

PPA Self-Assessment Review

Reporting Year	2009/10
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Part A – Basic Information

PPA partner	CAFOD
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Niche statement	<p>CAFOD is the international aid agency of the Catholic Church in England and Wales. It establishes long-term relationships with people, communities, and organisations, and particularly organisations of the Catholic Church, to support and strengthen their work to relieve suffering, bring about sustainable human development and social justice. The Catholic Church is an important actor in many developing countries, having an extensive network that extends into areas where other agencies, including national governments, find it hard to work. Its constituency continues to grow, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, and for many poor people the Church represents not just a source of spiritual support but also a key provider of basic services, their first point of refuge and support in emergencies and, through its hierarchy, their main voice with governments and policy makers.</p> <p>CAFOD supports both Church and other partners in the south through a variety of means including direct funding, technical and moral support, facilitating networking and collaboration, and joint advocacy. Learning and evidence gathered from the international programme is used to inform development awareness and advocacy work in England and Wales.</p>
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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	8.8	9.0	est. 9.5

	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	1.72m	2.48m	3.5m

Summary of partnership with DFID and other DFID funding

CAFOD holds relationships with DFID at multiple levels. These range from director level as a member of BOAG, through relationships with policy teams and country offices.

Particular relationships named by CAFOD staff include:

- Aid effectiveness and accountability dept, especially the financial accountability and anti-corruption team
- Private sector development team
- Equity and rights team
- Business alliances team
- Climate finance team
- Low carbon development team
- Environmental transformation fund secretariat - those who work on technology, finance and carbon markets.
- Environment and sustainable development team

Relationships with DFID country offices have been particularly noted in Zimbabwe, DRC, Nigeria, Ethiopia and in East Africa. CAFOD also has a close relationship with DFID Latin America through the LAPP.

CAFOD has a longstanding relationship with CHASE and is chair of the newly formed CBHA.

Between 2008-10 CAFOD received funding from DFID for the following programmes in addition to the PPA:

CAFOD Programme	Country/ies	DFID programme	Contract value	Duration
Action for Better Governance	Pan-Africa	GTF	£ 4,998,781	2008-13
Community Based Nutrition	Eritrea	DFID London	£ 926,333	2009-10
Community Based Nutrition, Phase II	Eritrea	DFID London	£ 2,345,440	2010-11
Livelihoods Promotion/Protection	Zimbabwe	In-country	£ 550,000	2008
NGOs and Humanitarian Reform	General	CHSF (via Action Aid)	£ 69,429	2008-11
Prevention of HIV and AIDS	Nicaragua	In-country	US \$ 491,475	2008-09
Protracted Relief Programme, Phase II	Zimbabwe	In-country	£ 1,488,352	2009-11
Rapid Reaction Fund	DRC	In-country	£ 1,200,000	2006-09
Resettlement Support to Vulnerable People	Kenya	In-country	£ 255,000	2008-09
The Practice of Conflict Sensitivity	General	CHSF	£ 45,000	2008-12
Emergency Agricultural Input Programme	Zimbabwe	GRM	US \$ 150,000	2009

Approximate % of total organisational expenditure allocated by sector or theme

Sector	no. of grants	£'000	%
Conflict Resolution	67	2,419	10
Education	80	1,047	4
Economic Advocacy	81	1,692	7
Disaster relief	100	9,308	37
Health	48	873	3
HIV/AIDS	81	2,450	10
Human Rights	51	1,896	7
Sustainable Livelihoods	147	5,732	23
Total Grants	655	25,417	

Part B - Progress against PPA Strategic Objectives

Progress to date against PPA purpose statement
<p>CAFOD will develop its relationships and collaboration with key Church partners in order to strengthen their actions targeted at enabling individuals and communities to participate more fully in decision making processes (in the south and in the north), to reduce their vulnerability to disasters, conflict and the effects of HIV/AIDS, and to develop sustainable livelihoods.</p>
<p>CAFOD's new strategic framework reasserts the Catholic Church as its primary partner, alongside a priority to develop new ways of working with the Church as agent of change. This renewed commitment builds upon progress recorded in this PPA that has seen the Church become more effective in each of the identified areas of work.</p> <p>CAFOD support to partners working to strengthen community voice and participation has benefitted from the introduction of a monitoring tool that enables partners to continually assess and reflect on their progress. At the same time partners report some notable successes. Across Africa focused support has resulted in the Church taking a more active role on both local and national governance issues, for example through a formal role in the decentralisation process in DRC, and through mobilising community members to reform inefficient local structures in northern Kenya. In Brazil, Church partners played a central role in coalition building to protect social spending. In Sierra Leone partners engaged young people in local governance structures to bring about positive changes for communities. In Honduras, Caritas Tegucigalpa was able to submit evidence of pollution by mining companies resulting in a government investigation.</p> <p>CAFOD supports awareness raising and campaigning on climate change in both the north and south, facilitating African partners to engage in the climate change debate, and working with sister agencies to mobilise over 150,000 people across Europe to campaign for a fair and ambitious deal at the Copenhagen Climate Conference.</p> <p>The results of CAFOD's support to partners working to reduce vulnerability and develop response capacity can be seen in Eritrea where the Catholic Secretariat is providing nutritional support to 10,000 people with technical support from CAFOD, and DFID funding. In Central America partners have been integrating disaster risk reduction techniques into community livelihoods work, increasing the resilience of over 290 communities in this highly vulnerable region. In Colombia ongoing support to people displaced by conflict has seen the establishment of 25 small businesses and community organisations resulting in improved self-esteem, community cohesion and empowerment of women.</p> <p>HIV continues to be one of the greatest threats to development and the Catholic Church has long been central to supporting community led responses, especially in Africa. The introduction of new monitoring tools has enabled partners to plan how to develop more effective responses, both through building their own capacities, and through improving coordination with other actors. The introduction of a simple quality of life tool that can be used in low resource settings has helped to improve understanding of the impact of partners' work on beneficiaries.</p>

Progress against PPA Performance Framework by each Strategic Objective

Please explain choice of indicators reported on below

In March 2010, and following feedback on the performance framework from DFID and Neil McDonald, CAFOD submitted a revised performance framework which retained the same objectives, but which had a number of revised indicators. These revised indicators reflected the same areas of work as reported on previously but are more clearly defined. We have chosen to report against each of the indicators in the revised performance framework, most of which reflect ongoing work. As such this report follows from the report submitted in March 2009 and in some cases provides an update on progress since then.

Strategic Objective 1:

Drawing on its faith identity CAFOD will access, support, mobilise and influence the Catholic Church to be more effective in its efforts to reduce poverty and injustice.

