

Annual Review - Summary Sheet

This Summary Sheet captures the headlines on programme performance, agreed actions and learning over the course of the review period. It should be attached to all subsequent reviews to build a complete picture of actions and learning throughout the life of the programme.

Title: Christian Aid: General PPA

Programme Value: £29,979,640

Review Date: June 2015

Programme Code: PPA ref 351

Start Date: April 2011

End Date: March 2016

Summary of Programme Performance

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
Programme Score	A++	A+	A+	A+				
Risk Rating	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium				

Annual Review Process

This report is based on Christian Aid's self-assessment of progress and performance against the PPA log frame during this fourth year of PPA funding. DFID has reviewed Christian Aid's assessment and provided a DFID specific response within each section of the report. DFID's responses are based on the narrative provided, known evidence and subsequent discussion with Christian Aid. All recommendations have been agreed by both Christian Aid and DFID.

Christian Aid's - Summary of progress and lessons learnt since last review

Christian Aid made excellent progress towards achieving major measurable and sustainable improvements in health status and resilience for the vulnerable and marginalised communities with whom we work. To date we have supported 121 partners to reach over 7,404,880 individuals with transformative health and livelihoods interventions, contributing to more resilient livelihoods for 62% of the marginalised producers with whom we have worked and improved health status for 39% of those reached through our health interventions. In 2014-15 alone, we supported 80 partners in 13 countries to reach a total of 1,096,829 new women and men increasing the scale, breadth and depth of our work. We have made excellent progress towards our output and outcome targets for 2014-15 with all outcome indicators achieved, nine output indicators surpassed and three partially achieved (97.5%, 95% and 97% respectively). In the past year, we have deepened gains made in the first three years of PPA implementation. Across our health and resilience programmes we have seen an increased focus in building citizen-state relations, empowering communities to seek accountability from power holders while simultaneously addressing underlying power dynamics such as gender inequality that impact on the health and wealth of women and men living in poverty. We have strong examples of women's increased access and control over resources and women in particular playing a more active role in decision-making at community and local levels. PPA supported initiatives have also allowed Christian Aid to link programme work to influencing efforts at global levels in the COP21 UNFCCC talks and the UN SDG negotiation process around gender, social inclusion and health. Results in this area have reinforced the need for long-term resources and commitment in order to achieve policy change.

We continue to capitalise on the strategic nature of the PPA funding mechanism investing in organisational strengthening and capacity building of partner and programme staff. As part of our commitment to ensuring women are at the front and centre of our work, we have continued to use PPA funds to improve our work on gender. In May 2014, we launched our corporate Gender Justice Strategy focusing on strengthening our approach to gender organisationally, while also harnessing the power of our faith-based identity to engage faith groups to play a more distinctive role in securing gender justice. This includes the recent establishment of a Global Gender & Faith Network. We also continue to ensure learning from the PPA work is shared and scaled up through leveraging of additional multi-country resources, for example in the successful BRACED, UKAM & FP2020 proposals.

Summary of recommendations for the next year

- Christian Aid will continue to strengthen work on gender, further embedding gender and power analysis into our programme frameworks. Work will be scaled up on markets and climate resilient agriculture and improved links with key market stakeholders including the private sector.
- In all areas of our work, Christian Aid will enhance beneficiary feedback mechanisms, while in health governance work Christian Aid will incorporate dialogue on revenue-raising, promoting links with Christian Aid's successful global Tax Justice campaign.
- Christian Aid will also further strengthen integration across programmatic areas, and will share learning from our 2014-16 strategic development projects across other programmes, service contracts and the sector as part of an ongoing commitment to organisational and sectoral strengthening.

DFID Response

Overall, Christian Aid have managed this reporting process well; producing a clear, well-structured report, with an overall sound narrative. Individual sections are discussed throughout the report and progress against each section has been discussed with Christian Aid over the summer of 2015. Comments throughout the report are based on the narrative provided and subsequent discussion with Christian Aid.

DFID welcomes the progress outlined in this section. Christian Aid are to be congratulated on reaching a total number of 1,096,829 women and men (354,880 more than the 2014/15 target) and achievement of all outcome indicators and nine of twelve output indicators in 2014/15. We were pleased to learn that PPA funded programming has supported Christian Aid's global influencing work at COP21 on issues such as gender, social inclusion and health. At the institutional level we were encouraged to see how PPA funding has been used to strengthen Christian Aid's approach to gender and also how learning from the PPA has supported Christian Aid to secure additional institutional funding i.e. BRACED and UK Aid Match.

DFID would be particularly interested to learn more about Christian Aid's work with the private sector in areas such as, climate resilient agriculture in next year's report.

A. Introduction and Context (1 page)

DevTracker Link to Business Case:	DFID
DevTracker Link to Log frame:	DFID

Christian Aid's - Outline of the programme

Christian Aid's use of PPA funding is inextricably linked to our corporate strategy¹ as reflected in our business case. We focus on building thriving and resilient societies through the promotion of profitable and resilient livelihoods and improving health outcomes for vulnerable and marginalised communities. Our approach aims to create an environment that empowers women and men to tackle the root causes of gender inequality and shift discriminatory social norms that prevent those living in poverty from accessing resources, assets and health services. Advocacy with civil society from local to national and global levels complements this work to secure and sustain these gains.

Investing strategically: The parameters under which PPA funding is allocated – health and profitable, resilient livelihoods - have not altered for 2014-16. We continue to work in a total of 13 countries and 16 programmes (5 health, 11 resilient livelihoods), aiming to reach 7,410,000 women and men with transformative health and livelihoods interventions by March 2016. At the end of year 4, we have reached 7,404,880 and are on track to surpass our 2016 targets. (We are thus proposing a revision to these targets for 2016.) The process of transformative change in individuals' lives occurs at different rates according to the different contexts we work in. As a strategic funding stream, the PPA affords us an adaptive programming approach and enables us to pinpoint investment where it is most appropriate and will have the greatest impact. In the past year we have specifically invested in scaling up our inclusive markets approach and further integrating governance within our health work. We have channelled our resources in the extension period into building on existing achievements and embedding learning from the first three years of the PPA with a focus on achieving sustainable outcome level change. This year, we have seen 62% of our target groups adopt more profitable and sustainable livelihoods (58% of which are women) and 39% (66% of which are women) improving their health as a result of more equitable health access.

Institutional strengthening: We continue to use the PPA to develop and pilot innovative approaches to our development work, ensuring learning from these is replicated and shared across our wider programme portfolio and policy work. We used learning from PPA work to successfully leverage over £21.5m of additional institutional funding for programmes starting in 2014-15, for example BRACED (£12.1m) and an SDC funded health project in Myanmar (£1.15m). A further £22.6m of leveraged funding will come into effect in 2015-16 through UKAM and FP2020 contracts. These successes are clear evidence that our approach is resulting in high quality, peer reviewed programming.

