



HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FROM A DISTANCE

Recommendations for remote programming

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INTRODUCTION

The number and duration of humanitarian crises are growing world-wide. Many countries are currently affected by long-lasting armed conflicts, which hamper urgently needed humanitarian access. Under these conditions, humanitarian non-governmental organisations (NGOs) sometimes have to plan and implement their projects from a distance. Their local activities are often implemented by national personnel or partner organisations.¹ They manage projects either from neighbouring countries or from their remote headquarters. This poses big challenges for NGOs. They have to assess the needs of various target groups, involve the affected population and steer the project, all remotely. Development projects are supported remotely as well. However, since humanitarian projects are usually carried out in very difficult and rapidly changing contexts, remote programming is often necessary from the very beginning or expected to be realised later during the project. This handbook intends to provide NGOs with suitable tools for such remote project implementation.

¹ German NGOs implement their humanitarian projects through various forms of cooperation, see also ↘ [“Key points for implementation by German humanitarian stakeholders”](#).



SECURITY RISKS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

In many cases, the deterioration of the security situation forces NGOs to manage a humanitarian project remotely. International staff have to leave the project region and work from another area or country. In particularly difficult situations, local staff also need to be withdrawn and the project is temporarily suspended.

POSSIBILITIES TO MINIMISE RISKS

Before the decision is made to implement projects remotely, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) suggests the following risk reduction measures to keep staff on-site, if possible. These measures apply equally to international staff and national personnel.

- **Clarify adherence to humanitarian principles.** Outsiders are informed that the organisation acts independently, impartially and neutrally. This can be achieved through dialogues with employees, information on the website or other measures.
- **Increase acceptance.** Cooperation with the local population and local authorities can greatly reduce the security risk and increase the acceptance of NGOs and project activities.
- **Strengthen security measures.** This can be done by providing equipment and additional training or personnel.
- **Increase or decrease visibility.** Depending on the context, removing NGO logos may be helpful to decrease visibility and reduce risks. In other cases, increasing the visibility reduces risks for the organisation. Sometimes a highly visible NGO is more likely to be accepted by the local population, and sometimes high visibility makes it a target of attacks.
- **Avoid traveling.** Meetings and discussions should be held in a safe place or online.



Reference to the Core Humanitarian Standard in a health project in Bangladesh

Case study: In a rural development project in Burkina Faso, ADRA Germany is taking the following measures to minimise possible dangers to its employees

Heike Stump

- In general, no large public meetings with the target group are held in the villages. This prevents armed non-state groups, which are now increasingly present in the region, from participating and interfering in a violent way.
- Monitoring visits in the project area are kept as short as possible. The return trip must be made before 4 pm, as the risk of raids and attacks increases after dark.
- The situation on-site must always be assessed: If anything unusual happens – for example, if there are no people visible in the streets – the place must be left quickly.
- ADRA cooperates closely with local actors like village authorities, representatives of village groups or municipal representatives of the state administration.

It is often mistakenly assumed that national organisations are less exposed to security-related threats than international ones. The [Aid Worker Security Report 2019](#) shows, however, that national actors are much more likely to be targets of attacks than international personnel and have a higher number of fatalities. This is referred to as “risk transfer” in which international organisations pass on the risks of project work in dangerous contexts to their national partners. As a matter of course, it should therefore be considered whether the benefits of humanitarian measures for the population outweigh the danger for national personnel. International NGOs have the responsibility to assess security risks both for partners and international staff and to take measures to minimise these risks. It should also be considered that local actors may lose their work if a project is abandoned.

Partner organisations often have fewer resources for security measures and necessary training. International organisations should therefore carry out a risk analysis together with their partners on-site. Subsequently, the security concept of the organisation can be further developed and tailored to the local context. Security trainings should be part of preparatory measures and offered to national staff or partners and international employees alike. The costs for the trainings must be provided by the international organisation and budgeted for the respective project.

ELEMENTS OF SECURITY CONCEPTS

A security concept helps organisations to identify risks and take appropriate measures to minimise them. To begin with, all internal and external factors and actors relevant for local security are considered in a context analysis. On this basis, the probability and effects of risks can be assessed and strategies for risk minimisation developed. Standardised procedures for safety-relevant areas should be put down in writing. Emergency procedures for safety-relevant incidents must be developed in advance. It must also be clarified how and to whom incidents are reported and how the organisation can learn from them.²

International networks for security issues

The ↘ International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO) offers free information and services for safety and security for NGOs.

The ↘ Global Interagency Security Forum (GISF, formerly European Interagency Security Forum, EISF) is an exchange platform for security officers of humanitarian organisations.

