

PPA Self-Assessment Review¹

PPA partner	<i>Christian Aid</i>	Reporting Year	<i>2008/2009</i>
-------------	----------------------	----------------	------------------

Summary

	Strategic objective	Likelihood of achievement? Rated 1 to 5	Comments
1	Those most affected by and vulnerable to HIV have their rights understood, promoted and protected.	4	Evaluations of HIV programme work this year have highlighted that we're well on the way to achieving this
2	Knowledge and understanding about HIV as a global poverty issue increased among church and interfaith networks	3	The Lambeth conference outcomes working with Bishops in August 2008 were somewhat disappointing; however we have built a sound foundation in this area of work and have prioritised this as an area for growth.
3	Poor people and their organisations supported to hold decision-makers to account and claim their rights to the resources and assets essential for a secure livelihood.	4	This core area of Christian Aid's work has highlighted a number of achievements in the year – this now needs consolidating into a tighter framework for tracking progress in the future.
4	Thousands of new supporters participating in the movement for global justice	4	Good progress was made in the year, in particular with the launch of the new Tax Campaign and developing church partnerships. We want to continue to grow this but also focus on ensuring we encourage participation in a way that's appropriate for the individual supporter
5	Partners in the South supported to understand, analyse and adapt their work to respond to climate change	5	A large amount has been achieved in this area – and tracking of this work is very thorough meaning we can clearly see good progress
6	Advocacy undertaken for an international agreement on climate change that is capable of holding temperature increases below 2 degrees celsius and preserves the right to sustainable and dignified levels of development for poor people.	5	Christian Aid has taken a lead on this work in Europe and provided concentrated support to many of it's partners to take up these issues

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
PPA Self-Assessment Form Christian Aid 2008/09

Part A – Basic Information²

Niche statement
<p>Christian Aid's essential purpose is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expose the scandal of poverty • Deliver direct benefits to poor people through programmes on the ground and • Challenge and change the systems which favour the rich and powerful over the poor and marginalised <p>Christian Aid is the official agency of 40 churches representing most Protestant denominations in the United Kingdom and Ireland with a constituency of 300,000 people supporting the organisation each year. Christian Aid's faith base provides unique opportunities to open dialogue, mobilise action and empower poor and vulnerable people. At the same time increasingly strong relationships are being built with other faith organisations both in the UK and globally.</p> <p>Christian Aid's international work is built on the principle of partnership, working through 650 organisations whose roots are in communities in the South, many of which are also faith based organisations. This way of working ensures that programmes respond to realities on the ground.</p> <p>Christian Aid's model of change is built on a commitment to inspire people to become agents of change in the UK whilst doing everything possible to ensure the voices of poor people are responded to through its programmes. The choice of strategic objectives for this PPA reflects the importance the organisation attaches to integrating practical programme activity with its partners in the South with a passion for building a movement for global justice, through education, advocacy and campaigning.</p>

	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
PPA funding (£)	3530	5030	5030	5030	5580	5840	6000
As % of total organisational income	4.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	tbc	tbc	tbc

	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Other DFID funding (£'000)	3605	3668	4148	2968	7267	9000	Tbc

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.

Summary of partnership with DFID and other DFID funding³

In 2008/09 Christian Aid received £5,580,000 through the PPA

Christian Aid's other current DFID-funded projects are as follows:

- £25m DFID tender for social inclusion in India. The contract will run from 2009 to 2014.
- A grant of £3,237,500 for International NGOs Partnership Agreement Programme, which focuses on the issue of the social exclusion and poverty experienced by Dalits and Adviasis in India (2009-2013).
- Platform 2 Youth Volunteering programme worth £10m over 3 years and managed in collaboration with Bunac and Islamic Relief. This is a supplier status contract (2008-2011).
- Consortium Action for Secure Livelihoods in Zimbabwe, which is part of Protracted Relief Programme Phase II (PRPII), a £50m multi-donor funded humanitarian programme. DFID is funding £300,000 of Christian Aid's £600,000 project (2008-2011).
- Power to the People programme under the DFID Governance and Transparency Fund. The five-year contract is worth £5m (2008-2013).
- Conflict pool Ghana project, representing a grant of £200,000 over 2 years (2008/2009).
- Permanent contract to fund the Thai Burmese Border Consortium (TBBC), representing funding of £1.3m for 2008/2009.
- Phase 2 of the CAHAC HIV programme in DRC (Phase 1 was funded by USAID). Total DFID grant of £4,624,631 over 5 years (2006-2011).
- Building Disaster Resilient Communities (BDRC), a global programme covering Bangladesh, Honduras, Malawi, the Philippines and Mali, with DFID funding of £2.5m over 6 years (2005-2011).

Contracts that were awarded since the current PPA began in 2005, but have now closed are as follows:

- Support to Budget Advocacy Network Programme. £30,000 (2009).
- IHMP research study on HIV AIDS. £83,505 (2006/2007).
- Peace and Democracy Strengthening in the DRC. £686,527 (2006/2007).
- Education Civique et Electorale en RD Congo. £433,780 (2006).
- CWS/NCA Integrated Watsan Hygiene Promotion. £347,322 (2005/2006).
- Aceh Indonesia Air Lift – tsunami. \$677,350 as a one-off grant (2005).
- Tsunami Relief - DFID OfERR. £259,623 (2005)

Approximate % of total organisational expenditure allocated by sector or theme⁴

Christian Aid's total expenditure in 07/08 was £82.5m. Of that £54m (65%) was spent on development projects and emergency response work.

Of this grant expenditure £16.2m (41%) went to programmes in Africa, £7.0m (17%) to work in Latin America and the Caribbean and £15.6m (39%) to programmes in Asia and the Middle East.

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'.

⁴ 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.

The remaining 3% was spent as global, UK and Irish grants.

Christian Aid's work is split into six strategic focus areas (secure livelihoods, economic justice, accountable governance, HIV, strengthening the movement for global justice and strengthening the organisation) and our grants from our development and emergency expenditure are shared between those areas.

