

PPA Self-Assessment Review¹

Complete areas within white boxes only

Reporting Year	2008-2009
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Part A – Basic Information²

PPA partner	ActionAid
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Niche statement	Action Aid's rights based approach is based on the primacy of rights holders as the key actors of change, claiming rights for themselves. To achieve this we commit to sustained, long term (minimum 7 years) work in partnership with communities, rights holders, and movements. Paramount is the need for women as the most consistently disempowered to gain power to claim their rights. Our local, national and international work is all rooted in this vision of how to bring about change. This has led to particular effectiveness in achieving changes in policies and practices of governments through strengthening the agency and actions of rights holders themselves, linked from local to national. This has also led to our particularly strong emphasis on accountability to poor and excluded people – both pushing for this in the aid sector and holding ourselves to account. We are, uniquely, a truly international non-governmental organisation, with a governing body drawn from and accountable to the countries we work in. A particular strength is building south-south and south-north movements.
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	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
PPA funding (£)	5556000	5,275,000	3,625,000	3,900,000	4,420,000	1,468,750 (to date)	-
As % of total organisational income	11.72%	11.31%	5.83%	6.2%	6.99%	-	-

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Other DFID funding (£)	257,999	194,718	143,871	84,427	229,764	325,680 (to date)	-

ActionAid's financial year runs Jan-December so the above table has been adjusted to reflect how we recorded income for these years. The figures above are for other UK

¹ This self assessment review is only part of the reporting story. Organisations will be able to supply evidence, case studies and other material they feel will show impact on the ground

² Part A is a useful snapshot of the full relationship between DFID and each PPA holder.

There is an opportunity to expand on some of the non-financial aspects in Part D 'Partnership with DFID' but we wanted to expand Part A to reflect the fact that our partnership with DFID is not purely financial.

funding only. As can be seen below AA has other DfID income at country level, but this is not passed through AA UK's accounts.

Summary of partnership with DFID and other DFID funding³			
Date	Nature of relationship (project/unearmarked funding; policy dialogue etc)	Department or Team in DFID	Contact Name
Funding (project and unearmarked)			
February 06 – September 09	Equity and Access Program - Safer Motherhood Programme, Nepal (tender)	DFID Nepal	Mr Bella Bird
May 08 – February 09	Food Security and Agricultural Recovery Management II, Ghana (tender)	DFID Ghana	Dr. S. Sonya
October 04 – September 09	RAVI – Rights and Voice Initiative, Ghana (grant)	DFID Ghana	Graham Gass
January 2005 – February 2010	Community based participatory approach to conflict transformation, Nigeria (grant)	DFID Nigeria	
2004 - 2009	Strengthening Nigeria's Response HIV/AIDS (tender)	DFID – East Kilbride	
2009 - 2014	Enhancing the Nigeria National HIV Response (ENR) (tender)	DFID – East Kilbride	
2008 - 2013	State Accountability and Voice Initiative (SAVI), Nigeria (tender)	DFID – East Kilbride	
February 08 – February 09	The rights in the city initiative, Uganda (grant)	DFID Uganda	Rita Kyomukama, Program Officer DFID Uganda
2009	International NGOs partnership agreement Programme	DFID India	Fiona Lapin
October 2005 – October 2010	Disaster Risk Reduction through schools (multi-country)	CHASE	Camilla Bowen and Jack Campbell
April 08 – March 2011	PPA (Partnership Programme Arrangements)/ Latin America PPA	Civil society Department	Colin McGinty and Amanda Burns
September 08 – October 2011	NGOs and Humanitarian Reform. A field based initiative to promote partnership, accountability and improve impact ⁴	CHASE	Mary-Ann Taylor
July 08 – March 2012	The practice of Conflict Sensitivity. From concept to impact (multi-country) ⁵	CHASE	D. Silvey
September 08 – March 09	Africa Civil Society Platform for Social Protection	Equity and Rights Team	Catherine Arnold
Policy dialogue / engagement			
Engagement on aid from mid 1990's onwards	Engagement as part as part of the UK Aid Network (UKAN). Examples include: - Accra High Level Forum	International Development Effectiveness Division	Rachel Turner Jackie Pearce

³ This is intended to be a cumulative list of DFID contracts etc. from when your PPA began. If there is a large amount of information, please summarise by e.g. department and add any additional information to an appendix. We wanted to leave this section quite open to interpretation by each organisation. Note the wording has changed from 'relationship' to 'partnership'.

2007 UKAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on Aid Effectiveness - Technical Assistance - OECD DAC and reform of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness 	Aid Effectiveness and Accountability Department International Financial Institutions Department	
2007 onwards	Policy engagement on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tax - Supermarket supply chains - HIV - Women's rights 		
2009	Aid in relation to agriculture	Food and Livelihoods Policy and Research Division	John Barrett
April 2007	Discussion group, AAUK Executive Director and DFID Director Generals to discuss current and emerging policy issues,		Attended by Andrew Steer and Douglas Alexander.

