

PPA Self-Assessment Review¹

PPA partner	Christian Aid	Reporting Year	2009/20010
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Summary

	Strategic objective	Likelihood of achievement? Rated 1 to 5*	Comments <i>*see Footnote 10 (page 7) for explanation of ratings</i>
1	Those most affected by and vulnerable to HIV have their rights understood, promoted and protected.	2	Despite contextual constraints in achieving this objective and global shifts to reduce funding for work to tackle HIV, our work with those most vulnerable to the virus continues to develop well. As a result of this, we have witnessed numerous examples from around the world of those most affected by and vulnerable to HIV accessing services and understanding and defending their basic human rights.
2	Knowledge and understanding about HIV as a global poverty issue increased among church and interfaith networks.	2	A sound foundation in work with church leaders has been expanded this year with more systematic work through the Anglican provinces in Africa, and in collaboration with leaders of other major world religions, in Africa and beyond.
3	Faith leaders and networks providing evidence-based, non-stigmatising leadership on HIV at global and local levels.	2	Very good progress has been achieved in providing support to faith leaders living with HIV, but also addressing HIV from a theological and awareness-raising perspective. Nonetheless, conservative religious forces remain a challenge, and work on internal advocacy within religious hierarchies needs to be stepped up.
4	Partners in the South supported to understand, analyse and adapt their work to respond to climate change.	1	Despite donor funding not matching bold statements on adaptation and strategy development in developing countries taking momentum out of the adaptation work, we are seeing evidence of adaptation in some target communities.
5	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.	2	Excellent progress was made in achieving this in the build up to Copenhagen, but the conference itself was a setback and momentum in the movement was lost. The increased capacity of organisations means they are better placed to continue this work.
6	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.	1	As illustrated by the case studies within the report we are seeing not only localised results, but also outcomes at a national level and are well placed to continue to build on this next year.
7	Thousands of new supporters participating in the movement for global justice.	2	We have made excellent progress with Church Partnerships and tax campaigners. We can continue to make progress towards attracting thousands of new supporters with a clearer definition of 'active' and better monitoring on how active our volunteers are.

¹ This self assessment review is only part of the reporting story. Organisations will be able to supply

Part A – Basic Information²

PPA partner	Christian Aid
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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 • challenge and change the systems which favour the rich and powerful over the poor and marginalised. <p>Christian Aid is the official agency of 41 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 570 organisations (in 2009/10) whose roots are in communities in the South, many of which are also faith-based organisations. This approach 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 while 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>
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	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
PPA funding (£'000s)	3530	5030	5030	5030	5580	7640	5,200
As % of total organisational income	4.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.4	7.3	tbc

	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Other DFID funding (£'000s)	3605	3668	4148	2968	7267	8892	tbc

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.

Summary of partnership with DFID and other DFID funding 2009/10³

Partnership Programme Agreement Funding:

In 2009/10 Christian Aid received £5,840,000 through the PPA, which included £5,340,00 for the core PPA and additional funding of £500,000 for the Latin America supplement.

During the year, after several years of negotiation, DFID approved a new 24-month programme with a grant of £1,000,000 to work with faith-based organisations on HIV stigma reduction. This was appended to the Christian Aid PPA. £500,000 was advanced in 2009/10.

Christian Aid took up the opportunity presented by DFID to PPA agencies to draw down funding from the 2010/11 PPA in 2009/10. Christian Aid received an advance of £1,300,000.

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

- The International NGOs Partnership Agreement Programme (IPAP), addressing social exclusion and poverty experienced by Dalits and Adivasis in India (2009-2013). A grant of £3,237,500.
- Power to the People programme under the DFID Governance and Transparency Fund (GTF). The five-year contract is £4,999,795 (2008-2013).
- Consortium Action for Secure Livelihoods in Zimbabwe, part of Protracted Relief Programme Phase II (PRPII). DFID is funding £300,000 (2008-2011).
- Ghana Alert project, representing a grant of £200,000 over two years (2008-2010).
- Annual funding to support Christian Aid's work with the Thai Burmese Border Consortium (TBBC), representing funding of £1.1m for 2009/2020.
- Phase 2 of the CAHAC (Community Action against HIV in the Congo) programme (Phase 1 was funded by USAID). Total DFID grant of £4,624,631 over five 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 six years (2005-2011).
- Strengthening CSO voice on climate change in Ghana £50,000 (2009/10).

Grant contracts awarded since the current PPA, but now closed:

- Support to Budget Advocacy Network Programme. £30,000 (2009).
- Institute of Health Management Pachod (IHMP) research study on HIV/AIDS. £83,505 (2006/2007).
- Peace and Democracy Strengthening in the DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo). £686,527 (2006/2007).
- Education Civique et Electorale en RD Congo. £433,780 (2006).
- Church World Service (CWS)/Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) Integrated Watsan Hygiene Promotion: £347,322 (2005/2006).
- Aceh Indonesia Air Lift – tsunami. US\$677,350 as a one-off grant (2005).
- Tsunami Relief – DFID/OfERR (Organisation for Eelam Refugees Rehabilitation) £259,623 (2005).

Christian Aid Service Contracts:

- Poorest Areas Civil Society Programme (PACS) service contract as managing agent for DFID India. The contract is for £24.5m (2009 to 2014). See: www.pacsindia.org/
- Platform 2 Youth Volunteering programme service contract and managed in collaboration with BUNAC and Islamic Relief. (2008-2011). £9.935m over three years. See: www.dfid.gov.uk/Working-with-DFID/Funding-opportunities/Individuals/GVS/

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'.

Approximate % of total organisational expenditure allocated by sector or theme⁴

Christian Aid's total expenditure in 09/10 was £95.9m. Of that, £60.7m (63 per cent) was spent on development projects and emergency response work. Of this grant expenditure, £17.3m (41 per cent) went to programmes in Africa, £9.6m (23 per cent) to work in Latin America and the Caribbean, and £14.1m (34 per cent) to programmes in Asia and the Middle East. The remaining two per cent (£0.9m) was spent as global, UK and Ireland 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 the first four of these focus areas as follows.

Breakdown of grants to partners by theme:

Secure Livelihoods	22.9m (58%)
Accountable Governance	7.2m (18%)
Economic Justice	2.3m (6%)
HIV	7.1m (18%)

Part B - Progress against PPA Strategic Objectives⁵

Progress to date against PPA purpose statement (report against the MDGs if you are working to a sufficient scale for monitoring purposes)

Purpose: By 2011, with DFID's support, 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 (LAC) region.

Christian Aid has made good progress towards our PPA purpose this year. Climate change work has been a particular focus due to the Copenhagen Summit in December 2009. We have successfully built the capacity of Southern partners to advocate for an international deal on climate change. Although this deal was not achieved in Copenhagen, we have equipped partners to continue to push more effectively towards an international deal this coming year. In this report we highlight the progress made by communities in adapting to the impact of climate change. Through this work we are learning constantly about effective ways to engage communities and enhance resilience.

In LAC, regional climate change meetings between Christian Aid, its partners and other key social actors took place in the Caribbean, South America and Central America, building strong networks that have influenced climate change policy from local to national levels. Climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives are making good progress in Peru, Bolivia, Nicaragua and Jamaica. As a result, thousands of marginalised people have gained secure livelihoods from sustainable resource management and new income generation from diversified crops.

We have continued to build a movement for social justice by building on the new audiences we worked with in 2008/09. Our initiative targeting 16-25 year-olds, Ctrl.Alt.Shift, continued to evolve with other youth programmes looking to educate young people of faith, including through our 'Sofa Sessions'. In 2009/10, we continued to focus both on the number of people we engage and the effectiveness of engagement activities. This remains a priority for 2010/11.

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.

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.

As a faith-based organisation we continue to engage with people of all faiths and none in tackling stigma and discrimination relating to HIV. We are already seeing the results of our work on increasing knowledge and awareness of HIV with faith leaders.

We have not reported against MDGs here, but have begun to explore and map the alignment between our work towards PPA objectives/indicators and MDGs. This exercise forms part of our broader policy research and positioning around the MDGs which will be published in 2010/11. While it is difficult to attribute Christian Aid's work to the national-level changes that MDGs seek to measure, in some regional and country programmes our priorities align broadly and often indirectly rather than directly with specific MDG targets and indicators.

Progress against PPA Performance Framework by each Strategic Objective

Strategic Objective 1:

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

Please explain choice of indicators reported on below ⁶

Full set of indicators reported against in 09/10

Indicator 1:

By 2011, at least 50,000 people living with HIV and orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) will have received protection and support from Christian Aid partner organisations.

Progress achieved and challenges faced⁷

By March 2010, we surpassed our target of 50,000. More than 96,000 OVCs have now been directly assisted by Christian Aid programmes in 12 countries.

Much of this work has been provided through our Community-Based Care for OVC (CBCO) programme in Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Nigeria. We have begun to see the impact of this five-year programme (initiated in 2005) in the lives of OVCs and their households. To-date, the programme has provided care and support to over 40,000 OVC, with a cost-per-child of approximately £30. Noteworthy achievements include the establishment and provision of technical support to over 300 Savings and Loan Associations (SLAs), which are made up of over 8,000 OVC caregivers. Exposure to the SLA model has proven to have statistically significant impacts on household income and crop production. The percentage of OVC households indicating food insecurity has also dropped from 59% to 35% from the baseline period, with strong evidence to suggest that the programme's provision of food and nutritional support to over 6,000 OVC households has been a significant success factor. Psycho-social and life-skills training has empowered young people through improved self-esteem, and a greater sense of responsibility towards themselves, their families, other young people, and their communities.

Christian Aid firmly supports the principle that people living with HIV are entitled to the same human rights as everyone else, including the right to access appropriate services, to gender equality, to freedom from discrimination and to participate in decisions affecting their own lives.

In 2009-10, we provided support to 28 organisations identified as organisations or networks representing people living with HIV, such as the Network of HIV Positives in Sierra Leone (NETHIPS), the Kenya Network of Women With AIDS, and the International Network of Religious Leaders Living with or Personally Affected by HIV and AIDS (INERELA+). Through these programmes, we estimate that over 93,000 people living with HIV in 19 countries have been supported to uphold their rights. Members of networks of people with HIV have reported that through psychosocial support, group solidarity, provision of information and strengthening

⁶ Agencies should report against a sufficiently full set of indicators (including LAPP objectives).

⁷ 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

of skills, they have increased their uptake of HIV-related services, improved adherence to anti-retroviral therapy, become more open about and comfortable with their status, increased their participation in local level HIV responses, and increased their engagement in local and national advocacy.
List any documentary evidence of achievements⁸
Available on request: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya video on CBCO project • CBCO database of results and performance assessment reports • Malawi, Kenya and Sudan programme annual reports.

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 faced
<p>Christian Aid continues to prioritise support to over eight faith-based organisations (FBOs) working in more than four fragile states (Sudan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, DRC and Zimbabwe). The focus of work in Sudan and Rwanda is highlighted here.</p> <p>Responding to HIV/AIDS in Rwanda – Support to Local Initiatives: this programme targets 2,132 beneficiaries (67% women, 33% men) and has enhanced the capacity of five partner organisations in seven districts of Rwanda, through funding and close accompaniment from Christian Aid staff, particularly in relation to strengthening planning, monitoring and evaluation, and providing guidance in correct, evidence-based messages on HIV. The programme has improved the livelihoods of 1,482 people, empowering them to advocate further for their rights, and has increased awareness of HIV prevention and sexual and reproductive health from 55% to 75% across the target area. Concurrently, Christian Aid is funding another programme (the ‘Rescue Rwanda from HIV and AIDS SAVE’ programme), implemented by RCLS, the Network of Religious Organisations. This specifically engages faith leaders in the SAVE approach.⁹ The programme has provided 537 Rwandan faith leaders with technical skills and knowledge, and has reduced HIV-related stigma and discrimination among 80% of the targeted community, religious leaders and members. The total number of indirect beneficiaries reached by these faith leaders is over 35,000 people.</p> <p>Sudan: Christian Aid partners the Sudan Ecumenical Network of Theologian on HIV and AIDS (SENTHA), and the Gender Centre for Research and Training (GCRT) are through training, retreats and action plans helping 390 faith leaders and their spouses to develop their knowledge of the SAVE approach and their commitment to interfaith collaboration, by becoming trainers of trainers, each training at least 25 others, therefore reaching around 9,750 people in total. Christian Aid staff in Sudan have provided close support and accompaniment, which has enabled faith leaders to develop joint action plans. Christian Aid will bring each group together to review their work plans after six months and field visits by our staff will be undertaken during this time.</p>
List any documentary evidence of achievements
<i>Evaluation Workshop Report</i> for the ‘Responding to HIV and AIDS in Rwanda’ programme – available on request.

⁸ This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for ‘building support for development’.

