

PPA Self-Assessment Review

Reporting Year	2008/9
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Part A – Basic Information

PPA partner	CAFOD
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Niche statement	CAFOD is the international aid agency of the Catholic Church in England and Wales and supports long term relationships with people, communities, and organisations working to bring about sustainable human development and social justice. CAFOD supports local partner organisations in the south to work for change through a variety of means including direct funding, technical and moral support, facilitating networking and collaboration, and joint advocacy. Learning from the experience of its international work is used to inform CAFOD's education and advocacy work in England and Wales.
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	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
PPA funding (£)	2.26m	3.7m	3.7m	3.7m	4.21m	4.43m	4.54m
As % of total organisational income	4.8	7.2	7.1	7.7			

	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Other DFID funding (£)	2.14m	1.98m	0.89m	2.11m	2.13m (est)	1.48m	1.0m

Figs for 2008/9 and beyond reflect what is already known. These are subject to further change.

Summary of partnership with DFID and other DFID funding

Governance and Transparency Fund - £5m contract signed August 2008, to build the capacity of the Catholic Church to engage more effectively in governance issues at national and local levels.

Peace and reconciliation work in DRC and bordering countries, mainly through Catholic Church partners, was funded by DFID between 2003 and 2007. Part of this is now supported through DFID's Governance and Transparency Fund (GTF). In addition DFID provided CAFOD with a Rapid Response Fund of £1.8m to enable immediate responses to humanitarian crises emerging, mainly in the east of the country, between 2004 and 2008.

A 12-month contract for £290,000 to support an ecumenical response to HIV/AIDS in Nicaragua was signed with DFID Nicaragua in March 2008.

DFID Kenya provided £255,000 to support the emergency response with displaced people following post-election violence in early 2008. A further £500,000 was then agreed to support peace and reconciliation.

In July 2008 a £2m contract was signed with DFID in Zimbabwe to support the next phase of the Livelihoods Programme there.

CAFOD is currently part of two NGO consortia that are receiving funds through the Conflict and Humanitarian Fund. One of these is focused on conflict sensitivity approaches; the other on reform of the humanitarian system. In each case CAFOD's engagement is primarily about learning although we are in receipt of small amounts of funding through each consortium.

Approximate % of total organisational expenditure allocated by sector or theme

Figures from 2007/8 Financial Review

Sector	Expenditure	% of total expend.
Disaster Response	£10.148m	22%
Livelihoods	£6.711m	15%
Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding	£2.255m	5%
HIV/AIDS	£2.082m	5%
Economic Advocacy	£1.666m	4%
Education	£1.458m	3%
Human Rights	1.4m	3%

NB Expenditure only includes grant expenditure and is shown as a proportion of all organisational expenditure. In addition CAFOD has dedicated personnel to provide partner support in some of these areas, and a further £5.6m of expenditure was for education, policy and campaigning.

Part B - Progress against PPA Strategic Objectives

Progress to date against PPA purpose statement

By 2011 CAFOD will have developed its relationships and collaboration with key partners in order to facilitate and support actions that enable individuals and communities to participate more fully in decision making processes (in the south and in the north), to reduce their vulnerability and to develop sustainable livelihoods.

The past year has seen increased clarity and confidence around how CAFOD can use its faith base and identity to increase the impact of its work with

- a significant new programme in Africa to support the Catholic Church to engage more effectively on issues of governance
- the further development of Church-led programmes to promote disaster-risk reduction in Central America and to support people affected by conflict in Colombia
- new work in Bolivia that links climate change issues directly into rural livelihoods development.

Ongoing support to the Caritas federation has enabled humanitarian responses in places such as Sri Lanka, eastern DRC, Burma and Zimbabwe, where other relief agencies have encountered delays or difficulties in responding.

The revised PPA logframe has helped to focus thinking around how we collect evidence of progress, particularly when the work supported involves ongoing processes, for example in developing southern advocacy, or in supporting long-running HIV/AIDS programmes. In both of these areas we have developed new participatory tools that are proving useful in helping local partners to strengthen their own responses, as well as improving our understanding of what progress is being achieved.

In England and Wales the theme of Live Simply has continued to act as a focus for much of our work, and the “LiveIt!” conference for sixth formers led to significant follow up actions around global justice in most of the schools involved. Similarly a CAFOD organised visit to El Salvador for a small group of RE Advisors led to them significantly scaling up their work on global awareness in both primary and secondary sectors. CAFOD has also worked alongside 12 other Catholic agencies to launch an international campaign on climate change.

Progress against PPA Performance Framework by each Strategic Objective

Please explain choice of indicators reported on below

We have chosen to report against all indicators, partly as a means of establishing a base line for future years. In some cases the reporting serves to define that baseline. In other cases it provides a review of progress and challenges encountered during the past year. Additional information in the form of case studies and other documentary evidence is provided to add detail or where there is particular progress to report. In some cases this also follows up on work reported in previous years.

Strategic Objective 1:

Drawing on its faith identity CAFOD will access, support, mobilise and influence the Catholic Church to develop sustainable solutions to reduce poverty and injustice.

Indicator 1:

By 2011 at least four national Bishops Conferences and two zonal conferences in Africa will be engaging in new programmes in support of good governance.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

A pan-Africa Action for Better Governance (ABG) programme that aims to strengthen the Catholic Church's ability to engage in governance issues at all levels has been started, part-funded through GTF. The ABG programme is initially supporting partners in 9 countries through three Regional Episcopal conferences – AMECEA, IMBISA and ACEAC¹.

One early point of engagement for the programme is the October 2009 Rome 2nd Synod for Africa whose theme is justice, governance and transparency. Over the past year CAFOD has supported national Conferences in Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe to contribute to the working document for the Synod. The synod's output will be a statement informing the work of the Catholic Church across Africa. CAFOD hopes to bring a representative group of Bishops to the UK immediately after the Synod to discuss how the work will be taken forward with key actors including UK government ministers.