Indicator 1:

At least two examples per year of the Catholic Church demonstrating increased capacity to influence key governance processes in Africa which result in tangible benefits for the poor and disadvantaged.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

The examples below are drawn from CAFOD's Action for Better Governance Programme, a 5-year pan-African initiative also supported by DFID's Governance and Transparency Fund.

1. Supporting the process of decentralisation in the Democratic Republic of Congo

The Law on Decentralisation was adopted by the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in 2007. It provides a framework for the functioning of new territorial entities or provinces, with powers to manage 40 per cent of public revenue, and responsibilities for implementing social programmes. The Law provides significant opportunities for improved governance while bringing new challenges to local administrative capacity.

With support from CAFOD, the Episcopal Justice and Peace Commission (CEJP)¹ began a civic education programme, developing training materials and a popular guide on the Decentralisation Law. 6740 copies were printed and disseminated throughout the 47 dioceses of DRC.

As a result of this initiative, DRC's Ministry of Decentralization and Regional Planning entered into a formal agreement to work with the CEJP in July 2009 on a national campaign to train both state and non-state actors on the workings of the new law.

CAFOD's partnership with CEJP has strengthened the agency of the church in supporting both the demand and supply side of governance. Using Catholic Church structures, the campaign is reaching the community level; over 4000 facilitators are currently engaged in promoting transparent systems of public revenue management through the 1473 parishes in the country.

2. Mobilising citizen action on good governance in Northern Kenya

In Kenya, CAFOD's partnership with the Marsabit Justice and Peace Commission (JPC) has led to some

¹ See Annex A for a brief explanation of Catholic Church structures

very tangible localised impacts on governance. Constituency Development Funding represents around seven per cent of government revenue and is managed by committees at the local level. The Devolved Funding Committee (DFC) in Durkana, some 260 miles north of Nairobi is one such body.

Following a programme of training on Constituency Development Funding, facilitated by the Diocese, community members took action to reform the DFC in Durkana which they regarded as ineffective, non-consultative and made up of political appointees against the laws governing membership. 40 people organised a demonstration, challenged their Parliamentary representative and ultimately dissolved Committee.

An election was organised to appoint a new Committee. Meetings were changed so that community members could voice their priorities for the use of the funds and a tendering board was set up in order to allocate contracts.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Annex 1.1: Justice magazine article : Mo Ibrahim Prize

Indicator 2:

By 2011 the Catholic Church in Latin America will have supported over 330 communities to increase their resilience to conflict and natural disasters.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

People in 40 communities affected by the armed conflict in Colombia are able to rebuild a sustainable livelihood

Over the past three years CAFOD has provided funding and guidance to support the work of Pastoral Social / Caritas Colombia with people displaced by the conflict in Colombia. The programme provided technical support, capital and equipment for the families to establish small-businesses. As a result, 25 small businesses have been set up by 254 displaced and vulnerable families (75 per cent women, 11 per cent young people, three per cent disabled). Whilst most are not yet fully self-supporting some families have reported an increase in income of £90 per month (half the minimum wage in Colombia). Alongside this work the programme supported 20 community organisations and 10 community action plans have been developed.

An independent evaluation found that as well as the material benefit, thanks to the psychosocial support and legal advice provided, the programme has led to a significant improvement in the IDPs' self esteem, greater community integration and some empowerment of women. Funding has now been secured for a follow up phase to ensure the sustainability of the work to date.

In Central America 292 communities at risk of environmental disaster are able to incorporate DRR techniques into their livelihoods work.

A combination of eco-environmental, socio-economic, poverty, and infrastructure vulnerabilities mean that Central America is highly vulnerable to disaster. Limited capabilities for prevention, preparedness and response to such disasters further reduce the capacity to recover from them.

CAFOD provides funding and technical support to seven partner organizations working in 292 communities in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua to enable them to incorporate disaster risk reduction techniques into their livelihoods development work.

This includes community-to-municipality networking; and training and support activities in prevention, mitigation and improved response capacity, to ensure the sustainability of development actions at local level.

A mapping of capacity and response experience was carried out, and partners identified the main

threats and risk levels in their working zones. Consequently the partners and CAFOD now have improved understanding of how and when to work under emergency situations. Work is ongoing to elaborate emergency plans and protocols, to strengthen partner capacities to analyze needs (EDAN²), to work to Sphere standards; and to promote exchange, collaboration and coordination between partners and with other existing networks.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

1.2a Independent evaluation of the Colombia IDP programme

1.2b Lessons for a disaster risk reduction regional programme - Luis Felipe Ulloa

A *sistematizacion* with programme partners from Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua

Indicator 3:

At least two examples per year of humanitarian responses being led by local Caritas partners (supported by CAFOD) demonstrating the use of and adherence to SPHERE standards.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

CAFOD has been supporting local Caritas organisations to develop their capacities to plan and manage emergency response programmes to international standards over a number of years.

Caritas Dungu

When CAFOD started working with Caritas Dungu (eastern DRC) 18 months ago they had little experience of emergency response despite being in a region that regularly sees displacement as a result of ongoing insecurity. As part of their work CAFOD encourages partners to understand the value of SPHERE standards and incorporate these in their work.

In September 2009 rebels from the Lord's Resistance Army based in Uganda targeted Dungu, with UNHCR estimating that over 235,000 persons were displaced. Caritas Dungu's response demonstrated their improved ability to accurately assess emergency needs, target the neediest beneficiaries and delivered quality assistance in line with SPHERE standards.

UN Humanitarian Coordinator Ross Mountain singled out Caritas Dungu for the speed and effectiveness of its work, and for its ability to reach communities which better resourced and equipped INGOs had been unable to assist.

As a result of CAFOD's ongoing support Caritas Dungu has now accessed UN pooled funds directly and is regularly contributing to OCHA's situation analysis and inter-agency response planning.

Eritrean Catholic Secretariat

In Eritrea where few INGOs are able to operate CAFOD has been supporting the Eritrean Catholic Secretariat (ErCS) to develop its response capacities. In July 2009 CAFOD received additional DFID funding to facilitate a nutrition programme to be implemented by the health departments in three Eparchies³ namely the Catholic Eparchial Secretariat, Eparchy of Keren, Eparchy of Barentu and Eparchy of Asmara, coordinated by ErCS. The programme reached 10,000 people and, as the attached mid-term review shows, conformed to both WHO and SPHERE standards.