⁹ The SAVE approach (Safer Practices, Access to medication, Voluntary counselling and testing, Empowerment) provides a holistic approach to work on HIV by incorporating the principles of ABC as well as providing additional information about HIV transmission and prevention, providing support, care and empowerment for those infected, and actively challenging the denial, stigma and discrimination so commonly associated with HIV. This approach is widely promoted by Christian Aid and several of its partner organisations. An independent evaluation of the approach, was completed in May 2009, and can be viewed here: www.aidsportal.org/Article_Details.aspx?ID=10471

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 faced	
Building on case studies presented in 2008/09, three further in-depth studies of learning related to HIV have been undertaken this year. These focused on countries with contextual issues identified as important given their impact on Christian Aid's HIV work. Many of the learning outcomes are relevant more widely across Christian Aid's ongoing programme work, and in our international advocacy and media work.	
<p>1. Malawi Criminalisation</p> <p>Christian Aid field-based research explored the impact of the proposed HIV and AIDS Bill in Malawi on people living with HIV (PLHIV), women and access to voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) and treatment. The research is currently being used as an advocacy tool with the government in Malawi, and has not yet been distributed widely. An abstract of the findings will be presented at the International AIDS Conference in Vienna in July 2010. Following this, we anticipate the case study can be distributed more widely.</p> <p>2. Sudan PLHIV Report</p> <p>Christian Aid's HIV team, in collaboration with the Sudan National AIDS Programme (SNAP) and colleagues working on HIV in Khartoum, undertook a study that explored areas of concern for people with HIV. This identified issues of stigma, prejudice, and barriers to promoting better practices in treatment, care and support. It investigated the social, economic and medical impacts of being HIV-positive in Khartoum. Key findings formed the basis of a new programme in Sudan, which began in early 2010. This aims to improve the quality of life of at least 10,000 PLHIV and their families in northern and southern Sudan, through enhancing community and faith-based responses, and PLHIV ownership and action.</p> <p>3. Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV/AIDS (GIPA) Principle in Nigeria</p> <p>This study explored the effectiveness of involving PLHIV in the design and delivery of HIV prevention programmes. The results highlighted key benefits of involvement of PLHIV including the creation of context-specific messages based on experiences, and giving PLHIV a sense of self-worth and confidence. It stressed the need for more effective involvement in service delivery and in policy development. This research has also been accepted as an abstract at the 2010 International AIDS Conference in Vienna.</p>	
List any documentary evidence of achievements	
Sudan PLHIV Report: <i>Condemned, invisible and isolated – Stigma and support for PLHIV in Khartoum</i> www.christianaid.org.uk/images/stigmatisation.pdf	
Full abstracts for the Malawi and Nigeria case-studies for the 2010 International AIDS Conference are available upon request.	

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 1 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5¹⁰	2
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Strategic Objective 2:
Knowledge and understanding about HIV as a global poverty issue increased among church and interfaith networks.

¹⁰ 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.

Please explain choice of indicators reported on below ¹¹

Full set of indicators reported against in 09/10

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

DFID funding for Christian Aid's HIV work with faith leaders has allowed the organisation to expand this area of work considerably during 2009 and early 2010. Of particular note is the expansion to work with prominent leaders of many other Christian denominations and prominent leaders of other major world religions. This indicator has been updated for next year accordingly, and further information on this will be provided following an evaluation of Christian Aid's faith-based work on HIV in 2010/11.

Christian Aid's work in this area continues to be championed by our HIV goodwill ambassador Canon Gideon Byamugisha. Through running workshops in collaboration with a variety of organisations and through Christian Aid country programmes, Canon Gideon has reached approximately 250 Anglican Archbishops, Bishops, and Priests in 2009/10.

The reach of Canon Gideon's work has been strengthened, with a renewal of Christian Aid's relationship with the Council of Anglican Provinces in Africa (CAPA). In September 2009, CAPA held a Leadership Consultation on HIV and AIDS and the related MDGs in Nairobi. Following this, a second conference bringing together the key faith leader HIV advocates from the 12 provinces in which CAPA works, was held in February 2010. The result was three plans of action, for Nigeria, Kenya and the DRC, with a clear focus on reducing HIV-related stigma, silence and discrimination. With DFID's support, Christian Aid will provide funding for the implementation of these three initiatives with Anglican leaders during 2010.

Another key process in early 2010 has been support to a conference of high-level religious leaders in Uganda focusing on HIV, gender-based violence, and maternal health. In addition to funding, Christian Aid staff played a key role in planning for the event, alongside UNAIDS, UNFPA and the Inter-religious Council of Uganda, as well as undertaking speaking roles at the conference itself. A formal declaration included the faith leaders' promise to mainstream HIV in their places of worship and promote zero tolerance of gender-based violence within their faith communities.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Link to CAPA's website for the HIV, Malaria and Tuberculosis programme:
<http://hivaids.anglicancommunion.org/index.cfm>

UK media excerpts on Canon Gideon Byamugisha's work on HIV in Uganda:
www.guardian.co.uk/katine/2009/dec/04/gideon-byamugisha-homosexuality-bill
www.news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/8542341.stm

Indicator 2:

Focus groups with Christian Aid supporters of denominational appeals in the UK reveal increased knowledge and understanding of HIV.

Note: as this indicator has developed into encompassing a wider range of issues than HIV alone, in 2010/11 we will report on it under Strategic Objective 7 ('Thousands of new supporters participating in the movement for global justice') and focus on the results of research into the *Commitment for Life* scheme (our revised Performance Framework reflects this change).

¹¹ Agencies may choose to select just some of the indicators for each year of reporting. Please indicate and explain which indicators have been chosen.

Progress achieved and challenges faced	
<p>No focus groups specifically on HIV were held in 2009-10. However, Christian Aid remains committed to exposing the scandal of poverty by educating supporters on the complex issues that make up our work – thus directly contributing to strategic objective 2. We have broadened this indicator to cover areas of our work other than HIV as we realise the importance of supporters having knowledge on a range of issues that Christian Aid and our partners work on.</p> <p>For example, Christian Aid has been working with the United Reformed Church (URC) for over 15 years to help educate church members on issues of international justice and development and to raise support for Christian Aid partners overseas and for Christian Aid campaigns. These campaigns include those for Climate Change and Trade Justice. This scheme, known as <i>Commitment for Life</i>, is administered by a small team in the URC and also raises support for and interest in the work of the World Development Movement. Of the 1,600 URC congregations in the UK, around 700 are actively involved in Commitment for Life. Each is linked with Christian Aid work in one of four countries – Bangladesh, Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories, Jamaica or Zimbabwe.</p> <p>In order to assess the impact of <i>Commitment for Life</i> on ordinary church members, a small research project was developed to be carried out in 2010. The plan involves circulating a questionnaire to church members and holding a small number of meetings with congregations, moving away from more formalised groups to allow input from a much wider constituency. We will be able to provide the results of this research next year.</p>	
List any documentary evidence of achievements	
<p>Report on Rev Ed Cox of URC to Christian Aid partners supported through Commitment for Life: www.urch.org.uk/what_we_do/commitment_for_life/docs/mis_resources_/Ed-Cox-visit-Mutoko-09</p> <p>Also see evidence provided under Objective 7, Indicator 5.</p>	

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 2 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.	2
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Strategic Objective 3:
Faith leaders and networks providing evidence-based, non-stigmatising leadership on HIV at global and local levels.

Indicator 1:
By 2011, three faith leaders of global standing will be championing responses to HIV, stigma and discrimination in their regions.
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>To influence the approaches of the world's major faiths to work on HIV, Christian Aid's strategy has been to work through prominent faith leaders, such as its Goodwill Ambassador on HIV, Canon Gideon Byamugisha, and Rev Desmond Tutu (patron of INERELA+¹²). This year we took an important step in engaging other faith leaders. In March 2010, Christian Aid partner organisations Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance (EAA) and INERELA+ played a key role in organising the first High-Level Summit of Religious Leaders on HIV, held in the Netherlands. Christian Aid facilitated contact with our own network of faith leaders working on HIV, and participated directly through our Goodwill Ambassador Canon Gideon. Close to 40 Baha'i, Buddhist, Christian, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh leaders met with representatives of networks of people living with HIV and key advocates from other organisations active in the response to HIV, including the Executive Directors of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).</p> <p>This summit produced the first high-level global interfaith commitment to overcoming the stigma and discrimination that is often prevalent within faith communities towards people living with or vulnerable to HIV, as well as a common statement assuming responsibility for negative messages, attitudes and silences in the</p>

¹² the International Network of Religious Leaders Living with and Affected by HIV.

past. While the meeting alone will not make these changes directly, it provided a very strong endorsement for the work organisations such as INERELA+ and EAA undertake at regional, national and local levels.

Participants were asked to make a statement of personal commitment at the end of the summit, not only to help engage more religious leaders, but also to add personal accountability to the process. As Rev Mark S. Hanson, Presiding Bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, said, 'religious leadership needs to be held accountable in order to be able to hold the governments accountable'.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Link to the website with details on the summit, and public declarations made:
www.e-alliance.ch/en/s/hivaids/summit-of-high-level-religious-leaders

Indicator 2:

By 2011, the number of active members of INERELA+ will have increased from 3,500 to at least 5,000.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

In 2009/10, rather than focusing on recruiting new members, INERELA+ focused on strengthening and consolidating existing networks, particularly on organisational development, planning and monitoring and reporting systems and capacities, and building existing members' capacity as agents of change. The estimated membership of INERELA+ was 3,500 in August 2008, and has risen slowly since then to almost 3,900 in March 2010 (see table below). Over 90% of members are currently in sub-Saharan Africa but membership is growing in new regions where INERELA+ has expanded over the past two years, since the African network became global.

Financial support from DFID, through Christian Aid, has helped networks in Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, DRC, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, and Brazil to grow. Fledgling networks have also been established in Central America, Haiti, Dominican Republic and India. DFID funds further enabled INERELA+ to host the first regional and national coordinators meeting in Malawi in March 2010. As well as providing a forum for discussion and planning, it enabled the network to update its membership figures, as follows.

Country	Male	Female	Total
Madagascar	36	14	50
DRC	23	15	38
Ethiopia	2	0	2
Kenya	233	505	738
Malawi	446	577	1,023
Mozambique	28	5	33
Nigeria	360	540	900
Rwanda	55	57	112
South Africa	84	135	217
Swaziland	27	13	40
Tanzania	5	2	7
Uganda	16	9	25
Zambia	159	75	234
Zimbabwe	245	104	349
Sierra Leone	16	28	44
India	-	-	5
UK	2	4	6
Ireland	1	0	1
USA	2	1	3
Brazil	19	5	24
Rest of Latin America and Caribbean	15	6	21
	1,774	2,095	3,872

Being a member of the INERELA+ network means that a person is a recognised religious leader in any faith community, ordained or not, male or female, who is living with or directly affected by HIV. HIV status disclosure is not required. The purpose of membership is to join a supportive community that enables

members to become more effective agents of change in their faith communities and regions, through training, accompaniment and information materials – equipping them to confront and challenge stigma, discrimination, silence and inaction – and to mobilise their communities to respond to the pandemic through prevention, treatment, support and advocacy. Members engaged as such activities are described as ‘active’. Well-established networks such as those in Kenya, Nigeria and Malawi have become well recognised as key faith-based actors in the national HIV response, and are regularly engaged in community-level training but also national-level advocacy.

Whilst overall membership figures are useful, this indicator has been amended in the PPA performance framework for next year to focus specifically on the country networks Christian Aid is supporting with DFID funding.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

An example of the work with faith leaders in Brazil through INERELA+ and local partner organisation Koinonia can be seen here: www.youtube.com/watch?v=SPkJPEPHics

Also available upon request is Christian Aid’s report, *Brazil: the Big Picture – Faith Leaders and HIV*. This includes a case study, written to the DFID case study template, on ‘Faith leaders raising awareness of HIV in São Paulo city and state’.

INERELA+ undertakes advocacy and media work on key issues relating to faith communities and HIV, for instance, the following declaration on the proposed anti-homosexuality bill in Uganda: www.inerela.org/english/press-releases/74-time-for-positive-action-in-uganda-stop-discriminatory-anti-homosexuality-billress-releases

Indicator 3:

By 2011, 3,600 trained faith leaders will be providing leadership and advocating for effective, evidence-based HIV prevention, treatment, care and support programmes in at least 10 countries.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Through the work of two key faith-based partner organisations – INERELA+ and the Ecumenical HIV and AIDS Initiative in Africa (EHAIA) – Christian Aid now supports well over 3,600 faith leaders to provide effective leadership on HIV with their faith communities, in wider society, and in several cases on a national and international level. INERELA+ is active in 16 countries, with recently established networks in at least five others. EHAIA works in most countries in central, eastern, southern, western and Lusophone Africa.

EHAIA conducts workshops and training programmes; responds to individual requests for advice from churches on HIV policy development, provides theological training and project planning support; and distributes information and resource materials across Africa and via a website and electronic newsletter. It is an important faith-based partner for Christian Aid, given the reach and impact of its work, and a formal assessment of this impact is currently being undertaken. Initial findings show that EHAIA has reached over 12,000 faith leaders, through 222 training events between 2002 and 2008. While no accurate figure for 2009 yet exists, an estimate of at least 1,500 leaders reached through EHAIA is likely.