CAFOD also facilitated discussions with Caritas Africa around their role (Caritas is the body responsible for working with and delivering humanitarian and development services to communities). This led to a subsequent dialogue with SECAM² about how the work of Caritas and J&P Commissions is recognised as integral to that of the Church and how this might be expressed in the Synod document.

In Congo (DR) where CAFOD has supported the Church on governance issues for a number of years the Church recently established its own commission on the exploitation of extractives. This is a significant step forward given the underpinning role that extractives have played in conflict in the region. CAFOD has directly campaigned on gold mining in DRC, and the Bishops' decision to focus the new commission initially on forestry (rather than gold) is testament to their increased confidence in their own abilities in this type of work.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

1.1a ACEAC Bishops' statement on governance (attachment)

Indicator 2:

By 2011 the Catholic Church will be leading at least three new national/zonal programmes in Latin America resulting in reduced vulnerability and sustainable development for communities affected by climate change or conflict

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Central America Church partners in Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua have established a region-wide platform for effective prevention, mitigation and response to increasingly severe and unpredictable natural disasters. This programme encompasses 162 communities with approximately 2,200 people directly involved including local municipal authorities, community associations and Church institutions. It aims to:

- strengthen community-based prevention and response brigades

¹ Association of Member Episcopal Conferences in Eastern Africa, Inter-Regional Meeting of Bishops of Southern Africa, Association des Conférences Episcopales de l'Afrique Centrale

² Symposium of Episcopal Conferences of Africa and Madagascar

- build a culture of awareness on environmental issues
- promote sustainable natural resources management
- advocate for increased funding for risk reduction and mitigation

A second phase under development incorporates a DRR approach within a broader focus of sustainable livelihoods and vulnerability reduction.

In Bolivia during 2008 CAFOD embarked upon a consultation with Church and NGO partners working on sustainable rural livelihoods, building upon their knowledge and willingness to collaborate in addressing climate change and its impacts upon poor communities. This was done together with other PPA agencies (Christian Aid and Oxfam) and supported by the FCO. In March 2009 the partner platform held a major event with some 300 participants to raise the level of national debate and awareness. Church partner – CEPAS-Caritas – is providing technical support to the Bolivian Bishops' Conference for a significant pastoral letter (part of the Church's social teaching) on environmental issues with a central theme of climate change.

In Colombia CAFOD supported partners working with communities affected by conflict and with other CIDSE, Caritas and PPA agencies in March 2009 produced a briefing document on making British policy towards Colombia more effective.

More widely, CAFOD is supporting efforts of the Church, through CELAM³ and regional Caritas networks to push climate change further up the agenda. CELAM's Justice and Solidarity Department is planning a major consultation on the theme in 2009, bringing together Church leaders, experts and outreach workers from around Latin America and the Caribbean.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

1.2a ABColombia policy document : Fit For Purpose (attachment)

1.2b CIDSE Learning document on Extractives campaign (partner work reported in previous years):

[http://www.cidse.org/uploadedFiles/Publications/Publication_repository/EPLA%20analysis%20final%20ENG\(2\).pdf?n=72](http://www.cidse.org/uploadedFiles/Publications/Publication_repository/EPLA%20analysis%20final%20ENG(2).pdf?n=72)

Indicator 3:

By 2011 CAFOD's support to the Caritas Internationalis (CI) federation will result in faster humanitarian responses reaching communities where few other INGOs are working in at least 5 cases.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

CAFOD has invested heavily in developing the capacity of the global Caritas confederation over the past three years. Implementation of the resultant Caritas Guiding principles and Emergency Guidelines has seen improved coordination and management in rapid response to crises in Kenya, Burma, Mexico and Sri Lanka in the past year. The guidelines have also strengthened the management of ongoing longer term interventions.

This strong and coordinated response has been recognised by both UN and international governments and particularly the former UN Humanitarian Coordinator Jan Egeland (below).

CAFOD contributed £50,000 and provided technical support to **Burma** following an emergency appeal launched by CI to assist the victims of Cyclone Nargis. Local church partners were able to begin distributions of food and non food items, water and sanitation, emergency medical services, and shelter within days of the cyclone, and avoid the delays experienced by many international agencies in

³ *Consejo Episcopal Latinoamericano* – Latin American Bishops' Council – the leadership and coordinating body of the Catholic Church for Latin America and the Caribbean
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accessing the affected areas. The CI response eventually reached 250,000 beneficiaries.

In **DRC**, CAFOD supported emergency interventions by Caritas Goma (in Rutshuru and Masisi), Caritas Butembi-Beni (Lubero territory), and Caritas Dungu (Dungu territory) reaching approximately 325,000 people following an upsurge in hostilities in August 2008. This programme highlighted how coordinated action by Caritas agencies enabled access to vulnerable communities during the conflict, and at a time when some international INGOs were withdrawing due to insecurity.

In **Zimbabwe**, CAFOD has supported an Emergency Food Security Programme implemented by 5 Diocesan Caritas (CADEC Hwange, Mutare, Gokwe, Gweru, Bulawayo) and one secular partner (Seke Rural HBC) since November 2007. In the run up to the 2008 elections when the Government of Zimbabwe blocked all INGO humanitarian programmes Caritas was able to continue working under the banner of the Catholic Church although some work was constrained due to security concerns and fear that GoZ would fail to distinguish the difference between an INGO and Caritas/CAFOD (for example at a road block).