The report notes that: "*There is general improvement in the management and implementation of the programme by the local partners who have been actively supported by CAFOD. The partners have implemented the project according to WHO standards (which are followed by the Eritrean MoH). The local partners adhered to WHO standards regarding screening, admission and discharge criteria. The local partners used weight for height criteria for admission. These are positive signs of successful*

² Damage assessment and needs analysis

³ An Eparchy is the equivalent of a diocese; the Eparch is the Bishop.

local partner capacity building.” (p5)

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Annex 1.3a Mid-term review of Eritrea Nutritional Support programme

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 2009 -2010 CAFOD played a key role in helping mobilise over 150,000 individual Catholics across 16 members of the CIDSE-Caritas Internationalis network to call on their governments for a fair and ambitious deal at the UN climate change talks in Copenhagen.

CAFOD led in developing the campaigns strategy and coordinating the on- and offline creative that was implemented across the network throughout 2009. Key achievements included:

Implementation of international climate justice campaign

- Sixteen CIDSE-Caritas Internationalis member organisations ran climate justice campaigns.
- Resulting in 158,000 supporters signing up to the demands of the campaign across the coalition (including 55,000 via CAFOD in the UK, 48,000 via Manos Unidos in Spain, 20,000 in KOO (Austria), 11,000 in Fastenopfer (Switzerland), 5,000 via SCIAF (Scotland) and 5,000 via Focsiv (Italy))

Bonn-Malawi video conference

- Arranged a live video connection between Bonn Intersessional and partner meeting in Lilongwe, Malawi: "Disaster risk reduction and adaptation - what we need to consider in creating climate justice".
- Included 10 different partners, including 4 Caritas agencies, from 8 countries in the South.
- CIDSE generated approximately 36 press international media hits during Bonn Intersessional, June 2009

Copenhagen:

- Approx 60 staff, volunteers and partners from 14 CIDSE member organisations attended Copenhagen talks, and joined the civil society march for Climate Justice in Copenhagen during UNFCCC talks
- CIDSE generated approximately 140 press international media hits during Copenhagen talks
- Side event "Renew the face of Earth": faith-based approaches to climate justice; Caritas Internationalis and World Council of Churches side event to bring ethical principles and the voices of faith to the climate change negotiations.
- Caritas Denmark and Caritas Internationalis arranged a Mass for Climate Justice concelebrated by 12 Bishops from southern countries
- More than 6,300 parishes from over 25 countries took part in the international bell ringing event on December 13th, led by CIDSE, Caritas Internationalis, and the World Council of Churches

CAFOD's specific contribution:

⁴ CIDSE – Coopération Internationale pour la Développement et la Solidarité – an alliance of 15 Catholic development agencies in Europe and N. America

- Lead role in policy report on Adaptation Technologies; Sol Oyuela, CAFOD Policy Analyst spoke at the launch event.
- Played a lead role in organising 'The Wave' where 50,000 marched for climate justice in London ahead of the Copenhagen talks
- Archbishop Vincent Nichols spoke at the ecumenical service ahead of 'The Wave'
- CAFOD chartered coach to take UK supporters to the Copenhagen meeting

Key challenges:

- Working alongside a disparate group of Catholic agencies
- Building the confidence of National Bishops' Conferences to speak out on climate change
- To maintain supporters enthusiasm and motivation in the face of the increasing doubt about the possibility of a strong and fair deal at Copenhagen, and then maintaining that motivation after the failure of Copenhagen talks

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Link to the statement Southern partners prepared in Malawi

[http://www.cidse.org/uploadedFiles/Publications/Publication_repository/Climate%20Justice%20State
ment%20CIDSE_CI%20Southern%20Partners_June%202009.pdf](http://www.cidse.org/uploadedFiles/Publications/Publication_repository/Climate%20Justice%20Statement%20CIDSE_CI%20Southern%20Partners_June%202009.pdf)

Policy reports:

Reducing Vulnerability, Enhancing Resilience: The importance of Adaptation Technologies for the post-2012 Climate Agreement - <http://www.cidse.org/publications/publications.aspx?id=&eid=1213>

Launched in Bonn, June 2009 with press conference and panel discussion - launch invite: <http://www.caritas.org/includes/pdf/bonn09paneldiscussion.pdf>

Link to CIDSE webpage on Climate Change including the bell ringing event

http://www.cidse.org/Area_of_work/Climate_change/?id=1472

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

2

Strategic Objective 2:
CAFOD will develop ecumenical and inter-faith alliances with organisations and networks in order to increase the reach and effectiveness of joint developmental and humanitarian responses.

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

The Memorandum of Understanding between CAFOD and Islamic Relief (IRW) was formally renewed in February 2010. Three current examples of CAFOD/ IRW partnerships that have extended the reach of IRW programmes are:

Ethiopia - Adfer livestock recovery project

This project was established as response to the 2007 / 2008 drought which left livestock seriously depleted and many pastoralists vulnerable to losing their means of livelihood. The project worked in the Somali region where CAFOD does not traditionally have a presence or programme partners. Building on the existing relationship between CAFOD and IR Ethiopia CAFOD provided funding (£23k), to provide veterinary services and training. It benefited 5,600 households or around 33,000 people living in the Carati, Hargelle and Elkere regions by reducing their vulnerability through safeguarding the health of their livestock.

Gaza - Child and Family Psycho-social counseling centre

The project, established in May 2009, is delivered by Islamic Relief Palestine and receives CAFOD funding (£50,000). To date some 460 children have received specialist services and 97 consultation sessions for parents with 50 children participating in a summer camp. There has been a significant emphasis on training of staff meaning that the centre is now much better placed to continue to deliver and improve its services.

More recently CAFOD brokered a relationship between Roehampton University and the Islamic University of Gaza to provide specialist training in this area of work.