Approximate % of total organisational expenditure allocated by sector or theme⁶
Programme Expenditure
Women's Rights: £10,703,000 (12%)
Education: £12,551,000 (14%)
HIV/AIDS: £9,595,000 (10%)
Food Rights: £16,577,000 (19%)
Governance £ 9,574,000 (11%)
Human Security £19,047,000 (23%)
Cross cutting issues and campaigns: £3,763,000 (4%)
Other: £ 5,188,000 (6%)

⁴ AA is leading the project with consortium partners Care, Cafod, International Rescue Committee, Save the Children and Oxfam & ICVA

⁵ This is a Care lead consortium project in partnership with AAI, CAFOD, International Alert, Plan, Saferworld, SCF UK, Skillshare International, World Vision and Responding to Conflict

⁶ This should provide an indication of your overall organisational allocations by sector or theme (i.e. not limited to your PPA).

The % breakdown may change from year to year and is intended to reflect key organisational priorities for the Reporting Year under assessment.

Part B - Progress against PPA Strategic Objectives⁷

Progress to date against PPA purpose statement
<p>ActionAid International's purpose is to work with poor and excluded people to eradicate poverty and injustice by bringing about changes in four key areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- immediate conditions of poor and excluded people- consciousness, capacity, organisation and mobilisation of poor and excluded people- levels of civil society mobilisation and organisation in support of poor and excluded people- policies and practices and accountability of state & non-state institutions (duty-bearers) <p>The purpose of the PPA reporting, which focuses on education, HIV/AIDS and women's rights in 7 countries, is to share lessons and impact in areas of strategic interest to both ActionAid and DFID, and to strengthen the ability of ActionAid to assess and communicate the impact of its work .</p>
<p>Immediate conditions of poor and excluded people</p> <p>Our work continues to progress well in this area. We have had especially strong success in HIV/AIDS provision in South Asia. Frustration remains that legislation is slow to change and governments therefore remain slow in improving conditions for much of our constituency. Where laws are passed, our partners are often struggling to get them enacted. Some good progress has been made on specific issues, however, and we have seen an increase in budget allocation in Sierra Leone and Nigeria on education. Changing immediate conditions while working with the Rights Based Approach takes time and progress will be incremental. Implementing the PPA framework has helped us monitor some indicators in this area. This will help us draw out successes and lessons to share.</p>
<p>Consciousness, Capacity and Mobilisation of Poor and Excluded People.</p> <p>We have made good progress on these objectives, focusing on the use of our STAR and Reflect methodologies to bring people together, build their capacity and empower them to make change. This is demonstrated through many of the case studies attached to this report, and we have had notable success with poor people successfully lobbying local government on HIV/AIDS issues in India, resulting in changes to local government allocations. Across Africa, we have had successes raising women's consciousness around their right to land. Please see attached case studies. A recent evaluation has shown that we have more work to do in developing the STAR approach. We have brought staff together to share learning and experiences in 2008: for example, we ran a one week workshop attended by staff and partners from all over the world, on Rights Based Education work. We still need to do more to ensure we capture and share our learning, especially from staff at community level.</p>
<p>Levels of civil society mobilisation and organisation in support of poor and excluded people</p> <p>We have successfully built and nurtured two key networks this year. The first, focused around our HungerFree campaign, has brought a variety of women's groups, land rights groups and farmers' groups together under one banner. Particularly successful has been our work with young people and students' groups in the South. In Nepal, this has helped us reach a new constituency of student activists and is helping us build our links between them and poor men and women. However, in order to develop our HungerFree work further, we need to bring our European ActionAid offices on board more strongly to help us reach decision-makers in Northern countries. We have also had success in building networks around our Women Won't Wait, building a global network on violence against women. From this work we have learnt we need to be very clear on the policy environment and our campaigning asks from the very beginning, or we run a risk of building a network that then has no unifying direction. We have also learnt that once we have done the groundwork, we need to step back and let networks grow and learn for themselves.</p>
<p>Policies and practices and accountability of state & non-state institutions (duty-bearers)</p> <p>It is too early in the PPA period to be able to demonstrate much learning and change in this area, excepting some examples already mentioned above. Changes in this area take time. However, we have had great success in some areas, notably changes in teacher salary structure in Nigeria. Institutions are becoming</p>

⁷ The phrasing in this section is intended not to preclude referencing back to previous work in a different reporting period.

This is also an opportunity to generate a rich picture of PPA funding and demonstrate its value.

more willing to hear directly from poor people, as our partners bring them to the table for negotiations.