In early February 2009 Caritas **Sri Lanka** was asked by the government to provide assistance within displaced camps and centres bordering the Vanni and conflict zones. Caritas and other faith based organisations are among the few bodies which have a degree of access to the war affected. The only other international organisation providing direct support is ICRC

In **Niger**, CAFOD has supported Islamic Relief, CRS, and Caritas Development Niger -CADEV to treat malnutrition following the 2005 food crisis. Since July 2005 CAFOD funded programmes are estimated to have admitted 150,000 children into nutrition centres achieving above 90% recovery rate among both the moderately and severely malnourished. During 2008 CAFOD worked with all three partners to hand over nutrition support to the Ministry of Health in their respective areas.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

1.3 Quote from Jan Egeland - Former United Nations Undersecretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

“I’ve seen your work in northern Uganda and it’s really wonderful because you combine idealism with concrete, hands-on action. We desperately needed someone to care for the combatants when they went to assemble in places as part of the cease-fire agreement. Caritas said “of course we’ll do it”. It became a fully funded programme that now has a big, big benefit for the people of Northern Uganda.”
YouTube link - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UsT6ye5-G7o>

Indicator 4:

By 2010, CIDSE⁴ campaigning on climate change led by CAFOD will have mobilised over 100,000 individual Catholics and eight national Catholic hierarchies to call on their governments for an equitable post-Kyoto treaty on Climate Change.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

In 2008 12 CIDSE agencies worked together to plan an international Climate Justice campaign, targeting the UNFCCC meetings ending in Copenhagen in 2009. CAFOD played a key role, leading a cross-agency working group and facilitating input from southern partners.

Key achievements:

- Policy position coordinated and agreed across CIDSE agencies.
- Campaign strategy, creative concept and online action developed, managed by CAFOD.
- strategy agreed for southern partner involvement to provide case studies of climate change impact

⁴ CIDSE – Coopération Internationale pour la Développement et la Solidarité – an alliance of 15 Catholic development agencies in Europe and N. America
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and to support involvement at UN meetings.

- Caritas Internationalis, (162 members) agreed to support the campaign.
- Campaign launched internationally at UNFCCC meetings in Poznan, December 2008.
- Online action live on a number of agency websites.
- At least six individual agencies promoting printed actions for their supporters
- CAFOD launched the campaign to an estimated 1500 people across England and Wales with a series of 12 events in March 2009
- Over 90 Catholic Bishops from across the world signed a statement supporting the Climate Justice campaign.
- CAFOD and Trócaire are coordinating joint work with the Bishops Conference of England/Wales and Ireland over the coming year on climate change.

Estimates across 12 CIDSE member agencies indicate we are on track to mobilise 100 000 people to sign the online or printed action not including potential contributions from Caritas member agencies. These numbers will be monitored by online tracking, counting of printed actions and considered estimates from agencies without a tracking capability.

Key challenges:

- Working alongside 12 agencies with less capacity and less of experience of campaigning has required disproportionate resources from CAFOD to develop campaigning and build capacity
- It will be difficult to convince CAFOD's non-campaigning supporter base why we are campaigning on climate change and the financial crisis. Potential green fatigue will be an added barrier.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

1.4a CIDSE Policy position:

http://www.cidse.org/uploadedFiles/Areas_of_work/Climate_Change/cidse_policy_paper_climate_justice_dec08_EN.pdf

1.4b Online international action now live: http://www.cidse.org/Area_of_work/?id=84

1.4c Caritas Internationalis support the campaign:

http://www.caritas.org/activities/climate_change/action.html

1.4d CAFOD to launch Climate Justice campaign at 12 events from March 12 across England and Wales: www.cafod.org.uk/climatejustice

1.4e Catholic Bishops sign statements to support campaign: <http://www.cafod.org.uk/news/climate-justice-2008-12-08>

1.4f Bishops' statement (attachment)

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 1 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5⁵

2

Strategic Objective 2:

CAFOD will develop ecumenical and inter-faith alliances with organisations and networks in order to increase its developmental and humanitarian response.

⁵ 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

Indicator 1:

Memorandum of Understanding with Islamic Relief results in at least three new joint programme initiatives by 2011 that enable one or other of the agencies to increase the number of beneficiaries reached.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Following the appointment of an inter-faith programme manager earlier this year CAFOD recently formed an advisory group to enable wider engagement on the issue of inter-faith relations and how these impact on development outcomes. Islamic Relief Worldwide's (IRW) Head of Policy is represented on this group.

CAFOD's longstanding programme partnership with Islamic Relief in Gaza supports a psycho-social programme for 200 children suffering from the conflict. We were able to respond promptly to the recent emergency in Gaza through an initial contribution of £50,000 to augment Islamic Relief's work in the territory. The response provides healthcare, water and food for people affected by the conflict. The MoU makes IRW CAFOD's natural partner in cases such as this and the resultant partnership demonstrates solidarity between faith groups to our supporters and others. In a similar way CAFOD supported Islamic Relief with a grant of GBP 50,000 which was used to provide 70 vulnerable families with transitional shelters following the Balochistan earthquake in Pakistan.

The relationship with IR is beneficial at other, sometimes more informal, levels. For example we have disseminated IRW's HIV strategy through our own networks. Feedback from a Catholic Partner in Kenya (Mombasa Diocesan HIV coordinator) showed that it enabled her to engage with Islamic leaders on HIV.

In considering our inter-faith work, our focus is primarily on outcomes on the ground; more peaceful co-existence between people from different faiths and its implications for peace and development. We primarily work through southern partners and it is their relationships with the faith groups they live alongside that will be of the most importance. In supporting these relationships and encouraging a more positive inter-faith dynamic on the ground it is likely that different models will emerge. Depending on local circumstances these might or might not include IRW.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

2.1a Islamic Relief Gaza blog on IRW, CAFOD and BBC websites:

CAFOD Website - <http://blog.cafod.org.uk/2009/01/17/gaza-trying-to-be-brave/#comments>

IRW - <http://www.islamic-relief.org.uk/Hatems-Gaza-Update.aspx>

BBC - http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/7802295.stm

2.1 b. Email with feedback from Kenya on IR's HIV strategy:

"While in Mombasa last week, I met Sr. Pauline - HIV & AIDS Coordinator who is so proud of you and your work. She is signed in on CHAVS. She is very pleased with the various resources you have shared. They are informative, and have made her work of searching the internet which can be maddening, much easier! She is particularly grateful to the Islamic HIV strategy you shared. It has made her have a break through in her work with Muslim religious leaders, the Sheiks. It quotes the Koran and not the Bible - very relevant. I did give her your email address to contact you directly in case she has any special needs in terms of resources."