Free online security trainings

↘ United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)

↘ Learning platform of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

The ↘ Learning platform “Kaya” of the global initiative ↘ Humanitarian Leadership Academy provides learning content on humanitarian issues

The ↘ Learning platform DisasterReady provides a large selection of online courses

The interactive video training platform ↘ Resilience Academy offers an inexpensive course on “Remote Security Management”

² The ↘ [risk management toolkit of the GISF](#) describes different components of a security concept.

How can risks be assessed?

		IMPACT				
		Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Critical
LIKELIHOOD	Certain/ imminent	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Unacceptable
	Highly likely	Low	Medium	High	High	Very High
	Likely	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	High
	Possible	Very Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
	Unlikely	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low

Figure 1: Example of a risk matrix, assessing likelihood and impact (Josef Frei, Welthungerhilfe)

Case study: Structure of the security concept of Welthungerhilfe

Josef Frei

Welthungerhilfe distinguishes three different elements within its security concept: The “Security Policy” contains general and organisation-wide basic principles and red lines of the security concept. It provides an overview of what the organisation understands by security, regulates the responsibilities within the management levels and describes the basic approach to security issues. The “Security Manual” is a guideline for how Welthungerhilfe reacts to threats and dangers. There is also a “Security Plan” for each country. This document contains country-specific risks, measures and information, for example on local hospitals or the course of an evacuation.

In addition to a dangerous security situation, bureaucratic obstacles can hamper access to regions with humanitarian needs. For example, international employees may not receive visas or may suddenly be deported. These bureaucratic hurdles severely restrict the scope of action of international NGOs. Such problems can also be a reason for remote programming on a temporary basis.

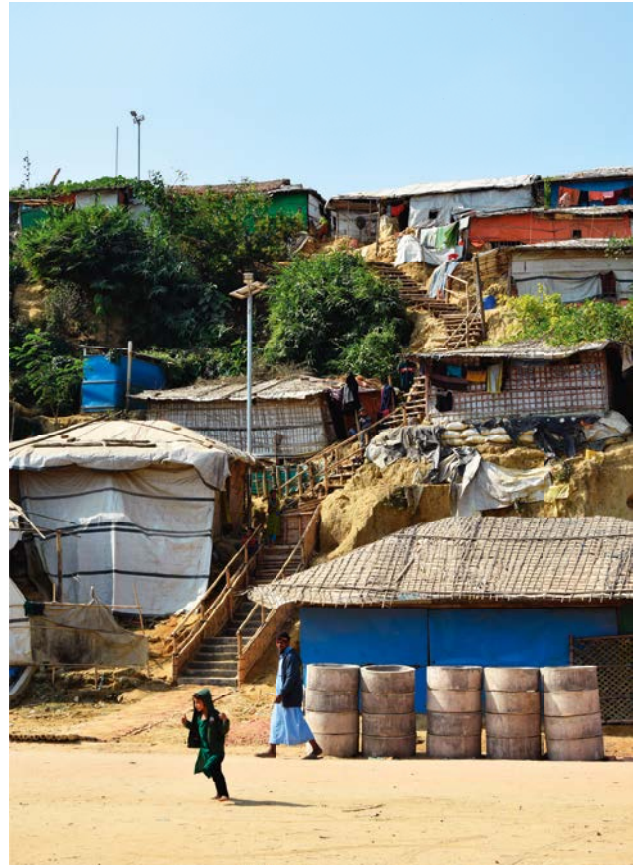


FORMS OF REMOTE PROGRAMMING

Basically, four forms of remote programming can be distinguished. These can change in the course of the project if a new security situation requires a reaction.

REMOTE CONTROL

Remote control is usually used as a short-term option in extremely unstable contexts. It can prevent that projects have to be abandoned and ensures that urgent humanitarian measures are carried out. The international NGO makes the decisions on project activities which are implemented by the national NGO. This type of remote programming is often used when the security situation in a country or region suddenly deteriorates and international personnel have to leave the project area.



NGOs use different types of remote programming for different contexts

REMOTE MANAGEMENT

In remote management, the decision makers are also not active in the implementation area. However, in contrast to remote programming, part of the responsibility is transferred to national staff. They are authorized to make certain project-relevant decisions. It is essential for successful project imple-

mentation that the roles and the way of communication between local and remote employees are clarified in advance. The rules of reporting must also be discussed.

REMOTE SUPPORT

Unlike the previous two forms, remote support aims at longer-term cooperation between international and national NGOs. In this form, remote colleagues are responsible solely for financial management and reporting to donors. Staff on-site have the decision-making power over project activities. Therefore, it is essential that the national

NGO is experienced in the implementation of humanitarian projects. If the international NGO seeks a longer-term partnership with the national NGO, it should invest in its capacity development, for example through regular trainings or specific coaching and mentoring.

PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL NGO

The international NGO is a professional partner and financial intermediary between donors and national NGOs. It is responsible for fundraising and administration and forwards most project funds to national partners. The national NGOs in turn make key decisions about the course of the project and are responsible for the implementation and monitoring of project activities. Local partners also have to switch to remote programming in conflict situations.

Many German NGOs make use of the partnership-based cooperation. This is shown by a survey conducted in a VENRO online seminar with 74 participants from various NGOs:

What forms of remote programming do German NGOs use?

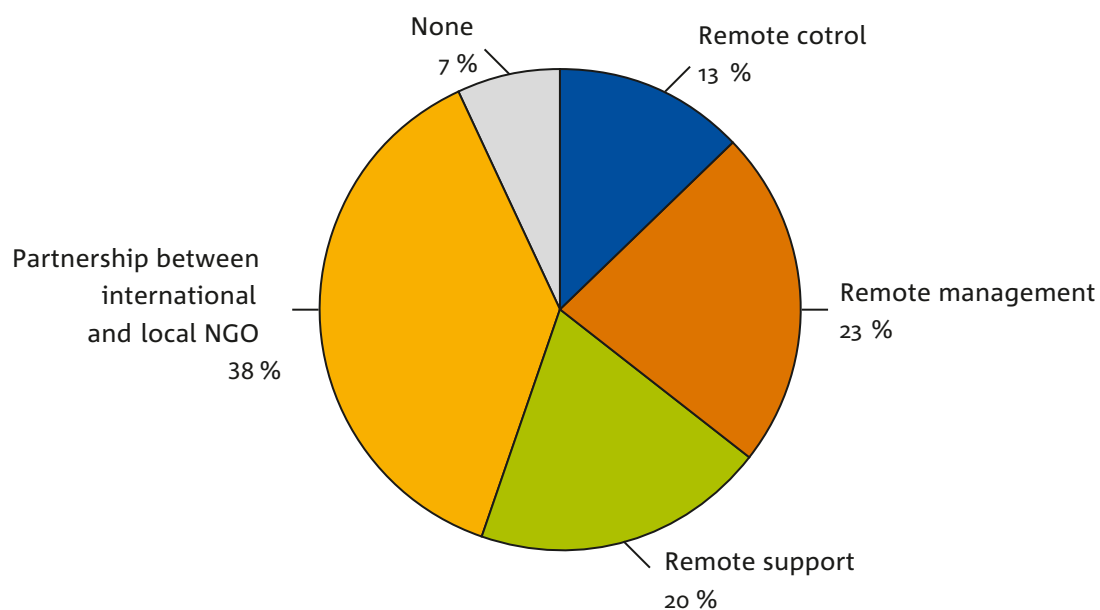


Figure 2: Survey on forms of remote programming among online seminar participants from various NGOs in February 2019 (Karoline Krähling, VENRO online seminar, 2019)



PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Some humanitarian projects are planned and implemented remotely from the start. In other situations it is necessary to change to remote programming. In both cases, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are particularly challenging.

REMOTE PROGRAMMING FROM THE BEGINNING

Some humanitarian projects are planned and controlled remotely from the outset. An initial analysis of the local context is advisable, especially when the organisation has not yet been active in the project area. This includes, for example, an analysis of the political environment, possible risks on-site and the interests of various actors. Remotely managed projects are usually associated with higher costs which must be taken into account in financial planning. Such higher costs are caused, for instance, by more frequent travel and additional funds for security measures, trainings and third party monitoring. If an improvement of the security situation can be expected, strategies for ending remote programming should be developed.

NGOs should plan projects and carry out analyses together with partner organisations and donors to create a common understanding of both the context

and course of the project. Guidelines should be developed together with partners to promote compliance. The participation of local people from the very beginning yields acceptance for the project.

The following measures may help to identify partners from a distance:

- Make contacts with the help of other international NGOs on site
- Implement stakeholder mapping to identify local actors
- Participate in network meetings or cluster meetings attended by local NGOs
- Participate in local and regional events
- Use contacts that were already established before the conflict
- Use social media and other online networks

REMOTE PROGRAMMING AS A CHANGE

Even if projects are not implemented remotely from the start, NGOs should consider a possible switch to remote programming when planning projects. This includes creating emergency plans that can be activated when international staff have to leave the country. Emergency plans contain, for example, regulations on procedures and communication. Clear guidelines must be drawn up

before remote programming begins. All employees involved in the project need to know how processes in remote programming work and who will take over which responsibilities. Therefore, it is important that all employees and partners are aware of these guidelines. Appropriate training courses help to achieve this.