Christian Aid’s engagement with faith leaders and faith-based organisations is helping to deepen our own understanding of work on HIV and enhance the quality of our response. In December 2009, faith leaders and human rights advocates attended a panel discussion at Christian Aid in London, focusing on the relationship between human rights, faith and HIV. It made clear that whilst a range of human rights violations in the developing world are highlighted by the HIV crisis, many faith leaders, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, where the vast majority of HIV cases are centred, are less inclined to adopt a human rights approach, which is sometimes viewed as a western construct, and less sensitive to local customs, perspectives and religious beliefs. Christian Aid continues to learn from its partner organisations about the vast range of effective faith-based responses that require support from international donors.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Page nine of the Christian Aid report *Theology and International Development* contains more on the intersect between faith, HIV and human rights: www.christianaid.org.uk/images/theology-

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 3 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5. **2**

Strategic Objective 4:
Partners in the South supported to understand, analyse and adapt their work to respond to climate change.
Please explain choice of indicators reported on below
Full set of indicators reported against in 09/10

Indicator 1:

By 2010, research integrating both community-based and meteorological analysis of climate change trends, impact and potential responses completed to inform programme interventions in 10 countries.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

As outlined in the 2008/9 self-assessment report, Christian Aid has already conducted country level analysis of the current and projected impacts of climate change on poor people's livelihoods in 15 countries. Two more country programmes (Rwanda and Zimbabwe) carried out similar analysis in 2009/10, bringing the total to 17. Across the board, this work has confirmed the severe stresses that climate change is already placing on the livelihoods of the poor.

A key constraint in conducting this kind of research is the limited availability of climate science expertise to train, mentor and advise programmes and partners on the use of technical climate information. Christian Aid took part in the Humanitarian Futures Programme exchange between climate scientists and humanitarian agencies in the UK, an initiative which is now planned for replication at country level. In addition, as outlined under indicator 3, we have built productive relationships with national climate/meteorological science centres in a number of priority countries.

Our approach to climate change adaptation is to pilot innovative community-based adaptation at a scale that can be influential to donors, national strategies and sources of large-scale climate financing. This implies attracting resources additional to PPA for our work and supporting our partners to influence major funding at country level. Two examples follow:

Bolivia: Christian Aid partners CIPE and CIPCA conducted research on community perceptions of climate change and its effects. CIPE and another partner, KALLPA, are helping over 7,000 families in Potosí to adapt to climate change through sustainable agricultural and natural resource management. KALLPA is currently engaging with the municipal government's water management plan 'Irrigation for All 2009-13' to secure future funding for these CCA projects.

Nicaragua: Christian Aid partner MCM supported community-based assessment of climate change to inform adaptation interventions such as environmentally sustainable communal seed banks of traditional 'criolla' seeds and early warning systems, securing livelihoods for 60 vulnerable rural families. As a result of support from MCM and other partners, many communities escaped damages caused by weather anomaly El Niño in Central America in 2009 (see LAPP Annex for more information).

List any documentary evidence of achievements

- Available upon request:
- Report: *Perceptions of Bolivian Altiplano Communities about Climate Change and its Effects* (Christian Aid, CIPE, CIPCA), September 2009.
 - *Impact Assessment*, climate change programme (Christian Aid Bolivia, internal report), October 2009.
 - *Climate Change CD* (CIPCA, multi-agency funded, including Christian Aid), 2009.
 - *Nicaragua Trip Report 2009* (internal report by Christian Aid Communications Unit). Includes photos and written/video testimonies, for example, [video clip](#): new safe house built to mitigate effects of natural disasters and [video clip](#): coffee grower switches to cocoa.

- Report: *Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Central America* (internal Christian Aid report), May 2009.

Indicator 2:

By 2011, 10 country programmes using this climate change analysis to design and implement appropriate livelihood adaptation interventions.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Christian Aid has progressed its understanding and programme practice on resilience to climate change during 09/10. We now have approximately 80 partners in 25 countries working on adaptation to the impact of climate change. This year, partners launched a variety of community-based responses to both fast-onset (floods/cyclones) and slow-onset (changing seasonality/temperature) climate risks. This work was captured in *Community Answers to Climate Chaos: Getting Climate Justice from the UNFCCC (September 2009)*, which drew out key policy implications of our growing experience on the ground.

Country teams are building on this experience by developing more substantial programme-level responses. We have focused on a group of priority countries within the 17 who have completed an analysis of climate change trends and impacts. These are countries which are both highly vulnerable to climate change and where our work is already supporting the most vulnerable livelihood sectors.

Training was provided to programme teams and partners in priority countries in Africa, Central Asia and Central America to support the process of strategy development. To accelerate programme development and innovation in adaptation, funding was provided to seven countries in Africa (Kenya/Tanzania, Rwanda, DRC, Zimbabwe, Burkina Faso and Mali) to support partners to integrate climate science into their livelihoods work. Similarly, existing DRR work has formed the foundation for the development of more integrated programme approaches to risk-reduction and adaptation in Central Asia (Tajikistan/Kyrgyzstan), Central America (adaptation for coastal mangrove areas in Nicaragua and El Salvador) and The Philippines (a total of 12 countries, managed as 9 programmes). Early examples of achievements/progress are outlined under indicator 3.

Based on this emerging good practice, Christian Aid's refreshed strategic-framework ([Turning Hope into Action 2010-12](#)) commits us to promoting an integrated approach to resilience in all our livelihoods work. To support integrated programme development on risk-reduction and adaptation, a third adaptation toolkit, *Developing a Programme Strategy and Plan of Action*, was developed and circulated to programmes for feedback. A new element in this work is our growing focus on combined adaptation/mitigation activities, eg agroforestry/clean energy, which make a dual contribution to community resilience.

Our approach has been to pilot community-based adaptation approaches first, to maximise learning, then to apply lessons learned as widely as possible, either directly through partners' work, and/or by documenting our experience to influence donors, national strategies and large-scale climate financing sources.

A key constraint to 'scaling-up' community-based adaptation is lack of funding for this.¹³ Working at a scale which provides real influence requires attracting additional resources and supporting partners to influence country-level funding streams. Eg in Tajikistan Christian Aid has engaged directly with the emerging World Bank Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience (PPCR) process, to ensure that the perspectives of the most vulnerable communities are fully incorporated.

Whilst advocating for increased international efforts on adaptation through traditional fora (eg the Conference of Parties process and related civil society networks), we have worked actively on climate finance, engaging with DFID through BOND, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the World Bank.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

www.christianaid.org.uk/images/community-answers-to-climate-chaos.pdf
Community Answers to Climate Chaos: Getting Climate Justice from the UNFCCC (September 2009)

¹³ Less than 6% of climate funding has been targeted at adaptation and this is mostly being used by the World Bank to support government planning processes rather than actual adaptation.

Indicator 3:
By 2011, five of these climate change programmes will have enabled communities to adapt successfully 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
<p>We are already seeing examples of successful community adaptation and increased resilience to climate change in at least eight priority countries: Malawi, Mali, Tanzania, Bangladesh, India, the Philippines, El Salvador and Jamaica. Evidence of progress in the 10 countries listed in the PPA baseline document is outlined in Annex B. Two noteworthy examples follow:</p> <p>Bangladesh: Our partner Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) is working with marginalised people in three districts to equip people with the skills and confidence to find innovative and profitable ways to protect livelihoods against climate change. Floating allotments provide a way to grow food despite increasingly severe annual flooding of hundreds of hectares of fields in Bangladesh’s marshy central lowlands. Such adaptation technology is vital for increasing numbers of people forced to live a ‘floating life’ for the wettest months of the year due to changes in climate and environment.</p> <p>Jamaica: Our partner WROC (Women’s Resource Outreach Centre) has supported farmers and their communities (over 6,000 people) to increase resilience to disasters. With technical expertise from the Jamaican government’s Forestry Department, combined with community work, three check dams were constructed to prevent land slippage. In collaboration with the Parish Disaster Coordinator, communities from three towns have developed disaster-response plans, resulting in increased preparedness. Christian Aid has contributed by: building technical knowledge of partners on climate change (including WROC); hosting a regional climate-change workshop; developing and distributing manuals to partners and the general public; and mobilising funds from institutional donors to continue this sustainable livelihoods project. Phase 2 will include construction of another check dam and reforestation initiatives in 4 communities.</p> <p>As noted under indicator 2, we use our programme experience at community level to influence national and international policy and practice, especially the development and implementation of adaptation funding processes. This included our <i>Community Answers to Climate Chaos</i> report, which highlighted solutions to climate change in which partners are already engaged. Locally, programmes and partners have worked extensively with local and national government to increase awareness and co-implement solutions to climate change. Eg, partners in Malawi have influenced district preparedness strategies.</p> <p>Challenges faced by our adaptation work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying an appropriate ‘entry point’ that reflects urgent community priorities and which can be used to introduce long-term climate-change adaptation and promote resilient livelihoods. Typically, this includes working on flood/cyclone early warning (as in Central America) or drought management/seasonal forecasting (as in Sub-Saharan Africa). Accessing adequate climate science – this varies according to national and local capacity. Eg, in Tanzania, links have been made at local level with expertise from climate stations training farmers and establishing farmer-managed rainfall gauges. In Tajikistan, partner organisation Youth Eco Centre (YEC) has organised direct community training on meteorology and climate change in pilot areas. In the Philippines, a partnership with the Manila Observatory has facilitated access to flood-risk planning at district level.¹⁴ In Malawi, linkages at district level have enabled a flood EWS to be installed in Chikwawa for flood vulnerable communities. Accessing funding to go to scale (see indicator 2).
List any documentary evidence of achievements
Annex B presents an overview of progress into research and adaptation to climate change in the 10 countries set out in the PPA baseline document.

¹⁴ Similar linkages with Servicio Nacional de Estudios Territoriales (SNET) in El Salvador have enabled a cyclone/flood early warning system that links communities to national forecasts to satellite cyclone monitoring information from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA’s) Miami Cyclone Centre.

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

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.

Please explain choice of indicators reported on below
Full set of indicators reported against in 09/10

Indicator 1:

By 2009, five examples of G77 countries tabling proposals that meet 'Climate change and development' criteria.
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Note: These criteria have since been revised in the 2010/11 Performance Framework as 'climate justice' criteria, including: proposals must be ambitious enough to hold temperature increases below 2 degrees and, in achieving this, do not damage the right and ability of people living in poverty to develop, for example, by undermining development goals.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Although the outcome of the Copenhagen discussions was ultimately disappointing, the greater strength and capacity of all those participating in these meetings and workshops will provide a louder voice and stronger viewpoint on climate change in ongoing negotiations.

A clear indication of progress against this indicator is the fact that the Bolivian, Philippines, Ghanaian, South African and Indian governments all incorporated Greenhouse Development Rights (GDRs) into their discourse and language relating to climate change has become much more commonly used. For example, South Africa and the Philippines have put forward separate proposals for Annex 1 country targets, based explicitly on responsibility and capability measures (see evidence in national United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change submission on the EcoEquity website below – Christian Aid funded EcoEquity to develop the GDR framework that provided the conceptual framework for the climate change campaign).

Recent negotiations at the Ad-hoc Working Group for the Kyoto Protocol (Bonn, March 27), a UNFCCC body which discusses the rules of the Kyoto Protocol, particularly on accounting for emissions cuts from rich countries, also saw South Africa speak for GDRs in the opening plenary. The context was principle-based burden sharing among the developed (Annex 1) countries, and South Africa showed a set of options that included a modified version of the GDRs Responsibility and Capacity Index (see: <http://gdrights.org/2009/03/27/gdrs-in-cop-plenary>)

Christian Aid's partner Deccan Development Society led a group of Indian NGOs in developing a 'Community Charter on the Climate Crisis', following an extensive consultation with communities in nine states of India. The Charter calls for new measures by the Indian government to support diversified, ecological agricultural practices, which can help communities meet their food needs and adapt to climate change. Christian Aid funded and facilitated this process through workshops.

Members of the Bolivian Climate Platform's organisations (including Christian Aid partners) were integrated into official state delegations at formal international climate change negotiations. In April 2010, Bolivia hosted the People's World Conference on Climate Change, attended by the Bolivia Platform and five other Christian Aid partners in the region. Proposals to tackle the effects of climate change on the poor, including international climate justice tribunals, which have been trialled in Bolivia and endorsed by civil society groups across the world. See LAPP Annex for more information.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Time for Climate Justice 2007-2010, Christian Aid Climate Change Campaign Communications Reports 2010 (available upon request).

Community Charter on the Climate Crisis, India (available upon request).

Bolivian Climate Platform Website – www.cambioclimatico.org.bo/

Three joint [Climate Change Platform declarations](#) (in Spanish) by the Bolivia Platform.