Catherine Ogolla, Programme Officer - HIV & AIDS - Africa/Nairobi

Indicator 2:

By 2011 at least two examples of Catholic Church leaders in Africa engaging in inter-faith initiatives that bring communities together to work on programmes promoting development and/or reconciliation.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

CAFOD's Visit to Jos was made at the invitation of the Archbishop of Jos following the violence of November 2008. Constructive discussions were held with the Archbishop and other religious leaders on

- how the Catholic Church might respond to the crisis and ongoing tensions including
- broadening and deepening inter-faith engagement
- ensuring that social outreach programmes are responsive to the needs of both communities
- considering how the advocacy function of the Church can be enhanced enabling it to build on its track record of being a credible 'voice for the voiceless' in Nigeria

The Catholic leadership in Nigeria and especially the Archbishop of Jos is very committed to and actively promotes peaceful co existence between Christians and Muslims. But the environment is challenging and the causes of tension between Christians and Muslims are complicated. We are continuing our conversations with the Archbishop about how we might support his efforts and to inculcate inter-faith working by the Church at all its levels. This, we see as a vital first step towards better community inter-faith relations.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

2.2a Steps to conflict transformation in Jos (attached)

Visits to DFID Abuja to discuss cooperation on health in Northern Nigeria on 22nd Feb 2009 and to discuss the Jos crisis specifically on 23rd Feb 2009.

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

3

Strategic Objective 3:

The Catholic Church and wider civil society bring the voice of the communities they work with and represent into a) the policy planning and monitoring processes of their government at the relevant level and/or b) monitoring conditions and influencing the business practices of key corporate actors

Indicator 1:

By 2011 at least eight partners from the countries listed, including at least four from Latin America will have moved up at least one level on the Engagement Framework showing increases in the voice of communities with regard to policy makers or key corporate actors.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

CAFOD has been working in this area for some years across many countries. The reformulated PPA agreement brought an opportunity to bring together a selection of these programmes and closely follow their progress.

Monitoring a range of programmes focused on citizens' voices from very different countries presented challenges. Our partners work in very different ways and focus on different issues, from mining practice and legislation in Honduras to youth participation in local governance in Liberia. This work is also complex and can easily be influenced by political factors. In looking for success there is a danger of glossing over the difficult political realities.

To overcome this we have developed a new monitoring tool to help us track an organisation's advocacy work. It allows an honest discussion with partners and recognises that political realities might occasionally move work backwards as well as forwards. A base line has been established with partners in ten countries indicating their perceived current level. Over the period of the PPA we will monitor the changes in the levels – be they up or down. The tool and its explanation are supporting documents.

The monitoring tool has helped staff and partners think strategically about their advocacy. One partner reflected:

“Normally, when we are asked how is the advocacy and organisational strengthening work going we simply answer “We are in the process” ... but now we haven't got that excuse anymore as we can see exactly where we are within this process”

Several partners are adapting the tool for their own work. One of the challenges faced has been the translation of terms (such as an organisation's constituency) into different languages. We have had to postpone completion the baseline in Ethiopia because our partners work and relationship with government has been in flux.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

3.1a Voice and Accountability Monitoring Tool (attached)

3.1b Letter to CAFOD partners explaining the Voice and Accountability Monitoring Tool (attached)

3.1c Partner baseline assessment using the Voice and Accountability monitoring tool (attached)

Indicator 2:

At least four examples of concrete actions by companies or government (at the appropriate level) in response to citizen voices following partner work.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

While working with and supporting our partners to ensure greater voice for communities in government processes and corporate practices, we have seen many successes and examples of citizens being able to change their realities. However there have also been examples of increasing restrictions or closing down of space. It is important to consider these cases as well as the successes as this is where we often learn most about what works. CAFOD's approach of partnership also means that we are there to support our partners through the difficulties as well as sharing in their successes.

Attached are two case studies from partners we have supported in recent years in work around increasing citizen's voices. One is a positive example of the Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado (CIPCA - the Rural Research and Support Centre) in Bolivia. This shows the real impact community groups can have if they are able to unite their voices. The other is from Ethiopia and deals with civil society space now being limited by new legislation. It looks at the achievements in terms of gaining a voice with government and the problems now in taking this forward.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

- 3.2 a Case study: CIPCA Bolivia (attached) , with pictures (attached)
- 3.2 b Case study: Ethiopia (attached)
- 3.2 c Guidance notes for donors on working with NGO networks in Ethiopia (attached)
- 3.2 d Honduras advocacy on gold mining March 2009 (attached)

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

2

Strategic Objective 4:

CAFOD will support Church partners to develop more holistic responses to HIV that both reduce vulnerability to infection and improve the quality of life for people infected and affected by HIV.

Indicator 1:

Improved quality of life for approximately 100,000⁶ women, men and children affected by HIV

Progress achieved and challenges faced

CAFOD's database shows 98 grants approvals over the past year totalling £3.174m for partners whose work included significant support, care and mitigation for people affected by HIV. Services funded range from primary health care to home based care and support to legal aid and representation.

Given the breadth of the work CAFOD supports the PPA has given impetus to focused monitoring of work with nine Church based partners in seven countries to ascertain how the services affect quality of life. CAFOD provides funding and technical support to help these partners improve the range, quality and access to services.