Pakistan - Responding to displacement

In 2009, Pakistan experienced severe internal displacement with up to 2.7 million people forced to leave their homes in Malakand Division and FATA as a result of insecurity and hostility. CAFOD provided support to recently displaced people in Swat through two faith-based organisations: ICMC and Islamic Relief. 226 families were assisted with food, 86 families received non-food items, 58 families received transitional shelters, 22,429 people received primary health services (of which 13,978 were female and 8,451 were male) and 6,750 children participated in play activities.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Annex 2.2 Statement from Islamic Relief concerning partnership with CAFOD

Indicator 2	
By 2011 at least two examples of Catholic Church leaders in Africa engaging in interfaith initiatives that bring communities together to work on programmes promoting development and/or reconciliation.	
Progress achieved and challenges faced	
<p>Following the Synod for Africa in October 2009 CAFOD brought a number of Church leaders from Africa to the UK and arranged events to build on the synod theme of 'the Church in service to Reconciliation, Justice and Peace'. This included a two-day conference in conjunction with Heythrop College on <i>the Church and Christian/Muslim relations in Africa</i>, which explored experiences and attitudes from a variety of countries. The conference was well received by participants and CAFOD is exploring follow-up opportunities.</p> <p>One speaker was Archbishop Ignatius Kaigama of Jos (Nigeria). In recent years Jos has seen violent conflict between communities. The Archbishop is a longstanding advocate for peace and reconciliation between communities as well as for real political solutions. CAFOD provides funding to support this work, including funding for a priest from the Archdiocese to study for an MA in Peace Studies with the intention that on return he will be involved in the formation and training of priests and religious in conflict transformation and inter religious dialogue.</p> <p>The Secretary General of the Catholic Secretariat of Ethiopia (Abba Hagos Hayish) is also co-chair of the Ethiopian Interfaith forum for Development Dialogue and Action and with the support of the Ethiopian Catholic Bishops Conference an advocate for engaging in interfaith activities in order to ensure peace and development for all. The Eparch (Bishop) of Adigrat is especially supportive and has developed strong links with Muslim and Orthodox leaders in his diocese to tackle stigma against people living with HIV and AIDS and to promote community development initiatives.</p> <p>Religious leaders who choose to become involved in wider social or community issues in areas of conflict often do so at considerable personal risk. The Archbishop of Jos is operating in a context where the rule of law is weak and communities are increasingly polarised. His involvement is essential but he cannot perform the role of government, and wider political efforts are essential.</p> <p>Gender is another factor often overlooked in inter-religious relations. Both the Catholic Church and Islam have male hierarchical structures, hence formal inter religious dialogue is male dominated and tends to reinforce existing patriarchal structures. Women's engagement in inter faith relations is more often at community level, responding to practical problems. This is important but high level dialogue would benefit from greater women's involvement just as community efforts benefit from those of men. CAFOD is funding a women's dialogue programme in Kaduna (Nigeria) encouraging Muslim and Christian women to work together to find solutions to the problems they face, as well as encouraging women's voices to be heard alongside those of men in national-level inter religious structures.</p>	
List any documentary evidence of achievements	
Presentations from the African perspectives on Christian/Muslim relations conference http://www.cafod.org.uk/about-us/what-we-do/conflict-and-peace/faith-in-africa http://www.cafod.org.uk/news/nigeria-religious-conflict	

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

Southern civil society organisations, including agencies of the Catholic Church, are better able to represent constituent communities in advocacy work, and are more effective in engaging with and influencing the policies and practices of government and business that affect them.

Indicator 1:

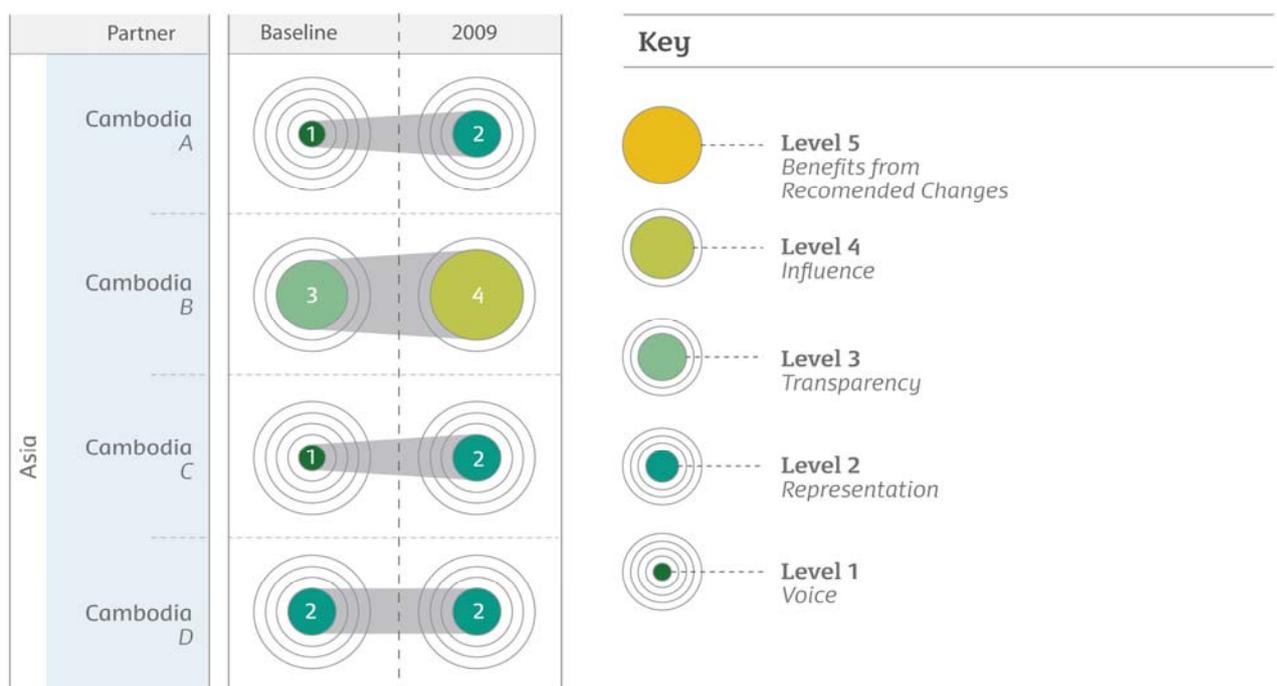
By 2011 at least eight partners from the countries listed, including at least four from Latin America will have moved up at least one level on the Engagement Framework (CAFOD's advocacy monitoring tool) demonstrating more effective engagement with policy makers or key corporate actors.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

In 2009/10 CAFOD made 60 grants with a total value of almost £1.5m to partners working on economic advocacy, of which £678k went to partners in the countries being monitored for this indicator. Last year CAFOD developed an engagement framework which enabled partners to measure their progress in this area of work. The framework looks at change in four areas; involvement in government processes, engagement with corporate actors, development of advocacy strategies, and the engagement of its constituency or community. The tool describes a series of levels which organisations use to assess their progress.

Work over the past year highlighted that whilst many organisations feel their work has improved they haven't necessarily made sufficient progress to move to the next level on the framework. For example, in spite of excellent lobby work in the Brazilian Congress (see case study in annex 3.2), partners in Brazil found that they had not advanced to the highest level, which requires evidence of positive change for communities.