The strategic nature of the PPA funding mechanism has enabled us to strengthen our organisational capacity to deliver changes in policy and practice beyond those programmes directly supported by PPA funds. The inclusion of output 5 in the logframe for the extension phase recognises the importance of this investment and the role it plays strengthening quality and impact of all our programming. We are also improving our M&E and learning processes - strengthening beneficiary feedback mechanisms for example - which in turn support greater adaptive programme management. In addition to investments in advisory and performance capacity, in this extension period we have significantly invested in seven organisational wide projects to strengthen our capacity to deliver greater impact including projects to strengthen our organisational approach to gender through roll out of the Gender Justice Strategy; to increase our understanding of the added value of our partnership approach; to strengthen our partner financial monitoring systems; and to improve our organisational transparency and IATI reporting. Where results are emerging, evidence is included in relevant sections of this report.

¹ Partnership for Change, www.christianaid.org.uk

We expect to report more substantial results from these projects in 2016.

DFID Response

Christian Aid have provided an excellent outline of the PPA and the overarching aims of PPA funding. We welcome details on how PPA funding is being spent; both in terms of supporting strategic investment and institutional strengthening.

We were pleased to see that Christian Aid have surpassed the total number of women and men reached with transformative health and livelihoods interventions as at March 2016 – reaching an a total of 7,404,880 women and men (5% more than the 2014/15 target) and as a result, proposed a revision to the Year 5 targets. It is interesting to note the use of PPA funding to develop and pilot innovative approaches, strengthen organisational capacity and deliver wider policy changes out with the programmes supported through the PPA.

We look forward to hearing more about improvements as a results of Christian Aid's organisational wide projects in areas such as: gender; partnerships; financial monitoring systems; and transparency in next year's report.

B. PERFORMANCE AND CONCLUSIONS (1-2 pages)

Christian Aid's - Annual outcome assessment

We have made excellent progress towards achieving outcome level change with all outcome milestones for 2014-15 met or exceeded, and planned targets for 2015-16 on track.

Through integration of risk management, and access to markets and climate services (indicator O.1), 62% of our targeted vulnerable, marginalised and landless labourers have developed more profitable and resilient livelihoods, a 12% increase since 13/14 but 2% under our target for women (due to a slight shortfall in output 1). In four countries alone, over 70% of those surveyed reported increased income since 2011 as a result of increased sales/market access and/or increased production. Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (PVCAs) have resulted in development of confident community and producer networks. These are leveraging wider community benefits through economic activities leading to improved wellbeing and resilience to climate and other shocks. In Malawi, for example, a women's savings and loans group has evolved to build social capital in the village through maternal health initiatives and energy schemes including the purchase of solar panels. Additionally, in our inclusive markets work in Zimbabwe, an organic women's hibiscus producer group is now investing \$6,627 of fairtrade premiums into sustainable community projects.

In indicator O.2, 13 new cases are reported this year where partners/communities have successfully influenced policy, plans or budgets contributing to stronger citizen-state accountability, improved health service provision and greater livelihoods support. The slight overachievement on this target is due to changes occurring in the wider policy environment as well as increased confidence among communities and partners resulting from Christian Aid's long-term investment in this area of work. Consequently, communities and partners were able to quickly capitalise on opportunities arising, for example in Kenya where they were able to capitalise on government devolution processes.

Within our health work in indicator O.3, we have seen increased access and uptake of health services resulting in 39% of those reached (66% of whom are women) reporting improved health status, again slightly surpassing our target by 4%. Our approach combining health service interventions, tackling harmful social norms and strengthening governance is enabling us to achieve comprehensive depth and scale in this area. In Malawi's Balaka district, for example, the number of malaria cases dropped from 3,015 to 1,900 between Aug 2013 and Aug 2014 due to improved treatment access thanks to health messaging activities. Challenging negative social norms - another key pillar in our health approach - is also having a positive result as evidenced in indicator O.4 where 51% of people reported improved health outcomes as a result of changes in social norms (6% above target).

Our ability to achieve results has been supported by our investment in learning and organisational strengthening alongside the successful leveraging of resources that have enabled us to test PPA funded approaches, pilot innovative development initiatives and take them to scale. This includes accessing substantial financial resources together with non-financial resources such as bednets, climate services, solar power panels and water infrastructure resulting in improved health and resilience to climate shocks.

Overall output score and description

Score: A+. We have exceeded nearly all of our milestones in 2014-15 and our overall output score is reflective of the substantial achievements we have made across all outputs in deepening gains from the first three years of the programme. In indicators 1.2, 4.2 and 5.3, we reached 97.5%, 95% and 97% of respective targets: the first two due to government restrictions delaying implementation in Ethiopia and strategic decisions in some countries mid-year to consolidate approaches rather than scale up reach. 5.3 was slightly missed as results from the adoption of VfM guidance by country programmes had not yet fully emerged.

Within our resilient livelihoods work (outputs 1 and 2), we have continued to embed our Thriving, Resilient Livelihoods (TRL) framework with an additional 178 PVCAs conducted in new communities, surpassing our target by 9%. Results from our inclusive markets approach also advanced with evidence of 70,000 smallholder producers achieving enhanced productivity.

Furthermore, we achieved an increase in access to and uptake of climate service information in 6 out of 10 countries exceeding our milestone by 4.5% (24 communities). This indicates greater resilience of target communities to deal with smaller shocks and climate variability.

Evidence from PPA-funded resilience work is increasingly influencing policy debates and decision-making (output 3), and this year we have seen significant progress as we surpassed our 3.1 milestone by 28%. Again, this was facilitated by government devolution in Kenya and improved interaction between community and national level stakeholders elsewhere. At a global level, programme staff and partners from three programmes were involved in presenting evidence from PPA work at the 2014 UNFCCC COP21 talks in Lima and the Community Based Adaptation 8 conference.

We have increased cumulative reach in our health work (output 4) to more than 5.8m, exceeding the 2014-15 milestone indicator 4.1 by 10.9% as a result of increased reach of health messaging and use of technology such as SMS which is leading to greater and faster than expected service uptake. In Malawi, SMS health messages sent to pregnant women resulted in a 22% increase in recommended antenatal care (ANC) attendance since 2013. We continued to engage faith leaders to address social norms (indicator 4.2) and strengthened citizen-state accountability for equitable health service provision in 36 advocacy cases this year.

In output 5, 15 country programmes have demonstrated some degree of integrated programming informed by our resilience, markets and health frameworks. We are strengthening gender and power analysis in our programmes (6% over target), as well as our understanding of VfM, a key part of our PPA strategy. As a result of integrating VfM considerations, some programmes have increased efficiency and effectiveness. For example, a joint procurement process in the India emergency response consortium led by Christian Aid saved approximately £184,122 and increased household coverage by 7,472 as a result.

Key Lessons:

- **Gender:** Our health work has shown that addressing inequitable social norms and power imbalances leads to positive health results especially for women. We need to apply lessons from our health work in our markets and resilience approaches to improve targeting, address gender inequalities and tackle power imbalances.
- **Integration:** We are seeing strong benefits and results where we are integrating different aspects of programme work *within* a thematic area, such as health, but we need to do more to strengthen links *between* thematic areas of programming for more effective and sustainable results.
- **Accountability:** Improving beneficiary feedback in programmes is strengthening the relevance of interventions such as uptake of climate services, and improving our understanding of outcome level changes alongside more traditional M&E methodologies.
- **Long-term investment:** Achieving policy change requires long-term investment in partners and communities so that they can contribute to shifts in the policy or political environment and capitalise on opportunities when they arise. This highlights the benefits of long-term strategic investment to increase scale and depth of impact.