A three-stage process is being used:

- i. ***Establish baseline numbers disaggregated by gender and age.*** based on existing data collection by partners, showing that disaggregation is weak, particularly for children (see attachment).
 - ii. ***Mapping of services provided or referred to by partner programmes.*** (see attachment)
The tool, developed with collaboration from Nigeria, identifies four domains –health, psycho-social-spiritual, human rights/legal and livelihoods security that constitute a holistic response. It gives an initial snapshot of services or referrals, with a second snapshot taken towards the end of the PPA period. Evidence of holistic service provision is used as a proxy indicator.
- ***Evidence of improved Quality of life***
Self- or peer- administration tools are used by a representative sample of beneficiaries to explore the impact of services on quality of life, and how this has changed over the period.

Initial snapshots highlight:

- that partners are most focused on health care and psycho-social initiatives.
- limitation of access for people in rural/isolated communities to services theoretically available (e.g. VCT, ART etc) because of lack of transport, or services being located only in cities.
- poverty as a structural issue severely constraining programme abilities to promote livelihoods initiatives. Some respondents also noted a dependency culture as a hindrance
- the Human Rights/legal services domain consistently scoring lowest, for services and referrals.
- On gender: the majority of service users are women. Women also suffer disproportionately from burden of care, and stigma. Mozambique noted that, while their programme supported gender equity, the impact on communities is still weak.
- stigma remaining a strong challenge, sometimes propagated by church leaders.
- all respondents working well within wider networks and with good referral systems

⁶ Baseline number of beneficiaries established as part of 2008 reporting.
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List any documentary evidence of achievements

Attachments:

- 4.1a Data for participating programmes disaggregated by gender and age (attached)
- 4.1b Mapping tool template (attached)
- 4.1c Completed mapping tools from Ethiopia, Kenya and Mozambique (3 docs attached)
- 4.1d Photos from workshops in Mozambique and Kenya (4 photos attached)
- 4.1e Video clip from Kenya (attached)

Comments on the tool:

Namu PHC, Nigeria: “The exercise provides a general impression that clinical support is contributing much to QoL and that clients also appreciate and benefit from the counselling offered, particularly from the PLWHA Support Group. Stigma remains an issue. The availability of ART has made substantial recent improvements to QoL. Support for transport, income generation and help with school fees would improve things further. The programme identifies stigma as an issue to work on”.

Caritas Maputo: “the tool is good. Easy to use. All points for all domains are relevant to our context. They look as if they were drawn up in consultation with us and the communities we serve”

MMM HIV Programme, Addis Ababa: The tool initiated a lot of discussions and dialogue which helped, among others, to learn about the status of the MMM program, interventions by other organisations and the existing gaps. Thus, the data will also be useful for future program planning though it needed more time to collect than anticipated. A few of the outcome statements were too long and included different things, are not specific enough, which made the scoring process a bit difficult. Otherwise, we were able to use the tool easily and properly

Indicator 2:

At least four examples of policy change at local or national level relating to HIV where Church partners have contributed evidence or engaged in other advocacy activities

Progress achieved and challenges faced

CAFOD’s partners are primarily concerned with service provision and have been drawn gradually into advocacy because of obstacles encountered in programme delivery. While commitment is strong, advocacy skills and capacity are less developed. Concerns include affordable and accessible care, treatment and VCT services for rural communities (men, women and children); stigma, violation of human rights of people with HIV, nutrition and food security, gender inequity. Initiatives tend to local or regional.

Nigerian PHC partners lobbied local and national government to extend ART and VCT provision beyond cities. Adikpo HBC now have a community-based monthly distribution of ART. Namu PHC have been less successful to date, because of lack of political will in local government

In **Uganda**, Hospice Africa led a strong and successful lobby to make morphine legally available for palliative care.

Church partners in **China** used their programme experience to lobby Government support for continued community-level responses

Caritas **Honduras** established a human rights monitoring committee, composed of people living with HIV, to collect evidence of HR violations and advocate on behalf of those affected.

Lobbying and technical support by Caritas **México** resulted in publication by the Bishops’ Conference of a pastoral letter (guidance) calling for support, inclusion, opposition to stigma, and holistic care and prevention responses to HIV from all Church initiatives.

Challenges include:

- Establishing accurate understanding to enable programmes to distinguish between advocacy and providing information or raising awareness,
- Difficulties of taking forward advocacy within wider programmatic work

- Capacity to develop an advocacy strategy over and above isolated advocacy activities
- Identification of what specific change is being sought and how precisely to achieve that
- Enabling sometimes isolated community-based programmes to identify wider networks with which they can join for greater effectiveness
- Enabling programmes to overcome prejudice by or against them as Church-based initiatives.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

4.2a English translation of Mexican Bishops' pastoral letter "Putting Our Faith into Action for A Dignified Life for our Brothers and Sisters Living with HIV" (CEPS...) (attached)

Fully documented case studies will be prepared for next year's reporting.

Indicator 3:

Seven CAFOD-supported programmes demonstrate more comprehensive approaches to HIV prevention

Progress achieved and challenges faced

CAFOD's understanding of a comprehensive approach to HIV prevention has been promoted widely among Church-based and other programme partners, This combines 3 Rs:

- requires programmes to give full and accurate information on all **Risk Reduction** options,
- insists that underlying social and economic drivers of infection (**Root Causes**) are also tackled
- argues that access to health care and impact mitigation (**the Repercussions**) are part of prevention

Caritas **Bangladesh**, with technical and theological support from CAFOD are committed to providing full information on the effectiveness and limitations of all risk reduction options, in their community mobilisation initiatives

The Maryknoll Programme in **Cambodia** includes training in small business skills for people affected by HIV, as a means of strengthening financial security and breaking the stigma often attaching to people living with the virus, -prevention initiatives tackling root causes of vulnerability

In **Nicaragua**, DFID funding strengthened ecumenical work between Caritas groups and partners of Norwegian Church Aid. Together they have lobbied for Church leaders to oppose stigma, for improved training of pastors and seminarians and stronger engagement by church communities and FBOs with people living with HIV, - prevention initiatives aimed at root causes and repercussions