Case study: Due to the worsening security situation in northern Burkina Faso, ADRA Germany has taken the following remote programming measures in 2019 in order to continue a multi-year rural development project. The project was originally planned for a relatively stable, peaceful and accessible context.

Heike Stumpf

During the project, it was no longer possible to get to the villages because they were occupied or threatened by armed non-state actors, among other reasons. Planning, implementation and monitoring of the activities is now realised through photos and regular exchange with local farmers, who were previously supported and trained in the project, with a few selected producers and persons of trust. The latter also keep a protocol booklet and collect statistical data. Persons of trust are people who have been working with the local partner structure and agricultural consultants on-site for a long time and can be reached via mobile phone. At least once a year, they and selected representatives of the supported target groups are invited to a workshop in the capital for exchange and monitoring. Here, they report on the measures implemented and discuss strategic planning for further action.

Helpful tools for planning

- Scenario planning³
- Risk analysis and assessment of financial as well as other risks⁴
- Context analysis
- Stakeholder mapping
- Safety concept
- Security training and further trainings for international and national personnel
- Guidelines/Codes of Conduct

³ The instrument “scenario planning” is explained in the VENRO online seminar [↘ “Humanitarian assistance from a distance - implementing projects remotely”](#) (German language).

⁴ This and the following instruments are explained in the [↘ risk management toolkit of GISE](#).

IMPLEMENTATION

When implementing projects remotely, the trust between national and international organisations is of immense importance. It is also essential for national organisations to be able to rely on the support of international partner organisations despite the physical distance. Trust can be built and strengthened primarily through communication. Through regular e-mails, SMS, phone calls and Skype conversations, the organisations can keep each other informed about the progress of the project and discuss challenges. If possible, there should be regular visits and also visits at short notice, if necessary. Discussions, feedback meetings or further project planning can also take place outside the project area or country.

Helpful tools for implementation

- Guidelines on communication processes
- Distribution of responsibilities
- Continuity management (Operational Continuity Plan)⁵
- Standardized procedures (Standard Operating Procedure, SOP)

Especially in challenging projects, it is helpful to obtain information about the changing context as quickly as possible, such as changes in the security situation or activities of conflict parties. A quick exchange with other experienced organisations on-site has proven to be helpful for this purpose. Contact with other organisations can be sought through national or international networks. In many cases, these also offer trainings or provide information themselves.

Examples of local networks

- [↘ Afghan NGOs Coordination Bureau \(ANCB\)](#)
- [↘ NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq \(NCCI\)](#)
- [↘ Pakistan Humanitarian Forum](#)
- [↘ The Syria International NGO Regional Forum](#)

Examples of international networks

- [↘ Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation in Emergencies \(VOICE\)](#)
- [↘ International Council of Voluntary Agencies \(ICVA\)](#)

⁵ The instruments “Operational Continuity Plan” and “Standard Operating Procedure” are explained in the VENRO online seminar “Humanitarian assistance from a distance - implementing projects remotely” (German language).

Examples of concrete challenges and possible solutions

Challenge	Solution approach
Selection of new partner organisations and identification of their suitability, capacities and structures	Draw up a checklist for partner audits and take time for intensive discussions before the project begins
Distance and travel restrictions make it difficult to build trust with new partner organisations	Establish regular communication via e-mail, Skype, WhatsApp and, if possible, regular visits
Difficult issues such as corruption risks, safeguarding or compliance with humanitarian principles can only be addressed and monitored to a limited extent	Offer discussions and workshops with the partners during visits
Language and cultural differences as well as technical failures make communication difficult	Create agenda items for conference calls and take notes of the results to avoid misunderstandings
Strategic remote programming of the project	Get to know the context on-site; Define clear responsibilities with partners
Search for service providers for third party monitoring	Helpful information can be provided by partner organisations, other international NGOs or local networks
Lack of local knowledge and expertise on the part of the international partner organisation	Establish exchange with other NGOs present in the field, especially with staff who have been there themselves; Schedule capacity building on the local context for respective staff; Regional responsibility of project managers can be helpful for a better understanding
Create trust and transparency on both sides, so local challenges, and possibilities and limits of support from the international side can be openly discussed	Invite the local partner organisation to your organisation's country; Ensure an open and honest communication, for example by sharing knowledge about your donor landscape, or sharing administrative costs with partners



Project activities should be introduced to local people in advance

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring of project activities is particularly important for projects controlled remotely. At the same time, monitoring is a challenge. International organisations are dependent on reports from partners or third parties. In general, project partners and persons working on-site should agree on the processes for programme and financial monitoring, communication and responsibilities. These can be, for example, weekly phone calls, regular written reports or dated photos. The NGOs involved should be trained accordingly through specified workshops or briefings.