Progress against PPA Performance Framework by each Strategic Objective

Strategic Objective 1:
Poor and excluded people will experience concrete positive changes to their conditions
LAPPA Strategic Objective 4: Increased access to market and economic opportunities for poor people in the region
Please explain choice of indicators reported on below ⁸

Indicator 1:
Increase from 157,936 to 224,652 people living with HIV/AIDS accessing care, treatment and support in AAI programme areas in Malawi, Sierra Leone, Nepal, India & Bangladesh
Progress achieved and challenges faced⁹
In all the countries monitored we are not able to provide figures that advance on the baseline at this time, as too little time has elapsed since baseline to give these accurately or to show progress. However, we do share some stories and experiences below.
India
In India, we have successfully lobbied the government to provide additional care and support for People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). Specific achievements include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gained commitment from the government to enact the HIV/AIDS bill, passing into legislation enhanced support and protection. This was achieved by working with community groups to lobby decision makers, and included 20,000 faxed letters of support to the Prime Minister and Health Minister• Used the Global Week of Action as an opportunity to lobby the government in eight states to introduce second-line ARVs for people who are no longer responding to first-line treatment. 8 state governments agreed to fund the treatment.• STAR circle members supported by our partner SRISTY successfully lobbied government for inclusion of HIV widows into the government pension scheme. An allowance of 200/-Rs a month is now received. Similarly, in West Bengal groups were successful at lobbying for free public transport for PLWHA.
Malawi
In Phalombe district, worked with our partner COWHLA to mobilise 150 individuals and 50 care providers to demand a CD4 Count machine from the government. 136 people have since been diagnosed as HIV + since the machine was installed (86 of these were women). An awareness raising campaign has been conducted with the community to increase take-up of testing. Please see attached case study.
Sierra Leone
Supporting the formation of national networks is the primary way we will reach this indicator. Training of these networks and individuals has now been completed. Other work in 2008 includes:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Worked with a coalition of AIDS response organisations including the National AIDS secretariat

⁸ Agencies may choose to select just some of the indicators for each year of reporting. Please indicate and explain which indicators have been chosen.

⁹ Indicate the period referred to: in some cases it may be artificial to focus just on the prior year, and a focus on overall progress may be more helpful

(NAS) to plan the Global Week of Action (GAWA) 2008. We effectively used this as an opportunity to promote the use of condoms, especially the female condom, and lobby for the efficient disbursement of funds to government institutions meant to support PLHAs.

- Commissioned research on treatment access for HIV and AIDS positive women in Sierra Leone.
- At the national level, we contributed to a review of the recently enacted Prevention and Control of HIV and AIDS act.
- At the community level, we concluded the Societies Tackling AIDS through Rights (STAR) project and shared our learning with all HIV and AIDS response organisations at the national level.

Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, our work focuses on linking people with the government programme for HIV/AIDS support. We also work through STAR groups to provide care and support through local organization. Our work through the STAR process has supported communities to demand effective services. HIV+ people are now accepted in state hospitals so they can be provided with proper care and support

List any documentary evidence of achievements¹⁰

Evidence comes from ActionAid country programmes' annual 'ALPS' report.

Please see YouTube: The Milana Touch, which documents our work with our partner Milana in Bangalore, India: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QfjtOIS2ZLo>

Indicator 2:

Increase from 783 to 1,205 in the number of government schools in seven countries made functional or more effective¹¹ through one of five measures, reaching students in the order of 10,407,211 (with minimum 40% girls)

Progress achieved and challenges faced¹²

We have chosen not to report on this indicator this year. School renovation and improvement takes time, and we are unable to show much movement from baseline at this point in 2009.

List any documentary evidence of achievements¹³

Not applicable.

Indicator 3:

Increase in local government expenditure on HIV/AIDS and education in local ActionAid operational areas

¹⁰ This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for 'building support for development'.

¹¹ Indicators of 'functional' and 'quality' differ country to country as do the inputs – please see the longer framework for details of this and all other indicators

¹² Indicate the period referred to: in some cases it may be artificial to focus just on the prior year, and a focus on overall progress may be more helpful

¹³ This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for 'building support for development'.