Key actions

- Revise our TRL Framework looking carefully at how to strengthen gender and power analysis, and the links between thematic areas such as climate and markets.
- Strengthen links between Christian Aid's health programmes and our global tax campaign as a key enabler for health financing.
- Further integrate appropriate beneficiary feedback mechanisms into our programme design and M&E and learning processes.

Has the logframe been updated since the last review?

Yes, output indicator 2.1 was moved to output 1. Outcome 0.4 and output 4.2 were broadened and output 5 was added. Impact weightings were modified accordingly. The baseline and milestones for output 2.1 were altered following an error in the extension logframe where baseline/milestone data was not correctly updated. This change was approved by DFID in March 2015. Targets for 15/16 have been updated based on the revised forecasts.

DFID response

Christian Aid has made excellent progress at outcome level in Year 4, overachieving all 4 outcome indicators, with the exception of the gender specific target in outcome indicator 0.1, due to government restrictions which delayed project implementation in Ethiopia and issues around limited woman's participation.

This section provides a concise summary of progress against each outcome indicator. It is clear that Christian Aid are capitalising on the success and lessons learnt from Year 1-3 to deepen impact and increase sustainability – this is particularly evident through the use of the PVCA's to further embed the TRL framework and the implementation of an integrated programming approach.

As discussed, it would have been helpful to know in which countries progress has been made, in order to identify any key trends. This would also have provided a better understanding of which countries, specific activities have been particularly successful and/or unsuccessful. DFID also encouraged Christian Aid to include details on the actual numbers of people/communities reached as opposed to percentages in order to appropriately demonstrate impact.

The overall agreed output score of 'A+' reflects Christian Aid's sound progress in the first year of the extension.

C: DETAILED OUTPUT SCORING (1 page per output)

Output Title	<i>To work through partners to support vulnerable and marginalised producers and landless labourers, primarily women, to broaden their livelihood options through equitable access to and use of key resources and risk management in 13 countries (Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mali, Bolivia, Peru, Nicaragua, India, Afghanistan, South Asia, Tajikistan, Bangladesh) Note Tajikistan and Peru data contributes only to 2013-14 milestones</i>		
Output number per LF	1	Output Score	A
Risk:	Medium	Impact weighting (%):	25%
Risk revised since last AR?	N	Impact weighting % revised since last AR?	Y

Indicator(s)	Milestones	Progress
1.1 # of vulnerable and marginalised communities supported to conduct participatory analyses of livelihood risks and opportunities, and to develop action plans based on those analyses.	2014-15: 700	Achieved:765
1.2 # of vulnerable and marginalised producers and landless labourers (60% f / 40% m) reached with actions that lead to positive changes in key livelihood assets enabling them to cope with poverty and disaster through the implementation of community and/or household action plans	2014-15: 300,000 (180,000f/120,000m)	Achieved: 292,388 (164,425f & 127,963m) <i>These overall figures include individuals from 2 particularly vulnerable household groups: 8,136 Female-headed households 23,012 landless households (in 5 countries but with the vast majority in India and Bangladesh)</i>

Christian Aid's - Key Points

We achieved significant progress in this output in 2014-15, exceeding the milestone for indicator 1.1 by 9% and achieving 97.5% of our planned reach for indicator 1.2. The focus for the extension has been on deepening our impact. Results this year demonstrate our success. Under indicator 1.1, we supported 178 new communities to undertake PVCAs and develop community action plans - a 30% increase since 2013-14. Since 2011, the average participation of women in project implementation has climbed to nearly 60%. This reflects the consolidation of the PVCA approach within our resilient livelihoods programmes where we are seeing the development of strong community structures including women's savings and loans groups which are now investing in wider community initiatives. PVCAs were formally revisited and updated in more than 30 communities in three countries where new risks and actions were prioritised and more focus was placed on gender sensitivity. This highlights how the concept of risk has deepened among communities and partners as they gain confidence in using a risk-based approach. In Bolivia, for example, extreme flooding in 2014 led to increased prominence in the action plans of flood preparedness and recovery including recognition of women's roles in these activities, while in Kenya, PVCAs were reviewed and advocacy actions incorporated to reflect changes in the political environment. Here, PVCA processes are leading to marginalised, vulnerable communities increasingly engaging with and influencing local government (as reported in output 3).

The depth of our impact is evident where our programmes have supported women and men to access land and engage productively in markets, achieving greater economic empowerment and overcoming the impacts of climate change. By securing land entitlement - thanks to partners' advocacy and legal support to producer groups and individuals - women have increased their asset bases in Afghanistan, Mali, India, South Asia and Bangladesh. 21,823 women across five programmes in 2014-15 also reported increased access to credit. We have also seen enhanced productivity and greater resilience to deal with smaller shocks and climate variability for over 70,000 beneficiaries (60% women) through support for livelihood adaptation strategies such as use of drought resistant seeds or raising homesteads and cultivation beds to avoid flood loss. Over the past year, we have also reached 63,873 beneficiaries (36,609f & 27,264m) in 8 countries through our inclusive markets development work. As a result, in Zimbabwe, for example, 500 smallholder farmers (predominantly women) increased their income through better access to fairtrade hibiscus export markets. Business training equipped them with skills to better manage their production including negotiating contracts and prices, and applying principles of quality and environmental management. This resulted in the outcome highlighted in section B.

In addition to deepening impact, at the start of the year, 6 of 11 countries anticipated considerable scale up, however Mali and Kenya reduced their ambitions mid-year to ensure sustainability was not compromised. Ethiopia's planned reach was also reduced due to government requirements delaying implementation. Along with this, social exclusion relating to gender limited women's participation in some contexts and resulted in a 4% shortfall in the 60% target for female reach in indicator 1.2, as referenced in the outcomes section above.

Summary of responses to issues raised in previous annual reviews (where relevant)

Explanations of the issues impacting progress are outlined above. Learning from our markets work was shared across relevant programmes, including those that are non-PPA funded, at a global markets conference. A breakdown of landless labourers is included above in the indicator table.

Recommendations

- Christian Aid will refresh the Thriving Resilient Livelihoods (TRL) Framework to a) consider gender and power approaches to ensure Christian Aid are better addressing structural and social barriers that prevent equitable access to and control over resources; and b) increase focus on the links between thematic programme areas.
- Christian Aid will scale up and sustain momentum of engagement processes that bring together different market stakeholders in our Inclusive Market Development work.

- Christian Aid will seek to address issues of social exclusion, specifically related to limited woman's participation.

DFID response

Scoring: A Output met expectations

Christian Aid has made good progress against this output, exceeding the milestone for output indicator 1.1 and modestly underachieving against the milestone for output indicator 1.2 as a result of programming delays in Ethiopia and issues of limited woman's participation.

DFID was pleased to see a total of 178 new communities supported to undertake PVCA – 65 more than expected in 2014-15. In addition to 178 new communities conducting PVCA's, we were pleased to learn that over 30 communities have formally reviewed and updated their PVCA, demonstrating the importance communities place on the PVCA. The examples provided also demonstrate the impact of PVCA both in terms of increased resilience and influencing local government. We were particularly encouraged to see the strong focus on sustainability, with countries such as Mali and Kenya taking the strategic decision to reduce their ambition mid-year to ensure sustainability was not compromised.