Break down of grants to partners by theme

Secure Livelihoods	22.1m (56%)
Accountable Governance	3.8m (10%)
Economic Justice	7.9m (20%)
HIV	5.6m (14%)

Part B - Progress against PPA Strategic Objectives⁵

Progress to date against PPA purpose statement

By 2011, with the support of DFID, Christian Aid will have made a substantial contribution to building the movement for global justice and had a real and lasting impact on the lives of poor communities in 20 of the 50 countries where it works, especially in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

In 2008/09 Christian Aid has made good progress towards this PPA purpose. Our principle of contributing to a movement for global justice has been exemplified through our work on climate change, which has prioritised collaborating with other organisations and growing support to influence climate change policies. For example we have initiated close working with sister agencies in Europe on the "Countdown to Copenhagen" campaign. Similarly our work on HIV – building on our faith base to work with faith leaders tackling HIV and stigma is focused on building global networks and alliances. We have also challenged ourselves to look beyond traditional partners and supporters and reach out to new audiences through the launch of new initiatives such as a programme for 18-25 year olds called Ctrl.Alt.Shift

In our work with partners the effects of climate change on vulnerable communities in many of the countries where we work is forcing us to consider the long term viability of our programmes. We know we need to increasingly focus on supporting people to adapt their livelihoods and be better equipped to reduce the risks associated with more unpredictable weather systems. At the same time we continue to work closely with our partner organisations to ensure that the voices of the most vulnerable people can be heard in the decisions that affect their lives – in this report we show examples from a number of countries. Christian Aid's model of working through partner organisations and the capacity building and experience sharing that accompanies this is key to the contribution that we make in having a real and lasting impact on the lives of people living in poverty. We have also tried to highlight the importance of this model of working in this report.

⁵ 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.

Progress against PPA Performance Framework by each Strategic Objective

We have chosen to report back on all the indicators in the framework with the exception of 2.3 on HIV. Work on tracking this started in April 2009.

Strategic Objective 1:

1. Those most affected by and vulnerable to HIV have their rights understood, promoted and protected.

Indicator 1:

By 2011 at least 50,000 people Living with HIV and Orphans and Vulnerable Children will have received protection and support from Christian Aid partner organisations.

Progress achieved and challenges faced⁶

As of May 2009 15,000 People Living with HIV (PWHIV) have been directly assisted by Christian Aid programmes and more than 45,000 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC). The majority of this support has been provided through programmes in Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Nigeria and South Africa. These programmes focus on providing direct support to OVC in the short-term while developing the capacity of their caregivers to do this on their own.

In supporting these programmes Christian Aid aims to build in the following elements:

- **Child protection** (including from sexual exploitation). This includes community and guardian training on child protection issues to prevent, identify and resolve (via counselling and for severe cases through legal redress) child protection issues and incidents
- Interventions to address **stigma and discrimination**, through community awareness, programmes involving PWHIV and counselling
- Innovative work to increase **self esteem and empowerment** of children and young people (with a particular emphasis on girls) affected by and vulnerable to HIV, including music, drama and sports for life
- Efforts to **improved household food security** and sustainable household income for families affected by HIV these include savings and loans groups, household gardens and small scale agriculture and income generation schemes
- **Life skills programmes** for young people, especially OVC so that they will be less vulnerable to HIV themselves through risky sex, exploitation and poverty
- Increasing access to **safe and effective antiretroviral therapy**, (ART) by supporting increased access to HIV testing, treatment literacy and adherence counselling and nutritional support for people on ART.

List any documentary evidence of achievements⁷

'Dealing with Loss' Film clip - example of work supporting orphans and vulnerable children in South Africa. Available on Youtube and attached DVD

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ulaei4vCnh0>

"In November 2008 Nosipho attended a Therapeutic Weekend run by Thandanani Childrens Foundation. These help orphaned children to deal with their grief, share their experiences and feel less alone. The weekend also provides an important opportunity to assess what further support or

⁶ 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

⁷ This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for 'building support for development'.

protection the children may need.

Hear in Nosiphos own words from the weekend of the difference Thandanani is making in KwaZulu Natal to the lives of some of South Africas brave yet devastated young orphans.”

Indicator 2:

By 2011 Christian Aid will have improved the capacity of at least eight faith based organisations in four fragile states / countries to tackle stigma and HIV.

Progress achieved and challenges faced⁸

To enable our partners, especially Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), to achieve their potential capacity development is provided either from Christian Aid staff or through local resource organisations and exchanges with other Christian Aid partners. Concentrated work in DRC, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe is highlighted here. This will be broadened to focus on Sudan in the years ahead.

In the Democratic republic of Congo (DRC) Christian Aid supports Vorsi Congo and CONERELA+ (the Congolese Network of People Living With or Personally Affected by HIV) to increase the influence of positive faith leaders on their communities. Christian Aid has facilitated sharing and exchange between VORSI Congo and CONERELA+ and we are seeing increased visibility of CONERELA+ as well as increasing interest in their work from other donors (such as UNAIDS and World Vision.) In February 2009 VORSI's Director visited the UK, attending 38 different events to raise awareness of his organisations work and to gain a deeper understanding of Christian Aid.

The Methodist Church of **Sierra Leone** (MCSL) has the highest membership and the most comprehensive care package of all the support groups in Sierra Leone. Christian Aid has provided concentrated support to MCSL over the last two years and they now have strong Monitoring and Evaluation systems in place, a comprehensive home-based care strategy and guidelines for participatory positive living.

In Zimbabwe the **Mashambanzou Caring Trust** (MCT) provides home based care for people with HIV in one of the poorest suburbs of Harare. Christian Aid has given MCT training and ongoing mentorship to programme staff on the mainstreaming of gender into the Home Based Care programme. The organisation has managed to form linkages and networks with partners such as the World Food Programme and ZimPro.

Habakkuk Trust (HT) is a Christian organisation that was established to influence and change communities through advocacy, research and information dissemination. Their capacity has been improved so they can provide advocacy training on HIV issues to communities and help them to organise public meetings and policy dialogue meetings. People Living with HIV (PWHIV) have become empowered so they can engage with service providers to demand their right to access ART and nutritional support.

List any documentary evidence of achievements⁹

Quote from Dr. Kamathe, director of VORSI Congo *“My presence in the UK has been beneficial firstly to myself and my organisation VORSI Congo, but also for my country DRC. We have met many people who will be useful for our work.”*

Report on Dr. Kamathe's trip to the UK to raise awareness of VORSI Congo's work attached.

⁸ 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

⁹ This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for 'building support for development'.