People's World Conference in Bolivia on Climate Change [joint agreement](#) (in Spanish)

EcoEquity website: www.ecoequity.org/about/

Indicator 2:

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

This year, Christian Aid focused on supporting partners to lobby their governments and so contribute to the pressure on world leaders at the Climate Summit in Copenhagen. Christian Aid funded nine partners from Asia and Africa to attend COP15 and worked with over 50 partners through APRODEV¹⁵ to take up the campaign.

After Copenhagen, we updated our *Southern Campaigns Toolkit* which will be distributed to at least 500 APRODEV partners. The purpose of the toolkit is to inform the country staff of APRODEV agencies, partners and other NGOs based in the Global South of the main debates currently occurring on climate change; and to encourage advocacy and campaign actions in the South by our partners and allied groups.

Christian Aid supports the [National Association of Research, Training and Development Organisations \(ANC\)](#) which is a member of the [Civic Movement on Climate Change \(MOCICC\)](#), a national network of over 150 organisations. In October 2009, public hearings were carried out in eight regions across Peru, allowing civil society to voice demands to local and regional governments ahead of the Copenhagen Summit. Christian Aid's support for MOCICC is helping to bridge the gap between Lima-centred government responses to climate change and the realities of people in climate-affected rural areas. More information in the LAPPA annex.

Approximately 30 Christian Aid partners are members of the Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) which has grown in strength this year. Key outcomes from Christian Aid's support of PACJA include:

- linking civil society stakeholders at all levels by holding meetings including the East African Climate Equity Summit in Nairobi in April 2009, bringing together around 50 civil society participants who were trained on networking, advocacy, lobbying and the Greenhouse Development Rights Framework.
- the research 'on economic cost of climate change in Africa', funded by Christian Aid which was useful in driving informed and evidence-based advocacy among policy makers in Africa.
- interaction with policy makers through the Pan African Parliamentarians Network on climate change, during which PACJA is pushing several climate-related laws in Nigeria and Kenya.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Available upon request:

- MOCICC joint climate change statement (in Spanish)
- MOCICC climate change leaflets (in Spanish) Peru Trip Report 2009, internal report by Christian Aid Communications Unit. Includes climate change photos and written/video testimonies from MOCICC partners
- Nigeria Climate Change Bill

See also PACJA website: <http://www.pacja.org/>

¹⁵ The Association of World Council of Churches related development organisations in Europe

Indicator 3:	
European networks such as APRODEV 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 continued to work closely with the ecumenical network APRODEV through countries in Europe in 09/10; to maximise our impact in both lobbying and public campaigning.</p> <p>The Countdown to Copenhagen campaign, a name coined by Christian Aid, grew from a relatively small movement started by seven Christian faith-based development organisations in Europe to a global movement supported by more than 100 secular and ecumenical organisations and networks. The movement also joined forces with the wider World Council of Churches (WCC) and Action by Churches Together (ACT) constituencies, Church World Service and CIDSE.¹⁶</p> <p>Christian Aid has been building a global ecumenical and secular movement for climate justice, including 24 countries from Bangladesh to Burkina Faso to Colombia. Christian Aid has played an effective coordinating, facilitative and liaising role between groups and networks in the North and South. Over 500,000 pledges/signatures were delivered to the UNFCCC Executive Secretary in Copenhagen.</p> <p>Working with APRODEV Christian Aid has extended our reach in promoting climate justice and building southern demand for equity.</p> <p>To assist APRODEV in building the Countdown to Copenhagen campaign, the Danish government agreed to contribute funds to help partners in the Global South expand their outreach and build on grassroots campaigning activities. Campaigns activities ultimately took place in 12 developing countries: Liberia, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, Cameroon, Kenya, Ethiopia, El Salvador, Colombia, Kyrgyzstan, Bangladesh and Thailand (where the largest southern civil society climate protests took place during the UN negotiations meeting in October 2009).</p> <p>By providing support, resources, knowledge and advice, Christian Aid helps its partners and many other organisations in developing countries strengthen civil society and extend their influence over their governments. In the long term, this will be conducive to greater accountable governance.</p> <p>An independent external evaluation is currently taking place to examine our advocacy work surrounding the Copenhagen summit, including APRODEV's progress, to enable us to incorporate our learning from this in future work.</p>	
List any documentary evidence of achievements	
<p>Partner comment on Christian Aid and APRODEV's support: 'Christian Aid's efforts succeeded in terms of helping to raise community voices from around the world. It increased the space for people to speak about the current livelihoods crisis facing forest-dwellers, fisher folk, pastoralists, hill tribes and marginal farmers.' (Indian partner and member of the Climate Charter delegation)</p> <p>Countdown to Copenhagen website: www.countdowntocopenhagen.org/</p> <p>Independent evaluation of Christian Aid's Countdown to Copenhagen campaign (due for completion July 2010) – report available upon request.</p>	

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 5 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.	2
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Strategic Objective 6:	
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.	

¹⁶ CIDSE – alliance of Catholic ecumenical development agencies.

Please explain choice of indicators reported on below

Full set of indicators reported against in 09/10

Indicator 1:

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

Empowering communities to gain increased access to and control over resources such as land and water is a key to Christian Aid's approach. Our strategies for Secure Livelihoods and Accountable Governance (both refreshed in 2009) highlight this, with a renewed focus on promoting community management of resources and combined livelihoods/governance initiatives.

Approximately 60 partners in over 20 countries work on natural resource management, environment and land reform. This work takes a variety of forms but focuses on increasing community voice and control over productive resources. This work ranges from promoting land rights, through producer cooperatives accessing markets, to 'hard' technical soil and water management technologies. Three examples follow:

Market access programme in Nicaragua: Two partners, Soppexcca and Nochari, have successfully expanding their operations – increasing local market access and establishing well-known local brands. The impact of these projects on the lives of poor people are documented in recent communications reports and associated audio-visual material (see links below).

Christian Aid has provided clear added value: support with fundraising (eg accessing significant EU funding), enabled partners to expand their activities and grow their businesses; targeted technical support enabled partners to improve their business skills, particularly in financial management and marketing, with dramatic results for increased sales and income; long-term support provided Soppexcca with the foundations to access commercial financing – a good example of leverage and sustainability.

Israel/OPT: Abed Rabin lost half his family's land in 1948. Abed now has difficulty reaching his remaining land in the West Bank – it is close to an Israeli settlement and he's been harassed by soldiers – which is of particular concern because Palestinian lands are vulnerable to confiscation if they are not continuously cultivated. Christian Aid's partner YMCA-YWCA Joint Advocacy Initiative has supported Abed by giving him olive trees to plant on his land, while international and Israeli volunteers have helped him pick and plant his olives. This keeps the land productive and helps make it more difficult for the Israeli authorities to confiscate it.

Kenya: the Ukamba Christian Community Services (UCCS) dammed a river near Usungu village and provided a pump and generator to pump the water up the hill so that more than 500 families can irrigate their fields. UCCS also ran workshops to teach people how to grow a range of crops and different farming techniques to improve production. With the money from selling produce at the local market people are able to build permanent houses, breed more animals and fund their children through school. Christian Aid has supported UCCS through including them in our climate change campaign which enabled UCCS to speak out directly on issues affecting them. UCCS Staff have been trained in PLA (Participatory learning and Action) and PPBMEL (Participatory Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning). These tools have equipped their staff and target communities in responding to these community issues.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Nochari: www.christianaid.org.uk/whatwedo/partnerfocus/nochari.aspx

Soppexcca: www.christianaid.org.uk/ActNow/Watch/fairtrade-in-nicaragua.aspx

News article about Soppexcca's pilot project by former Christian Aid journalist:
www.alertnet.org/db/an_art/59877/2009/11/7-150944-1.htm

Nicaragua Trip Report 2009 (internal report by Christian Aid Communications Unit) – available upon request; includes photos and testimonies, for example, a video clip by coffee grower Miguel Angel Zelaya, showing why he's switching from coffee to cocoa farming: www.youtube.com/watch?v=pgiRntGIAaU

Report: *Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate change Adaptation in Central America* (internal Christian Aid report), May 2009 – available upon request.

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

We work with approximately 110 partners in over 25 countries on accountable governance in the context of participation. Set out below are three examples of our partners' work in this area.

Brazil: Christian Aid supported the Institute for Socio-economic Studies (INESC) in 2009 to conduct and publish research on Brazil's tax system which other advocacy groups have used to lobby for change. For example, several school girls successfully influenced Brasilia city council's 09/10 budget to include an extra one million Brazilian Reais (about £375,000) for maintenance work in all city schools (winning a prize for 'best youth activism' from the Bank of Brazil). INESC's strength is in working at both national level on research and analysis and community level in supporting groups to draw upon their research findings to inform local-level action.

Colombia: Christian Aid is supporting 10 local partner organisations, working with over 200,000 marginalised people across Colombia, to secure access to land for indigenous, afro-Colombian and peasant communities either displaced or under threat of displacement. Christian Aid continues to support national and regional legal processes, providing funding, political solidarity and accompaniment to partners, enabling them to gather evidence and submit law suits in a safer environment. As a result, hundreds of families across the 'Choco' region of Colombia have not been displaced or have gained access to land and services after being displaced. See LAPP Annex for more details.

Iraq: Our partner Rehabilitation, Education and Community Health (REACH) enables rural communities to access public services from the local authorities in northern Iraq. REACH has set up 68 community-based organisations (CBOs) that represent approximately 500 different rural communities and has provided training in areas such as monitoring service delivery. REACH supported CBOs to go and talk with the authorities, over a halted livestock vaccination service; they conceded and restarted the campaign. The vaccination campaign covered more than 3,000 livestock in 25 rural villages and has specifically benefited 400 farmers and their families who did not have sufficient funds to pay for the vaccination. Christian Aid is also linking REACH with our other partners across the Middle East so that they can learn from each other's experiences, build alliances for working on common issues across the region, and have a greater influence within regional forums.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

YouTube video featuring Raquel from Brazil: www.youtube.com/watch?v=IG1m36VStw4

Quote from Raquel: 'We knew that we had rights that were explained on paper, but before INESC came to our school, we didn't know how to claim them.'

Two impact assessment reports by Christian Aid Colombian partners CPI and PDPMM (internal) 2009 and 2010 – available upon request. Quote from beneficiary in PBI (Christian Aid partner) newsletter, Feb 2010: *'The national government feels pressured by the international presence here. International organisations monitor each process and provide us with security. Their political support outside of Colombia has also supported our community a lot. It has given us credibility... It reinforces our work... if we hadn't had this support we would either have been displaced again or dead.'*

Video of land-rights case in Catacumbo, Colombia (in Spanish): www.youtube.com/watch?v=NkkAaCdRLAg

Documentary evidence from Colombia published (in Spanish) by our partner Justice and Peace available upon request

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 6 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.	1
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Strategic Objective 7:
Thousands of new supporters participating in the movement for global justice.
Please explain choice of indicators reported on below
Full set of indicators reported against in 09/10

Indicator 1:
Number of active Christian Aid younger supporters (aged 16-25) increased from 10,000 to 50,000 by 2011.
<u>Note:</u> 'Active' has since been defined in the 2010/11 performance framework as: taking an action by donating money, taking a campaign action, or participating in an event, for example, an exhibition or 'Sofa Session'.
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>We have successfully engaged with younger audiences in 2009/10 mainly through Ctrl.Alt.Shift and our new 'Sofa Session' resource. We now have around 20,000 16-25 year-olds signed-up to Ctrl.Alt.Shift or members of our social networks on Facebook and Twitter. We have 10,000 on our fortnightly ezine mailing list which allows us to regularly contact those members with information about our activities and campaigns.</p> <p>One key lesson learnt is that people engage more in the issues and with Ctrl.Alt.Shift when they are offered an experience of the movement within their own communities. Moving forward, Ctrl.Alt.Shift will therefore provide more regional events throughout the UK, offering more ways for young people to get involved and take action against global injustice. Events to-date have included a comic book exhibition tour of our comic illustrations on corruption, and film nights showcasing five short films. Over 1,000 young people attend events organised in 2010 to-date with many more planned.</p> <p>In August 2009, we redeveloped the Ctrl.Alt.Shift website to provide additional functionality to meet the community's requirements. The new site had more than 55,000 page views in less than three months, from October–December 2009, and approximately 5,000 signed-up to receive our ezine which informs people about our activities and ways to respond.</p> <p>Ctrl.Alt.Shift encourages activism in different ways, from campaigning or participating in an event to donating money. To raise money for Christian Aid's Haiti Earthquake appeal, Ctrl.Alt.Shift ran a 'club night', which over 1,200 people attended, raising over £10,000. An online auction was also launched, raising over £2,400.</p> <p>Sofa Sessions is an initiative to enable young people of Christian faith, aged 16-21, to put their faith into action. The Sofa Sessions website went live in October 2009 with a series of mini-launches across the UK in 2010. The online resource consists of seven discussion-style sessions, including videoed introductions, reflections, icebreakers, and ideas on how to 'Give-Act-Pray'. The common thread is 'Poverty Over' and the sessions cover all the big issues on which Christian Aid works.</p> <p>The idea is that young people will gather as a group to discuss a topic. This resource includes a faith element and appeals to Christian young people from a wide spectrum of church denominations. So far we have sent out one ezine to approximately 2,550 contacts; by next year we aim to increase this by 10% to 2,805. The numbers of people participating in sessions are likely to be much higher as the ezine only tracks those signed-up.</p>
List any documentary evidence of achievements
<p>Ctrl.Alt.Shift website: www.ctrlaltshift.co.uk</p> <p>Sofa Sessions website: www.christianaid.org.uk/sofasessions</p>