Involvement in Government Processes



Extract from the framework showing changes recorded by partners in Cambodia with regard to involvement in government processes

Analysis of the results (see annex 3.1b) shows that nine partners, including three in Latin America, have made progress in at least one dimension. Overall the most progress has been seen in engaging with government, and in developing advocacy strategies. Limited progress has been made in improving community engagement.

Change is not always positive. In Honduras the recent coup disrupted advocacy work resulting in the partner slipping down the framework. In Sierra Leone partners reflected that the engagement of youth in democratic structures had yielded good results at first but that it was proving hard to maintain the impact. In Mozambique, our partner decided to refocus their policy monitoring from national to provincial level, where their work is at an earlier stage, resulting in a fall on the framework.

One strength of the tool is that it prompts discussions to bring out strategies that will address problems and improve engagement. Among these:

- In Sierra Leone, one partner is holding monthly gender dialogue sessions to try and encourage more participation by young women
- In Mozambique, one partner is working with the Provincial, District and Zonal Farmer's Unions to improve two-way communications and reporting via SMS and written reports on land rights
- Organisations in Bolivia are trying to get better feedback from indigenous institutions, forming alliances with other NGOs and widening their use of media, and trying to establish leadership structures which allow younger people to hold posts

CAFOD is also encouraging the use of more participatory approaches in programme development and management, such as in Ethiopia, where civil society networks are building accountability and feedback mechanisms for their members

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Annex 3.1a Edited engagement framework

Annex 3.1b Monitoring results table

Indicator 2:

At least 4 examples of the concrete actions by companies or government (at the appropriate level) in response to citizen voices following partner work.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Discussions around the engagement framework also bring out specific examples of change arising from the advocacy of CAFOD's partners, usually working in conjunction with others. Three detailed cases are attached - one from Caritas Tegucigalpa in Honduras, which details the successful collaboration with UK academics, facilitated by CAFOD, enabling them to pull together evidence of pollution by mining resulting in a Honduran government investigation. In related work in the DRC, our partners have gained access to the exploration sites of Anglo Gold Ashanti and been shown their environmental policies. This was a vital step forward in terms of the company's transparency. CAFOD's support in this area was crucial, as our advocacy section built capacity in negotiation, research and advocacy.

The second case example from Brazil reveals the power of coalition building to ensure protection of essential social spending, and highlights again the special convening role Church organisations can play.

The third case from Sierra Leone shows how youth empowerment, when connected with local governance structures can bring concrete positive changes for communities. (Compare with Banteay Srei in Cambodia, who was able to bring the Provincial Land Management Board to communities to explain the land law which will make people less vulnerable to land grabbing).

Each of these case studies provide us with different examples of how change can be leveraged through community involvement, coalition/alliance building, and evidence-based advocacy.

Other specific changes seen this year include:

- Banteay Srei in Cambodia were able to bring the Provincial Land Management Board to communities to explain the land law which will help people be less vulnerable to land grabs
- DPA, also in Cambodia, gained observer status on the Public Finance Management Reform Working Group which deals with extractive industries. This is a crucial step in gaining greater transparency around extractive industries.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Annex 3.2 Case studies from Honduras, Brazil, and Sierra Leone

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 improved responses to HIV that both reduce vulnerability to infection and improve the quality of life for people infected and affected by HIV.

Indicator 1:

- Holistic care and mitigation (CM) responses are provided directly or through referral by Church partners in 9 countries, serving 100,000 women, men and children affected by HIV.
- Men, women and children accessing these services report improved quality of life.

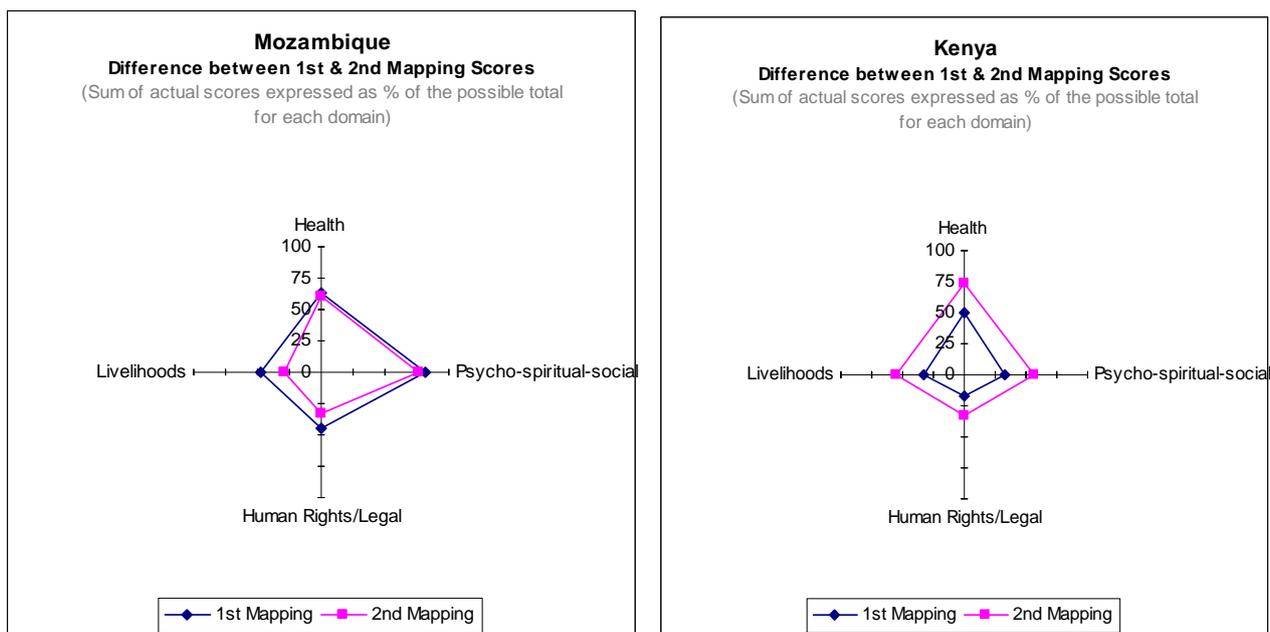
Progress achieved and challenges faced

Holistic care and mitigation (CM) responses are provided directly or through referral by Church partners in 9 countries, serving 100,000 women, men and children affected by HIV

During 2009/10 CAFOD supported 38 HIV projects with a care and mitigation (CM) component in 13 countries. CM responses seek to improve the quality of life of people living with and otherwise affected by HIV, for which a holistic approach comprising a range of services, is essential. A mapping tool was developed to indicate the degree to which services are available, affordable and accessible either directly by programmes or through referral.