Furthermore, it generally makes sense to introduce project activities in advance so local people expect them to be implemented. This way, the local population can support monitoring and verify information provided by the partner organisation. If announced measures do not take place, do not meet the needs or cause problems, the people concerned can then complain via feedback systems of the organisation. In many cases, digital innovations can support the monitoring of projects. Photos and videos with date and coordinate information provide real-time visual material.

Digital technologies for project monitoring

- **Mobile phones** can be used for feedback
- **Mobile phone applications** for data input, for example ∽ [KoBo Toolbox](#) or ∽ [SurveyCTO](#), accelerate data transfer and analysis
- **Satellite images** provide independent data, for example via ∽ [UNOSAT](#)
- **Movement trackers** can follow the position and movement of employees during project visits in unsafe areas
- **Radios can** contribute to staying informed about project work and progress
- **Online platforms** can be used to pass on information
- **Drones may** help to assess damage caused by natural disasters

Organisations should test tools before using them and provide training. Data collection programs in particular must comply with data protection guidelines. Programs need to be selected carefully to ensure that the software protects personal data. The applications should be accepted by the local population and not cause any mistrust.

THIRD PARTY MONITORING

Third party monitoring refers to the use of a third, independent institution to monitor the progress of the project. This can be other organisations, consultants, scientific institutions or companies. They carry out observations and surveys to verify data or partner reports. This way, international NGOs can obtain information about the progress of the project even though they are not active in the project area themselves. For donors too, the procedure is an opportunity to have data verified. NGOs use third party monitoring, for example, to verify the amount of aid distributed or the number of people who have received it. In order to collect qualitative data, reliable indicators must be available that can also be checked by third parties. Transparent communication should ensure that local people are informed about the monitoring organisation and have accepted the respective procedures that will be applied on-site. Organisations should also take into account that commissioning such monitoring requires additional resources and time.

Monitoring by third parties can also have disadvantages. Persons who check the data may not be familiar with the entire project and may not collect the relevant information, or they may collect more information than necessary. This could decrease

the quality of reporting. Since data is collected from external persons, organisations should cross-check the information, which means additional workload. NGOs must also ensure that third parties follow the organisations' guidelines and respect humanitarian principles. Otherwise, the success of a project may be jeopardized, or even the reputation and acceptance of an organisation and the humanitarian sector as a whole.

Before being commissioned, external persons must therefore be informed about humanitarian principles, the organisations' guidelines and the project content. Many NGOs use contacts with other organisations working in the same field to have information cross-checked. Sometimes, organisations engage each other to review each other's projects.

Like monitoring, the evaluation of remotely managed projects must be well coordinated between international and national NGOs. Kindernothilfe has created the following illustration that helps employees and partners with planning and implementing project evaluations.

How can evaluations be carried out together with partner organisations?