Quote from Ndubiwa Nkomo, Habbakuk Trust 'If one wants to be commenced on treatment at Mpilo Ol clinic, they have to pay at least ZAR1000 (USD 100) especially if it's their first time. This, we are saying no, because it increases the burden of PLWHV. The fees have to be removed',

Mexico AIDs conference abstract

Topic: E27 Capacity building for leadership and advocacy

Cross-cutting Theme: 4. Stigma, Discrimination & Social Justice

Title: Religious Leaders with HIV are Key in Challenging Stigma in Zimbabwe

Author(s): M. Kapachawo¹, C. Taderera¹, T. Hoto²

Institute(s): ¹ZINERELA+, Harare, Zimbabwe, ²Christian Aid, Harare, Zimbabwe

Indicator 3:

Two in depth country case studies will be completed annually showing the impact of HIV work on sample communities with learning disseminated within Christian Aid, with our 190 partner organisations working on HIV and among NGO networks

Progress achieved and challenges faced¹⁰

At the end of 2008, Christian Aid and its partner, Friends of Canon Gideon Foundation (FOCAGIFO), commissioned an evaluation of the SAVE approach to HIV prevention, care and support – an approach originally developed by the leaders of the Africa Network of Religious Leaders Living with HIV and AIDS (ANERELA+) in 2003, and later adopted by Christian Aid and the Friends of Canon Gideon Foundation as an enhancement and expansion of the ABC approach

The report from this evaluation was formally launched in May at a meeting which was well attended by representatives from a wide range of UK based NGOs. The presentations invoked interesting discussion on approaches to HIV prevention and the use of SAVE as a tool for addressing HIV. The report has been shared widely on the AIDs portal, and through the CABSAs network (<http://www.cabsa.co.za/newsite/index.asp>), the Christian AIDS Bureau based in South Africa which aims to assist and support churches and faith communities in their involvement in the HIV and disseminate evidence-based information about HIV widely across Africa and globally, as well as with UNAIDS coordinator in Geneva who is responsible for coordinating all UN HIV work with civil society and faith-based organisations

An end-term assessment of the Sierra Leone Community-based Response to HIV and AIDS (COBRHA) was conducted from 2-13 February 2009. The review highlights main achievements, identifies weaknesses and gaps, and spotlights particular activities that would benefit from further work and additional funding. The report also comments on skills, knowledge and understanding of partner organizations, volunteers and target groups; assesses progress toward programme objectives; considers the relevance and appropriateness of current activities; and makes recommendations on areas of the programme best suited for follow-on projects.

This in depth look at achievements and recommendations for the future contained a number of useful pointers for Christian Aid's HIV programmes more generally and has been shared widely across the organisation and with our partners working on HIV. It challenges us to look at how our ambitious and highly diversified efforts, need to keep focused and to target our approach. It also challenges us to look towards expansion of the programmes based on good quality evidence basis of what works.

List any documentary evidence of achievements¹¹

¹⁰ 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

¹¹ This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for 'building support for development'.
PPA Self-Assessment Form Christian Aid 2008/09

Link to AIDs portal http://www.aidsportal.org/Article_Search.aspx?sid=40843
 CABSAs website <http://www.cabsa.co.za/>
 Reports from both evaluations attached

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 1 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5¹² **4**
See footnote 10.

Strategic Objective 2:
 Knowledge and understanding about HIV as a global poverty issue increased among church and interfaith networks

Indicator 1:
 By 2011 at least 100 Bishops in the Anglican Communion worldwide will be better equipped to discuss issues related to stigma and discrimination.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Christian Aid’s work to equip Bishops in the Anglican community to discuss issues related to stigma and discrimination has been championed by our HIV goodwill ambassador Canon Gideon. Canon Gideon’s work was initiated through his involvement in the Primate’s meeting in Kanuga (North Carolina) in March 2001 at the invitation of the previous Archbishop of Canterbury Abp George Carey. This inspired the Council of Anglican Provinces in Africa (CAPA) led by Abp Njongokulu Ndugane to strengthen the CAPA HIV/AIDS program. A more collective and consolidated HIV and AIDS Response of Provinces and Dioceses was generated after a Regional Conference in Johannesburg-which Canon Gideon also attended and facilitated.

Since then many Anglican Bishops have invited Canon Gideon to support and strengthen their anti-SSDDIM and pro-SAVE ministry including in Rwanda, Nigeria, Kenya, Sudan Uganda , Tanzania and the Caribbean. An estimated 20 Anglican Bishops have been proactive in taking this forward. The former Archbishop of Canterbury (Lord Carey) and the current one (Abp Rowan) have supported and continue to support Canon Gideon’s Ministry; as does the retired Bishop of Oxford(Lord Harris) and many other UK based Bishops and the current Primate of Australia.

Our ongoing aim is to strengthen and broaden this reach. In 2008 two workshops for Anglican Bishops at the Lambeth conference (a gathering of all Anglican bishops that occurs every decade) were facilitated by Canon Gideon along with other Christian Aid staff. Levels of attendance at the workshops were somewhat disappointing. This was probably for a number of reasons including the high number of self-select topics that were offered at the same time, a difficult to find venue and the domination of the broader question of the future of the Anglican communion at the conference. More encouraging was the higher level of attendance from Bishops spouses – who we can also work with in the future

The aim is to work with these spouses and the Council for Anglican Provinces in Africa as well as

¹² 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

Lambeth Palace and the Episcopal Church Development and Relief Fund and others to ensure that 100 Anglican Bishops are among the 200 participants for 'The Race to S.A.V.E Lives HIV & AIDS Conference for Eastern Africa, Sudan ,Sierra Leone and The Horn planned for August,2009.
List any documentary evidence of achievements
Canon Gideon Peace Award press release – see appendix

Indicator 2:
Increased number of active members of the International Network of religious leaders living with and affected by HIV (INERELA) from 3500 to 6000.
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>The estimated membership of INERELA was 3500 in August 2008, and has not risen significantly since then. 90% of INERELA members are currently in sub-Saharan Africa but the numbers are growing in the new regions (Americas, Europe/Central Asia, Asia/Pacific). However, we estimate that non-African membership will increase rapidly by 2011 and that at least 1000 or more of the 6000 members will be non-Africans.</p> <p>Being a member of an INERELA networks means that a person is a recognized religious leader in any faith community, ordained or not, male or female who is living with or directly affected by HIV. HIV disclosure is not required. The purpose of membership is to join a community that is supportive and enables the member to be more effective as an agent of change in his or her faith community and region – to be able to confront and challenge stigma, discrimination, silence and inaction – and to mobilize his or her community to respond to the pandemic through prevention, treatment and support activities. There are numerous examples of how members are influencing their communities for example, Ideraldo Luiz Beltrame participated as a presenter on behalf of INERELA+ at the International AIDS Conference (IAC) in Mexico in July 2008. He is a Professor in Public Health at UNINOVE University in Sao Paulo, as well as being a Lay minister in the Anglican Episcopal Church of Brazil. As a result of sharing his experience from the IAC he reports an increased level of debate and a greater understanding around the issue of how best to address the issue of HIV and AIDS within his faith community, which has begun to discuss the possibility of supporting groups of people living with HIV.</p> <p>In Malawi the Christian Aid funded Theatre for a change's teacher Training programme is now working with INERELA networks – recognising the fact that the church and religious leaders (and what they say) have a key impact on behaviour change. TfC are planning to have an advocate (a HIV+ religious leader) from MANERELA+ regularly visiting each Teacher Training College as part of their programme training 7,200 pre-service teachers.</p>
List any documentary evidence of achievements
<p>Film clip "Positive Voices" featuring INERELA members – see DVD (This was recorded in xxxx)</p> <p>This work will be the focus of the new initiative funded by DFID specifically for work with faith leaders on HIV and stigma</p>

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 2 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5. See footnote 10.	3
--	----------

Strategic Objective 3:
3. Poor people and their organisations supported to hold decision-makers to account and claim their rights to the resources and assets essential for a secure livelihood.