It would have been helpful to have more details on the challenge around social exclusion and gender limited participation. For example, is there any specific countries where this is a particularly challenging and how do Christian Aid plan to address these challenges.

In addition to the progress made in 2014-15, DFID were pleased to see that Christian Aid has responded to comments in last year's annual report and included a breakdown of landless labourers reached.

Output Title	<i>To work through partners to support vulnerable and marginalised communities to respond and adapt effectively to climate trends and other key risks in 12 countries (Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mali, Bolivia, Peru, Nicaragua, India, South Asia, Tajikistan, Bangladesh)</i> <i>Note Tajikistan and Peru data contributes only to 2013-14 milestones only.</i>		
Output number per LF	2	Output Score	A+
Risk:	Medium	Impact weighting (%):	20%
Risk revised since last AR?	N	Impact weighting % revised since last AR?	N

Indicator(s)	Milestones	Progress
# of vulnerable communities supported to build links with climate information services to enhance understanding of and adapt to short, medium and long-term weather and climate variability.	2014-15: 530	Achieved: 554

Christian Aid's - Key Points

We made strong progress in this output, exceeding our milestone by 4.5% (24 communities). This was caused by faster scale up in Nicaragua and Bangladesh due to conservative planning in preliminary budget parameters. Through linking communities with climate service providers - including through the PVCA action plans - we achieved an increase in access to and uptake of climate service information in 6 out of 10 countries². In 2014-15, a total of 127 communities received information through direct interaction with climate service providers, for example via text messages, while others received information through additional media such as radio and village noticeboards. Across the countries, climate services work varies from tailored provision of agricultural advisories for management of climate risks (India, Nicaragua), to 'single issue' forecast delivery (Kenya, Mali, Malawi, South Asia) and provision of general climate information to guide planning in remaining countries.

In Uttar Pradesh, India, climate service uptake has increased eightfold since 2012 to 930 direct users. 79% of those people reported acting on the received forecast advice, an increase from 60% in 2013. Women also highlighted the additional benefits of information provision for non-production activities, such as storing firewood when heavy rains are forecast. In Bangladesh, information on climate and early warning has driven action with 98.8% of users reporting implementation of diverse climate-smart adaptation strategies to improve resilience including 43% initiating saline tolerant crop cultivation and 34% adapting new cropping techniques. Three countries reported climate services contributing to improved crop planning resulting in increased yields for consumption and marketing which complements our achievements in output 1. This demonstrates an increase in communities' understanding of climate information and adaptation activities relating to it.

Integration of beneficiary feedback mechanisms into climate service provision has been key to increased uptake over the past year. In India, for example, mixed farmer groups are now meeting regularly with climate service provider representatives to feedback on how information can be better tailored to their needs. In Nicaragua, the Regional Climate Model, developed in 2011 with farmer group participation, has enabled 27 communities to refine planting dates and advise municipality food security committees of drought risks. The combination of rain gauge use and agro-ecological methods has increased grain yield here by 75% since 2011, despite increased drought stress. In Kenya, where forecast users access information primarily via national radio, only 34% rated information as good or very good and 46% as moderate indicating improved tailored forecasting could further increase usefulness as it has done in India.

Summary of responses to issues raised in previous annual reviews

Results above are derived from project and outcome reviews undertaken in 2014-15. Reviews and lessons learnt from India have been shared with other countries through a consolidated Developing Climate Services review and learning has been fed into development of the DFID-funded BRACED programme in Ethiopia and Burkina Faso. Climate services work has been scaled up in Kenya through the Adaptation Consortium. However, progress in Zimbabwe was hampered by unexpected delays in Met office data sharing. The results of the climate modelling work have been shared across Central America with public sector and CSO partners and learning is being applied through PVCA activities across existing PPA funded work in Nicaragua.

Recommendations

- Christian Aid will increase interaction between providers and users, especially women, to increase relevance and utility of climate information.
- Christian Aid will strengthen advocacy work to scale up and embed public and private sector climate service provision to improve sustainability and climate resilient value chains.
- Christian Aid will increase focus on integrating early warning, regular weather updates and long-term climate information at country programme level as a multi-risk reduction strategy.

² Note Tajikistan and Peru contributed to this output in years 1-3 only

DFID response

Scoring: A+ Outputs moderately exceeded expectations

Christian Aid has made strong progress against this output, exceeding the milestone for output indicator 2.1 by 4.5% as a result of faster uptake and conservative planning in both Nicaragua and Bangladesh.

It is interesting to note that different climate services have been used across different countries. After discussions with Christian Aid, it is clear that India are very much leading the way in terms of supporting communities adapt to climate trends. Success in India is largely attributed to the integration of beneficiary feedback mechanisms – something which Christian Aid are actively seeking to embed across all of their programming. Christian Aid have also confirmed despite increased access to climate services across all 12 countries, there is still a challenge around uptake. In response to this Christian Aid plan to integrate climate work within their wider resilient and markets work, which has been particularly successful.

We are pleased to see that Christian Aid has responded to comments in last year's annual report to share lesson learnt from India with other countries. We are also particularly pleased to see that these lesson have also been fed into the development of the DFID funded BRACED programme, in Ethiopia and Burkina Faso.

Output Title	<i>To support partners and/ or vulnerable and marginalised communities to monitor national and sub-national policy, in the context of enabling profitable and resilient livelihoods for marginalised producers, small-scale traders and landless labourers, especially women, and advocate in relation to this in 12 countries (Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mali, Bolivia, Peru, Nicaragua, India, South Asia, Tajikistan, Bangladesh)</i> <i>Note Tajikistan and Peru data contributes only to 2013-14 milestones</i>		
Output number per LF	3	Output Score	A+
Risk:	Medium	Impact weighting (%):	15%
Risk revised since last AR?	N	Impact weighting % revised since last AR?	N

Indicator(s)	Milestones	Progress
3.1 # advocacy cases taken forward/carried out/undertaken at local and national levels by partners / communities on health issues/rights for the most vulnerable and marginalised, particularly women, on issues of improved livelihood, risk and resilience	2014-15: 120	Achieved: 153
3.2 # of cases where women producers/ labourers or other vulnerable and marginalised groups have participated in policy/ decision making processes related to livelihoods, risk and resilience.	2014-15: 65	Achieved: 67

Christian Aid's - Key Points

Excellent progress has been made in this output with indicator 3.1 exceeded by 28% and indicator 3.2 by 3%. Changes in the political environment in Kenya resulted in 15 new advocacy cases as more communities advocated for budget to implement their PVCA action plans capitalising on government devolution. This included four successful cases of budget requests related to health issues that had emerged from PVCAs, for example. Work in ongoing cases was also strengthened in eight countries and we have built links between our work at local and national level while also using learning to inform global policy debates. In many countries, partners and communities reported improved confidence to challenge power holders. Cases of communities influencing power holders included local advocacy efforts to secure land for 43 smallholder farmer communities (including 10% female-headed households) in Mali which were bolstered by the creation of a national-level advocacy network supported by Christian Aid partners. In Zimbabwe, through confidence built through PVCA processes, communities successfully solicited support from the national Ministry of SMEs to strengthen governance structures of their fish producer and processing groups to improve product quality. 46.7% of overall survey respondents in Zimbabwe, compared to 23% in 2013-14, noted that their advocacy had resulted in policy and practice changes.