in at least four countries
Progress achieved and challenges faced¹⁴
<p>We proposed to monitor this indicator through stories of how citizens are monitoring local government expenditure, rather than percentages. Some stories follow from 2008.</p> <p>India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STAR circle members persuaded local government to include PLWHA widows under the Madhuban Pension Scheme. 6,000 widows will receive a pension. • In West Bengal, our support enabled our partner organization SRISTY to advocate for transport facilities for PLHIV in the State. As a result, the West Bengal government announced free travel to cancer patients and people living with HIV. • Demands were made to government representatives during the Global Week of Action for the immediate provision of second-line ARV drugs under the Government Programme. Protest marches, demonstrations were organized in states after state and district level HIV networks witnessed deaths of PLWHA because they could not afford second-line ARVs. Second-line HIV treatment is now available in eight states as a result. <p>Sierra Leone</p> <p>We focused on strengthening the capacities of civil society groups to enable them participate in state governance. This was done through the formation and strengthening of networks on Economic Literacy and Budget Accountability in Governance (ELBAG). There are now ELBAG networks working closely with local government structures in all our Development Areas.</p> <p>However, civil society's ability to influence the national budgetary allocations has not been successful, due to the limited availability of information on national budgetary processes. Public officials are reluctant to provide budgetary information to civil society.</p> <p>Budgetary allocation to education has also increased to above our target level. We worked with Education For All Sierra Leone to develop an education financing campaign strategy on adequate teacher recruitment, and 20% allocation of government resources to education. With our support, the EFA-SL coalition was able to engage effectively with the IMF on the restriction on the recruitment of more teachers, which is impacting on Sierra Leone's target to achieve a pupil-teacher ratio of 40:1 by 2015. The government increased its budgetary allocations to the education sector by 3% to 23%- beyond the required international standard. We have had less success locally as there is still no clear mechanism for local councils to account to central government on the use of their allocation. The research that led to this change 'Confronting the Contradictions' was led by our International Education Team, and directly challenged IMF policies in Sierra Leone, releasing aid and lifting public sector wage bill caps.</p> <p>Nigeria</p> <p>A particular success is the implementation of the new Teachers Salary Structure in Nigeria, as advocated for by ActionAid and other partners, including the Commonwealth Education Fund through support to the National Union of Teachers on policy and campaigning. This new structure, which represents a significant increase in salary for teachers in Nigeria, will affect over one million teachers and is a significant increase in the education budget.</p> <p>Other successes include Edo State, where the government increased its budgetary allocation to education sector from ₦1 billion in 2007 to ₦10 billion in 2008. However, the proportion allocated to basic education still needs to be improved.</p>
List any documentary evidence of achievements¹⁵
ActionAid's ALPs country programme reports.

¹⁴ Indicate the period referred to: in some cases it may be artificial to focus just on the prior year, and a focus on overall progress may be more helpful

¹⁵ This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for 'building support for development'.

Indicator 4:
LAPPA: 3 specific additional cases are documented where national/regional advocacy by ActionAid or our partners successfully influences governments to change policies in favour of poor agricultural producers
Progress achieved and challenges faced¹⁶
We will not be reporting on this indicator this year. LAPPA indicators have only very recently been signed off and so we are unable to show progress against this objective at this time. However, case studies from Women Producers at the WSF are attached.
List any documentary evidence of achievements¹⁷
Mujeres por un Futuro: Voices from the WSF

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 1 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5¹⁸ See footnote 10.	2
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Strategic Objective 2:
Poor and excluded people will understand and organise to claim their rights.
LAPPA Strategic Objective 3: Poor and marginalised people having a greater voice in decisions that affect their lives

Indicator 1:
Increase from 37,219 to 44,385 participants in Reflect and STAR circles in six countries with stories of how these circles lead to increased consciousness and action

¹⁶ Indicate the period referred to: in some cases it may be artificial to focus just on the prior year, and a focus on overall progress may be more helpful

¹⁷ This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for ‘building support for development’.

¹⁸ Having the ratings at the end of each section puts more emphasis on the earlier narrative and qualitative information, rather than on the quantitative rating.

Ratings to be applied:

1. = Likely to be **completely** achieved, i.e. well on the way to completion (or completed)
2. = Likely to be **largely** achieved, i.e. good progress made
3. = Likely to be **partly** achieved, i.e. partial progress made
4. = Only likely to be achieved **to a very limited extent**
5. = **Unlikely** to be achieved

Progress achieved and challenges faced
It is too early to report on increased numbers for STAR circles, as the indicators were only confirmed in February.
List any documentary evidence of achievements
Our STAR resource pack is attached.

Indicator 2:
At least one story from each country every year related to poor and excluded women becoming well organised, actively pursuing cases of violations, and increasing representation within movements, ActionAid partners and community structures.
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>Women's Rights remains our key priority within ActionAid. We focused our major international campaign, HungerFree, around women's right to food. We worked with women's groups and networks to ensure that women are able to access land, retain the legal right to land jointly owned by themselves and male relatives and were able to profit from the crops they farmed.</p> <p>We also continued our work on our 'Women Won't Wait' campaign. Women Won't Wait is an international coalition of organizations and networks from the global South and North committed to women's health and human rights in the struggle to comprehensively address HIV and AIDS and end all forms of violence against women and girls. In 2008 WWW had some key successes.</p> <p>These included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of the follow up to our 'Show Us the Money' report, 'What Gets Measured Matters', which looked at donor accountability and funding streams for both key issues: Violence Against Women (VAW) and HIV/AIDS among five leading public HIV agencies and donors. This has helped us to advocate for more effective resourcing for VAW. • In 2008 we strengthened collaboration with HIV movements around HIV concerns, such as criminalization of HIV transmission, funding commitments and provider initiated testing and counselling • We have gained recognition and have been asked to join several advisory groups on women and AIDS, including joining the reference group for the 2010 International AIDS conference in Vienna. • Took part in various international forums such as the 52nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women; the High Level Meeting on HIV, and the International AIDS conference. <p>We discovered that key challenges for us lie in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scaling up what are often small projects • Challenging a tendency to moralise among communities (and, sometimes, staff) when it comes to issues of children and girls. Ideologies, personal values and a lack of deep understanding of patriarchy and structural causes of VAW/G can hamper effective design of programs. • In some countries we need to link more effectively with women's movements • There is little understanding of the intersection between HIV and Violence Against Women