Indicator 1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2011 examples of communities in 10 countries with increased access to and control over natural livelihood resources such as land and water
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>Christian Aid has a strong track record in mobilising poor women and men to act together to strengthen their livelihoods and manage risks, and in line with this objective some examples are set out below – from Malawi, Mali, Honduras and Tajikistan.</p> <p>Through our partner the Evangelical Development Service (ELDS) communities in Malawi are now seeing improved agricultural output. As well as benefiting from training in new farming techniques the establishment of village irrigation committees, and development of new irrigation systems through partnership with the Malawian Ministry of agriculture is providing extra food for families to sell.</p> <p>Christian Aid partners in Tajikistan have brought the unemployed or landless women and men and the poorest producers together to solve problems through joint saving, mutual ‘capacity building’ and action. Zan va Zamin enables women in farming areas to claim their right to some land, get good advice on how to farm and join together with other people in the same situation to influence decisions and secure better prices. Women participating in the self-help groups report having gained self confidence in taking decisions around their reproductive responsibilities as well as finding activities to guarantee income. Yields and incomes are up.</p> <p>Increasingly we are finding that our work supporting communities to make a living is being driven by the ongoing effects of climate change. In the Dogon region of Mali for example with lower annual rainfall, families are no longer able to harvest their crops three times a year and can now only grow millet or rice once a year. Families are being forced to break up as men move to cities or try to migrate to Europe to look for work. Christian Aid’s partner APH has helped women to acquire land and to begin growing onions. They have helped to provide seeds, shared advice on farming and water conservation techniques. Alongside the onions they also grow a small amount of food for their own consumption. APH has linked the women up with another NGO who sells their dried onions to Europe as an ingredient for biscuits giving them a much better, more secure income.</p> <p>For many communities having the confidence and skills to claim their rights is the first step towards overcoming poverty. In the drought –prone Medak district of Andhra Pradesh in India Christian Aid’s partner the Deccan Development Society has enabled 5,000 women to gain control over their own food production, and to take control over their own media in order to have a voice in policy debates at local and state levels. DDS helped the women to acquire 5,000 acres of fallow and waste land through government schemes and through a community media trust produce radio and TV programmes to raise awareness and campaign on issues such as climate change adaptation.</p>
List any documentary evidence of achievements
<p><i>Quote: “The problem of hunger is history to us now. Before we only harvested once, but thanks to the irrigation scheme we can now produce two maize crops a year.” Kesten Mukango, community activist, Malawi.</i></p> <p>Film Clip – Work with Deccan Development Society</p>

Indicator 2:
By 2011 examples of local organisations in 10 countries who have successfully held decision makers to account in relation to accessing resources

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Christian Aid partner NMJD has helped the village of Sawula in **Sierra Leone** set up its Village Development Committee (VDC) and trained them to mobilise the community and target concerned bodies for support to improve their village services. Sierra Leone has had legislation in place since 2004 to ensure that primary and junior secondary education is free for all; the reality for many people though is that many schools continue to charge fees. The VDC has challenged local authorities to allocate expenditure for improvements to the school. The community's children can now look forward to starting lessons in a brand new classroom while the town knows that its VDC has the skills to lobby for other essential services and infrastructure in the future, be it building a healthcare facility or improving sanitation, and now have the confidence and ability to make sure these plans are implemented.

At a National level, one of Christian Aid's partners in **Bolivia** the Centre for Labour and Agricultural Development (CEDLA) has helped to make tax work for Bolivia's poorest communities. CEDLA was one of the organisations that led calls on the government in a huge popular protest for change in Bolivia. CEDLA urged the government to reform its oil and gas industry so that Bolivian people could increase their share of the wealth generated by their natural resources.

It helped educate ordinary Bolivians so they understood how unfair the previous tax system was. It produced radio shows and leaflets in indigenous languages helping people to get the information they need to have their say. Working together with Christian Aid's policy team CEDLA effectively influenced the drafting of new hydrocarbons legislation and the renegotiations with transnational companies.

The result has been taxes paid by transnational companies profiting from oil and in Bolivia dramatically increasing, generating approximately US\$1.57bn in 2007. The benefits of this extra money for poor people are now being reaped through spending on social programmes such as state pensions, education grants and nutritional supplements for youngsters.

In October 2007, 25,000 rural poor and landless people in **India** joined the Janadesh (People's Verdict) March in India, organised by Christian Aid partner Ekta Parishad, to demand their right to land, livelihood and resources in the biggest non-violent protest since Gandhi's Salt March in 1930. This has resulted in 800,000 acres of land being identified for redistribution in Bihar and more than 11,000 families being able to claim their rights to forestry land under the Forest Rights Act.

A further consequence of the March was the establishment in January 2008 of the National Land Reform Commission, the first step towards creating land reform policies. In October 2008, the Commission submitted the first draft of a new Land Reform Policy to the Ministry of Rural Development. Ekta Parishad continues to mobilize support and monitor the policy's progress through Parliament.

In **Honduras** work to maintain long-term water supplies is largely dependent on preserving forest cover in key water basins. Slowing deforestation and reforesting key areas also helps to prevent landslides, while recycling litter prevents it from clogging up vital drainage channels.

With help from Christian Aid partner CASM, villagers have also lobbied their local council to install drainage pipes, largely funded by the council with a contribution from CASM. One of the conclusions of an evaluation of this work was that the programme had *“successfully benefited recipient communities [in terms of] physical security, development uplift and quality of life, as well as supporting sustainability [and] mobilising collective action within the communities”*

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Film clip on CEDLA's work in Bolivia

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 3 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.	4
---	----------

Strategic Objective 4
Thousands of new supporters participating in the movement for global justice

Indicator 1:
Number of active Christian Aid younger supporters (aged 16-25) increased from 10000 to 50000 by 2011

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Ctrl.Alt.Shift launched in June 2008 to engage and inspire a new generation of agitators to effect change for the world's poor. A variety of activity has been undertaken to reach 16 – 25 year olds and raise awareness of issues of global justice with them:

The website had nearly 100,000 hits between June 2008 and March 2009.

At the end of 2008, we launched a photography competition on the issue of gender, power and poverty. We had almost 1,000 entrants and the 16 winners were mentored and then had their work exhibited at the Association of Photographers in London.

In November 2008, Ctrl.Alt.Shift put on a night of dance with groups from around the UK and one from Namibia. They choreographed dances on the issue of HIV and stigma and performed to an audience of 1000 at the Peacock Theatre.