At the global level, Christian Aid in South Asia partnered with the Global Asia Disaster Risk Reduction Network (ADRRN) to bridge the gap between local civil society and world leaders by putting 'at risk' communities at the centre of DRR discourse and action. As a result, programme learning and community priorities were fed into the 3rd WCDRR in Japan. Over the past year we have also input learning from our PPA programmes into Christian Aid global campaigns including our Climate Justice campaign.

Good progress was made in increasing participation of women and excluded groups in policy/decision making processes related to resilience in seven countries. In Kenya, for example, partners report an increased number of women now participating in county forums, facilitated by increased government devolution. This was a key policy ask of our partners. In Bangladesh, Christian Aid partners supported women-led CBOs to lobby for increased access to government safety-net schemes for those most in need with a rise of 63% of people accessing benefits in the last year (68% of the 5000 people receiving government benefits to date are women). This substantial scale up resulted from improved CBO confidence and long-term relationship building with key power holders. Advocacy work started in previous years is bearing fruit with improved access this year to government land and water bodies for 1,818 previously landless persons (1074f) in Bangladesh, 534 households in India and 19 additional producer associations in Mali (1700f). Focus group participants in Zimbabwe and Nicaragua, however, highlighted limited participation and responsiveness due to community power holders leading advocacy activities at the exclusion of others. This highlights the need for increased integration of power mapping into PVCA processes in order to pinpoint strategic stakeholders who can leverage influence.

Summary of responses to issues raised in previous annual reviews (where relevant)

Four countries (Kenya, Bangladesh, Mali & Malawi) provided specific evidence of increased responsiveness by power holders to community advocacy activities resulting from PVCA supported processes. In Bangladesh, 229 community priorities identified through PVCAs have been included in government schemes, whilst in Kenya community leaders who have used PVCAs and community action plans to engage with county governments have subsequently received support for 13 projects including DRR (benefiting 22,500, of which 11,000 are women). In Mali, six municipal budgets included funding based on PVCA priorities of mainly women.

Recommendations

- Increase integration of power mapping into PVCA processes to understand best how and where to engage in policy processes.
- Continue investment in increasing participation of women and excluded groups within Christian Aid's advocacy work.

- Further strengthen links between local, national and global level advocacy work where possible.
- Christian Aid should seek to provide gender disaggregated data, where possible.

DFID response

Scoring: A+ Outputs moderately exceeded expectations

Christian Aid has made excellent progress against across both output indicators, particularly with respect to indicator 3.1 where the target has been exceeded by 27.5%.

DFID were pleased to see that Christian Aid have capitalised on changes in the political environment in Kenya to develop 15 new advocacy cases, resulting four cases of successful budget requests.

Following discussions with Christian Aid, we were also pleased to learn more about Christian Aid's plans to increase power mapping work in order to build a better understanding of the key enablers which challenge blockages and support increased responsiveness. Christian Aid are also looking to use lesson learnt in Kenya, where community leaders have used the PVCA to engage with government and secure funding for community initiatives that support and enable profitable and resilient livelihoods.

Output Title	<i>To work through partners to improve access to sustainable and quality health care particularly for women, children and PLWHIV in 6 countries (Kenya, Malawi, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Burundi, Uganda).</i>		
Output number per LF	4	Output Score	A+
Risk:	Medium	Impact weighting (%):	20%
Risk revised since last AR?	N	Impact weighting % revised since last AR?	N

Indicator(s)	Milestones	Progress
4.1 # of people (m/f, children, young people, PLWHIV) reached with preventative health programmes and or supported to access health services	2014-15: 5,250,000	Achieved: 5,822,860 (3,307,702f; 2,515,158m)
4.2 # of people (m/f, children, young people, PLWHIV) reached by activities aimed at changing social norms that are harmful to health and well being	2014-15: 250,000	Achieved: 238,592 (151,416f; 87,176m)
4.3 # advocacy cases taken forward/carried out/undertaken at local and national levels by partners/communities on health issues/rights for the most vulnerable and marginalised, particularly women and PLWHIV	35	Achieved:36

Christian Aid's - Key Points

Overall there has been strong progress in output 4 with all but one milestone exceeded for 2014-15 as we continue to achieve success in the scale and impact of our health work. We reached 572,860 additional women and men through our health interventions in output indicator 4.1, a 10.9% increase on our target, and all five countries reported increased community access to and uptake of quality health services. In output indicator 4.2, we achieved 95% of the target due to the unforeseeable delay in implementation of work in Ethiopia outlined in Section B. Our integrated approach, which seeks to improve quality of supply and increase level of demand, has supported progress in this output.

Much of the work in the area of **health service interventions** in 2014-15 has focused on provision of health awareness messaging leading to unexpectedly strong results in reach and service uptake. The adoption of mobile phone technology as an avenue to scale up reach has increased with both Malawi and Kenya using SMS to share ANC class reminders with pregnant women, proving to be an efficient, cost effective mechanism for engagement. In Malawi, this has resulted in the numbers of women attending the recommended four ANCs rising from 7.6% in March 2013 to 30% two years later, as mentioned in section B. The enthusiastic formation of community groups (such as youth groups), which act as platforms to cascade health messaging, has also seen Malawi reach its 2015-16 targets for indicator 4.1 ahead of schedule. Work to address **inequitable social norms** is ongoing with three countries specifically targeting men as part of a wider strategy to address gender inequality. In 2014-15, Kenya involved 800 men in 15 Father2Father groups, while in Malawi our partners are training 'Men as Partners' reaching a total of 8,808 men to date. In Malawi, this has led to an increased awareness among men of health issues, especially MCH and SRH, contributing to a 21% increase in women delivering with skilled birth attendants between Sept 2013 and Sept 2014. We continue to see progress in tackling HIV stigma with an 18% increase in PLWHIV accessing health services in intervention areas in Nigeria since 2011 and a 16% increase in ART adherence. Four programmes are capitalising on our faith-based identity to reduce stigma. The long-term relationship and trust that we have built with faith leaders through our HIV work is enabling faster integration of other issues such as GBV and family planning into this work as part of our approach to tackle harmful social norms. In Burundi, 70 targeted faith leaders reported improved knowledge on family planning and integration of related messages into sermons. 68% of surveyed women here indicated that messages received from faith leaders on family planning will help them feel more empowered to make more informed decisions relating to their sexual health.

Since the start of the extension phase, our programming has evolved to increase focus on **health governance** aimed at empowering communities to hold health service providers to account. This builds on learning to date and reinforces the shift we are making from service delivery to tackling systems and structures as a way to ensure sustainable and equitable health service provision. Results are already evident in this area, for example in Malawi where the use of community score cards in 20 communities has enabled communities to monitor and complain about conditions within their local health system resulting in improved government responsiveness such as increasing health centre personnel. At a national level, partners are successfully engaging in advocacy around health governance, for example in Nigeria where ongoing lobbying to challenge discrimination against PLWHIV by partner ASWHAN contributed to the enactment of the National Anti-Discrimination bill in December 2014. This potentially affects 3.2m people (total number of PLWHIV in Nigeria in 2013 according to UNAIDS).