Caritas **Maputo** developed effective VCT-related counselling initiatives which became models of good practice promoted by government

Challenges include:

- Ensuring risk reduction strategies offer a range of options rather than the more simplistic and sometimes polarised promotion of just a single option (whether abstinence only, fidelity only or condoms only). This applies both to Church-based initiatives and to secular NGOs, some of whom can be just as polarised,
- Promoting an understanding that is rooted in evidence-based programme experience and sound theological argument. The latter requires also being able to dispel myths and misinformation on what constitutes official church teaching.
- Setting risk reduction as one of the three parameters for effective prevention, not the only parameter
- Breaking down mutual mistrust frequently encountered between Church-based and other prevention programmes

List any documentary evidence of achievements

4.3a Case Study – Faith based organisations and HIV in Nicaragua (attached)

Indicator 4:

At least three examples of non-HIV -focused development or emergency response programmes demonstrating evidence of adaptation to ensure work remains effective and minimises harm in high prevalence HIV contexts.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

The HIV mainstreaming agenda expressed in this indicator has been promoted through development of a toolkit to facilitate analysis and adaptation of programme practices. Examples can be seen in:

- Livelihoods programmes in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, the Philippines, and Ethiopia
- Programmes for Internally Displaced People in Colombia
- Humanitarian Response Programmes for IDPs in Kisii, Kenya
- The Youth Connect Programme in Liberia.

Mainstreaming analysis has been applied to these programmes through:

- Introduction of labour-saving farming techniques (e.g. drip irrigation, small animal husbandry), timing activities to suit care duties and favour safer travelling
- Involvement of women and men in decision-making bodies
- Development of codes of behaviour for programme staff
- Working with local Barangas (Village Leaders) to provide more land for girls and young women to produce crops for sale locally, lessening their need to seek employment in cities.

Processes are in hand to accompany partners and identify what the impact of this is, in ensuring their programmes remain relevant and do no harm. Workshops were held with a number of partners, preparatory to undertaking this analysis, and these greatly facilitated both the understanding and application of this approach.

Challenges:

- To promote the mainstreaming agenda as an essential analytical lens to be applied to all development work, and not just the latest “fad” of funders and INGOs and demonstrate the value of applying it to ensure more effective and sustainable development/humanitarian response
- To communicate that HIV mainstreaming is about a change of mindset to ensure good practice in all aspects of programme work
- To demonstrate the relevance of this process to countries of low- as well as high-HIV-prevalence
- To enable staff to progress from understanding the principles of mainstreaming to putting these into practice –hence the development of a toolkit.

List any documentary evidence of achievements4.4 a CAFOD HIV mainstreaming toolkit <http://tinyurl.com/4d3lvg>4.4 b CAFOD poster presented at the International AIDS Conference, México, August 2008 http://www.aids2008.org/Pag/AbstractPlus/AbsDoc_7258_1.pdf

4.4.c Handouts for same event (attached)

4.4d Staff report – CAFOD’s HIV mainstreaming work in the Philippines (attached)

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 4 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.**2**

Strategic Objective 5:

CAFOD will increase development awareness in England and Wales working through the Catholic schools' network with a focus on global social justice and the MDGs.

Indicator 1:

20% of sixth-formers attending Live it conference achieve Liveit Leaders award

Progress achieved and challenges faced

The Liveit Sixth form conference took place on 14 March 2008. 259 students and 40 teachers/chaplains attended from 24 schools. The theme was living sustainably, particularly the impact that our choices make on others, on future generations and on the earth. It aimed to enthuse and equip young leaders to share what they learned on the day and to take action in their own schools. Students were encouraged to apply for a "Liveit! leader certificate" acknowledging their efforts. 13 students have applied for certificates and there have been high levels of activity in some schools where students have not applied. Feedback indicates that every school -bar one - that attended the conference has initiated some activity. The lack of applications raises questions about whether gaining a certificate is in fact a motivation.

Examples of follow-up in different schools include:

- half the sixth form students organised a 2 day retreat for children from a feeder primary school on environmental change whilst the other half organised a 2 day retreat for the Year 9. They performed CAFOD's Degrees of Change drama⁷ each day. They then decided to perform it for all 200 sixth formers themselves.
- Conference participants spoke to the school's Justice and Peace group and to Year 10 GCSE RE students.
- students led a Live Simply week in December using materials and ideas from the conference. They organised assemblies and a fashion show, performed the drama and encouraged other year groups to play the climate change game.

Sixth form students are hungry to take action for social justice and to become peer leaders. We would like to merge indicators 5:1 and 5:2 as follows: 'By 2011 sixth form students in 50 schools will have taken action for global justice as a result of CAFOD materials and volunteer visits'.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

- 5.1a Internal CAFOD report on student activity since the *liveit!* Conference (attached)
5.1b Programme of day of Liveit conference (attached)
5.1c Video clip from event on YouTube <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1pWR3opd7f8>

⁷ Degrees of Change Drama is a play, commissioned by CAFOD, about sustainability and climate change that was performed on the day by a group of sixth formers. Students at the conference were encouraged to perform the drama for peers and younger pupils. The script and accompanying materials can be found at <http://www.cafod.org.uk/youth-leaders/degrees-of-change>

Indicator 2:

10% of those who have achieved Live it Leader Award remain active in their diocese for a further two years.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

See comments above re. revised indicator for this work.