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 2,000 to 5,000.
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>The number of registered volunteer teachers has increased to 165. This is due to a combination of factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian Aid area staff have actively promoted the scheme within supporter networks. • Opportunities have been promoted more widely via the 'do-it' website and through volunteer centres, which has helped to recruit a wider diversity of volunteers. • Training is being provided more regularly, helping people become more confident in taking on the role. <p>A further factor is the fact that Christian Aid achieved the <i>Investing in Volunteers</i> quality standard award in April 2009. Working towards the award enabled Christian Aid to improve its volunteer management procedures and to demonstrate publicly its commitment to good practice in its support of volunteers.</p> <p>Christian Aid's immediate priority is to increase activity in schools by supporting current volunteers to become more proactive. For this reason we will not seek to recruit additional volunteers. Instead, we will aim to increase activity in schools from 150 sessions per year to 250. In addition, we will set up systems to monitor activity more thoroughly.</p> <p>Although the number of people signed up to receive the monthly teachers' ezine is around 2,700, this figure does not accurately reflect the true status of the ezine list because of a glitch with our digital systems that we are now looking to fix. We now feel the number of teachers signed up to receive the ezine, apart from the initial sign up, is not an active indication of our engagement with teachers.</p> <p>We believe a better indication of how this work with teachers is progressing is the page views of school resources on the Christian Aid website. The unique page views of schools resources in 2008 were 12,000. By the end of March 2011, we would look to increase this to 29,000.</p>
List any documentary evidence of achievements
<p>Information on Investing in Volunteers: www.christianaid.org.uk/getinvolved/volunteer/christian-aid-earns-investing-in-volunteers-standard.aspx</p> <p>Teachers' resource page on Learn website: http://learn.christianaid.org.uk/TeachersResources/</p>

Indicator 3:
At least 200 specialist campaigners providing comprehensive support to Christian Aid's campaign on tax by 2011.
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>In 2009-10, we signed up over 300 specialist campaigners to Christian Aid's tax campaign through our specialist campaigns publication <i>Take Action</i> and at various speaking events during the year. While we have a much larger pool of Christian Aid supporters who take campaign actions on request (around 70,000), this small group of specialist campaigners is intended to help us 'multiply' the tax campaign at a local level and engage with the complexities of the tax issue in a way that most of our campaigners are unlikely to.</p> <p>Over the year we built the capacity of these specialist campaigners and created a sense of identity among them, for example, by (a) sending them quarterly tax campaign updates and (b) organising a Tax Campaigners' Day in March 2010 (attended by 50 campaigners from around the UK). Some of these specialist campaigners also took part in our Alternative Tax Award stunts outside various regional offices of the Big Four accountancy firms around the UK in the summer of 2009.</p> <p>The tax campaign has increased its profile and pushed the issue of the role of tax in development up the agenda. This can be seen by the personal video message former Labour Treasury minister Stephen Timms recorded to all our Big Tax Return campaigners. He said our emails, letters and postcards have been 'very valuable' in establishing this issue on the agendas of the UK government and the G20. It has also had publicity in Parliament with Vince Cable referring to our research on transfer mis-pricing in a parliamentary debate in April and in an article for <i>The Guardian</i> online in September.</p>

List any documentary evidence of achievements
Alternative Tax Awards information and video: www.christianaid.org.uk/ActNow/trace-the-tax/alternative-tax-awards-create-a-stir.aspx
Stephen Timms' message to Christian Aid tax campaigners: www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wxrhf42UCs0
Vince Cable's <i>Guardian</i> article: www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2009/sep/23/tax-havens-g20

Indicator 4:
Number of Christian Aid campaigners registered for campaign emails increased from 21,000 to 35,000 by 2011.
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>This indicator focuses on increasing the number of campaigners registered for campaign emails but we are in the process of introducing a new system, which means there is no longer a set list of supporters registered for campaign emails. Instead, we now send tailored emails to online Christian Aid supporters, including campaign actions alongside other actions, such as fundraising. We will still be collecting data on how many email actions are taken and this year we are reporting on these email actions.</p> <p>We had 8,000 online e-mail actions in 2009-10 and aim to increase this to 12,000 by the end of March 2011.</p> <p>This year, our focus was on the Countdown to Copenhagen campaign. We had 6,453 people take our Copenhagen pledge online with 1,873 sending a personal message through our Mass Visual Trespass. This was an innovative campaigning tool with supporters all over the world recording video clips and taking photos to send a message to world leaders calling for climate justice.</p> <p>Another significant online campaigning moment was after the earthquake in Haiti. It was important that after the earthquake the relief effort and long-term development of Haiti wasn't damaged by debt. We launched a petition on our website and within a few weeks we handed a petition of 15,000 signatures to the UK Treasury. Within two days, the G7 had pledged its backing for our calls to cancel Haiti's estimated US\$890m international debts. Of the 15,216 actions, 14,688 were taken online, showing the audience for and effectiveness of online campaigning. This figure is not included in our target number for next year as it was a one-off campaign action in response to this emergency and not typical of the kind of response normally expected in relation to our two current campaigns. It does show the ability we have to generate support quickly on emergency campaign issues.</p>
List any documentary evidence of achievements
Mass Visual Trespass website: http://trespass.christianaid.org.uk/

Indicator 5:
Number of church partnerships increased from 30 to 60 by 2011.
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>Christian Aid's <i>Church Partnership Scheme</i> was first launched in 2007 as a vehicle for linking local churches or groups of churches to specific Christian Aid projects in the developing world, and this scheme reaches up to 4,000 people with the participating churches. To join the scheme, churches pledge to raise at least £5,000 for their respective projects over an 18-month period and in return receive resources and regular news from these projects. One of the particular attractions of the scheme is that the money raised is used to match funds from the European Commission (or other institutions) and its impact is therefore multiplied.</p> <p>In March 2010, the number of churches or groups of churches currently part of the scheme had reached 50. Each church is linked to one project, either one of two in Burkina Faso or one in Ethiopia. Around 25 of these churches will complete their fundraising in 2010 and therefore drop out of the scheme unless they decide to support another project.</p>

<p>In 2010/11, Christian Aid plans to recruit at least 40 more churches or groups of churches to the scheme, which will bring the total involved by the end of the financial year to around 65. We have also now broadened the scheme by renaming it as the Partnership Scheme and hope to recruit schools and businesses as well as churches in 2010/11.</p> <p>A third project in Burkina Faso and a new project in Zimbabwe will be among the projects supported. To assist with promoting the scheme and educating congregations, Christian Aid will bring a senior staff member from one of the projects to visit the UK in autumn of 2010.</p>
<p>List any documentary evidence of achievements</p>
<p>The Church Partnership Scheme: short DVDs, <i>Annual Report</i> and project updates – available upon request.</p>

<p>What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 7 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.</p>	<p>2</p>
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Part C – Lessons Learned¹⁷

<p>What lessons are being learned from this PPA?</p>
<p>The PPA management and reporting process has pushed Christian Aid to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • look more closely at evidencing and communicating our added value and contribution to ending poverty • be clear about how our standing as a faith-based organisation allows us to work in ways that other NGOs cannot. <p>The assessment exercise in January 2010 by DFID consultant Neil MacDonald usefully highlighted areas where our indicators needed updating. We have used this in developing our indicators for 2010/11.</p> <p>Generic lessons include:</p> <p>Programme management training: this year we provided training to all overseas programme staff, to strengthen strategic thinking and results-orientation. This has been key in putting our theory of change (No Small Change) into practice. Training used an innovative mix of cascaded face-to-face, desk-based and e-learning to support programme staff to reflect on and improve their practice. Initial feedback has been very positive, and we expect this to translate into demonstrable improvements in programme effectiveness. A major shift already emerging is a greater emphasis on country-level advocacy and engagement with key policy barriers/processes of change.</p> <p>Lesson learning in specific areas includes:</p> <p>HIV: Precise mapping of beneficiaries of our work remains a challenge, though the PPA has enabled us to review some of the mapping we do in relation to our HIV work. PPA requirements have been a contributory factor in the development of our new programme-management information system, PROMISE. We continue to benefit from the space the PPA offers Christian Aid to review our work in building networks and capacity and share our learning from this. Christian Aid’s faith-based work has most prominence in our HIV programmes and by working specifically on faith-based issues we are able to demonstrate the benefits of such work to others.</p> <p>Climate change: We have encouraged partners to raise local and regional issues/concerns and build national/regional level campaigns. Christian Aid supports southern civil society access to global meetings such as the UNFCCC and demonstrates that community-based solutions are effective for adaptation and low-carbon development. Linking local concerns to the global agreement has reinforced the international ask for a fair and equitable climate change deal, and meant new analysis of the global climate change agenda,</p>

¹⁷ We left this section fairly open to interpretation. Additionally, it’s an opportunity to show the reach and value PPA money has.

eg questioning how climate change action impacts on poverty reduction, how sustainable development and climate change action can be balanced, and how poor communities will benefit from new funding arrangements.

Lessons learnt through evaluating our climate change campaign include:

- recognising that the challenge of communicating climate change is different to other development issues as there is more public opposition which, in turn, has an impact on political action
- acknowledging a need to achieve a balance between reflecting our partner positions and elevating Southern voices, and the political reality of Northern governments
- acknowledging our need for longer-term planning where possible in our campaign work
- recognising how our success in catalysing European faith-based agencies around climate justice highlights the key role Christian Aid plays in building wider movements for change. This is a critical area for further learning in pursuit of our vision of a world without poverty, as articulated in our 2009 report [Poverty Over](#).

Voice and participation: In our UK work to build a movement for justice, the PPA enables us to review regularly the different ways we are aiming to reach this objective and learn lessons from different approaches. Eg, our work in developing Ctrl.Alt.Shift contributed to a review of our work with 16-25 year olds in 2009. We have learned more about how young people engage with development issues especially through the process of continuing to work with returnees from Platform2, the youth volunteering programme.. We are succeeding in this with approximately 30 out of 50 applications to our gap-year scheme this year coming from Platform2 returnees, From this we have decided to focus our work on older school children and young people, starting with an effort to link all the work we do with young people.

To help monitor Christian Aid's work on accountable governance, we conducted a peer review in India, Sierra Leone and Colombia in 2009. This evaluated the design, implementation and outcomes of our accountable governance work in each country, focusing on how far activities strengthened accountability and changed power relationships. Findings and lessons were shared across Christian Aid to help clarify and strengthen this work globally (results available upon request). Two key lessons include:

- the extra impact we can deliver through a combined livelihoods/governance approach;
- identification of a variety of approaches to working with the state and a gap in our overall analysis of the role of the state in development.

This year, we also commissioned an independent 'strategic focus area study' of our Accountable Governance work. The executive summary and management response is available here: www.christianaid.org.uk/resources/corporate_reports/corporate_reports.aspx

The study found that Christian Aid and our partners are influencing policy-making at multiple levels in very different contexts. Although our country-specific advocacy in the UK and Europe is very well regarded and we have led the way amongst NGOs in highlighting corruption as a development issue, the review suggested we need to do more to let DFID and other major advocacy targets see we have a strong and consistent body of work on accountable governance. The process and output of this study helped us further define our work in this area and provided recommendations to help us renew Christian Aid's strategic framework for 2010-12.

Specifically describe innovative learning

HIV: PPA funding has allowed us to undertake an impact assessment of EHAIA's work. This is the World Council of Churches HIV and AIDS initiative in Africa, and one of our main faith-based partners on HIV, undertaking innovative work on gender-based violence, masculinity, support for faith leaders living with HIV and gender equity from a theological perspective. The assessment report is available on request.

Climate Change: Realising our need to engage different audiences in our climate change work in different ways, one innovation has been the use of new technologies in our Mass Visual Trespass action, which allowed us to reach out to new supporters and engage existing supporters and partners in a novel way.

Innovative learning in climate change adaptation included:

- the use of climate science, both in the short term (eg early-warning systems/seasonal forecasts) and in the longer term, in understanding the risks and planning support for adaptation work;
- integrating local knowledge of climate and climate change into this work; integrating renewable energy

into livelihoods support;

- linking community and local government adaptation planning processes;
- integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) with community-based adaptation; and
- developing cross-partner collaboration and learning to maximise civil society influence on national adaptation strategy development.

A further innovation was the publication of a Southern campaign toolkit (available upon request) which supported partners to lift their national level work to regional level networks/events, eg the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance, Bolivia LAC-wide Platform of Social Movements. We are now building on the learning emerging from this good practice to develop a new toolkit on developing a programme strategy to respond to climate change.