List any documentary evidence of achievements
<p>-Attached Case Study: Juliet Masonda (Malawi) -Attached Case Study: Christina (Malawi) -Attached case Study: Dalit Women's Land Rights (India) -Attached case Study: Supporting legislative change (Sierra Leone)</p>

-Attached Case Study: Improving Women's Rights in emergencies- raising profile internally and within other agencies (Bangladesh)
 -YouTube: Put Your Foot Down Campaign (ActionAid UK); http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3uH_RWvrN3c

Indicator 3:	
LAPPA: By 2011, 6 additional examples of local organisations in 3 countries who have successfully held decision makers to account in relation to accessing resources	
Progress achieved and challenges faced	
We will not be reporting on this indicator this year due to the very recent approval of the monitoring framework.	
List any documentary evidence of achievements	
Not Applicable.	

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 2 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5. See footnote 10.	2
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Strategic Objective 3:
3. Civil society organises and mobilises in solidarity with poor and excluded people for their rights
LAPPA Strategic Objective 2: Latin America to have a strengthened role in regional and South-South lesson learning.

Indicator 1:
Increase from 235,300 to 272,350 of young people who take action as a result of ActionAid UK development education work or Activista, and from 5,672 to 20,000 in number of UK supporters joining ActionAid UK Campaigners
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>ActionAid UK campaigner numbers are monitored on an annual basis. Last year these increased by 5,672 (2008 figure). We do not have figures for 2009 at this time, as this indicator is based on cumulative activity and will be gathered at the end of 2009.</p> <p>The number of young people taking action as a result of our Activista and development education work will be measured over the summer, as festivals and other events are where we recruit the majority of our young supporters. As the baseline was added to the framework in February of this year there will have been no significant change.</p> <p>Other developments in our youth campaigning in 2008 included:</p> <p>Bollocks to Poverty (BTP)</p> <p>About 12,500 people attended BTP events across the country. We also re-designed our BTP website and created a BTP section on the ActionAid UK website. Between June and September traffic to the site was triple that of the old ActionAid Space website (which we closed down) during the same period last year.</p> <p>Festivals</p>

We broke the world record for the biggest 'air guitar' performance at the Reading festival –securing us the most TV coverage we have ever had at the festival. For the first time we used PDAs (hand held computers) at festivals to capture people's contact details and photographs – this meant data was in digital format and could be quickly uploaded to InfoBase, our database. While the use of PDAs reduced the overall number of people that could be signed up (just over 2,000 in total), the quality of the data meant that in real terms the same number of people were added to the database as last year.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

- Reports run from ActionAid's database that monitor the number of people responding to mailings or taking action in response to a campaign ask.
- AAUK ALPS Reports

Indicator 2:

Increase from 40,045 to 60,100 in the number of people participating in HungerFree in five countries

Progress achieved and challenges faced

During 2008, we made HungerFree Women our top priority for our HungerFree campaigning globally.

Malawi

After launching the campaign, we worked directly with partners and community groups. We focused on women and food and land security 68 women gained the title deeds to their land. Our main partner, COWHLA, worked with women so that during the HungerFree Women Campaign launch in Rumphu they were able to present a petition to Paramount Chikulamayembe asking to allocate more land to women. During the function, the women also lobbied the District Commissioner to consider including more women in the fertiliser subsidy programme which the government is implementing so that women can access coupons and buy inputs to grow more crops.

Ghana

AAG collaborated with its partners, GAWU and FoodSPAN to continue with the "Eat Ghana Rice" Campaign and campaigned for support that benefits poor rural producers. We met with government officials from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), Ministry of Trade and Industries, and the Parliamentary Sub-Committees on Food and Agriculture and Trade and presented our position on the importation of large quantities of rice and the poor quality of locally-produced rice. Assurances have been given that strategies will be developed by government, which we will monitor in 2009.

We also had high media coverage of our HungerFree work. Publicity has helped to galvanise farmers: they have now started meeting government officials at the local level for more support in their activities.