Operational structure of project evaluations

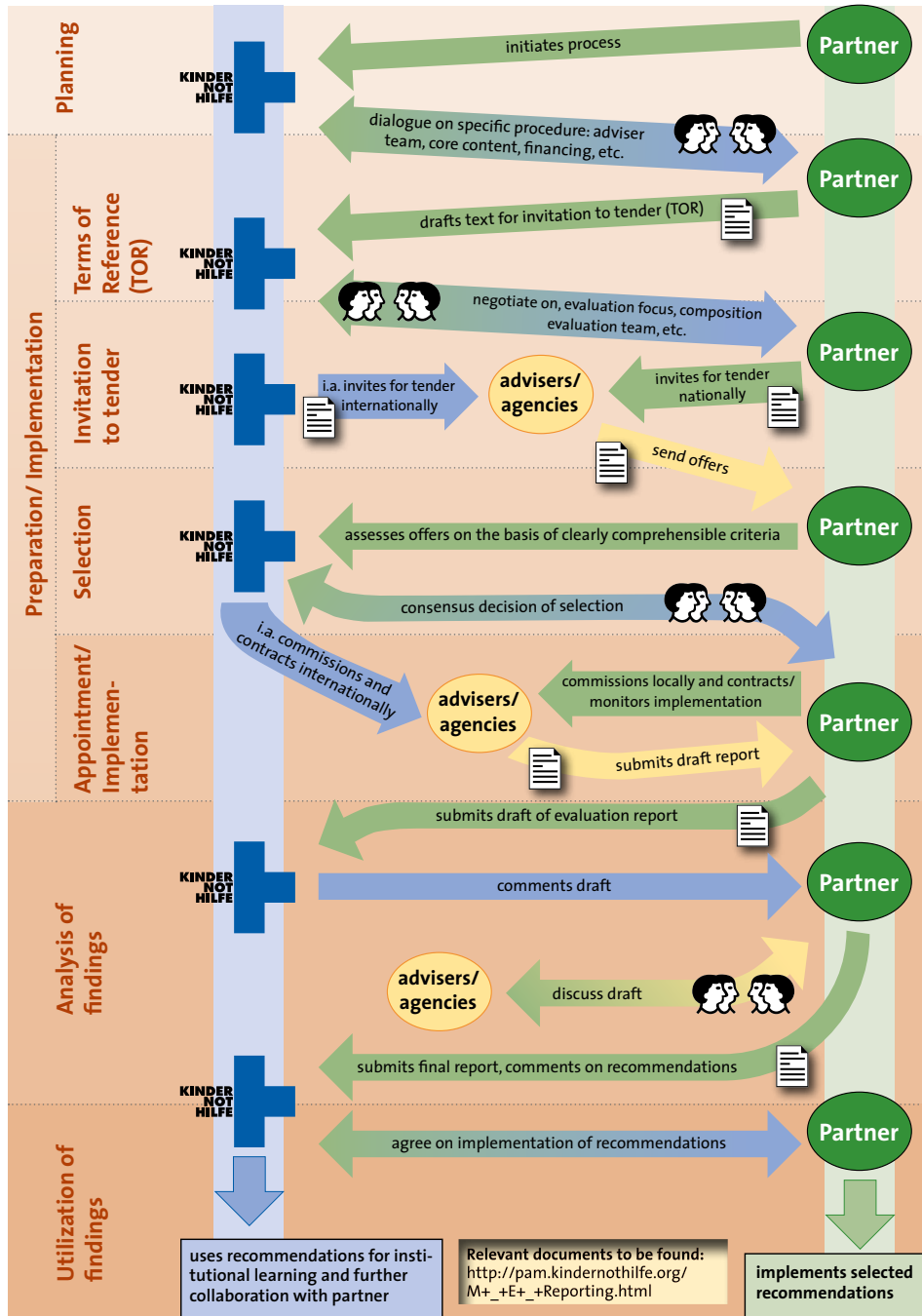


Figure 3: Planning and implementing process for project evaluations (Kindernothilfe)

Remote programming poses big challenges for NGOs, and in many cases involves both higher workload and costs than regular projects. However, it is necessary to be flexible in difficult situa-

tions and continue to provide humanitarian aid, especially in contexts where people already suffer from massive conflicts.

MATERIALS AND SOURCES

Action contre la Faim (ACF) (2011): ACF Policy Paper on Remote Approach

↳ [http://www.missions-acf.org/kitlog/EN/4.Log & Programs/4.1.Remote Management/ACF FR.Remote Approach Policy 2011.pdf](http://www.missions-acf.org/kitlog/EN/4.Log%20&%20Programs/4.1.Remote%20Management/ACF%20FR.Remote%20Approach%20Policy%202011.pdf)

Civil-Military Fusion Centre (2012): Remote programming Project Management in Insecure Environments

↳ <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/remote-control-project-management-insecure-environments>

Danish Refugee Council (DRC) (2015): Remote Management in Humanitarian Operations – Lessons learned from Libya and beyond

↳ <https://www.alnap.org/help-library/evaluationlearning-brief-8-remote-management-in-humanitarian-operations-lessons-learned>

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↳ [https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/partners/humanitarian_aid/Remote Management instructions.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/partners/humanitarian_aid/Remote_Management_instructions.pdf)

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↳ <https://www.humanitarianoutcomes.org/publications/presence-proximity-stay-and-deliver-five-years>

Koordinierungsausschuss Humanitäre Hilfe (2018): “As local as possible, as international as necessary” – localisation in the humanitarian system. Key points for implementation by German humanitarian stakeholders

↳ <https://venro.org/publikationen/detail/eckpunkte-zur-lokalisierung-der-humanitaeren-hilfe/>

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↳ <https://www.gppi.net/2016/11/09/the-use-of-third-party-monitoring-in-insecure-contexts>

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 ↘ <https://www.gppi.net/2016/10/01/eyes-and-ears-on-the-ground-monitoring-aid-in-insecure-environments>

Stoddard, A., Harmer, A. & Renouf, J.S. (2010): Once Removed – Lessons and challenges in remote management of humanitarian operations for insecure areas. Report prepared by Humanitarian Outcomes for the Center on International Cooperation under a project supported by the Government of Australia
 ↘ <https://www.alnap.org/help-library/once-removed-lessons-and-challenges-in-remote-management-of-humanitarian-operations-for>