Voice and participation: This year, Christian Aid worked with the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Brighton, to develop and pilot tools in Kenya and Brazil to enable our country staff and partners to use power analysis to strengthen programme and project design. There is considerable demand for this, including from partners. Much of this learning is captured in the DFID GTF-funded report (available upon request).

Our new 'Sofa Sessions' initiative to engage young people in our work has been innovative as it moves away from traditional methods of engaging young people, either through formal education in the classroom or with a specific campaign or fundraising ask. Sofa Sessions give young people the space to learn about and discuss issues with their peers and form opinions on them.

Part D – Partnership with DFID¹⁸

Partnership with DFID

Due to the wide and varied nature of the relationship Christian Aid has with DFID 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, which we look forward to sustaining under the new government.

In 2009/10, through Christian Aid's advocacy and policy advisers and via Christian Aid's Director, we maintained regular links with DFID's special advisers, ministers and secretary of state, both individually and in coalition with other agencies, such as regular British Overseas Aid Group (BOAG) meetings. Loretta Minghella, our new Director, looks forward to building a productive relationship with the new Secretary of State.

Less formally, Christian Aid continued to consult with DFID officials and special advisers on advocacy issues, to engage in ongoing policy discussions at the national and multilateral level, and to remain in touch with DFID's work in general.

We have continued to engage with relevant DFID teams on issues such as climate change and tax. Our experiences are generally of very positive constructive engagement where we are given space to challenge and collaborate. Our Chief Policy Adviser has, for example, enjoyed a useful and comprehensive meeting with Nick Dyer, Director of Policy Division. This is something we wish to continue more regularly.

On tax issues, we have been encouraged by the joined-up approach between DFID and the Treasury and hope this continues.

¹⁸ 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.

Meetings with other NGOs and Gareth Thomas MP, then DFID Minister of State, on the *Draft International Development (Official Development Assistance Target) Bill* were useful and productive, providing a welcome opportunity for constructive engagement and criticism of public policy. We were appreciative of the close and meaningful engagement with officials, special advisers and ministers regarding the World Bank loan to South Africa for the new Medupi coal-fired power station.

We have engaged with DFID this year on the MDGs, both as part of regular NGO cross-Whitehall meetings and through our international director attending the DFID MDG conference on 11 March 2010.

Christian Aid continues to work 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. This year we fed into DFID policy consultations on a number of issues both as Christian Aid and as part of BOND. These included consultation on DFID's new policy on evaluation, a Review of the Quality of DFID's Evaluation Reports and Quality Assurance, and a Review of DFID's Support for Civil Society.

In 09/10 we became part of a new DFID-funded consortium of British Humanitarian Agencies that aims to provide rapid emergency funding to new humanitarian disasters and develop the capacity of members to respond. We hope this will, in time, develop into DFID's third pillar for its emergency response alongside the UN mechanism and its support to the Red Cross.

In each of the 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. For example, this year, our Sierra Leone country office worked with the DFID country office on the Minerals Act. We aim to strengthen such ties with country offices over the coming year.

Christian Aid continues as an active member of the Latin America Partnership Framework Agreement (LAPPA) which began in 2008. Christian Aid played a key role in the Steering Committee set up to lead the partnership in 2009, including joint leadership of a climate change learning event in the region in June. We continue to participate in all partner, policy and learning meetings attended by the 12 agencies and senior DFID policy staff. We engaged in the mid-term review in January 2010, providing an opportunity for Christian Aid to update and share lessons with DFID (and agencies through the final report) on progress towards achieving development and partnership objectives, including implementation of 'Tracking Changes in LAC', a methodology developed by IDS to monitor outcomes and impact of programmes in the region.

Our work on managing the Platform2 youth volunteering programme has helped to establish and grow our relationship with DFID's stakeholder relations team. Although we are disappointed the Platform2 project is not continuing we are keen to see how we can continue to engage and work with this team.

Clearly, much has been achieved with DFID financial support through the current PPA to-date and it is hoped that both engagement and funding will continue to bear fruit. In relation to the mutual accountability framework we will be pleased to explore the added value it can give to our relationship in due course.

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

Corporate governance is vital to Christian Aid's work. We take great care and pride in having systems to monitor it, and are constantly looking to improve. Success in this field is therefore not solely attributable to the PPA, but is instead core to the organisation's identity. Our standards of Corporate Governance as a minimum aim to meet the standards set by company law and charity law as well as specific voluntary standards set by the NGO sector. We are also accountable to international humanitarian law and human rights law. We have made considerable efforts in recent years to improve our accountability to stakeholders. In 2007 we introduced an [Open Information Policy](#) setting out the main areas of information about Christian Aid and its work

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.

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.

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 achieved the Investors in People and Investors in Volunteers quality standards. In 2009, we achieved accreditation with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) standard.

Christian Aid's Board of Trustees meets six times a year and has overall responsibility for determining the overall strategy, policies, direction and goals of Christian Aid, protecting and promoting the identity and values of the charity, and fulfilling the board's statutory responsibilities. 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.

New trustees undertake a comprehensive induction programme, which covers both formal governance arrangements – including Christian Aid's legal structures and obligations – and our charitable priorities and work. Trustees are invited to meet regularly with individual staff members to gain a more thorough understanding of specific areas of work, and time is set aside at each board meeting for groups of senior staff to present their work in more depth.

During 2008 Christian Aid registered a new charitable foundation in Spain. The new charity launched under the name InspirAction on 1 April 2009 and aims to raise funds for Christian Aid's partners as well as build awareness of the causes of the poverty. The Board of InspirAction operates under this name under licence from Christian Aid.

Charitable companies in the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland were created in 2007 and are

¹⁹ 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.

now responsible for the affairs of Christian Aid in Ireland. Although two legal forms exist, Christian Aid Ireland operates as a single pan-Ireland development agency working in close co-operation with Christian Aid. Christian Aid Ireland operates under the Christian Aid name through a licence agreement with Christian Aid.

Christian Aid has registered with the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR) in recognition of its fundraising activities in Scotland.

For more information see www.christianaid.org.uk/aboutus/index/stakeholder-report.aspx

Please provide any evidence to show how PPA funding allows you to take risks and innovate (if at all).

The nature of PPA funding is critical to agencies such as Christian Aid since the flexibility and long-term nature of the funding allows us to plan the scope of our international programme commitment many years ahead. The PPA greatly enhances Christian Aid's attitudes to risk appetite and innovation opportunities. For example, we have been able to expand our climate change work into countries that have no history of activism and civil society organisations that have never dealt with climate change are now entering the climate change debate.

In an increasingly volatile economic environment in which exchange rates are fluctuating significantly, share prices are uncertain and voluntary giving has been affected by the recession, PPA funding provides a reliable funding stream that provides significant budgetary and financial stability to Christian Aid's work in an extremely challenging period. Without it, we would take a more risk-averse approach to programme commitments, reducing the amount of work by more than the value of the PPA commitment.

Specifically, DFID PPA funding in 2009-10, and the 2010-11 draw-down funds that accompanied this, enabled us to:

1. Embrace the financial and reputational risks that come with bidding for new large programme contracts, for example, by enabling us to offer matched funding to attract additional institutional donor funding for key programmes – for example, from USAID for the Aidstar programme in Haiti – and maintain credibility with, and the confidence of, other institutional donors, for example, Irish Aid, USAID, EU and other DFID departments.
2. Embrace the financial risks that come with investing in new fundraising markets, for example Spain, to bolster our core funds, particularly given the context of a global recession.
3. Better manage our existing risks by enabling us to continue to invest in improving our internal management systems and processes (for example, our new Programme Management Information System and HR systems) and to strengthen capacity in ways that enable us to adopt new performance standards (eg HAP accreditation).
4. Sustain existing investment plans in innovative areas of work (eg Ctrl.Alt.Shift) and our climate change and tax campaigns.
5. Develop programmes that donors would find difficult to fund; programmes that we have subsequently proved effective and successfully marketed to donors. A powerful example is the cutting edge Dalit rights work in India, in which Christian Aid has established itself as a sector leader. This is more risky but where this work proves effective potential dividends are huge. PPA funding allows us to think creatively, to challenge old ways of doing things and stimulates critical innovation in our approaches to sustainable, scalable and replicable development. The value in the flexibility of PPA funding to support this kind of experimental work cannot be overstated, particularly in a funding climate where we are seeing an increasing tendency for larger donors to want to tie their support to projects with a proven track record of delivery.

Part F – Cross –cutting issues

Describe any work your organisation has done on Gender and Faith if applicable (this question will be limited for the period 2008-2011)

Gender - Please describe how your organisation is mainstreaming gender in its work, as well as any specific work your organisation has done to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

Faith – Please describe how your organisation is working with faith groups and communities.

Gender

Christian Aid's core purpose is to eradicate poverty and challenge systems that sustain it. We recognise gender inequality as an impediment to achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication and a fundamental cause of poverty and injustice.

Our understanding of poverty – articulated in Poverty Over – puts power at the heart of our analysis of poverty, and recognises gender as a central structural inequality at every level, from individual to international. In our refresh of THIA for 2010-12, we strengthened our organisational commitment to gender by committing to ensuring all our work reflects a gender perspective and aims to support women and girls to gain more say over decisions that affect them.

Christian Aid's gender policy commits to challenging the structures that maintain gender inequality and to internalising gender in all policy and programme work. Our corporate Gender Coordinator works with staff across all departments to ensure gender is integrated into their work and gender training is mandatory for all staff and an essential part of the induction process for all new staff.

Country-based gender 'focal point' staff, supported by the centrally located Gender Coordinator, are responsible for coordinating and strengthening programme work on gender, for example, by developing the capacity of partners to integrate gender equality in their work and challenge gender inequality within their contexts.

This year we have articulated gender minimum standards for programme and partnership working and developed an in-depth gender-learning module, which has been rolled out to all programme staff. We have worked with the network of gender 'focal point' staff to identify key gender dynamics that Christian Aid is seeking to tackle in each country where we work.

Our recent tax and gender report, an example of innovative policy work, highlights the gender angle of the tax campaign as a first step in building a gender-sensitive global policy position. This will be taken forward at country level in West Africa over 2010/11.

Faith

Christian Aid is the official relief, development and advocacy agency of 41 sponsoring churches in Britain and Ireland, and it is part of the worldwide church community, most significantly through its membership of, and work through and with, the ACT Alliance – a global coalition of 100 churches/church-related organisations working together in humanitarian assistance and development with a combined budget of over £1 billion in 125 countries. Alliance members work extensively, although not exclusively, with people of faith. We also cooperate with alliances of other faiths that share our determination to end poverty.

We work through our regional offices across the UK and Ireland to form productive relationships with faith groups mainly in the form of Christian churches. Christian Aid Week is a key moment in the year with over 20,000 churches involved and 300,000 people raising money for Christian Aid.

Overseas through our partner organisations we work with people of all faiths and none in working in practical ways to empower people and bring them out of poverty.

Our HIV work has many links with faith communities, with INERELA+ and EHAIA being two main faith based partners, as outlined in the report. We also engage with EAA on their HIV Strategy Group on HIV global advocacy/campaigns. In 09/10 we have completed an Impact Assessment for EHAIA to

show what difference our faith-based work on HIV is making.

In 09/10 our advocacy and campaigning work was focused on climate change and the Copenhagen Summit. As part of the Countdown to Copenhagen campaign we worked closely with our ecumenical partners in Europe and the United States and reached out to a wide Christian community. The WCC joined the Countdown to Copenhagen campaign and this allowed us to promote our message of climate justice widely amongst the membership (reaching 349 denominations representing 560 million Christians in 110 countries).

On the supporter journey to Copenhagen, five different faiths were represented. Copenhagen also presented opportunities for us to engage interfaith communities in our work. Five different faiths were represented within the Countdown campaign. We did a joint action card with Liberal Judaism, and facilitated climate change workshops for MADE (Muslim Agency for Development and Enterprise) a Lambeth Palace Christian Muslim Forum and the Faith Regen Foundation Climate Change conference where Ed Milliband gave a keynote address.

In June 2009, we published *The Gospel and the Rich: Theological views of Tax*, which sets out a theological approach to international taxation issues. During 2009-10 we held consultations with academics, faith leaders and Christian Aid supporters on the nature of a theological approach to international development and a ground-breaking paper entitled *Theology and International development* which was published in May.

Annex A: Latin America PPA (LAPPA) Self-Assessment Report

Part I - Progress against LAPPA Development Objectives

Progress to date against LAPPA purpose statement²⁰

In Latin America, Christian Aid's work is built on the principle of mutually accountable partnership, with offices and programmes in 8 countries (11 including the Caribbean) working through over 110 organisations whose roots are in local communities. In 2009-10, we continue to carry out programme work, following the successful devolvement of offices to the region in 2008, bringing Christian Aid staff and partners together, supported by a four-person team in Head Office, London.