In March 2009, Ctrl.Alt.Shift put on an art exhibition around the theme of Conflict: War and Peace. 12 students from Newcastle University plus the winner of the Ctrl.Alt.Shift art competition were mentored by different artists and their work was on show for nearly 2 months as part of an exhibition visited by over 35,000 people.

At the end of March 2009, there were approximately 15,000 supporters signed up to the website, social networks and receiving the Ctrl.Alt.Shift ezine.

List any documentary evidence of achievements
--

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=agWopoVHrA0> -VICE & Ctrl.Alt.Shift Gender, Power and Poverty Photography Exhibition

Indicator 2:

Number of registered Christian Aid volunteer teachers doubled from 100 to 200 between 2008 and 2011 and ezine circulation for teachers increased from 2000 to 5000
--

Progress achieved and challenges faced

The number of registered volunteer teachers has increased to 137. This means we are well on our way to the target of 200 by 2011. The increase is believed to be due to the variety of media the opportunity has been advertised through. There was a feature in Christian Aid News, as well as advertising on the corporate website, through volunteer centres, videos on YouTube and do-it.org.uk. Do-it has been the most significant development in the last year, particularly as it is now also syndicated to the Christian Aid website (which means that visitors to the site can search for Christian Aid volunteering opportunities in their area). The work done by our volunteer teachers is very valuable. Having volunteers who are willing to go into schools to take lessons and workshops is an important way of raising our profile and building the movement for social justice. We hold regular days for the volunteer teachers to allow them a chance to give us feedback on the work they do and for us to introduce them to new resources (either printed or from our Learn website (<http://learn.christianaid.org.uk/>), that are available. It also offers the chance to meet with other volunteers in the area so that they can learn from each other. As well as this Volunteer teachers

<p>have a one to one annual review providing a chance to look back on the work they have done and how their relationship with Christian Aid will continue.</p> <p>The uptake of teachers receiving the monthly teachers' ezine is also encouraging with an audience size of 2,346. This gives teachers everything from resources for assemblies and interactive whiteboards, to global citizenship days for sixth formers.</p> <p>In the Summer of 2009 Christian Aid will be undertaking a review of their work on education and with teachers.</p>
<p>List any documentary evidence of achievements</p>
<p>http://learn.christianaid.org.uk/globalexplorerswhiteboard/index.html - Global Explorers interactive white board resource.</p>
<p>Indicator 3:</p>
<p>At least 200 specialist campaigners providing comprehensive support to Christian Aid's campaign on Tax by 2011</p>
<p>Progress achieved and challenges faced</p>
<p>Early in 2009 Christian Aid launched its Big Tax Return campaign to the 80,000 readers of its print campaigner publication Take Action. We asked readers to write to their MP asking them to raise our call for country-by country-reporting of accounts by multinationals with the Prime Minister. We also asked for campaigners who felt especially motivated by the new campaign to sign up as tax campaigners ready to take the campaign local and respond to calls to action.</p> <p>As a result 270 activists contacted us to say they would like to become tax campaigners and 346 people wrote letters to their MP about the issue. The emphasis of this Tax campaigning work is not on generating a large number of campaigners who are not well informed on the issue, but instead mobilising a small number of high calibre people who have a strong interest in the issue, wish to deepen their understanding and become specialist campaigners in this area.</p> <p>Christian Aid views tackling the scandal of taxes that are deprived to developing countries as a key way to make progress on achieving our essential purpose. The Christian Aid week report in 2008 'Death and Taxes' showed that at present multinational companies reduce their tax liabilities in poorer countries that lack the resources and expertise to challenge them and this tax evasion costs the developing world at least US \$160 billion in lost revenue annually. The culprits are companies using false accounting to reduce their tax liability.</p> <p>The campaign and the way it has been run so far has proved popular with supporters, they believe 'this campaign gets to the core of injustice' and have praised us for taking up this cause, saying 'we must continue to press for correct tax to be paid to the poorest countries.'</p>
<p>List any documentary evidence of achievements</p>
<p>http://www.christianaid.org.uk/ActNow/the-big-tax-return/background.aspx Guide to the big tax return Examples of media coverage of 'death and taxes' (see appendix)</p>
<p>Indicator 4:</p>
<p>Number of Christian Aid campaigners registered for campaign emails increased from 21,000 to 35,000 by 2011</p>
<p>Progress achieved and challenges faced</p>
<p>In Winter 2008 we took the decision to no longer send out a specific campaign email to our campaigners. To avoid duplication we instead include campaign news in our corporate e-mails which all the people previously signed up to campaign e-mails receive, with the total audience of this ezine being 90,000. This enables our supporters to have a good all round understanding of the</p>

<p>different roles they play in being a part of Christian Aid. The corporate ezine allows us to highlight when e-actions are taking place. This has resulted in 39,774 e-actions taking place in the last year. Over half of these were motivated by a call to action in Autumn 2008 to e-mail UK MEPS as they prepared to vote on the EU's climate and energy package which included the EU's target for reducing carbon emissions. Another popular e-action was in January 2009 when we asked e-campaigners to mail the Foreign Secretary urging him to call on the Israeli Government and Hamas to implement an immediate ceasefire in Gaza and allow unfettered humanitarian access to the Gaza strip. More than 6,000 e-campaigners responded within the space of a few days.</p>	
<p>List any documentary evidence of achievements</p>	
<p>This indicator needs to be rearticulated to reflect changes in the way we send out campaigning information.</p>	
<p>Indicator 5:</p>	
<p>Number of church partnerships doubled by 2011</p>	
<p>Progress achieved and challenges faced</p>	
<p>We have made strong progress in this area, with 15 new church partnerships being established since June 2008 – we currently have a total of 45.</p> <p>Through feedback received from participants we have found that the church partnership initiative is popular with supporters for a number of reasons:</p> <p>It helps churches feel they are making a real difference to a specific community in the developing world; it could be by providing water, helping to combat HIV or enabling youth work. Giving to a specific partner increases the chance that some churches will donate to Christian Aid and for those that already give it increases the amount of money they are prepared to raise (on average £1250 pa).</p> <p>It is a way for churches to express their faith and a way to make a real connection to a community overseas.</p> <p>It helps churches learn about poverty and development. Churches receive regular updates on the progress of the project they are supporting, with each one covering a different aspect of development. As the scheme develops more educational materials are being made available including country briefings, children's and worship resources and photo galleries, this will then link into our campaigning work.</p> <p>Each partnership involves approximately 50 people (making the total number of people involved in church partnerships 2250) who represent some of Christian Aid's most informed and engaged supporters.</p> <p>Due to the success in this area we believe it is now realistic to say we will reach a total of 100 church partnerships by 2011.</p>	
<p>List any documentary evidence of achievements</p>	
<p>The Church Partnership Scheme: Working in partnership to make a difference, see appendix for example of materials shared with participants</p>	
<p>What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 4 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.</p>	<p>4</p>

Strategic Objective 5
Partners in the South supported to understand, analyse and adapt their work to respond to climate change

Indicator 1 and 2
By 2010, research integrating both community-based and meteorological analysis of climate change trends, impacts and potential responses completed to inform programme interventions in 10 countries.
By 2011 10 country programmes using this climate change analysis to design and implement appropriate livelihood adaptation interventions.

Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>Christian Aid has made strong progress on both the analysis of climate change trends and the implementation of livelihood adaptation interventions based on this analysis. This being the case we recognise the need for indicators 1 and 2 for strategic objective 5 to be updated. It also means that we are able to report back on our work in both these areas together.</p> <p>Christian Aid's own research, presented in <i>The climate of poverty: Facts, Fears and Hope</i> in May 2006, confirmed that action on climate change is a matter of great urgency and we have placed increasing focus on developing appropriate approaches with our partner organisations to tackle the challenges posed by climate change effectively</p> <p>This means all country programmes working on secure livelihood development are being challenged to analyse the importance of climate change in the design of programme interventions. We have also developed an adaptation to climate change toolkit which has been disseminated to assist with this analysis – based on strong grounding in Christian Aid's programme experience. This has also been shared with other international NGOs through networks such as ACT and APRODEV.</p> <p>Christian Aid has seen significant progress in organisational understanding and programme practice around climate change adaptation during 08/09. To date 15 country/regional programmes have developed adaptation strategies and are integrating climate change into ongoing secure livelihoods and disaster risk reduction work.</p> <p>The supporting documents include a table that gives an overview of progress in the 10 countries set out in the PPA baseline document.</p>

List any documentary evidence of achievements
<p>Overview table of progress in research into and adaptation to climate change in the 10 countries¹³ set out in the PPA baseline document –see appendix</p> <p>Copy of climate change toolkit attached</p>

Indicator 3:
By 2011 Five of these climate change programmes will have enabled communities to successfully adapt to climate change impacts by protecting / increasing the resilience of existing livelihood strategies and / or diversifying into new livelihood strategies
Progress achieved and challenges faced

Due to the fast pace that this work is developing we are already starting to see examples of communities adapting to climate change and having increased resilience and more diversified livelihood strategies. In **Kenya**, for example the Ukamba Christian Community Services project has helped to develop its strategy for a network of sub-surface dams as a direct response to the climate change they have experienced and have prioritised the use of the water that will be available for tree-planting activities in order to improve the local micro-climate. In **Burkina Faso** small scale farmers are integrating new methods including the construction of 'demi-lunes' to prevent soil erosion and run off. Rock musician Alex James visited Burkina Faso in Summer 2008 and raised awareness of the issues by sharing his experiences at the Royal Agricultural Show in Warwickshire, attended by over 100,000 members of the public as well as through the Christian Aid website and publications.

In **Nicaragua** and **El Salvador** communities are being supported to adopt new varieties and cropping patterns in response to changing weather patterns – this has included increased planting of drought resistant maize in Nicaragua and projects to introduce more varieties of rice and pilot horticultural projects in El Salvador. And in **Bangladesh** farmers who are increasingly experience flooding are being supported to diversify with small scale livestock projects.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Film clips from Bangladesh and Burkina Faso

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 5 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.

5

Strategic Objective 6
Advocacy undertaken for an international agreement on climate change that is capable of holding temperature increases below 2 degrees celsius and preserves the right to sustainable and dignified levels of development for poor people
Indicator 1
By 2009 evidence of at least five negotiating parties ¹⁴ primarily from the EU and G77 countries demonstrating proactive support for and tabling concrete proposals that meet “Climate change and development” criteria
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>Christian Aid’s work on promoting an equitable burden sharing approach in the climate change negotiations - and particularly the Greenhouse Development Rights (GDRs) framework - has had significant results. The uptake of policy with climate equity framing, GDRs analysis and an effort sharing approach has been evident with negotiating parties including Bolivia, Philippines, South Africa, Africa Group, India and Indonesia. GDRs or similar approaches have been directly referenced in presentations at the UNFCCC by the governments of India, South Africa and the Philippines.</p> <p>In 2009 European Commission reports and recommendations to the European Council have increasingly been using language on equity and fairness towards the Copenhagen agreement at COP 15. This demonstrates enhanced acknowledgement (all be it accompanied by inadequate action) of the necessity of an equitable approach to addressing climate challenge from UK/EU. One example is the EU’s proposed equitable effort sharing principles in allocating mitigation targets and finance generating commitments.</p> <p>Better coordinated and proactive advocacy with Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Africa Groups in climate negotiations have resulted in proposals and statements clearly demanding adequate support and ambitious mitigation action from developed countries. Christian Aid Partner, the Pan African Climate Justice Network (PACJA) participated in the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), and is clearly influencing the stance of governments in Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Ghana, Algeria and Lesotho.</p> <p>Better coordinated networks (Climate Justice Now! (CJN!), PACJA, Bolivian Climate Platform etc.) have been promoting and demanding from the governments and industrialized countries more ambitious, urgent and equitable action on climate change. For example, Bolivia has included climate debt and climate justice as a substantial component of its submission to the UNFCCC.</p>
List any documentary evidence of achievements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFCCC Submissions from Philippines, Bolivia, India, Bangladesh, South Africa, LDC Group (Uganda and Lesotho), Ghana, EU • Submitted options included in the draft negotiating texts adopted at recently concluded session of UN climate talks in Bonn • EU Environment And Development Council Conclusions • EC Post 2012 Communication • African Union Environment Ministers Council Conclusions (AMCEN, Nairobi, May 2009)

¹⁴ The main contentious issue between the negotiating parties is how to ensure that all countries **equitably** achieve their development goals in a low carbon fashion that both allows for sustained economic welfare and safeguards the climate
PPA Self-Assessment Form Christian Aid 2008/09