Summary of responses to issues raised in previous annual reviews (where relevant)

See narrative above for mention of the different issues on which we work. We have not mentioned each individual health issue this year due to space constraints.

Recommendations

- Christian Aid will increase focus in our health governance work on the effectiveness and efficiency of raising revenues through taxation and budgetary allocation for health financing.
- Research the impact of Christian Aid's work on shifting social norms - which models are successful and how this can be capitalised upon.

DFID response

Scoring: A+ Outputs moderately exceeded expectations

Christian Aid has made strong progress across this output in two of the three indicators, exceeding the milestones for output indicators 4.1 and 4.3, and modestly underachieving output indicator 4.2. as a result of programming delays in Ethiopia.

It is important to note a discrepancy within this output, in that only 5 countries were included within this sample – not 6 as stated in the logframe and output title. As discussed with Christian Aid, Uganda was only part of the Year 1 sample and was subsequently removed from Year 2 onwards. (N.B. Uganda figures from Year 1 are still included in overall cumulative figures)

Christian Aid are to be congratulated on surpassing the total number of woman and men reached through their healthcare interventions as at March 2016 – reaching a total of 730,247 women and men (572,860 more than 2014/15 target) and all 5 countries reporting increased access and uptake of quality health services. DFID was pleased to learn how the use of mobile phone technology and the role of community groups, particularly youth groups have been instrumental in improving access to better healthcare. We were also interested to note Christian Aid's approach to gender inequality, working with men's group such as, Father2Father and 'Men as Partner' and were encouraged by the positive achievements of targeting men's groups, resulting in an increased number of woman delivering with skilled birth attendants.

Output Title	<i>To strengthen organisational and programme capacity to deliver high quality programming that can deliver measurable and sustainable change for poor women, men and children through coaching, technical support and sharing of learning within and outside CA.</i>		
Output number per LF	5	Output Score	A+
Risk:	Medium	Impact weighting (%):	20%
Risk revised since last AR?	Y (new output)	Impact weighting % revised since last AR?	Y (new output)

Indicator(s)	Milestones	Progress
5.1) # of country programmes (PPA and non PPA countries) that demonstrate an integrated approach to livelihoods and/or health programming, informed by CA's TRL and CHH frameworks.	7 TRL programmes; 4 Health programmes	Achieved: 10 TRL programmes; 5 Health programmes
5.2) % of country programmes assessed at annual review as showing progress on previous year in Programme Management principles on gender, rights and power	60%	Achieved: 66%
5.3) % of country programmes having improved their results based management and demonstrating improved programme management decisions on integrated VfM principles and approaches	60%	Achieved: 58%
5.4) CA actively participates in cross-sectoral learning and key multi-agency learning initiatives	At least 2 shared learning products/processes with significant CA input/leadership.	Achieved: 3 Shared learning products/processes with significant CA input/leadership.

Christian Aid's - Key Points

Significant progress has been made in this output with three milestones exceeded and one nearly met. This output underpins delivery of our results in our four outcomes and the above four outputs as it supports improvements in programme quality and results.

Integrated approaches (indicator 5.1) – We exceeded our milestone for this indicator with 15 country programmes (three outside direct PPA investment) evidencing effective use of integrated approaches within and across programme themes following adoption of programme frameworks. Our recent External Review of years 1-3 found many examples where '*Christian Aid tools were being used with extremely positive outcomes*'. Staff and partners pointed to the PPA mechanism as a critical factor in supporting integration in health and livelihoods work due to the increased specialist capacity that it facilitates and the significant emphasis we place in the PPA programme on reflection and learning. For example, within our health programmes, the Community Health Framework has supported the integration of work to address inequitable social norms and poor governance alongside approaches to tackle wide-ranging community health issues. In five country programmes, this is leading to measurable and sustainable changes in health outcomes as evidenced in output 4 and Section B of this report. The shift towards an integrated health approach has also leveraged over £4.5m new institutional funding for 2014-15 and £15.1m for the coming year through UKAM and the FP2020 service contract³.

Programme management principles Through self-assessment, 66% of PPA programmes made progress since last year on integrating gender and power considerations into their work (indicator 5.2). 100% of programmes are meeting our minimum criteria for this, with eight country programmes exceeding them as we continue to strengthen this area of our work. 58% of PPA programmes made progress on integrating VfM principles to inform programme decision-making, just short of our target under this indicator. We have increased our focus in this area over the past year through the development and roll out of our programme VfM guidance. We anticipate stronger results next year as we embed VfM further. Note: this assessment, using Christian Aid's internal Programme Scoring Questions (PSQs), is not an exact like-for-like comparison as we reviewed and updated our PSQs this year. This we believe has resulted in a more accurate self-assessment for these two indicators in 2014-15.

Learning (indicator 5.4) - We are actively contributing learning to the sector, for example through our participation in the Learning Partnership groups including convening a sector event on Resilience in Conflict settings and workshop processes around the CBA8 conference. We continue to build external and internal platforms for knowledge sharing. This includes our PPA funded 'Road to Resilience' website (which received 2,334 visits across 67 countries in the last year) and our Learning Exchange site which has been critical in capturing and sharing live learning with staff, partners and external stakeholders from events such as the Inclusive Markets Summit in October 2014. (This set the direction of travel in our inclusive markets work for the coming years).

Summary of responses to issues raised in previous annual reviews

N/A – this is a new output for the extension phase.

Recommendations

- Christian Aid will update their thematic frameworks looking carefully at how to promote greater integration and strengthen gender & power analysis within them, for example through developing power & gender practice resources to facilitate discussion across programmes.
- Christian Aid will increase their contribution to the Empowerment & Accountability learning partnership group with a particular focus on adaptive programming.
- Christian Aid will develop an explicit cross-organisational work plan on increasing quality of evidence used in decision-making and further embed country level VfM management behaviours (See VfM section).

³ FP2020 is a service contract (in 10 countries) to strengthen governance and accountability around family planning commitments with a value of £19m. We led a successful consortium bid with PLAN, ODI and HIV and AIDS Alliance as members which began in 2015.

DFID response

Scoring: A+ Outputs moderately exceeded expectations

Christian Aid has made strong progress against this output in three of the four indicators, exceeding milestones for output indicators 5.1, 5.2 and 5.4 and the modestly underachieving against the milestones for output indicator 5.3.

We were pleased to see details of 15 country programmes demonstrating an integrated approach to livelihoods and/or health programming (4 more than the 14/15 target). We were particularly pleased to note the role in which the PPA has played, in terms of increased specialist capacity, which has been critical in supporting this work.

We were also pleased to see the progress that has been made in terms of integrating gender and power considerations across Christian Aid's programming work – with 100% of programmes meeting the minimum criteria. It should be noted that due to improved understanding of issues such as gender and VfM Christian Aid's internal Programme Scoring Questions (PSQs) have been reviewed and updated to include further questions – meaning there is not an exact like for like comparison. Christian Aid have since learned that with increased understanding, staff tend to more critical of progress, meaning that it is feasible that PSQ scores could potentially decrease year on year. As such, a new assumption has been included in Christian Aid's Year 5 logframe.

