for continued development of the operations. The learning perspective is strengthened in the ongoing PME handbook revision, which will focus on ensuring a learning mind-set. Diakonia also continues to work with e-learning through the ActLearn Platform, offering courses to all Diakonia staff. Another institutional learning opportunity arises from the global programmes. The Sida/Civsam funded Global SIP programme is in its implementation phase, and is a hub for learnings related to Social and Economic justice and methodological development.

Diakonia's Environmental Policy and Global Implementation plan

The Board of Directors approved the Environment Policy and the Environment Implementation Plan in 2016, guiding Diakonia's work on environment. An important conclusion from the period 2016-2018 is that it has been a challenge for Diakonia to take necessary steps with regard to implementation and follow up/reporting of the policy due to time constraints. Head Office however managed to define a new system for collecting how much we fly as an organization, which are now used.

Financial sustainability/Resource mobilization

During the period, Diakonia has updated the global resource mobilization policy. A policy/guideline for direct and indirect costs will be ready in 2019. All regions continued to work actively with resource mobilization. New templates for grant application will be used in the entire organization and contribute to a more standardized approach on for example budgeting. The total global turnover increased slightly between 2017 and 2018 from SEK 506 million to SEK 516 million, while the Swedish government share of the global turnover between 2017 and 2018 remained constant at SEK 392 million. In 2018, the number and volume of EU contracts doubled as compared to 2017.

Diakonia's IT-systems

The use of *FixIT* (the project handling system) has improved in all regions and the need to get support from HO has decreased. The use of *VoiceIT* (the intranet) varies between regions, which affects both internal communication and document management. The finance staff in the regions and the controllers at HO have increased their capacity to use and administrate *PayIT* (the accounting system).

The Sustainable Development Goals

Diakonia's Global Strategy and the Sida/Civsam application were elaborated before the Sustainable Development Goals were launched. Therefore, Diakonia did not refer to the SDG's in those documents. To address this, Diakonia has developed a guideline to create a common understanding of how Diakonia views and contributes to the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and the SDGs. The guidelines and the underlying analysis show that Diakonia's work is well aligned with the SDG's.

The humanitarian and disaster risk reduction work

Diakonia has during the period strengthened its role as a humanitarian actor. The potential financing has progressed through Sida funds and through reaching the final application stage of the ECHO Framework Partnership Agreement. The funding situation is however still a challenge for the humanitarian area. A strong focus has been to build capacity within the organization which has led to an increase in engagement from country offices regarding humanitarian and disaster risk projects. During the three years, Diakonia has participated and was the lead in various ACT Alliance Appeals.

Gender Equality

The gender equality work of Diakonia is implemented in the gender action plan and lead by the Gender working group. The work contributed in developing staff capacity to include a gender perspective in their work. A gendered context analysis has been elaborated in almost all countries and was synthesized into a global analysis. Also, the gender working group is now working closely with the Management team with the objective to strengthen Diakonia's commitment to gender justice.

Communication

The strategic use of external communication and communication tools in all operations is progressing within Diakonia. One important area is the development of the new graphic manual, which is currently being launched in all regions. The decision to contract regional communicators has proved to be strategic and it has led to better coordination with the regions, increased quality of material and a better understanding of our fundraising strategies in Sweden. For our internal communication, there is now one full time staff and the focus during the year has been to identify priorities in an action plan. A strategy for actively engaging people and congregations was developed in 2018 and the new way of working has resulted in increased mobilization of the congregations and activists.

Advocacy

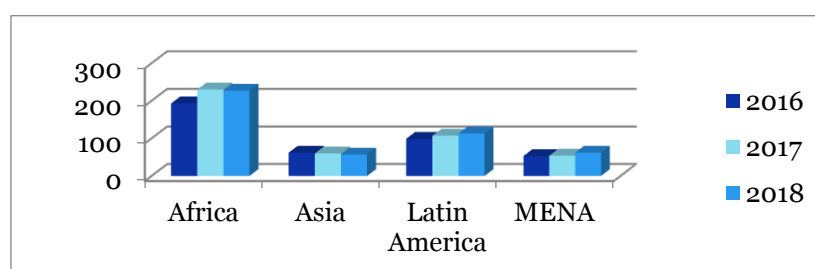
Diakonia remained an important actor in the Swedish development and aid debate in certain thematic areas. Areas where Diakonia has developed expertise is on gender/climate, shrinking space of civil society, business/human rights and tax justice, and is seen by decision makers as a resource of competence on these issues. These competences are also used in the project in the global Sida/Civsam programme SIP (see chapter 3). During the period, Diakonia has invited partners from a multitude of countries to Sweden, and has also led several delegations to cooperation countries, including parliamentarians and journalists. Guidelines have been developed for Diakonia's own advocacy work to strengthen quality and coherence in advocacy work by clarifying methods and structure.