Sierra Leone

HungerFree work in Sierra Leone this year has focused on start-up for the campaign, by focusing on identifying and strengthening networks of women farmers, and developing our campaign strategy. As an outcome of these interventions, there is now a clear framework of activities that will be undertaken for HungerFree Women, which gives priority to women in all campaign activities.

Nepal

In Nepal, the campaign has had clear successes in 2008, mobilising 5000 women from several districts together in Chitwan for its culmination in the form of a mass rally. Women demanded their rights to land and livelihood to combat hunger and violence against women, submitting a 24-point Charter of Demand to the Honourable Speaker of the House. Landlessness resulting in lack of access to and control over productive resources was highlighted as a primary cause of gender violence. During this landmark gathering of rural women, they were also involved in drafting the Charter of Demands and demanded stronger action from the State to secure rights.

Nepal also worked with young people: 90 youths were trained on HungerFree issues through their colleges. Youth campaigners from our partner CDYN reached over 1,000 people in 2008 through street theatre. Youth Action Nepal organised a youth social forum in eastern Nepal where over 4,500 youths from different back

grounds participated in sessions and demonstrated strong solidarity for women's land rights issues.

We also completed extensive media work around the HungerFree Women's campaign in Nepal. Over 50 journalists were trained sensitised on issues of hunger, women's right to land and violence. As a result, in addition to media coverage during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence, they have been producing reports and writing opinion articles in different newspapers following the issues with keen interest. The HungerFree Women's Campaign was a huge success FM and TV stations aired live broadcasts of the district level and culmination programme. A large number of rural women who took a lead in the campaign were interviewed by different media in different parts of the country before, after and during the campaign

UK

In the UK we worked on HungerFree under our 'Who Pays' supermarkets campaign, working for more equitable treatment of small farmers providing the large supermarkets.

- 200,000 online views on YouTube for our spoof Tesco advert, asking people to support the recommendations of the competition commission
- 800 online actions were taken and 1,000 new campaigners recruited.
- 'Small change' action card delivered by more than 8,000 supporters to over 550 Tesco stores nationwide during the Christmas break.
- 6,000 supporters also wrote to their MPs expressing concern over supermarkets' purchasing practices- as a result 180 MPs wrote to John Hutton to ensure the government enacts the Commission's recommendations
- 400 Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) signed up to the equivalent of a parliamentary petition to express their concern over supermarket monopolies, triggering a parliamentary debate and a response from the European Commission.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Country level ALPS reports.

Please also see attached case studies: Fatima, Bangladesh and Sumitra Thami, Nepal.

You Tube Link for 'Who Pays' advert: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sJZAQIid4t0&feature=channel>

Indicator 3:

Number of participants in GCE Action Week mobilised by ActionAid in Malawi, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Nepal and the UK increases from 243,738 to 275,000

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Complete numbers for GCE week of action become available in July each year. As a result, we are not able to provide a more up to date figure than the baseline in the monitoring framework at this time.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

N/A

Indicator 4:

LAPPA: 6 exchange events with government officials, CSO and social movement representatives. Baseline: 1 event during 2008. (3 to take place in 2009; 2 in 2010)

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Please see attached case study for evidence of our effectiveness in lobbying the Brazilian Government on

the National School Meals Bill through our membership and advocacy of CONSEA, the National Food Security Council in 2008.
List any documentary evidence of achievements
See attached CONSEA Case Study.

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 3 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5. <i>See footnote 10.</i>	2
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Strategic Objective 4:
Policies and practices of duty bearers improves in favour of the rights of poor and excluded people
LAPPA Strategic Objective 1: More accountable public and political systems for effective delivery of services and good governance in the Americas.
Indicators 1 & 2 (monitored together).
Improved policies, practices and budgetary allocations to women’s rights, HIV/AIDS, and/ or education (with amount and evidence of link to ActionAid and partner work) in five countries, Americas, and at least two international donors
Optional Protocol is established giving robust above-country remedies for human rights abuses.
Progress achieved and challenges faced
Malawi: No budgetary increase yet reported Nigeria: federal education budget allocation has increased dramatically with the introduction of new teachers’ pay scales, but no figures are confirmed. Sierra Leone: Education budget allocation now 23%- target exceeded. Nepal: Domestic Violence Bill tabled, not yet enacted. India: Both HIV and Education Bills have been passed, but we are still advocating for enactment of these bills. Bangladesh: Domestic Violence- we have organised seminars and campaign activities this year to push for enactment and particularly to raise awareness of gaps in current legislation- especially on ‘eve teasing’. We are still campaigning for the warm midday meal. UK: Increased awareness of violence against women this year as a result of our ‘invisible women’ campaign which gained significant press coverage.
List any documentary evidence of achievements
ALPS reports from ActionAid Country programmes