Stoddard, A., Harvey, P., Czwarno, M., & Breckenridge, M. (2019): Aid Worker Security Report 2019, Speakable: Addressing sexual violence and gender-based risk in humanitarian aid. Humanitarian Outcomes
 ↘ <https://www.humanitarianoutcomes.org/AWSDR2019>

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 ↘ <https://www.refworld.org/docid/4d9039e32.html>

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) (2018): World Humanitarian Data and Trends 2018
 ↘ <http://interactive.unocha.org/publication/datatrends2018/>

Links

ANCB:

↳ <https://www.ancb.org/>

GISF:

↳ <https://gisf.ngo/>

Humanitarian Leadership Academy:

↳ <https://www.humanitarianleadershipacademy.org/>

ICVA:

↳ <https://www.icvanetwork.org/>

INSO:

↳ <https://www.ngosafety.org/>

KoBo Toolbox:

↳ <https://www.kobotoolbox.org/>

Online learning of IFRC:

↳ <https://www.ifrc.org/en/get-involved/learning-education-training/learning-platform1/>

Online platform Kaya:

↳ <https://kayaconnect.org/>

NCCI:

↳ <https://www.ncciraq.org/en/>

Online-Trainings at UNDSS:

↳ <https://training.dss.un.org/>

Pakistan Humanitarian Forum:

↳ <http://pakhumanitarianforum.org/>

SurveyCTO:

↳ <https://www.surveycto.com/>

The Syria International NGO Regional Forum:

↳ <https://www.sirf.ngo/>

UNOSAT:

↳ <https://unitar.org/sustainable-development-goals/satellite-analysis-and-applied-research>

VOICE:

↳ <https://voiceeu.org/>

Online seminar

Humanitarian assistance from a distance - implementing projects remotely

21 February 2019

↳ <https://youtu.be/E7XYcleswaM>

GLOSSARY

ANCB

Afghan NGOs Coordination Bureau

GISF

Global Interagency Security Forum (formerly EISF, European Interagency Security Forum)

NGO

Non-governmental organisations

ICVA

International Council of Voluntary Agencies

IFRC

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

INSO

International NGO Safety Organisation

NCCI

NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq

SOP

Standard Operating Procedure

UNDSS

United Nations Department for Safety and Security

UNICEF

United Nations Children's Fund

UNOCHA

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

UNOSAT

UNITAR's Operational Satellite Applications Programme

VENRO

Verband Entwicklungspolitik und Humanitäre Hilfe deutscher Nichtregierungsorganisationen e.V., English: Association of German development and humanitarian aid NGOs

VOICE

Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation in Emergencies

VENRO MEMBERS

A

action medeor
ADRA Deutschland
AGIAMONDO
Aktion Canchanabury
AMICA e.V.
ANDHERI-HILFE e.V.
Apotheker helfen e.V.
Apotheker ohne Grenzen e.V.
Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland
Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Eine-Welt-Landesnetzwerke
in Deutschland (agl)
Arbeitsgemeinschaft Entwicklungsethnologie
arche noVa
Ärzte der Welt
ASW – Aktionsgemeinschaft Solidarische Welt
AT-Verband
AWO International

B

Behinderung und Entwicklungszusammenarbeit (bezev)
BONO-Direkthilfe
BORDA e.V.
Brot für die Welt – Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst
Bund der Deutschen Katholischen Jugend (BDKJ)
Bundesvereinigung Lebenshilfe

C

CARE Deutschland e.V.
Caritas International
Casa Alianza - Kinderhilfe Guatemala
CHANGE e.V.
ChildFund Deutschland
Christliche Initiative Romero
Christoffel-Blindenmission Deutschland

D

Dachverband Entwicklungspolitik
Baden-Württemberg (DEAB)
Das Hunger Projekt
DED-Freundeskreis
Deutsche Entwicklungshilfe für soziales
Wohnungs- und Siedlungswesen (DESWOS)
Deutsche Kommission Justitia et Pax
Deutsche Lepra- und Tuberkulosehilfe (DAHW)
Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (DSW)

Deutscher Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband
Deutsch-Syrischer Verein e.V. (DSV)
DGB-Bildungswerk BUND – Nord-Süd-Netz
Difäm – Deutsches Institut für Ärztliche Mission
Don Bosco Mondo
DVV International – Institut für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit des Deutschen Volkshochschul-
Verbandes

E

Eine Welt Netz NRW
EIRENE – Internationaler Christlicher Friedensdienst
EMA – Euro-Mediterranean Association for
Cooperation and Development
EPIZ – Entwicklungspolitisches Bildungszentrum Berlin
Erlassjahr.de – Entwicklung braucht Entschuldung
Evangelische Akademien in Deutschland (EAD)