Indicator 2
European networks such as APRODEV ¹⁵ adopting climate change and development / equity principles and supporting partners in their climate change advocacy work as a result of Christian Aid's influence
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>Christian Aid is working closely with the ecumenical network APRODEV through countries in Europe, including Denmark, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Finland and Germany. By working in coalition to we can maximise our impact in both lobbying and public campaigning. Through a series of workshops and conferences Christian Aid has successfully initiated and negotiated a commitment from other APRODEV agencies to work jointly on promoting climate justice and Greenhouse Development Rights (GDR's) within the UN talks as well as building a southern demand for equity. Christian Aid now chairs the campaigns group in this network and co-chairs the advocacy working group. The network is working from a common advocacy strategy, policy platform and has agreed joint campaign demands aimed at global leaders in the UN negotiations.</p> <p>Lobbying and campaigning activities targeting MEPs and EU negotiators has increased awareness of our position and been instrumental in the EU parliament's environment committee agreeing EU member nations should help pay for emissions cuts in developing countries on top of planned cuts in domestic emissions.</p> <p>Commitment to align advocacy strategies has led to coordinated APRODEV lobbying at the UNFCCC meetings in Bonn (June 08) and Accra (August 08).</p> <p>We have launched the Countdown to Copenhagen campaign as a joint initiative and with a campaign identity and action tool (The Copenhagen Pledge), which aims to unify our voice as church based organizations. Joint resources include a website at www.countdowntocopenhagen.org which were launched on 24 November 2008 The aim is to make people feel part of a global movement and encourage them to join the campaign and take action. The website is collecting the number of pledges taken globally with an aim to handing them in to world leaders at the Copenhagen meeting. At the time of writing almost 37,000 people had taken the international pledge.</p> <p>We have also introduced the GDRs framework to Church World Service in the US and begun to develop coordinated European / US ecumenical advocacy for climate change.</p>
List any documentary evidence of achievements
See www.countdowntocopenhange.org to track the pledge

¹⁵ The Association of World Council of Churches related development organisations in Europe
PPA Self-Assessment Form Christian Aid 2008/09

Indicator 3
By 2011 Christian Aid partners in at least eight G77 countries will have advocated for pro poor country and regional climate change strategies as well as pro poor resource flows for mitigation and adaptation work.
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>Over the past year the focus in this area has been on supporting and working with partners to develop their understanding of climate change issues, and to help build a movement of organisations that can speak out on and influence their Governments on climate change issues.</p> <p>A number of regional capacity building conferences on climate change and the UN negotiations have been held in West Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa, the Caribbean, Central America. Each conference hosted around 30 people at a regional level and reached wider audiences with the use of web 2.0 communications technologies to facilitate 'virtual participation' of civil society and other stakeholders, as well as the sharing of conference proceedings.</p> <p>Christian Aid also supported the Tajikistan national climate change conference, which took place in February 2009 and facilitated dialogue between civil society and the government. An NGO declaration on climate change was published and sent to the Tajikistan government after the conference.</p> <p>Other support has been provided to an international conference on community-based adaptation in Dhaka, Bangladesh, hosted by Christian Aid partner BCAS and Support to the Bangkok conference on climate justice for NGOs and social movements, leading to the formation of the Climate Justice Now! Coalition. This is now a major global movement with a significant presence at mobilizing moments like the World Social Forum, as well as at the UNFCCC talks</p> <p>Christian Aid has supported the formation of the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance, which was inaugurated at the Ghanaian conference in Autumn 2008. The alliance now has over 150 members across the continent and provides an active platform supporting national and regional lobbying and campaigning on climate change. The coalition, supported by Christian Aid, led a major lobbying effort on climate change and the UNFCCC talks at the AMCEN conference in Nairobi, May 2009.</p> <p>Along with other donors Christian Aid has supported with finance and advice the formation of the Bolivian national platform on climate change. This active platform has plans to run a series of climate tribunals informing and mobilising people on climate change.</p> <p>Other support has included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding Third World Network and South Centre activities to train and support developing country negotiators at UNFCCC meetings. • Leveraging extra support from APRODEV sister agencies for partners in Pacific islands, Cambodia, Ethiopia and Malawi for work on climate change • Supported 5 partners to attend Poznan climate talks, and plan to support up to 9 partners to attend Copenhagen • Producing and disseminating a Southern campaigns toolkit
List any documentary evidence of achievements

Quotes from conference attendees

Addmore Makunura – Christian Care Zimbabwe

At the end of the day this was a very useful conference which needs to be followed up with action in both strengthening climate change adaptation interventions in our individual organisations and at the same time intensifying advocacy initiatives to place climate change on top of government agendas across Africa. We need to establish functional consensus and commonality of interest in the run up to the Copenhagen negotiations because climate change for Africa is both a justice issue and an issue that demands adaptation.

Mr Jose Antonio Aristedes Remy, Rede Nacional de Emergencias (national emergency network for the Dominican Republic)

'I have to be honest, I arrived with the idea that I was going to learn a lot, but this experience has surpassed my expectations. I have learnt lots of things that I can share with the other member organisations of the RNE (National Emergency Network) so that we can play a part in proposing ideas for a response to both the communities and local government.

Documents

- Tajikistan NGO's declaration on climate change (see appendix)
- Summary of statement on Climate change from CONAMAQ (National Council of the Ayllus and Markas of Qullasuyo Bolivian indigenous groups) (see appendix)
- Southern Campaigning toolkit (attached)

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 6 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.

5

Part C – Lessons Learned¹⁶

What lessons are being learned from this PPA?

Overall, the management of this PPA and it's focus on a few very key areas of Christian Aid's work is challenging us to:

- Be clear and focused on our niche
- Be more systematic in assessing outcomes and impact

The structure of this agreement with three areas of work, each with two objectives focusing on international programmes and building support for development respectively also emphasises the importance that the organisation attaches to integrating practical programme activity with its partners in the South with a passion for building a movement for global justice, through education, advocacy and campaigning.

Sharing of experiences with other PPA agencies during the establishment of the new monitoring frameworks was useful. The mapping exercise of Christian Aid's relationship with DFID was time consuming and highlighted the dynamic nature of the relationship meaning it is almost impossible to detail every aspect of the relationship. However, this did challenge us to consider how 'joined up' we are as an organisation in the way that we work with DFID and has resulted in us taking more time to keep a strategic overview of how the relationship is developing. The peer review experience during our mid term review was positive and facilitated some useful learning.

Issues around learning in specific areas are set out below.

¹⁶ We left this section fairly open to interpretation.

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

HIV

In our HIV work we are committed to building the capacity of our partner organisations to deliver strong comprehensive HIV programmes and sharing their experiences of what works well. The focus in the PPA on reviewing capacity building work and sharing lessons from evaluations helps ensure we share this learning systematically. In addition the indicator focusing on growing networks of faith leaders to challenge stigma highlights the importance of Christian Aid's aim to work in alliances with others.

Voice and Participation

As understanding of climate change and the risks it poses grows, we recognise that climate change has the potential to fundamentally change the livelihood opportunities in many of the countries where we work – both in terms of increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events (floods, droughts, cyclones etc), but increasingly and ultimately more seriously through shifts in average temperature and the water cycle that will make the livelihoods of whole populations and areas untenable, and ultimately collapse whole economies. As these issues are increasingly incorporated into all our work – separating this indicator from the indicators related to climate change may not reflect the reality on the ground. More consideration is needed on how this indicator should be reporting against in the future.