D: VALUE FOR MONEY & FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (1 page)

Christian Aid's - Key cost drivers and performance

Over the past year, we have refined our understanding of cost drivers and their impact. Our principal cost drivers are divided into two categories: *Strategic* (those fundamental to our operating model and delivering our strategy) and *Operational* (those relating to factors which affect costs incurred within the parameters of our approach.) **Strategic drivers include** our mandate to work in complex environments with hard-to-reach communities and effective partnership management in complex settings. In the past year, we have established a more rigorous process within the International Directorate to test the rationale for each programme and also invested in a piece of research to better understand our partnership added value in different contexts to make sure we are adding most value for resources invested. **Operational drivers include** staff travel to support capacity building initiatives and risk management oversight; inflation in salary costs; and fluctuation and increases in prices of goods and services. We have taken action to manage these cost drivers. For example, we have worked with the Charity Pay Group to benchmark salaries and reviewed our policies against the sector to verify the numbers and salaries of recruited staff are commensurate with the need and market. We have also instigated a 'VfM in programming' project to ensure the investments we are making at programme level are the most effective way to achieve desired outcomes whilst our carbon reduction project is ensuring the frequency of trips are justified and demonstrate value.

Christian Aid's- VfM performance compared to the original VfM proposition in the business case

We have made excellent progress towards the milestones included in our enhanced VfM offer, meeting all our targets for March 2015. Key progress over the past year includes improving access to our VfM training resources and strengthening outcome level change analysis through the updated Outcome Assessment process. The latter incorporates stronger beneficiary feedback mechanisms. 58% of PPA countries are already demonstrating improved evidence of using VfM principles in their programmes as a result, 8% over target in our VfM offer and we anticipate further progress in the coming year. In addition, the years 1-3 External Review highlighted '*...good evidence that Christian Aid is re-focusing on the added value that the PPA is intended to provide with the rollout of [recently developed] VfM best practice guides*'.

Christian Aid's - Assessment of whether the programme continues to represent value for money

For Christian Aid, VfM is about maximising impact through strategic decision-making, ensuring that we are doing the right thing in the right way at the right time for the right people. Our approach is about managing our resources for maximum impact, focusing on the 4E framework. There is widespread good practice in effective management of resources in relation to procurement practices, selection of input activities, staffing levels and salaries. A review of procurement processes across the organisation resulted in the integration of VfM principles for use with suppliers resulting in c£250k savings in 2014-15. We also leveraged over £21.5m for programmes starting in 2014-15 from institutional sources alone. Through stronger M&E systems, our country programmes are able to ensure that benefits are being distributed fairly and outputs are having the desired outcomes. We remain confident that our PPA programme continues to provide excellent VfM.

Christian Aid's- Quality of financial management

For the extension phase, we are investing in a project to build staff skills around partner governance and financial management. This will improve how we assess partnership and select partners, help us to balance the partner portfolio and manage risk at country programme level. Through this evidence-based resource allocation, we are strengthening accountability and improving VfM. To date, we have improved our partner audit policy and over the next year we will develop guidance and tools addressing different types of partners which will be rolled out and contextualised within different Christian Aid teams.

DFID was pleased with Christian Aid's response on Value for Money & Financial Performance. It is clear that Christian Aid have taken steps to improve VfM – this is evident through work to refine their understanding of key cost drivers and more importantly, their impact. We were pleased to see details of work with the Charity Pay Group to benchmarking salaries and plans to invest in an 'VfM programming' project to seek a better understanding of how investments are achieving the desired outcomes.

We note, through various discussions over the reporting year that Christian Aid are actively seeking to embed VfM at an organisational level and strengthen assessment of VfM at outcome level. As discussed with Christian Aid as part of DFID's feedback on this year's Annual Report a key element of work has been improving Monitoring & Evaluation to support better data collection at the outcome level, in order to improve understanding as to whether programmes are truly achieving the desired outcome.

Date of last narrative financial report	DFID
Date of last audited annual statement	DFID

E: RISK (½ page)

Overall risk rating: Low/Medium/High

Overview of programme risk

Outstanding actions from risk assessment

In line with our due diligence assessment, Christian Aid updated and shared a revised Conflict of Interest policy with DFID in February 2015. We are in the process of engaging a consultant to review our existing Child Protection Policy and aim to have a new policy with procedures in place for safeguarding children and vulnerable adults by September 2015. We will share this with DFID once complete.

Overall risk rating: Medium

Overview of programme risk: The overall risk level is assessed as "medium", with all five outputs also assessed as 'medium'.

Outstanding actions: Christian Aid have sufficiently adhered to all conditions as a result of the March 2014 due diligence assessment as part of their PPA extension MOU.

F: COMMERCIAL CONSIDERATIONS (½ page)

Christian Aid's - Delivery against planned timeframe: The programme continues to deliver against the planned timeframe.

Christian Aid's - Performance of partnership (s)

Partnership has always been the cornerstone of Christian Aid's work, helping to ensure the relevance, appropriateness, effectiveness and sustainability of our work. Strategic funding is crucial to strengthening our processes and practices for managing partnerships, promoting accountability and building capacity. We recently commissioned a PPA-funded study across

three programmes⁴ to explore our added value and whether our partnership approach generates results at country level that are significantly bigger, deeper, more lasting and inclusive than would have been without Christian Aid involvement. Preliminary findings show clearly that Christian Aid's contextualised approach to partnership adds value in at least four distinct areas:

(1) **empowering civil society** - evidence from Kenya demonstrates that the long-term nature of PPA funding has contributed to enhanced project implementation in the short term and stronger partner organisations in the long run, increasing potential for sustainable results once funding ends. This aspect of our work was also highlighted as successful in the 2014 External Review.

(2) **brokering multi-stakeholder coalitions** - bringing together those stakeholders that are most relevant to a certain issue, Christian Aid is in a much better position to address the multiple root causes of poverty (enabling deeper change). Evidence in our PPA markets work also supports this with six programmes reporting facilitation, brokerage and management of strategic collaborations with multiple partners and market stakeholders, including the private sector as a key added value of Christian Aid's work.

(3) **funding strategically** - flexibility provided through the PPA has enabled Christian Aid to leverage additional resources to scale up interventions and contribute to bigger change processes than would have been possible otherwise. This includes sourcing additional funding from international donors as well as local stakeholders such as the government. As a result of leverage achieved through strategic investments, between 2011-14 our Kenya health programme scaled up its reach from approximately 80,000 individuals to over 590,000.

(4) **enhancing advocacy** – supporting partners to bring their issues to the national and international political arena. Evidence of the impact of this work is demonstrated under output 3. Over the past year, we have continued to strengthen and extend our partnership with DFID and other sector stakeholders through active engagement in 11 Learning Partnership groups and subgroups, and new consortiums and programmes including the START network, BRACED and UKAM.

Christian Aid's - Asset monitoring and control

Christian Aid recognises that counter-fraud and anti-corruption measures are a key reporting parameter for the PPA. We have worked hard in this reporting cycle to further address potential risks by strengthening our policy and practice for compliance with counter-terrorism measures and sanctions legislation. We are developing an Anti-Diversion Policy to ensure our funding channels guarantee funds reach and stay in the right hands.

