

IOGT·NTO·MOVEMENT

Do-No-Harm & Conflict Sensitivity POLICY - awareness in all actions

The Board adopted
IOGT-NTO Movement
Do-No-Harm and Conflict Sensitivity Policy
on May 19, 2022.

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Background of The Do-No-Harm concept

The Do-No-Harm principle originates from medical practice and was in the 1990's developed for humanitarian aid in conflict-affected situations. Since then the Do-No-Harm concept has been gradually extended and broadened to include a conflict sensitive approach in all development work. The core of the principle is the understanding that all interventions which bring benefits to people in any given context, might fuel existing tension or conflict, and therefore all interventions need to be carefully analyzed and dealt with in order not to do unintended harm. For example, giving support to a faith-based organization may be seen as taking side if there is tension between religious groups, or supporting youth mobilization may fuel perceived tension between generations. In the same way interventions to challenge alcohol privileges or halter the influence of the alcohol industry may fuel unintended tension. We have experienced cases where partners have been exposed to coercions while undertaken projects that we are funding. Hence the relevance of this policy to IOGT-NTO Movement's interventions.

The significance of the Do-No-Harm principles for our operations

In our work towards our vision: *A democratic world characterized by solidarity and equality where alcohol and other drugs do not impede peoples' welfare, freedom and security*, we inevitably challenge existing power relations and hence need to assess and manage our impact on direct, cultural and structural violence and conflict in the societies we operate. Furthermore, in our development program we support partners in post-conflict countries as well as in countries with ongoing conflict.

Having a conflict sensitive approach to our work means that we intend to understand the interaction between our activities and the context, and act to minimize negative impact and maximize positive impact on possible conflicts within our operations and mandate.

Our mission; to decrease alcohol consumption, challenge alcohol norms, support civil society mobilization and support the development of effective alcohol regulations do encounter resistance since it challenges existing power relations and privileges.

Alcohol production is a generator of income, providing livelihoods and jobs. Alcohol consumption is often perceived as a male privilege, interlinked with positive normative and cultural values which are enhanced by traditions and by the alcohol industry. Therefore, our work will challenge beliefs and rights on an individual level, norms and cultures on societal level and on national level countries GDP, politics and legislation.

In each situation where two or more parties' interests are perceived as incompatible – there is a risk of escalating conflict, hence the need to identify and assessing potential sources of tension and risks of conflict in our operations.

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The IOGT-NTO Movement definition of conflict

We define conflict as a situation in which two or more parties perceive their interests as incompatible, for example regarding beliefs, needs, behavior, values or goals. Conflict may thus occur on different levels – individuals, groups, classes and states and may contain a wide range of actors. The IOGT-NTO Movement sees conflict as natural and an inherent part of human coexistence and development. However, if violent, it will have an adverse impact on development and sustainability.

When addressing conflict in our development cooperation, the IOGT-NTO Movement recognizes three main types of violence:

- 1) direct (physical and verbal violence)
- 2) cultural violence (attitudes, beliefs and behaviors) and
- 3) structural violence (norms, laws, rules and procedures)

We recognize that *all* types of violence occur in *all* settings we operate – and that we, by our interventions are influencing the context.

Key aspects to consider

In a conflict analysis there are three aspects that need to be analyzed and considered. These are:

- 1) Identify and assess the possibility that our operations have a **positive effect** on existing direct, cultural or structural conflicts where we operate. Identify connectors for peace.
- 2) Identify, prevent or reduce possible risks and **negative impact** that our operations may have on conflicts on all levels, local, regional, national. Identify dividers.
- 3) Identify, reduce and manage risk caused by direct, cultural and structural conflict that can affect the outcome and sustainability of our operations. Context analysis and **risk management**.

Mainstreaming the conflict sensitive approach in our operations

In order to secure the Do-No-Harm perspective in our work we will undertake conflict sensitivities assessments in the following phases of program management:

1. Strategic development processes (IOGT-NTO Movement)
2. Program planning (Partner and project assessments)
3. Program implementation (Partner and project monitoring)
4. Program evaluation (IOGT-NTO Movement and partner reports)
5. Organizational learning and capacity development (IOGT-NTO Movement)

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The details of how this policy is to be implemented are described and specified in the Project Management Guidelines.

To protect partners from damage caused by the IOGT-NTO Movement activities, partners are informed about our Whistleblower function and are encouraged to report any misbehavior from our side.

Limitations

The IOGT-NTO Movement is a development organization working with long term support through civil society organisations and other stakeholders that share our values and mission. We are not a humanitarian organization and do not have mandate by our mission to work *on* conflict and conflict resolution as such. However, countries in all regions we work experience different levels of conflict and violence which leaves us working *in* conflict.

Our conflict sensitivity assessments will help us foresee negative development that might escalate into open violence. In cases of open conflict, the IOGT-NTO Movement management takes decision about how to proceed with the operations.

In relation to our partners we will aim to influence sustainable and peaceful development by supporting partners to include a conflict assessment and Do-No-Harm-approach on their work. Through applying risk analysis in programming partners are encouraged to investigate possible risks and to mitigate them by planning and adjusting implementation.

IOGT-NTO Movement reserves the right to end partnerships in cases that partners are identified as drivers of increased violence and conflict.

Responsibility for the implementation of the Policy

The IOGT-NTO Movement Board is the guarantor of policy compliance. The Secretary General is responsible to report to the Board and secure the implementation the Policy in the organization.

Staff need adequate knowledge and resources to secure the implementation of the policy in relation to partner organisations.