F

Fairventures Worldwide
FIAN Deutschland
Forum Fairer Handel
FUTURO SÍ

G

Gemeinschaft Sant'Egidio
German Doctors
German Toilet Organisation
Germanwatch

H

Habitat for Humanity Deutschland
Handicap International
Help – Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe
HelpAge Deutschland
Hilfe für Afrika e.V.*
Hoffnungszeichen / Sign of Hope
humedica

I

Indienhilfe
INKOTA-netzwerk
Internationaler Bund (IB)
Internationaler Hilfsfonds
International Justice Mission Deutschland
Internationaler Ländlicher Entwicklungsdienst (ILD)
Internationaler Verband Westfälischer Kinderdörfer
Islamic Relief Deutschland

J

JAM Deutschland
Jambo Bukoba
Johanniter-Auslandshilfe

K

KAIROS Europa
Karl Kübel Stiftung für Kind und Familie
KATE – Kontaktstelle für Umwelt und Entwicklung
Kinderhilfswerk Stiftung Global-Care*
Kindernothilfe
Kinderrechte Afrika
KOLPING International Cooperation e.V.

L

Lateinamerika-Zentrum
Lesben- und Schwulenverband (LSVD)*
Lichtbrücke

M

Malteser International
Marie-Schlei-Verein
materia – Stiftung Frau und Gesundheit
medica mondiale
medico international
MISEREOR
Mission East Deutschland e.V.*
Missionsärztliches Institut Würzburg

N

NETZ Bangladesch
Neuapostolische Kirche-karitativ e.V.
nph Kinderhilfe Lateinamerika e.V.*

O

Ökumenische Initiative Eine Welt
OIKOS EINE WELT
Opportunity International Deutschland
Ora International Deutschland
OroVerde – Die Tropenwaldstiftung
Oxfam Deutschland

P

Plan International Deutschland

R

Rhein-Donau-Stiftung

S

SALEM International
Samhathi – Hilfe für Indien
Save the Children Deutschland
Senegalhilfe-Verein
Senior Experten Service (SES)
Society for International Development
Chapter Bonn (SID)
SODI – Solidaritätsdienst International
SOS-Kinderdörfer weltweit*
Stiftung der Deutschen Lions
Stiftung Entwicklung und Frieden (SEF)
Stiftung Kinderzukunft
Stiftung Nord-Süd-Brücken
SÜDWIND – Institut für Ökonomie und
Ökumene
Susila Dharma – Soziale Dienste

T

Tearfund Deutschland e.V.*
Terra Tech Förderprojekte
TERRE DES FEMMES
terre des hommes Deutschland
Tierärzte ohne Grenzen (ToG)
TransFair

V

Verband Entwicklungspolitik Niedersachsen (VEN)
Verbund Entwicklungspolitischer Nichtregierungs-
organisationen Brandenburgs (VENROB)

W

W. P. Schmitz-Stiftung
WEED – Weltwirtschaft, Ökologie & Entwicklung
Weltfriedensdienst
Weltgebetstag der Frauen – Deutsches Komitee
Welthaus Bielefeld
Welthungerhilfe
Weltladen-Dachverband
Weltnotwerk der KAB Deutschlands
Werkhof Darmstadt
Werkstatt Ökonomie
World University Service
World Vision Deutschland

Z

Zukunftsstiftung Entwicklung bei der GLS Treuhand

*Guest member

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deutscher Nichtregierungsorganisationen e.V. (VENRO)
Stresemannstr. 72
D-10963 Berlin
Telefon: +49 (0)30/2639299-10
Fax: +49 (0)30/2639299-99
E-Mail: sekretariat@venro.org
Internet: www.venro.org

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VENRO is the umbrella organisation of development and humanitarian non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Germany. The association was founded in 1995 and currently has more than 130 member organisations. Their backgrounds lie in independent and church-related development co-operation, humanitarian aid as well as development education, public relations and advocacy.

VENRO's core objective is to strive to make globalisation more equitable, in particular through the eradication of global poverty. The association is committed to upholding human rights and to the preservation of natural resources.

VENRO

- represents the interests of development policy and humanitarian NGOs vis-à-vis policymakers
- strengthens the role of NGOs and civil society in development co-operation and humanitarian aid
- engages in advocacy for the interests of developing countries and poorer segments of society
- raises public awareness of development policy and humanitarian issues

VENRO – Verband Entwicklungspolitik und Humanitäre Hilfe deutscher Nichtregierungsorganisationen

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