Indicator 3:
LAPPA: ActionAid partners working with 63 communities are involved in monitoring public policies at local level and have influenced the policies and practices of power holders on poverty reduction and the realisation of rights through 1 regional and 3 country initiatives.
Progress achieved and challenges faced
This indicator has only just been approved and we do not therefore have up to date numerical information to support it. However, a case study is attached from Brazil and Guatemala that shows how our partners are

monitoring public policy.
List any documentary evidence of achievements

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 3 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5. See footnote 10.	2
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Strategic Objective 5:
ActionAid is more effective, accountable, international and dynamic.
Indicator 1:
All countries reporting will be fully compliant with Open Information Policy to raise transparency
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>As reported in our baseline, most countries reporting have some form of accountability and transparency mechanism. In the following countries this is weaker in some local areas: Malawi, Nigeria and India.</p> <p>We have not undertaken a comprehensive review of these countries' transparency mechanisms since the monitoring framework was developed. This takes place as part of the regular reviews of affiliates and associates and will be documented in the annual reports when these occur.</p> <p>Ghana have produced a 'Primary Accountability: Practices and Processes' manual' outlining a range of tools that can be used to increase accountability to communities. The production of this toolkit was funded by DfID Ghana.</p>
List any documentary evidence of achievements
Primary Accountability: Practices and Processes manual.

Indicator 2:
All countries reporting will be accurately completing gender budget analysis and meeting Alps/GMF standards and DFID requirements in reporting.
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>We were able to help integrate Alps and Child Sponsorship through our involvement in Invigorating Child Sponsorship which developed a new guideline for linking between sponsorship and ALPS processes. This has led to sponsored children and their parents becoming part of our review processes in Ghana and Sierra Leone (of PPA monitored countries), where we saw children working in groups, with child friendly methods such as drawing pictures, to make recommendations on how programmes can be improved. The children in these countries are gradually beginning to lead on child sponsorship activities because they now understand the process and the reasons behind the process better than before.</p>

<p>The countries referred to in the PPA framework have made good progress this year. The process of developing the DfID monitoring framework- which differs from our usual methods of monitoring- has strengthened the impact assessment process in these countries.</p> <p>However, as the framework was not approved until February 2009 we have yet to completely integrate monitoring by the PPA indicators into all of the countries' annual reporting. We will achieve this in 2009.</p> <p>Challenges remain in ensuring that <i>all</i> countries are able to meet requirements in both ensuring ALPS processes are effective and that they are implemented as required by the system. We need to work harder to ensure that our programme planning and strategy are of sufficient quality in all countries so that monitoring and evaluation can be improved. Our Impact Assessment and Shared Learning team will be holding managers accountable for meeting Alps standards more robustly in 2009.</p>
<p>List any documentary evidence of achievements</p>
<p>Impact Assessment and Shared Learning Annual Reports Child Messages from ActionAid Ghana and Actionaid Sierra Leone.</p>

<p>Indicator 3:</p>
<p>At least six countries will progress to affiliate status with boards and assemblies to deepen accountability.</p>
<p>Progress achieved and challenges faced</p>
<p>Brazil: Retains its affiliate status with new constitution approved by the Brazilian government in 2009. Ghana: Progressed to affiliate on September 27th 2008. First assembly meeting occurred March 2009. Board has been meeting quarterly. India: First track associate. Board and first General Assembly expected July 2009. Mid term review is yet to be conducted and will hopefully hold in August 2009. Date for the Associate review for Affiliation is yet to be decided. Nigeria: Associate. Review scheduled for November 2009. Board meeting regularly and board training underway. Malawi: Associate. Mid term review is scheduled for November 2009. An Associate review for Affiliation is proposed for March, 2010. General Assembly functioning, but seeking to increase membership. Sierra Leone: Associate. Mid term review to be conducted in June, 2009. General assembly expected by June 2010. UK: Founding affiliate. Retains status. Guatemala: Associate. Board Functioning. General Assembly exists but functioning needs improvement.</p>
<p>List any documentary evidence of achievements</p>
<p>Internal governance update.</p>

Part C – Lessons Learned¹⁹

What lessons are being learned from this PPA?

Dissemination of knowledge (e.g. to other PPA partners, UK public, etc.)

The PPA provides us with valuable resource for our UK work. We have made particular progress in disseminating knowledge to young people in the UK this year through our schools and youth work. This includes developing materials for use with UK schools aligned to the national curriculum. This year we have learnt that we can engage young supporters better by streamlining and developing our digital work. We have improved data capture which has increased the number people we can contact, and will continue to use new technology to improve efficiency in this area. We are sharing knowledge through the PPA group in BOND. We are about to undertake a study into in-country funding from DfID as part of this group where we will share learning on successful approaches to DfID at country level.

Your organisation's impact

The development of the monitoring framework has helped us improve practice in impact monitoring in some countries. ActionAid does not have a single quantitative monitoring framework, so the PPA framework is providing us with one way of looking at our impact. The process has also been useful in building relationships between countries in different regions that would not normally have cause to work with one another.