DFID response:

DFID notes the importance of partnerships in Christian Aid's work in terms of supporting the suitability and sustainability of Christian Aid's programming. We were pleased to see the commissioning of a PPA-funded study to assess the added value of Christian Aid's partnerships approach and welcome details on the preliminary findings and examples of where this has been particularly successful.

We are pleased to see Christian Aid are seeking to strengthening policies and practices to ensure compliance with counter terrorism measures and work to develop a new Anti-Diversion Policy.

Christian Aid have not provided any details on asset management.

G: CONDITIONALITY (½ page)

⁴ Kenya (CHS & General PPA funded), Middle East (CHS PPA funded) & Colombia (non PPA funded)

H: MONITORING & EVALUATION (½ page)

Christian Aid's - Evidence and Evaluation:

Evidencing Impact is a high organisational priority for Christian Aid. Over the past year, the PPA reflected this through 1) commissioning an External Review for organisational learning 2) refining and embedding M&E mechanisms within PPA projects, and 3) strengthening our wider performance systems. The years 1-3 External Review found PPA results had been achieved “*as envisaged*” and it noted “*the PPA has brought about a major positive shift in the way CA focuses on results across the organisation. CA staff reported [...] using learning and M&E results to continually improve and shape programming.*” Recommendations informed the PPA Annual Review design, and the findings will inform an organisational-wide ‘Evidencing Impact’ priority work stream in 2015-16.

Christian Aid's - Monitoring progress throughout the review period: There are no modifications to our Theory of Change (ToC) as our extension period focuses on consolidating progress from years 1-3 and scaling up successful innovation. At a project level, improved M&E has facilitated adaptive management through better understanding of ‘what works’. This year’s Annual Review builds on 2013-14 data tracking and Outcome Assessments (OA) using mixed method approaches to test project level theories of change and assess relevant outcome indicators. A ‘Good Enough Guide’ targeted improvements in *rigour* (sampling guidance for quantitative data developed with Reading Statistical Services Centre; BOND Evidence Principles self scoring; improved disaggregation of gender and other relevant groups) and *process* (particularly empowering beneficiary feedback mechanisms, in line with our HAP commitments to ensure our work is informed by those we aim to assist). The Kenya resilience programme put community empowerment at the centre of its Outcome Assessments including a pilot participatory photo evaluation project alongside more traditional survey methods. Results highlighted differences in the way women and men perceived the project outputs and impacts. Men prioritised water infrastructure as the core driver of resilient livelihoods whereas women prioritised Village Savings & Loan (VSL) schemes as the intervention that most empowered them socially and economically. Partners now plan to roll out VSLs as part of a strategy to address gender inequality, and a comparative analysis between mature and new schemes will be undertaken to establish a framework for successful VSL management.

At organisational level, a gender traffic light scoring system was introduced into the Annual Review and Planning process to measure year-on-year progress towards achieving the objectives of our Gender Justice Strategy, with scores informing future support and flagging best practice. We have also developed a gender scoring system with the programme funding division to ensure we are incorporating gender-sensitive programming into project proposals. Three digital data gathering pilots (Kenya, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone) revealed the potential for better quality data collection processes and analysis, with learning feeding into plans to scale up (BRACED, UKAM, FP2020). An Outcomes Workshop mapped M&E processes across countries, funds and themes, to learn from good practice and address gaps. This led to a new M&E Action Learning Set. An active M&E Community of Practice was also formed (49 global members with rotating topics and presenters). The Performance Management System – Christian Aid’s online resources toolbox - was rolled out to programmes with tools now being adapted for different contexts. A regional ToC for Inclusive Markets in Africa is forming the impetus for a broader Markets ME&L framework with indicators and processes that incorporate inclusiveness, sustainable trading relationships, climate change and social and gender dimensions in addition to profitability. An internal Meta Evaluation of our work on Governance has assessed learning across £50m of investment in governance programming over five years with dissemination due in 2015-16 to inform future practice. An organisational-level Climate Impact Assessment found we have played a leadership role in galvanising civil society behind international goals for

climate justice. Findings have already led to a commitment to improve how our programme and policy work reinforce each other.

DFID response:

Christian Aid have demonstrated a strong commitment to monitoring and evaluation through: the commissioning of external organisational review; work to refine and embed M&E across all programmes; and strengthening Christian Aid's wider performance systems.

We are pleased to see the use of a mixed of methods to test individual programmes ToC and outcome indicators. The Kenya programme is an excellent example of this, highlighting thing that often different groups have differing views on the desired outcome(s) .

We were also pleased to learn of the improvements at the organisational level, which included the addition of a traffic light scoring system to ensure improvements in line with Christian Aid's Gender Justice Strategy.

I: DISABILITY (½ page)

Christian Aid - Does your organisation consider disability in its policies and programmes: Y

In 2014-15, Christian Aid's Strategic Change Objective 'Equality for All' remained fundamental to our mission to end poverty and address unequal power relations. By addressing different dimensions of inequality through our programme, policy and advocacy work, we are tackling the hidden, visible and invisible power dynamics that reinforce inequality and exclusion among vulnerable groups. People with disabilities are one of these key vulnerable groups as they often lack positional and resource power as a result of stigma and discrimination amongst other causes. As part of our organisational strategy to target the most vulnerable, people with disabilities are often included within our programme work. However, to date, few programmes are systematically reporting disaggregated data on the impact of our work with this group.

Organisationally, our consideration of disability is more advanced within our humanitarian work where, in line with the Sphere Core Standards and Protection principles, protection is emphasised as we seek to minimise or eliminate barriers and threats to safety and dignity when accessing Christian Aid and our partners' services. Within our PPA work specifically, the use of PVCAs as the basis of our programming is an inclusive approach that directly prioritises the most vulnerable and marginalised community members and strengthens their ability to participate, but also to benefit from wider community understanding of the risks they face through dialogue. Under our CHS PPA, certain country programmes have specifically worked to ensure that PVCA action plans reflect the priorities of people with disabilities, for example in the Philippines where specific evacuation plans were included for people with disabilities.

Moving forward we have an organisational commitment to strengthen our work in this area, in line with our Equality for All Strategic Change Objective. As part of this commitment we have recently recruited two new DEPP funded inclusion specialist positions to drive age, disability and gender inclusion considerations into the heart of all Christian Aid's humanitarian programming. We aim to ensure our general development and PPA programmes learn from this work.

DFID response:

DFID welcomes Christian Aid's strategic intent to inclusion and honesty regarding the lack of systematic reporting of disaggregated data. We would encourage Christian Aid to adopt the Washington Group short set of disability questions where possible so that data gathered could be compared with other organisations, localities and datasets.

We were particularly interested in your work in the humanitarian sector and would note that DFID will be launching guidance on disability in humanitarian contexts and Mental Health and Psychological Support in humanitarian context later this year which we hope Christian Aid will find useful and interesting. We would encourage Christian Aid to engage with the Bond Disability Development Group (DDG) which is DFID's main mechanism for engagement with Civil Society in the UK on disability.