The tool identifies four domains comprising a holistic response: health, psycho-spiritual-social, legal/human rights and economic/livelihood security. Participants review 30 outcome statements to rate the extent to which support for each of these domains can be accessed. A baseline mapping has been carried out with partners in eight countries to date with a follow-up (approximately one-year later) in six of these. These six agencies provide services to around 85,000 people.

The baseline mappings consistently show that provision and access to health and psycho-social support are the strongest elements of CM responses. Where second mappings have been undertaken, they show evidence of progress in addressing some of the gaps, as shown on the mappings carried out with partners in Mozambique and Kenya below.



2009 mapping: examples of gaps identified	2010 mapping captured progress:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling Provision: for children, discordant couples • Spiritual Support for PWHIV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's support groups and discordant couples groups have been established. Earlier patterns of marriage breakdown have been reduced. • Home visits from faith leaders were increased through intensified referrals and sensitisation by IAP. • In place of earlier stigmatisation, some churches have established HIV support committees and provide accurate non-judgmental information in sermons.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VCT and Follow-Up: staff capacity and skills • Gender: more women accessing services than men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained counsellors were contracted to visit programme regularly. VCT uptake has increased. • VCT service has changed from mobile unit to door-to-door. More men have taken up testing and post-diagnosis care.

Extracts from mapping of the CM response at the Integrated AIDS Programme (IAP) Kenya, showing examples of gaps identified in 2009 and the changes observed in 2010.

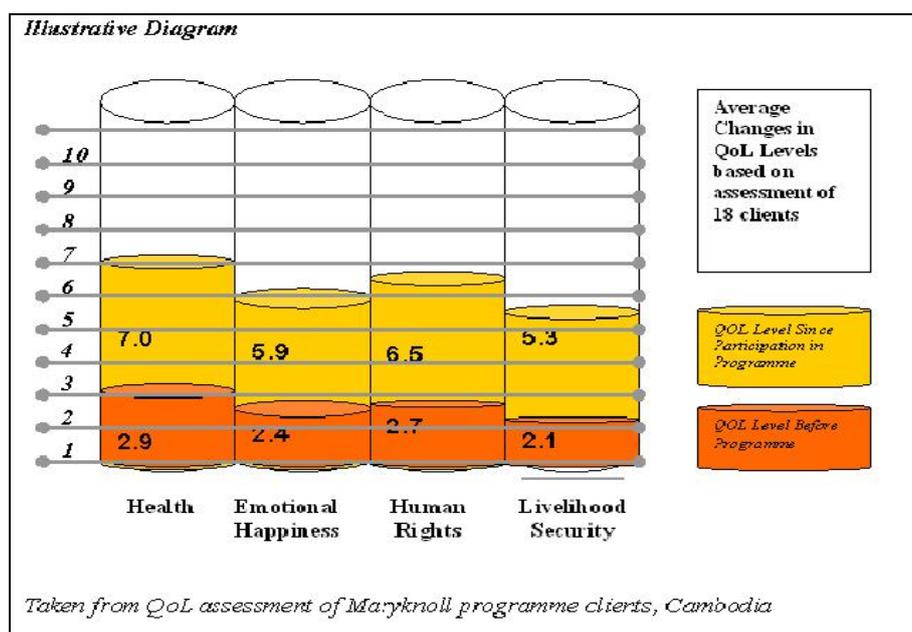
The use of the mapping tool indicates that programmes are:

- increasing their ability to provide or refer to services that combined, comprise an holistic response
- more effective in identifying newly emerging gaps (e.g. in Mozambique, other service providers have recently withdrawn information and counselling services from rural areas)
- addressing areas to prioritise year-on-year and successfully securing focused funding
- using this as an effective tool for annual planning and review

Men, women and children report improved quality of life (QoL) since accessing these services

A participatory monitoring tool was developed inviting clients to illustrate their present QoL, identify *changes* since joining the programme and the reasons for these, and to develop a strategy for themselves and for the programme in order to sustain or achieve further change.

Using the analogy of energy levels in a battery, the tool invites clients to consider their 'energy levels' against the four domains that comprise holistic care. The process is easy-to-use and not dependent on literacy, professional skills or technology. It can be self-administered by clients and applies equally well to adults and children, living with and/or affected by HIV.



To date the tool has been used once with sample, self-selecting groups of clients in Cambodia, Kenya,

Zambia, Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique, Malawi and Ethiopia. We will work with local partners to begin to systematise use of the tool in the coming year.

Initial results:

- Health care and, where applicable, ART access were often the *first* steps to improving people's QoL. However other aspects e.g. psychological wellbeing and economic security are considered equally important.
- Carers and others affected by HIV noted the importance to their QoL of improved economic security, social acceptance/inclusions and psycho-social-spiritual support
- The tool strengthens clients' sense of empowerment and affirms staff's clarity of purpose
- Gender-specific issues were identified with notably higher average improvements for male than for female participants in all domains (with greatest differences in domains of psycho-social-spiritual support (emotional happiness) and human rights
- The tool has provided a means to identify the key factors that have contributed to the change in clients' quality of life since entering the programme

Summary of reasons given for changes identified

	Health	Psycho-social-spiritual	Human rights / legal	Economic/ livelihoods security
Kenya	Good nutrition & food supplements, free / accessible medication, advice & support	Social/spiritual support, counselling. Self-acceptance/ disclosure	Paralegal training Advice and support groups	Income generation activities, skills training & apprenticeship programmes
Cambodia	ARV Access + adherence, improved nutrition, effective OI medicine, good healthcare, exercise	Increased emotional support from family, community and NGO, reduced discrimination, financial security	the right to free healthcare, fair treatment by doctors, participation in community activities & education for children	Improved income & access to grants,
Uganda	Access to free ARVs, OIs treatment, nutritional support for children, access to mosquito nets	Ongoing counselling, Support in status disclosure, Support from groups and family	Education on human rights + free legal services	IGAs, vocational training

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Feedback from partner staff and beneficiaries on using the quality of life batteries tool:

"Great communication from the community - they gave greater insights/issues that have not come out before (despite having spent long sessions with them) - with the batteries tool they shared a lot more" staff - IAP, Kenya

"I wondered what batteries had to do with beneficiaries' quality of life and I was keen to understand this concept! I have learnt this is a very practical way to get people to think and reflect on the changes in their lives, not just PLWHIV and programme beneficiaries in general but all of us within our different circumstances", IAP staff group facilitator.