Within the LAPPA framework, Christian Aid has committed to achieving indicators related to climate change and accountable governance in Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, Brazil and Central America. Christian Aid has made good progress towards these, as well as our partnership objectives.

As a result of the additional PPA funds, themes of climate change and accountable governance have been further embedded in programmatic and advocacy work across the region. This momentum has increased in 2010 as Country Programme Strategic Plans have been revised and structural changes in Christian Aid's programme in Central America has led to a more regional focus that will increase the potential for exchanges and expertise sharing on climate change. Maintaining a strong advocacy/policy capacity in the LAC division has enabled lessons and input from the region to further contribute to Christian Aid's overall strategy.

The development of the partnership objectives in the LAPPA framework and subsequent collaboration between the 12 agencies and DFID have provided an excellent opportunity for joint learning, sharing of experience and policy initiatives. Commitment from both sides of the partnership have ensured fruitful discussion and opportunities to provide senior DFID staff with insight into the situation on the ground for poor and vulnerable communities across the region. Although the 12 agencies have varying programme priorities and country focus, there is sufficient overlap and joint interest to ensure that this model of collaboration works well.

Progress against LAPPA Development Objective indicators²¹

Indicator 1²²:

(Objective 2) By 2011, examples of local organisations in at least two countries (Brazil and Colombia) which have successfully held decision makers to account in relation to accessing resources

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Access to land

Christian Aid's new national partner [San Paulo Pro-Indigenous Commission \(CPI\)](#) supports the Quilombola forest people to protect or secure access to their land. During the past year, CPI has supported 10 claims from 1,000 people to access collective land (previously, securing land rights for 7,000 Quilombolas – more than half the Quilombola population in Brazil). Two more communities have successfully prosecuted illegal cattle ranchers and evicted loggers through campaigning, media work, protest marches and advocacy meetings, supported by Christian Aid.

Just two of many results in the past year are:

- Submission of a law suit against private mining company Muriel in 2009 by our partner Justice and Peace, the 'Mande Norte' mining project in Alto Guayabal was suspended by the Colombian courts. This

²⁰ DFID and the LAPPA agencies have agreed that their overall shared purpose in Latin America is to reduce poverty and inequality through empowering civil society to address social, economic and political exclusion.

²¹ Partners should focus on those indicators included in the LAPPA Partnership Framework, but may also draw on other relevant PPA indicators.

²² In each case, partners should identify which LAPPA Development Objective the indicator refers to.

- In 2009, CA partner the Pastoral Indigenous Centre (CPI) supported indigenous organisations in the Chocó region to halt government reforms that would have granted mining company Muriel from continuing to exploit the land of 40,000 people for profit. CPI is now recognised as an agent to be consulted by government, demonstrated by the participation of a CPI vicar at a congress hearing about a mining law in April 2009.

Access to education

Christian Aid partner [Landless People's Movement \(MST\)](#) is helping poor Brazilians to claim their rights and challenging the systems and structures that perpetuate the poverty cycle. By law, farmland that is not being used can be claimed for redistribution. MST organises protest camps on this land to make legal claims through the courts. Through these camps, MST successfully persuaded Congress to commit to building an extra 280 schools on MST land in 2009.

Brazilian partner CPI also helps secure access to services, informing marginalised people of their rights. As a result, Quilombola mothers have recently secured funding for a new bus-boat from their local council, providing access to education for hundreds of young people living in remote areas of the Amazon.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

- Brazil Trip Report 2009 (internal report by Christian Aid Communications Unit – includes testimonies from beneficiaries and partners).
- [Video clip](#) of Rui who gained access to land after eight years with help from MST.
- [Quilombola slide show](#).
- Christian Aid policy report [Signposts to Copenhagen: Community Answers to Climate Chaos](#), featuring Quilombolas.
- Christian Aid policy briefing [Signposts to Copenhagen: Put Forest People at the Heart of the UNFCCC Policy](#), featuring Quilombolas.
- Impact assessments of Christian Aid partners CPI and PDPMM (internal reports), 2009 and 2010.

Indicator 2:

(Objective 5) By 2011, research integrating both community-based and meteorological analysis of climate change trends, impact and potential responses completed to inform programme interventions in two countries (Bolivia and Central America).

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Over the past year, Christian Aid's partner CIPCA has scaled up and extended agro-forestry systems from 490 to 800 hectares to build resilience of vulnerable communities to mitigate against flooding which has been exacerbated by climate change in the region. In 2009, various climate change materials by CIPCA were produced, supported by Christian Aid, including a video featured repeatedly on state Bolivian national TV. The video reached urban areas via cinemas and was used in rural areas to develop grassroots proposals on climate change to inform policies of social movements and government. Communities, armed with newfound knowledge of climate change, have diagnosed local environmental problems and developed solutions that go beyond Christian Aid funded projects. Christian Aid has worked closely with CIPCA and other partners to raise awareness and appreciation of indigenous knowledge of changing weather patterns and the multi-level effects and possible responses to climate change, by funding grassroots research and facilitating the publication and dissemination of research to diverse audiences.

MCM has supported community-based assessments of past climate change to inform options for adaptation, highlighting severe cyclones, drought and strong dry season winds. MCM and another Christian Aid partner Nochari have been monitoring weather patterns for 10 and four years respectively. Over the next two years, both partners will pilot the combination of scientific data with local knowledge so that communities can adapt to future climate change, involving stakeholders from local to municipal and national levels. Christian Aid has been instrumental in securing access to funds for this second phase of the project and has actively facilitated the exchange of expertise between organisations, for example, Nochari is less experienced in DRR work and benefited from visiting MCM.

List any documentary evidence of achievements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report: <i>Perceptions of Bolivian Altiplano Communities about Climate Change and its Effects</i> (Christian Aid, CIPCA, CIPCA), September 2009. • <i>Impact Assessment</i>, climate change programme (Christian Aid Bolivia, internal report), October 2009. • 'Climate change' CD (CIPCA, multi-agency funded, including Christian Aid), 2009. • Nicaragua Trip Report 2009 (internal report by Christian Aid Communications Unit). Includes photos and written/video testimonies, for example, video clip: new safe house built to mitigate effects of natural disasters and video clip: coffee grower switches to cocoa. • Report: <i>Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Central America</i> (internal Christian Aid report), May 2009.
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>Christian Aid is building on the institutional capacity and expertise of several partners in Bolivia to become national focal points for climate change, including CIPCA's research and Fundacion Solon's climate justice campaign. These activities have taken place in the wider context of the Bolivia Climate Change Platform, a collective advocacy initiative led by over 20 social movements and NGOs, representing millions of Bolivians. The Platform provides a conduit for those worst affected by climate change to influence political debate and official government policy. Activities to date include the development of three joint climate change declarations and over 12 public events across Latin America and Europe. Key achievements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pushing the issue of climate change up the public agenda (for example, increased press coverage). • The development of national climate change policies informed directly by local experience, that is, focused on climate justice. • The Platform actively represents and increases voices from the South on a local and international level (Bonn, Copenhagen and so on), also raising awareness of climate change issues in Bolivia. • Strengthening of South-South dialogue on climate change, for example, engagement between Christian Aid partners from Africa and Latin America in Bolivia. <p>In addition to funding, Christian Aid has created leverage and acted as a leader in encouraging agencies to collaborate more on projects with common objectives for greater impact (for example, joint funding proposal to FCO), representing an innovative way of working.</p> <p>Christian Aid's support for MOCICC is helping to bridge the gap between Lima-centred government responses to climate change and the realities of people in climate-affected rural areas. For example, in 2009, after barring the participation of civil society in the National Climate Change Commission, the Peruvian Environment Ministry revoked its decision after MOCICC mobilised its members to lobby for acceptance to the Commission. Therefore, those worse affected by climate change now have a voice in national policy making.</p> <p>The sustainability of these achievements in Peru and Bolivia into the future will depend on the degree to which policies are implemented and outcomes of the next international summit in Mexico 2010.</p>
List any documentary evidence of achievements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolivian Climate Platform Website: www.cambioclimatico.org.bo/ • Three joint Climate Change Platform declarations (in English) by the Bolivia Platform. • People's World Conference in Bolivia on Climate Change joint agreement (in Spanish). • <i>Impact Assessment</i>, Climate Change Programme (Christian Aid Bolivia, internal report), October 2009. • <i>Climate change</i> CD (CIPCA, multi-agency funded, including Christian Aid), 2009. • Report: <i>Pathway to the Copenhagen Climate Summit in Copenhagen: Social Agenda for Water Rights, Human Rights and the Environment</i> (Fundacion Solon – multi-agency funded, including Christian Aid), 2009. • MOCICC joint climate change statement (in Spanish) • MOCICC climate change leaflets (in Spanish) • Peru Trip Report 2009, internal report by Christian Aid Communications Unit. Includes climate change

Part II – Progress against LAPP Partnership Objectives²³

Partnership with DFID: progress, challenges and lessons

Knowledge sharing/communications

Over the past year, Christian Aid and the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) division has increased its commitment to improving its ability to monitor, review and evidence the change we are contributing to. LAPP funding has enabled LAC to innovate. A Latin America focused initiative, 'Tracking Changes' has gathered momentum since September 2009, following the recruitment of a Monitoring Officer for the region (based in London). This monitoring methodology is a pilot that has already been replicated in Christian Aid Ireland and lessons are feeding into the wider organisation-wide 'Evidencing Change Framework'. A number of impact assessments of partners (two in Colombia) and thematic work (climate change in Bolivia) have been conducted, resulting in impact-focused studies that inform and improve internal and external reporting. LAC has much to offer to the rest of Christian Aid on analysing and leveraging change, given the distinctive characteristics of the region. In addition, an intranet site has been designed to capture ongoing stories of impact across the region, acting as a portal for LAC's M and E information, providing an interactive space for LAC staff to exchange monitoring ideas and good practice, and to enhance the quality of internal and external reporting on climate change and accountable governance. The site consists of blogs (currently over 50), including LAPP updates, and a document library.

The innovative LAPP approach of 12 agencies working together with DFID to represent engagement with civil society in Latin America continues to be successful in enhancing knowledge sharing. Christian Aid has learnt about programmatic approaches and ways of working from other agencies through meetings and learning events. Christian Aid chaired the LAPP steering committee until July 2009, which was an important contribution for setting the direction and tone of the relationship between the partners. In June 2009, Christian Aid led the steering committee for the Climate Change learning event in Lima. Three Christian Aid delegates attended the recent social exclusion learning event in Rio, presenting dynamic projects from Guatemala and Brazil. Christian Aid has shared several innovative case studies including our work with Quilombolas and on tax – both are showcased on DFID's intranet. Christian Aid contributed to two joint case studies in the DFID publication *A Latin American Perspective*.

Partnership with other LAPP agencies: progress, challenges and lessons

Knowledge sharing

LAPP has enabled Christian Aid to initiate joint projects, such as the climate change platform and joint evaluation initiatives in Bolivia with six other LAPP agencies, a joint seminar on urban poverty in Brazil with CAFOD and a joint climate change advocacy initiative in Peru with Oxfam.

Influencing UK development policy

Christian Aid continues to influence UK development policy through lobbying, presenting Southern partners, attendance at minister pre-trip briefings and so on. For example, Christian Aid has played a key role in lobbying the UK Executive Director to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). In addition, DFID's White Paper *Eliminating World Poverty* included many of Christian Aid's recommendations on tax. We (with other LAPP agencies) also influenced the position of the FCO on the Honduran coup, which notably moved from uncertainty about condemning the coup to an increased confidence, finally to release a statement of condemnation. A key lesson learnt is that while the FCO attains information from bodies such as the UN, EU and OAS, Christian Aid and other LAPP agencies provide alternative and sound evidence from civil society sources.

Communications

²³ This is an opportunity to expand on some of the information in Part A of the main self-assessment on the partnership between DFID and PPA holders and a chance to flag up issues specific to LAPP. Partners should make specific reference to the LAPP Partnership Objectives on: knowledge sharing and lesson learning; communications; and increased influence and voice of the LAPP partnership on UK development policy.

Christian Aid has a strong UK public profile, close links with the churches and a movement of almost 350,000 committed supporters, enabling the organisation to show the UK public the real face of poverty in Latin America. For example, a widely reported story about [a palm company supplying palm oil to the Body Shop generated accusations of favouring Colombian farmers' expulsion from land](#) in 2009. This article demonstrates Christian Aid's leverage because as a result of this exposure, the Body Shop and Daabon palm oil company, under pressure from Christian Aid have completed an investigation into the land evictions – recommendations to be released end of June 2010.

Latin American case studies continue to feature in *Christian Aid News*, a quarterly journal circulated to over 280,000 Christian Aid supporters; key external policy reports; the [annual review](#) and [annual report](#); development education materials; 'Partner of the month' features including Brazil and Peru in 2010. Nicaragua has recently been selected as the country focus for Christian Aid Week 2011, demonstrating recognition of the strong impact of our work in the country. Communications Officers have produced trip reports on Christian Aid programmes in Peru, Brazil and Nicaragua, producing multi-purpose materials for diverse audiences. LAC's Monitoring Officer has also produced post-trip impact focused reports on Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and Brazil.