5.2 Cost effectiveness

The analysis on cost effectiveness is made for the entire organization, not only the Sida/Civsam grant. Please see Annex 6 Cost Effectiveness for the complete analysis. During the period 2016-2018, Diakonia's overall budget increased from 453 MSEK to 530 MSEK. The deviation between budget and outcome in 2017 was mainly due to the termination of the Sanitation Programme in Bolivia (a decision taken in mutual agreement by Diakonia and the Swedish Embassy). See below a comparison between the total budget and outcome per year:

Year	Budget income	Outcome income	Budget costs	Outcome costs
2018	530	517	533	513
2017	554	507	554	499
2016	453	450	453	449

The total costs have increased every year (413-499-513 MSEK). In Africa, there was a big increase between 2016 and 2017, and in 2018 it remained more or less the same (193-230-227 MSEK). In Latin America, there has been a slight increase every year (99-107-113 MSEK). In Asia, the total costs have been around 60 MSEK all years. In MENA, there was an increase in 2018 (53-54-62 MSEK). The increase in Africa and Latin America was mainly due to new Embassy agreements. In MENA, the increase was mainly due to additional grants/costs in Lebanon and increased costs related to the restructuring of the RO/CO office in Palestine. See below costs per region per year.



When comparing 2016, 2017 and 2018, there has been a slight decrease in the number of grants each year (136-130-122). At the same time, as reported above, the total volume has increased each year. This is due to higher volume per grant, mainly in Swedish Embassy Agreements.

In Africa, there was an increase of office costs in 2018 mainly attributed to increased programme follow-up staff to ensure accountability and compliance. In Latin America, the share of office costs decreased from 27% in 2016 to 20% in 2017/2018, mainly due to increased total volume in Bolivia and Colombia. In Asia, the costs increased slightly in 2018 to 22% (from 18%) mainly due to increase of staff to meet demands on monitoring. In the Middle East, Diakonia costs had an increase in 2018 from 23% to 38%. This increase in 2018 was extraordinary due to the decision to separate RO and CO in Palestine, and a correction of non-registered staff costs from previous years.

When a programme contains more than one grant, the guideline is that operating costs must be shared in determined proportions as appropriate. In some regions, the cost recovery and sharing of costs between donors improved. However, it remains difficult to obtain cost recovery for Diakonia costs and pressure from donors to reduce overhead is high. The best balance is in Africa where the region has acquired a number of larger Swedish Embassy agreements.

Throughout the period, the analysis of a reasonable number of partners in relation to the number of staff to ensure a qualitative follow-up has become increasingly important. The different levels in Diakonia (HO, RO, CO) complement each other and further strengthening of internal communication, coordinated work and continued clarification of roles and responsibilities are important issues in the processes to ensure that Diakonia functions as one holistic entity.

5.3 Development effectiveness

Since 2002, Diakonia annually follows up aspects related to Development Effectiveness and the Enabling Environment. This allows Diakonia to analyze and improve on how to be a good donor and a good partner, and to adapt to changes in the context. Diakonia countries and regional programmes provide answers that are compiled into a global development effectiveness matrix. Based on this, Diakonia makes an overall analysis, including answering the questions from Sida/Civsam. The matrix, the Diakonia analysis and the answer to the questions can be found in Annex 7. The development effectiveness analysis is also used in the result analysis for democracy and human rights.

The 2016-2018 analysis points out several important obstacles to Diakonia's work. More than half of the countries report on legal, administrative and political hindrances to their work. This includes lack of funding, harassment/threats as well as discriminating laws. The analysis also points out areas where Diakonia could improve its own development effectiveness. This is complemented by the conclusions in the mid-term evaluations that pointed out some weaknesses. This includes the need to work more to accept partners' own formats, and to strengthen our work with donor coordination.

5.4 Roles and added value

Diakonia's roles were elaborated in the beginning of 2000 and have since then guided how we identify and express our added value (described in the Sida/Civsam application). In the "How we work workshops", all Diakonia teams have reflected on these roles in relation to the first three years of implementation. The conclusion was that existing roles and added value are relevant and that the roles describe our work. The most significant role and added value continue to be "accompanying partner" and the relationship with partners. A reflection regarding this is that we need to continue to strengthen the application and articulation of the roles in each context. There is also a need to work with a more systematic approach with added value; how to plan for it, how

to assess it as well as increasing our capacity to communicate it. New potential roles are Civil Society Activist and Diakonia as a Campaigner. Below follows a reflection per role:

Description	Comments
Accompanying partner	
Diakonia has local presence, is a proactive dialogue partner and engages with the implementing partners. The position of Diakonia is used responsibly to create horizontal relationships that provide a conducive environment for partners to deliver results.	All regions consider this role as one of the distinguishing approaches of Diakonia, where partners especially appreciate the accompanying role of Diakonia. Local presence, long term partnership and horizontal, proactive dialogues are highlighted as important components. The role is implemented in different ways, depending on type of partnership and programme. It is also underlined that our values and principles, not least the rights based approach, are highly important for partners in contexts of lack of respect of human rights and gender equality. These factors can sometimes compensate for lacking thematic capacity within Diakonia. Joint monitoring with partners of the programmes and field visits are important, as well as to do evaluation of actual results. Staff in the region should continuously update their knowledge and skills to be able to carry out this role effectively. A challenge is when administrative demands continue to grow, Diakonia staff has less time to accompany partners effectively. There is also a need to remain observant in accompanying the partners because the context is prone to corruption, abuse of power and abuse of resources.
Resource mobilizer and donor	
Diakonia effectively mobilizes resources to finance its own operations and the achievement of results. It also supports partners to do so. Diakonia is as well an effective and efficient grants manager.	The role is considered important and provides opportunities and challenges. It is important to work on donor relations to sustain the existing donors and obtain renewal of contracts when they expire. It is also important to build new relationships to obtain new grants. One added value is that Diakonia is successful in maintaining and securing a good follow-up of the long-term development funds from Sida/Civsam. Partners also consider Diakonia being an international actor that strengthens partners' capacity for resource mobilization with political and technical support as well as with funds. Our comfort zone is still fundraising from Swedish government and EU funds – outside this zone, we are not well known. Visibility and communication will be increasingly important in the future. Resource mobilization for our humanitarian work is still considered a weakness. An important challenge is that developing concept notes and applications is time consuming and are not always successful. As a grant manager, we have developed systems and routines, gained experience and built trust with a wide range of donors.
Donor coordinator	
Diakonia supports donor harmonization in order to reduce the time partners spend reporting to their donors. Diakonia strives to align with partners' systems	Diakonia strives to align with partners existing systems and reporting as well as dialogue with other donors to reduce the time that partner spend reporting to different donors. This is a balance with our own requirements as a donor and grant manager. In some countries, there are not many donors to coordinate with, while in some countries, the opposite is true. This role is not always easy to carry out because donors have their own ways of working based on their cultures and values. The ACT Alliance as an important forum for donor coordination. Some efforts to harmonize with different donors haven't been as successful as anticipated and we also need to consider the risk that donor coordination can weaken the partner's position (e. g when being the only national/local partner). One region mentions that this role is focusing too much on formats and reporting, and that advocacy coordination, joint field visits, context updates etc. tends to be forgotten in the coordination.
Conveyor of synergies	
The programmes bring partners	The regions underline that they have been emphasizing this role, not just at the country level but also inter-, and cross-region in the last period.

together. Diakonia facilitates synergies between these partners geared towards developing e.g. innovative working methods, thematic development.	At country level, the teams are working with synergies in different ways and at different levels. Partner meetings are being carried out in the majority of the countries and it provides an important space for coordination, joint activities and sharing learnings. The creation of platforms or partner clusters is another way of working and partners plan together, learn from each other and contribute to the same results. Some partners also initiate learning exercises themselves. The main aim of the global programmes (SIP and IHL) as well as the regional programmes is to enhance and facilitate cross-country exchanges, coordination and learnings. Likeminded organizations in other countries can become a resource for other organizations.
Capacity builder	
Capacity building is prioritized in all programmes; it is adapted to partners' real needs, identified through a participatory process, and is owned by the partners.	Capacity building is one of Diakonia's most important roles. Generally, it is appreciated by partners, as few donors offer to finance organizational development. Since this is now part of the programme and project cycle, it is done more systematically compared to in the previous strategy period. However, making it compulsory could lead to partners doing it out of compliance. It is positive that Diakonia's approach is similar in all countries (e.g mainstreaming, gender perspective, finance and admin) but also flexible and adapted to specific contexts and needs (like thematic capacity). This is an overall goal in the global SIP programme.
Doing advocacy and mobilizing	
Diakonia carries out advocacy in Sweden, Europe and globally, thus enabling partners and rights holders to make their voices heard in forums they might not have had access to before.	This is the main role and added value of the work in Sweden. The advocacy and mobilization work is grounded in and provides added value to the work in the regions. In the regions, Diakonia mainly support partners' advocacy and mobilization work. When Diakonia is carrying out own advocacy work in the regions, it should be balanced with the role of the partners and making sure that it complements the work that partners do. Comments have however been raised on the need to adjust the role and raise our profile in the region. The matter of security, both for partners and Diakonia, has to be considered, especially in shrinking space contexts and in contexts with armed conflicts, terrorism and occupation. See more on Advocacy in the chapter 5.1