Indicator 3:

By 2011 number of schools attending INSET to support global social justice in their school life and curriculum will increase from 140 to at least 280 in CAFOD's four focus dioceses

Progress achieved and challenges faced

174 teachers from 102 schools attended six in-service training sessions (INSET) delivered so far in academic year 2008/9. The INSETs focused on living simply, sustainably and in solidarity as well as guiding teachers on integration of global justice issues into their curriculum and school life. As a result teachers have held INSET with their colleagues, used CAFOD materials more and included global justice in their school development plan (see appendix 1 for quotes)

83% returned evaluation forms and 84% of those teachers indicated increased understanding of CAFOD's work and the global justice dimension in the curriculum, with 14% saying the increase was large.(see graphs in appendix 2) Comments from the teachers were on the whole positive, including:

"Raised my awareness of CAFOD and has inspired me to raise the awareness of others".

"We were impressed with the quality of the training—the workshops were packed with information, the messages were inspiring and the resources were of a very high quality."

Those not so positive concentrated on the lack of time available for the session rather than the quality of the content.

In addition to the above INSET, the three Diocesan Religious Education Advisors who visited El Salvador in June with CAFOD have undertaken a number of INSETs and school visits. Together they have 'connected' with about 90 schools (different from those above) by delivering INSETs to school staff or assemblies to students. They have also presented to about 30 colleagues collectively responsible for supporting Religious Education and the Catholic life of Catholic schools and colleges across the country. One Advisor presented to more than 20 Head teachers at a diocesan conference where in his own words he *'focused on forms of leadership seen and experienced in El Salvador, some ways in which they might be applied in the contemporary context, concluding with a challenge to examine how they – as school leaders – can lead their schools to bring global justice issues into the school and into the curriculum'*.

As a result of over 700 teacher requests, CAFOD's Schools programme including resources, speakers on global justice and INSET will be promoted on the DCFS⁸ funded campaign Memory 4 Teachers memory stick. DCFS will issue this resource to 750,000 teachers and support staff. This will help CAFOD to secure a strong long-term channel of communication with teachers and generate new requests for INSET.

⁸ Department for Children, Schools and Families
PPA Self-Assessment Form – Final

Indicator 4:

Changes in children’s attitudes and knowledge over a three-year period

Progress achieved and challenges faced

As our work is primarily through gatekeepers we thought it important to gain a more informed position when communicating directly with and about our children’s audience (specifically primary school children in catholic education). The research looked at children’s awareness of global justice issues (development, poverty, aid, justice) including how they express their feelings, values and understanding around the issues. A key area of focus was hearing which influences most affect children’s perspectives on global issues and whether they provide opportunity and motivation for participation, reflection, action and critical thinking. Explicitly we hoped to find out what role faith plays in developing and inspiring the above, around global justice issues.

The research was a small qualitative study with two focus groups of six same sex children (one of seven year olds and one of ten year olds) in six schools. This totalled a sample of 72 children which was divided into three categories

- schools that had fundraised for CAFOD, attended INSET, had school visits and used CAFOD materials in the last four years
- those that had fundraised only
- those that had had no contact with CAFOD.

The first two categories stood out in that children raised a broad cross section of global justice issues. They talked not just in terms of issues but also in terms of action.

“I car share with my cousin, we don’t need two cars.”

“We always look for the fair trade sign. It’s very yummy chocolate.”

They showed understanding of the causes both in terms of history and politics, and not just of being ‘unlucky’.

This research has raised understanding within CAFOD’s schools team of our audience and has given a baseline from which to track changes in children’s attitudes and understanding for the remaining period of our PPA.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

5.4 Child research presentation - key findings (attached)

Full report not available at the time of writing – a copy will be forwarded as soon as it is available.

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

2

Part C – Lessons Learned

What lessons are being learned from this PPA?

Objective 3 – Voice and Accountability

Designing the monitoring tool for this objective has helped the organisation to focus its thinking on what needs to be achieved. Staff from across the organisation based in London and 11 overseas countries came together collaborate and to pool our learning in the design process. We worked on what would be the ideal path of a project from first engagement to a sustained and committed dialogue and plotted that ideal path. One challenges in the process has been finding the best translations for terms. Concepts such as an NGO's constituency have not been easy to translate.

Using the tool to establish a baseline with organisations has helped many of them with the planning of their work as well as the monitoring. As the tool sets out an ideal path for levels of engagement it has helped organisations assess where they are now and what the next steps should be. This has been especially beneficial to many who are just starting out in advocacy. Staff in the DRC reported the tool very useful in helping a coalition on mining to plan their work. In Liberia CCJDP and Don Bosco Homes gave positive feedback on using the tool saying it assisted them to shape their strategies. A partner in Bolivia plans to adapt it for use with communities and another in Cambodia wants to use it with local civil society networks.

Voice and accountability / Latin America

The work to support partners advocating on issues relating to extractives (reported on last year) was followed up by a CIDSE learning initiative involving 12 organisations from eight countries in Latin America. Three cross-regional seminars were held in Lima during 2008 to exchange experiences and learning. The extractives work taken forward by Caritas in Honduras has directly resulted in partners from El Salvador adopting a parallel process for their work on gold prospecting. Partners held a workshop on extractive industries, poverty and the environment at the World Social Forum in Belém, Brazil in January 2009.

Objective 4 - HIV

In redefining the logframe last year we introduced an indicator to measure impact from the beneficiary perspective – quality of life. As an agency that works through partnership our focus is more often on how the partners' delivery has changed, and developing the new indicator has catalysed efforts already under way to increase beneficiary involvement in monitoring. The quality of life process and supporting tools were developed jointly by programme staff and partners together in a way which was itself innovative for CAFOD. Initial feedback from baseline work suggests that the process is appropriate and easy to use.

Establishing the baseline has helped to identify gaps in practice e.g. data not disaggregated for gender and/or children in a consistent way, which will be addressed as part of ongoing work.

Objective 5 – Development Awareness

A supported exposure visit to El Salvador for three Religious Education Advisors proved to be highly motivational for their work and to date they have done follow up work in 90 schools (primary and secondary). At the same time we would note that much of this work has been about “telling the story”. Whilst this is a worthwhile process we need to consider how to support them to take this to the next level and integrate global justice issues much more into the curriculum. There are specific issues e.g. migration, that relate to their experience and that could be assimilated.