Documentary evidence

- Full list of UK press articles featuring Christian Aid and Latin America/Caribbean since 2008 available on request
- A selection of publications featuring Latin American countries:
 1. Title: [Undermining the Poor: Mineral Taxation Reforms in Latin America](#) Countries featured: Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Bolivia, Dominican Republic. September 2009.
 2. Title: [Put Forest People at the Heart of the UNFCCC Policy](#) Countries featured: Brazil and Bolivia. October 2009.
 3. Title: [Community Answers to Climate Chaos: Getting Climate Justice from the UNFCCC](#) Countries featured: Brazil, Central America. September 2009.
 4. Title: [Growing Pains: the Possibilities and Problems of Biofuels](#) Countries featured: Colombia, Central America. August 2009.

Annex B: Climate change overview table
(supporting evidence for Strategic Objective 4, Indicator 3)

The table below gives an overview of progress in the countries/regions²⁴ set out in the PPA baseline document.

Africa	
Burkina Faso	<p>Livelihoods work to support climate resilience with predominantly drought-affected small-scale farmers has increasingly adopted a sharper focus on adaptation. Partners have worked with poor and marginalised people to improve their food security and climate resilience through community-based adaptation to climate change techniques including soil restoration, natural resource management, cereal banking and use of organic fertilisers. Following the involvement of Burkina partners in the Building Disaster Resilient Communities (BDRC) programme, the implementation has contributed to building community disaster and climate resilience, training beneficiaries were trained on vulnerability analysis (Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment). A civil society coalition on climate involving national and international organisations chaired by Christian Aid was set up with the aim of contributing to the mobilisation of civil society organisations in the climate change debate. New partnerships have established with local NGOs Terre Verte and PNH to strengthen work on adaptation to climate change and nutrition.</p> <p>Main climate change partners: Centre Ecologique Albert Schweitzer (CEAS), Reseau-Marp, Office de Developpement des Eglises Evangeliques (ODE), SOS Sida.</p>
Malawi	<p>Building on earlier disaster-risk-reduction work, the Malawi programme is focusing its efforts in the Southern Region (more vulnerable to both flooding and El Nino-related droughts). Work in Phalombe District has included piloting irrigation schemes to increase crop production and reduce vulnerability to drought and dry spells. In Chikwawa, a flood early warning system on the Mwanza River linking Mwanza and Chikwawa Districts has been established and small-scale flood protecting infrastructure completed. A new partnership established with Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA) is aimed at linking adaptation practice with policy advocacy to promote best practice and action for the poorest and most vulnerable.</p> <p>Main climate change partners: Centre for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD), Evangelical Lutheran Development Service (ELDS), Evangelical Association of Malawi (EAM), CEPA.</p>
Mali	<p>Work with Mali Folke-center (MFC) on bioenergy and renewables has greatly increased Christian Aid Mali's profile on renewable energy work in poor rural communities. The challenge of integrating adaptation into ongoing livelihoods support in both agriculture and water provision remains. This will include a greater focus on soil conservation and rehabilitation and using ongoing work to influence both Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) agricultural policy and creating an enabling national policy environment for pro-poor energy provision.</p> <p>Main climate change partners: MaliFolke Center, 3AG (Association d'Aide et d'Appui aux Groupements), Association pour le Developpement et l'Appui aux Communautes (ADAC), APH Bandiagra (Action pour la Promotion Humaine), Pel & Segue.</p>
Kenya/ Tanzania	<p>Innovation fund supported activities in both Kenya and Tanzania have integrated climate science into planning to support agricultural livelihood development and the establishment of farmer field schools (in Tanzania) and urban water and sanitation activities (in Kenya). These partner experiences are forming the basis for the development of more integrated programming in semi-arid areas of both eastern Kenya and central Tanzania, building on existing livelihoods support on water and agriculture to focus on promoting the adoption of practices and technologies that help farmers adapt to climate change, build the capacity of producers to gain market power and deliver decentralised pro-poor energy. In 2010, Kenya/Tanzania joined the DFID-funded IDS/Christian Aid/Plan International Strengthening Climate Resilience (SCR) programme.</p> <p>Main climate change partners: INADES, Maji na Ufanisi, Ukamba Christian Community</p>

²⁴ Central America is linked to the Caribbean grouping; Kyrgyzstan is managed together with Tajikistan in Central Asia.

	Services (UCCS) Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) also based in Kenya.
Asia and Middle East	
Tajikistan/ Kyrgyzstan	<p>Building on evaluations of both the programme's DRR and secure livelihoods work as well as pilot projects to build the capacity of communities in southern Tajikistan on the use of climate science and the development of climate resilient livelihoods (including building insulation, solar greenhouses, climate resilient crop options), an integrated programme has been developed to cover eight partners in both countries and integrate issues such as land rights and access to markets into a community-based adaptation approach. As well as being the basis for future partner support, the programme strategy will be used to raise additional resources and aims to influence both government and donor policy, especially the World Bank Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) in Tajikistan, which was initiated during the year. Discussions on the PPCR have been held with local DFID representatives.</p> <p>Main climate change partners: Youth Eco Centre, Zan va Zamin, Mehr Shavkat.</p>
India	<p>Development Research Communication and Service Centre (DRCSC), Deccan Development Society (DDS) and Judav have formed the core of the India programme's work on adaptation, with long-term relationships on secure livelihoods support being used to develop more adaptation specific work. DRCSC have focused on the Sundarbans and Punia in West Bengal to integrate local knowledge with climate science and strengthen resilience through both risk reduction measures to address cyclone risks and longer-term change through, for example, use of more resilient rice varieties. DDS are building on local knowledge to climate change to, for example, increase uptake of millet in semi-arid areas. This experience has led DDS to complete research on local perspectives on climate change and a Community Charter on Climate Rights, a platform for those most affected by climate change, which put forward specific demands from affected communities at national events (November 2009) and COP15. Seeds have completed two studies – climate hot spots and urban climate stresses (including food, migration and vulnerability to disaster) and also act as the local lead agency for the DFID-funded IDS/Christian Aid/Plan International Strengthening Climate Resilience (SCR) Programme, which was initiated during the year. In collaboration with the Vasudha Foundation, Judav and Jharkhand, Christian Aid supported the production of a research report – <i>Shifting of Goal Posts. Rural Electrification in India: A Progress Report</i> – highlighting the viability of renewable energy as a strategy for addressing energy poverty. This, together with a partnership with the Ashden Awards and pilot village energy work by Judav, is forming the basis of a growing focus on decentralised renewable energy as a strategy for increasing livelihood resilience.</p> <p>Main climate change partners: Seeds India, DRCSC, Deccan Development Society, Judav.</p>
The Philippines	<p>DRR and climate change adaptation work have benefited from the availability of adequate funding from both DFID-BDRC and Disaster Preparedness European Commission Humanitarian Office (DIPECHO) sources. This includes the following.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manila Observatory (KLIMA Climate Change Centre): climate-risk mapping and advocacy on climate change adaptation. 2. PhilNet Visayas – breeding and use of drought resistant crops; use of alternative farming technologies because of changing rainfall patterns; seed banking for food security; participatory plant breeding; alternative livelihoods. 3. Infanta Social Action Centre (SAC) – upland reforestation to combat debris flow during extreme heavy rainfall; seed selection for the changing climate; alternative livelihoods. <p>Installation of early warning systems in the Barangays along the Agos River in Infanta and General Nakar Municipalities</p> <p>Policy interventions resulted in the formation of two key national advocacy networks: the DRRNet (Disaster Risk Reduction Network) closely engaged in policy formulation and lobby work on the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Law; and the Civil Society Organisations (CSO) Working Group on Climate Change and Development which closely worked with the government's delegation to Copenhagen on the formulation of the Philippine position for COP15 around issues in the Bali Plan of Action. At local level, partners invigorated their disaster coordinating councils, incorporated DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) into local plans, processes, budgets, structures and actions. In</p>

	<p>the process, partners strengthened their knowledge and skills in policy making and public administration. Support from Christian Aid Appeal funds will allow the integration of urban poverty and DRR programmes through the Typhoon Ketsana rehabilitation programme in Metro Manila and nearby provinces.</p> <p>Also developed was a model for Small Island Resiliency, particularly relevant in a country composed of many small islands that have to deal with isolation and low levels of DRR capacity. This model is now being completed and documented for sharing with government and other stakeholders. In the recent typhoons, zero casualty and minimal loss of property was reported in islands that implemented contingency plans. Christian Aid partners provided the bulk of the case studies in the recently convened National Conference on Climate Change Adaptation and are now approached to share their work.</p> <p>Main climate change partners: Manila Observatory, Coastal Core Sorsogon (CCS), Philnet, Infanta SAC.</p>
Bangladesh	<p>The Bangladesh programme has involved building on BDRC experience to develop a pilot adaptation project with Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) working in all three of the main climate zones of the country. The project has a key focus on local capacity building, but it also intends to demonstrate few adaptation options and practices, which have been identified through PVCA and were included in the local adaptation action plans. The key adaptation options have been selected considering the climate change trends, local impact and associated risks and vulnerability of the poor sections of the people in the project villages in three project sites. The climate change factors and impact in the local context are: flood, erosion, water logging, hot spell and drought in Manikganj; prolonged flood, water logging, heavy rainfall, salinity, temperature rise and cyclone in Gopalganj; and salinity intrusion, riverbank erosion, tidal surge, cyclone, sea level rise, water logging and change in rainfall patterns (lack of adequate rain and heavy rainfall in some years) in Bagerhat. The Bangladesh programme is also part of the DFID-funded IDS/Christian Aid/Plan International Strengthening Climate Resilience (SCR) Programme, which was initiated during the year.</p> <p>Main climate change partners: BCAS, Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB), Friends in Village Development (FIVDB), Gono Unnayam Prochesta (GUP).</p>
Latin America and the Caribbean	
Bolivia/ Peru	<p>Work on secure livelihoods and climate change is being focused on the Amazon region, an area both more vulnerable to climate change impact (especially flooding from January–April) and in need of support for the development of resilient forest-based livelihoods. Activities focus on sustainable agricultural support (greenhouses, organic cultivation of traditional products such as quinoa), integrating irrigation management plans into municipal development planning and collecting local knowledge on climate change to provide a livelihoods-based information to the Bolivian government when considering policy on climate change and biofuels. Ways of linking work on risk reduction, adaptation and forest-based livelihoods with partners working on similar issues in the Brazilian Amazon are being explored to develop a regional dimension to both adaptation and adaptation-related advocacy work.</p> <p>Work in Peru has included collaborating with Practical Action to plan technical/workshop support to facilitate research and training on successful technologies to adjust production to the effects of climate change. Partners are working on organizational strengthening, biodiversity and climate change adaptation in southern Andean communities (The Centre for Agricultural Development - CEDAP) and adaptation to climate change through use of water resources and organisational strengthening for agricultural production (Asociación Ecología, Tecnología y Cultura en los Andes - ETC Andes)</p> <p>Main climate change partners in Bolivia: Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado (CIPCA), KALLPA, CIPE (Centre for Educational Advance and Research); main climate change partners in Peru: CEDAP, ETC Andes</p>
Central America	<p>The Central America Programme is building on earlier BDRC/DIPECHO DRR work on flood and cyclone risks to address the longer-term impacts of climate change. A 2½ year project has been initiated in Nicaragua, working in 8 communities prone to floods, landslides and especially as of late, drought, to build up disaster resilient livelihoods with an agro-ecological/climate change adaptation approach. Many of the activities planned</p>

	<p>follow on from MCM's (Community Movement of Matagalpa) work on disaster preparedness in the area. This will especially develop the strategy of combining technical data with local knowledge to draw up local development/production plans from individual farm to community, municipal and departmental/national level in the longer term, with the aim of feeding into national climate change strategies. Work in El Salvador has included supporting the development of municipal strategies for early warning and adaptation. All four countries have been involved in planning a regional programme on coastal livelihoods.</p> <p>Main climate change partners: UNES (Salvadorean Ecological Unit), PROCARES (Training Association Programme for the Reconstruction of El Salvador), Movimiento Comunal Nicaraguense (MCN), Asociación de Organismos No Gubernamentales (ASONOG), CASM (Mennonite Social Action Commission).</p>
The Caribbean	<p>Partner work in the Caribbean has included the development of a strategy on risk reduction and adaptation, developing a toolkit that covered aspects of advocacy and risk reduction and initiating contact with agencies involved in the implementation of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience. Existing capacity has subsequently been reallocated to the Haiti earthquake emergency, but with climate risks well recognised as a threat to rehabilitation, opportunities to increase resilience to climate change will emerge during 2010.</p> <p>Main climate change partners: Haiti – Groupe de Recherche et d'Appui au Milieu Rural (GRAMIR), Haiti Survie, KORAL, Veterimed; Dominican Republic – Progressio, Aprodema ; Jamaica – S-Corner, Women's Resource Outreach Centre (WROC)</p>