Relationships with others (whether PPA partners or not)

The PPA has developed our relationships with other PPA agencies through the PPA group run by BOND. Involvement with these other agencies gives us an opportunity to benchmark our work. Additionally, the PPA has improved the resourcing we have available for coalition working globally. Some examples of this are: the Global Campaign for Education, Women Won't Wait and HungerFree. This has helped us strengthen our work by increasing our impact – coalition working means we have access to different decision makers- and by strengthening civil society more generally in some of the countries where we work.

¹⁹ We left this section fairly open to interpretation.

Additionally, it's an opportunity to show the reach and value PPA money has.

Part D – Partnership with DFID²⁰

Partnership with DFID

The MAF has not yet been completed and signed off. A meeting was held in early 2009 between ActionAid and DfID to discuss key areas of engagement between us.

We have suggested that we would like to improve our relationship with DfID in the following areas:

- Improved mechanisms and relationship building in-country to assist our countries to access DfID funds locally
- We will commit to including DfID logos on appropriate documents
- We will commit to seeking media opportunities, where appropriate and available, for feature articles in the national press that feature DfID
- We would like to run a joint prize for a young Activista campaigner with DfID
- We will feature 'good aid' stories on our website
- We would like increased commitment to engage civil society actors with local donor consortia in country (specifically on education)

We would like to see the MAF developed as quickly as possible so that we are clear which areas of engagement will be our focus going forward. So far, engagement seems to have been working well, and we have appreciated the consultative nature of the MAF development process.

²⁰ Again, we wanted to focus on partnership over relationship here and have left this section open to interpretation by each organisation.

This is where the mutual accountability framework will slot in, once it has been developed by DFID.

This is an opportunity to expand on some of the information in Part A on the partnership between DFID and PPA holders and a chance to flag up issues.

Again, there is a shift in emphasis from a purely financial relationship to a partnership that is also about learning, accountability and communication with other parts of DFID beyond the Civil Society team.

Part E – Corporate Governance and Organisational Change²¹

Provide evidence of how your organisation demonstrates good corporate governance, whether this has changed as a result of the PPA, and if so how.

ActionAid is a UK registered charity and also a company, limited by guarantee. We are governed by a board of trustees who are also considered directors under company law. Trustees are charged with setting the strategic direction of ActionAid and checking our progress against it. Trustees are appointed for a basic three-year term, renewable for a further three years. The chair's term of office is five years, which may be extended for a further two years in exceptional circumstances.

The board of trustees delegates certain functions to committees of trustees.

- The finance and audit committee.
- The governance and board development committee (considers governance issues, assesses the board's composition and is responsible for the recruitment and induction of new trustees).
- The remuneration committee (reviews the remuneration principles applying to ActionAid's staff and recommends the remuneration of the executive director).

Internal Control

The trustees have overall responsibility for ActionAid's system of internal control. Trustees remain satisfied that ActionAid's systems provide reasonable assurance that the charity operates efficiently and effectively, safeguards its assets, maintains proper records and complies with relevant laws and regulations. Our accountability system includes a rolling three-year plan, approved annually by trustees, and annual budgets. Trustees consider actual results compared with plans and forecasts, and non-financial performance data. Other controls include delegation of authority and segregation of duties. The internal audit function of ActionAid reports to the finance and audit committee.

Risk management.

Mechanisms used to identify, manage and mitigate the impact of risk include the annual planning process, the maintenance of a risk register that is reviewed and updated throughout the year by senior managers and trustees, and the implementation of a risk-based internal audit programme throughout the charity.

Trustees and their statutory responsibilities

The trustees are responsible for ensuring the trustees' report and financial statements are prepared for each financial year, in accordance with applicable law and regulations, and with UK accounting standards. The trustees are responsible for ensuring proper accounting records are kept that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the charity, and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

At country programme level, ALPS forms the cornerstone of our accountability to communities, and represents an important element of good governance. The above sections of the report on our Open Information policy give more detail on progress in this area.

²¹ This section is about both ticking the basic legal compliance boxes and showing that PPA holders are pioneering dynamic new approaches to e.g. environmental standards.

This also provides an opportunity for PPA holders and other organisations in the sector to learn from each other and presents PPA holders as at the forefront of new approaches to good corporate governance, accountability, transparency, organisational change etc.

This is an opportunity to list which standards and codes you are signed up to (e.g. HAP, Sphere etc).

Emphasising how PPA funding has contributed to improving governance and change in your organisation and how this learning has been shared in order to strengthen the sector will also provide more material to demonstrate the reach and value that PPA funding has.

ActionAid operates a diversity policy, which complies with UK legislation on gender and disability, a child protection policy (although we do not work directly with children in the UK, this applies to our staff globally) and has initiated an environmental protection policy which contains guidance for reducing our environmental impact. All of these policies are available on request.