General

During the mid-term PPA review in 2007 CAFOD and Christian Aid were amongst the organisations

expressing an interest in peer review, which was taken forward in reviewing the two organisations' devolution/decentralisation processes undertaken in recent years. Two members of CAFOD's International Leadership team worked as part of the review team for Christian Aid's Devolved Ways of Working project in late 2007 and early 2008. Although time consuming this resulted in considerable organisational learning, in particular the opportunity to think through common problems through the perspective of another agency, and we would definitely consider working in a similar way again.

Part D – Partnership with DFID

Partnership with DFID

CAFOD enjoys high level relations with DFID through its membership of BOAG and this provides opportunities to engage on a wide range of issues including the PPA. By and large relations at this level work well, although we are aware that not all PPA agencies are offered the same opportunity.

In the past year relations with DFID's Civil Society team seem to have been "on hold". Whilst this was understandable given staff changes and the relocation of CSD within DFID, it nevertheless seems unfortunate given that this has been a key year in establishing a base line for PPA reporting. The recent meeting with Maggie de Maio was useful and encouraging, although we would note that it is the third time we have had to start establishing a new relationship with CSD staff in as many years.

Over the course of the year we have been invited to a number of PPA related meetings, some of which included the participation of ministerial staff. Whilst we very much appreciated this the meetings were often called at relatively short notice and the purpose of the meeting wasn't always clear until the meeting itself. Given the nature of development work people travel frequently and have busy schedules. As such we would appreciate more advance notice of meetings and clarity of purpose in advance so that we can be sure that the most appropriate people are able to attend, and that they are appropriately briefed.

The relationship with DFID's Latin America team is well developed with a Memorandum of Understanding for the partnership established jointly between DFID LAD and all the PPA agencies, and regular meetings of the LPPA group. The collaboration has also seen a joint publication: "Making a Difference" and a high level workshop on the impact of the economic crisis held in March 2009. There is general agreement that DFID having a dedicated interlocutor for this work has been important in ensuring the success of this work and we would urge the continuation of this role beyond 2011.

CAFOD's main point of engagement on HIV and AIDS issues has been through the UK Consortium on AIDS in International Development and whilst this isn't a forum only for PPA agencies it has proven to be a useful channel through which to feed programme experience and develop a unified NGO voice. We particularly welcome Ivan Lewis' recent commitment to meet with the Consortium bi-annually.

CAFOD also enjoys good relations with a number of policy departments, as highlighted in the recent mapping exercise (copy with DFID CSD). At the same time we would welcome some higher level engagement, particularly on work around the role of the private sector. This was highlighted in the recent consultation exercise with the Civil Society team.

Relations with DFID's country offices are variable and tend to be most effective where there is additional DFID programme funding involved e.g. in DRC, Kenya, Zimbabwe. CAFOD staff have found a reluctance on the part of some offices to engage on the basis of the PPA, seeing it as an issue for London to deal with. Equally, the high rate of staff transition in DFID presents problems in developing relationships, especially with country offices where CAFOD doesn't have a permanent presence in the country and may only visit the capital city once a year.

We would also welcome the opportunity for selected local partners to engage with DFID at country level. In Ethiopia CAFOD worked with other INGOs to create a platform for local partners to meet with donors.

Part E – Corporate Governance and Organisational Change

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

CAFOD is constantly striving to improve its governance and management to ensure that these are appropriate to an organisation of its size and nature. Over the last year CAFOD has reviewed its main governing body - the Board of Trustees - and as a result, has amended its trust deed and revised the Board's constitution and terms of reference. The new constitution affirms an increased role for the Board in the generative formation of vision and strategy and also strengthens the level of accountability from the executive to the Board and from the Board to CAFOD's main stakeholders. The combination of skills needed amongst the membership of the Board has also been enhanced and so too the linking of individual Board members to key parts of the organisation. The role of the International Programme Committee, a sub-committee of the Board, will similarly be reviewed in the coming months

One direct consequence was the establishment of a Human Resources Committee chaired by a trustee, primarily to look at pay and reward, with a remit to recommend changes for directors' salaries and to advise on setting of staff salaries.

We have the first 'tick' for the People in Aid Code of Good Practice which demonstrates that we have signed up and have consulted stakeholders (primarily staff) to evaluate our current policies and practices. We are now submitting a report for the second stage which reports on the findings and develops a plan for sustained improvement in the quality of human resource management within CAFOD.

This work has taken place alongside, and with reference to, the development of an accountability framework as part of CAFOD's certification with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership - International. HAP certification is expected to be confirmed in April 2009, and CAFOD has stated that the principles should apply to all aspects of its international work, and not just the humanitarian aspects.

We have revised our staff and management handbooks to ensure legal compliance and significantly changed their format and publication arrangements to ensure they are more accessible for all staff, whether based in the UK or overseas. New policies include introduction of a capability policy (to manage performance problems) and retirement policy (to comply with changes in age legislation in the UK) as well as a re-launch of our performance development policies and processes. These have been communicated both electronically and through workshops for staff and managers. We have now begun work on reviewing the entire "CAFOD People" handbooks to ensure that they fully meet the needs of non UK staff.

The dignity, diversity and equality statement, published in CAFOD People sets our expectations in terms of behaviour. The principles are interwoven into other policy documents (such as the recruitment toolkit)

We are planning a review next year to ensure ongoing compliance and to support the development of diversity awareness training for staff.

CAFOD's gender policy has specific reference to employment, and the People in Aid action plan includes an action to develop staff training and awareness about gender issues within employment.

In the past year CAFOD has employed a dedicated child protection adviser who is responsible for strategy, policy development and co-ordination. He is currently developing training courses and a

briefing toolkit that will be rolled out to all decentralised offices later in 2009.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

CAFOD Accountability Framework (attached)