Our work in the UK and Ireland, both with our traditional constituency and newer audiences has its focus on exposing the scandal of poverty. We've made a concerted effort this year to help our supporters gain a deeper understanding of the issues surrounding Climate change and Tax. We are increasingly aware that we need to cater to supporters differing levels of interest, and with our work on Tax for example have encouraged a reasonably small number of supporters who have a high level of commitment to the issues to get involved in lobbying their MP's and sharing their understanding of the issues with their local communities. We believe this can complement our asks for campaigners to take one off simple actions

Climate change

As the implications of climate change for people living in poverty become increasingly obvious our work in this area is developing rapidly – both with our partner organisations in the South and through our campaigning and advocacy work in the UK and Europe. Work to develop toolkits on climate change advocacy and programme work as well as the sharing of our analysis and work on Greenhouse Development rights with our ecumenical counterparts in Europe are examples of the importance we attach to working with others, to create a mass movement that demands our leaders help deliver a fair and effective deal at Copenhagen and beyond.

Part D – Partnership with DFID¹⁷

Partnership with DFID

¹⁷ 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.
PPA Self-Assessment Form Christian Aid 2008/09

Notes on our discussions from the meeting with our stakeholder manager, Lorraine Healy provide an overview of the nature of Christian Aid's partnership with DFID. Due to the wide and varied nature of the relationship it is probably impossible to track all aspects of it. Overall Christian Aid is satisfied with the level of engagement and enjoys strong relations with a number of key areas in DFID.

Through Christian Aid's parliamentary advocacy officers and via Christian Aid's Director, we have regular links with DFID's political appointees and ministers, both individually – for instance, Christian Aid's Director meeting with Ivan Lewis or Douglas Alexander on a specific issue – or in coalition with other agencies, such as regular British Overseas Aid Group (BOAG) meetings. In recent months we were closely involved in supporting the DFID regional consultation events re: 2009 White Paper on global poverty. Less formally, Christian Aid consults with DFID special advisers in order to inform them of forthcoming public advocacy and to remain in touch with DFID's work in general.

Over the past year we have had engagement with the relevant teams on climate change, tax, growth and the private sector, corruption and conflict. On the whole our experiences are very positive, of a constructive engagement in which we are given space to challenge but one where there is also the opportunity to work together more closely, for example we've really appreciated the commitment and common cause of the tax team). We are delighted that our ongoing engagement with the AIDs and reproductive health team has led to an increase in funding for our work to tackle stigma with faith leaders.

Christian Aid also works through networks and alliances to relate to DFID. For example our main channel of contact on climate change has been through the BOND Development and Environment Group, and our work with the StopAIDs coalition has had a very positive engagement with Ivan Lewis.

In each of the four key regions – Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Middle East – Christian Aid has contact with DFID both via the UK-based desks and in regional centres and country offices. In recent months for example, through the PACS II contract Christian Aid's working relationship with DFID in Delhi is continually being strengthened.

In the case of Latin America. Christian Aid is one of the 12 agencies that make up the Latin America Partnership Framework Agreement launched by DFID at the end of 2008. Planned activities include regular meetings between the twelve agencies and senior DFID policy staff, and learning events in the region followed by dissemination events in the UK with DFID and wider audiences. The first policy meeting of this group and DFID involved two DFID Directors, three heads of department and three theme leaders from the White Paper team, and highlighted to us the importance of ensuring we use these opportunities to focus on issues that

Our work on managing the Platform 2 youth volunteering programme has helped to establish and grow our relationship with the stakeholder relations team and we are keen to see how this can be developed further and what opportunities there maybe for joint working in the years ahead.

In relation to the establishment of the mutual accountability framework it is probably a little early to say what added value this is bringing to the relationship. Relations with the civil society department work well, recognising that Christian Aid's stakeholder manager has a large number of partners to manage. Our hope is that the mutual accountability framework will help to cement certain areas of the relationship that we would like to develop in the future – for example with DFID's Communications division.

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

Christian Aid's standards of Corporate Governance as a minimum aim to meet the standards set by the NGO sector. In addition we have made considerable efforts in recent years to improve our accountability to stakeholders.

Christian Aid was commended as a 'top performer' among 30 of the world's most powerful global organisations in the *2007 Global Accountability Report* (see www.oneworldtrust.org). We ranked first among the ten international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) assessed.

There are many key external standards, codes and charters to which Christian Aid has committed itself. These include Setting the standard – a Common Approach to Child Protection for International NGOs. Christian Aid also complies with UK equalities legislation on disability, gender and child protection and has e-learning and induction courses for staff on issues such as these. In recent months we have signed up to the People in Aid code of good practice and achieve the Investors in People and Investors in Volunteers quality standards.

Christian Aid demonstrates good corporate governance through being accountable to all our stakeholders. Our supporters, including campaigners and volunteers are a vital part of Christian Aid so in 2007 we introduced an [Open Information Policy](#) setting out the main areas of information about Christian Aid and its work. Mutual accountability with our partners is reflected in our partnership policy which outlines the principles to which we hold ourselves accountable and seek to be held to account by partners. These are reflected in formal agreements with partners, which commit us to shared goals, values and ways of working.

Christian Aid's board of trustees meets six times a year and has a governance role to play which means providing public accountability for the organisation, in holding management to account and monitoring the charity's performance. Charity law requires the board to prepare annual reports and financial statements that give a true and fair view of Christian Aid's resources, their use during the year, and of the state of affairs at the end of the year.

As an incorporated company limited by guarantee, we are regulated by company law, which is overseen by Companies House. In the UK this includes legal obligations deriving from charity, libel and copyright laws, data protection, employment and tax laws, anti-terrorist and anti-money laundering laws, and health and safety legislation. We are also accountable to international humanitarian law and human rights law.

Our ethical and environment standards are supported by a code of conduct for suppliers. Christian Aid's 'duty of care' to its supporters and donors includes its commitment to

¹⁸ 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.

compliance with the [Ethical Trading Initiative](#) and other codes of practice regarding trading practice and international labour standards. Christian Aid recognises environmental stewardship as a key factor in its accountability to poor people and to future generations of all key stakeholders. To this end, we are committed to reducing the harmful environmental impacts arising from our operations. In 2006 we publicly committed to reducing our carbon footprint by at least 5 per cent per year. We have achieved our target over the past two years and we were the first UK development charity to publicise its [carbon footprint](#).

Corporate governance is a vital issue to Christian Aid's work we take great care and pride in having systems in place to monitor it, and are constantly looking for ways to improve, irrespective of our strategic relationships. In this sense the PPA has not been a major influence on our governance standards but is rather something we see as core to the organisations identity.

For more information see <http://www.christianaid.org.uk/aboutus/index/stakeholder-report.aspx> and attached