"The batteries tool is very interesting, simple and practical. This is the most important thing that I

have taken home", client, IAP Kenya

"I feel impressed to see how much beneficiaries have charged their batteries after IAP interventions. They should continue to be supported, especially with IGAs," Staff facilitator- IAP, Kenya

"The process helped us to see the changes on our lives" Caritas Maputo client

"I have always imagined the great change that has occurred in my life over the 8 years I have been on the Rainbow Centre Programme as a beneficiary but never had a way to measure how great it was. This batteries tool has informed me of my progressive growth, energy level and opened my eyes on how to improve my life in future. Can we have more People Living with HIV use this tool in order that they may understand the successful journey they have made, and how they can improve their lives in future", client - Diocese of Moshi, Tanzania.

Indicator 2:

At least four examples (over 3 years) of Church partners directly contributing to policy changes at local or national levels to reduce HIV-related stigmatisation and/or enable access to HIV-related services in hard-to-reach communities.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Two case studies from the work of CAFOD partners are presented for this reporting period. A further two examples will be supplied next year.

1. VIHas de Vida and HIV-related discrimination in the Mexican Armed Forces

The concern presenting: "Juan" -a career soldier tested HIV-positive in routine blood tests. He was held under house arrest and then discharged from the army. After unsuccessful attempts to get redress he approached "VIHas de Vida" an HIV-support Catholic-Faith-based organisation in México.

The initiative: VIHas de Vida formed alliances with two civil society organisations expert in legal and human rights issues. These pursued the matter through military and civil law channels. They challenged the judgment that Juan was unfit for work because of his HIV status and also what they considered an unjust application of the Law of the Social Security Institute of the Armed Forces. The courts found in Juan's favour.

The evidence of change: Juan was reinstated, with full entitlements restored. The wider policy of the armed forces as applied to HIV status has been reformed as a result of this case.

2. Lack of access to HIV treatments and services in rural Nigeria

The concern presenting: Vandeikya/Adikpo and Namu Home Based Care (HBC) Programmes serve rural communities in Benue and Plateau States respectively. Until last year, clients were compelled to travel over 200 km to the state capital to access ART through the government programme. ART take-up and adherence were compromised by high transport costs, distances and government intransigence.

The initiatives undertaken and evidence of change: Vandeikya/Adikpo HBC, supported by local community leaders, lobbied the Federal Medical Centre (FMC) using their data on the number of people living with HIV. Their community standing and widely-recognised quality of their HBC strengthened their lobbying. The FMC agreed to provide ART through the Vandeikya/Adikpo HBC and now carry out monthly assessments and ART provision in the local Health Centre. 615 people now access ART through Vandeikya/Adikpo HBC.

Namu HBC lobbying of government services was unsuccessful. They therefore lobbied the Catholic Hospital in Jos, a government-approved ART provider. As a result, Namu was made an outreach station. Five Jos hospital staff now visit monthly to conduct health checks, VCT and provide ART. 2,887 Namu clients access ART through this service.

Indicator 3:
Seven Church programmes demonstrate more comprehensive approaches (combining initiatives to reduce risk, decrease vulnerability and mitigate impact) to HIV prevention.
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>In order to assess programme approaches to prevention CAFOD developed a protocol, informed by the NGO Code of Good Practice Prevention checklist. This records evidence from semi-structured staff interviews, reviews of programme literature and activities, and informal feedback from clients. It has been used thus far in México (two partners) Guatemala, Tanzania, Bangladesh and Mozambique in consultations with over 120 people. Work is also planned for other programme partners in Mozambique and in Burma</p> <p>Main Findings (fuller details are given in annexed table):</p> <p>On Risk Reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes mostly target the general population and groups identified by e.g. age, ethnicity, gender, religion rather than pre-determined Most-At-Risk-Populations (MARPS). • Four programmes provide full and accurate information on all options. All are more cautious in written information. • Bishops' support has moved some local churches from judgmentalism to inclusion. Education for bishops is crucial; CAFOD's advocacy role is key. • Five partners provide access to services either directly or through referrals • Evidence of change includes a reduction in teenage pregnancies, increased take-up of VCT and sexual health services, and PWHIV being more open about their status <p>On decreasing vulnerability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples include addressing migration issues, gender-focused employment opportunities, wife inheritance & community stigma. This aspect is weaker with most programmes who limit their response to IEC. This is an area for CAFOD to develop further with partners. <p>On impact mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only scant evidence of this emerged; CAFOD must strengthen its partners' understanding of how care/mitigation can become prevention. <p>Further Learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two partners actively promote meaningful involvement of PLHIV (MIPA), but for others this is more of a tokenistic gesture. • Partners work well within wider networks. However there is little systematic follow-up on referrals. • Despite CAFOD's promotion of a comprehensive approach to prevention, some partners are still overly reliant on information provision as the sole prevention initiative. The limitations of IEC, without addressing social and economic drivers of infection, need to be emphasised. • Programmes need to focus more on the impact of their initiatives in effecting or supporting change, and not on outputs • CAFOD's role in lobbying bishops who are gatekeepers for prevention programmes we support, is crucial and can be strengthened in-country.
List any documentary evidence of achievements
Annex 4.3: Approaches to HIV Prevention: Key findings, from a review of six Church-based programmes

Indicator 4:

At least three examples of development/ emergency response programmes demonstrating evidence of adaptation to improve effectiveness in contexts also affected by HIV.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Evidence of adaptation is identified through applying HIV mainstreaming to programme responses. CAFOD's HIV mainstreaming tools analyse programme design by analysing 3 "Ps" - the **Potential** to engage/deliver, & issues of **Protection** and **Power**. It identifies issues of inclusion, vulnerability and accountability/exploitation of power that, if overlooked, will reduce the effectiveness of a programme.

The tools help to determine adaptations to programme design that will strengthen effectiveness and, over time, assess the degree to which the adaptations have been successful. Two examples of using the tool follow. Similar analysis is under way in Mozambique and Ethiopia. In the examples below the analysis was applied after the initiative had commenced.

1. Caritas Colombia's programme with internally displaced people (IDPs) includes the development of community-agreed small businesses with related skills trainings.
2. In Kenya CAFOD worked in a consortium with others including Red Cross, UNICEF WFP and Caritas agencies to respond to the humanitarian situation following the disputed presidential election in Kenya that resulted in over 350,000 Internally Displaced People (IDPs).

Examples of adaptations resulting from HIV mainstreaming applied to programmes in Kenya and Colombia:

What P issues Emerged?	What adaptations were made?	What has been the effect of these adaptations?
1 Older people, and those with disabilities, chronic illness, and care duties could not access programme activities	Changed timing and location of community meetings, skills-training and business activities Increased flexibility about how and where work is done	Older people, women, families with healthcare or childcare duties, people with disabilities all formerly excluded and among the most vulnerable IDPs, are now participating in the programme.
2 Camp committees were dominated by men. Men sold relief food. Abuses of power by supposed protectors, including the local police.	Rules of operation and residence were established. Women became responsible for food collection/distribution. Women and young people were represented in committees. Women-led IDP support groups were formed. Codes of conduct and reporting mechanisms were developed. Power abuses by aid workers and police were addressed	Documented improved trust in selection processes and greater engagement by those meeting criteria. Improved and more transparent delivery of food items and confirmation that they have reached their target families. Communities reporting more effective and acceptable decision-making

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Annex 4.4: Application of CAFOD's mainstreaming tool in Colombia and Kenya

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.
Indicator 1:
By 2011 sixth form students in 50 schools will have taken action for global justice as a result of CAFOD material and volunteer visits.
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>This year CAFOD worked directly with 28 sixth forms building on the 24 that we worked with last year giving an outreach total of 45 schools over the last two years. Our outreach to school and college sixth forms includes delivering workshops and producing online materials including a leadership day for post-16 students and curriculum units on Poverty and Community Cohesion.</p> <p>The leadership day took place in March in partnership with Las Casas Institute. More than a hundred students and 16 teachers from 13 schools attended. The conference aimed to encourage students to become leaders, inspire others and make a positive impact in the world, and culminated with the students presenting plans for future action.</p> <p>Evaluations from the day included comments such as:</p> <p><i>'I feel more inspired to make a difference and get involved'</i> <i>'I have realised how important religion is in being a good leader' and</i> <i>'I need to take part and make the first step rather than letting everyone around me do the work'</i></p> <p>Other activity related to RE lessons and/or the NOCN⁵ syllabus. Three young people who are currently on a leadership development programme with CAFOD have delivered talks, liturgies and workshops with the Year 12 and 13 students throughout their nine months placement. In another college, students formed a CAFOD group with 11 regular attendees. They have taken part in CAFOD's climate justice campaign including participation at the rally, fundraising for the Haiti appeal and are currently being developed to become young ambassadors for CAFOD.</p> <p>A piece of commissioned research on the take up of our post-16 units for RE indicated that of the schools that took part in the research (65 schools) and had used the units, 68 per cent had taken action as a result of studying them. Approximately the same number indicated that their students had taken action as a result of using other CAFOD materials. Actions included campaigning, fund raising, peer education and lifestyle changes.</p>
List any documentary evidence of achievements
<p>Annex 5.1 Research on CAFOD's post-16 General RE Resources Management Summary, carried out by David Burton Associations, November 2009</p> <p>'Leading for a Change' conference http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ok6wO_53_1U and www.cafod.org.uk/secondary/post-16)</p>

⁵ National Open Colleges Network

Indicator 2:
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
<p>During 2009/10 252 teachers from 164 secondary and primary schools attended CAFOD's in-service training (INSET) giving a total of 426 teachers from 266 schools over the last two years. The INSETs focus on development issues such as global citizenship, climate change, poverty, and themes that have a global dimension such as community cohesion. Sessions were also delivered to teacher training students in two colleges reaching 73 potential teachers.</p> <p>Secondary teachers of RE, Citizenship and Geography are the usual attendees at our INSETs. This year we were asked to deliver a session to technology teachers on technology and sustainable development. The workshop included images from CAFOD's work depicting alternative and sustainable technologies used in response to development challenges, alongside practical exercises that could be used in school. The 30 participants came from a number of technology specialities including food, textiles, resistant materials, design technology and engineering. Throughout the workshop participants were asked to consider ethical and moral issues (reflecting the requirement of current technology syllabi) related to religious, cultural, economic and environmental concerns that may arise in seeking solutions to development issues. 90 per cent of attendees rated the content and usefulness of the workshop as very good or good.</p> <p>The impact of our work is evidenced in the RE inspection reports of Clifton diocese, a diocese that has been a focus for our educational development work for a number of years. 47 per cent of the reports mention CAFOD in contrast to Hexham and Newcastle in which we have delivered no INSET where 17 per cent of reports mentioned CAFOD and 28 per cent in Westminster diocese in which we have recently started delivering INSET.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><i>'There is a strong emphasis on social and moral responsibility taught using CAFOD resources'</i></p> <p><i>'...contrasted with photos supplied by CAFOD of the Sudan to teach the concept of helping the wider community'</i></p> <p><i>'One representative from CAFOD has done some work on homes in Victorian times focusing on water. The pupils were able to draw out the parallels....'</i></p> </div>
List any documentary evidence of achievements
Annex 5.2: Written report on the INSET with technology teachers

Indicator 3:

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

Progress achieved and challenges faced

The research commissioned in 2008 to look at children's awareness of global justice issues (development, poverty, aid, justice) has continued to inform our work with children in primary schools. The findings of the research were disseminated through presentations and discussions to all those within the organisation working with this audience. The findings were also shared with the Catholic Primary RE Advisors across England and Wales at one of their meetings.

The report has prompted us to consider the wider audience of parents and helped us to plan and start to deliver on a strategy of reaching parents particularly mothers, in primary schools. We have considered the content we present in our materials making the development message stronger: there was evidence in the report that children clearly saw CAFOD as only delivering emergency work. The findings were a reminder of the sophistication with which 10/11 year olds can think and analyse and this has prompted us to constantly ask ourselves whether we are challenging this age group sufficiently both in our face to face work and in our printed and online resources.

We are now building on this baseline by tracking the seven-year olds who took part in the research. We identified understanding and knowledge that needed clarifying or introducing to this cohort of children and will be delivering a lesson each term for the next three years with a final assessment at the end of the children's primary school life. The objectives for this tracking is to demonstrate that CAFOD's schools programme impacts on children's understanding and development of ideas and concepts of global justice issues.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Part C – Lessons Learned

What lessons are being learned from this PPA?

The PPA was a significant driver in the development of CAFOD's pioneering Voice and Accountability (VA) and Quality of Life (QoL) tools, and these have been introduced across more programmes this year. The VA tool has been shared formally at BOND and DFID meetings and on a 1:1 basis with a number of other PPA agencies. The HIV mainstreaming tool is also proving adept as a way of identifying the needs of particularly disadvantaged groups such as women and girls or the disabled during programme analysis.

The increased emphasis on capturing the learning from programme experience has been demonstrated through a number of institutionalised learning processes, some of which are included as appendices to the current report. An innovative "Institutionalization of Livelihoods Learning" process was held in Ethiopia bringing together 12 partners to present and share case studies from their own programmes. With the support of CAFOD staff from Addis Ababa, Nairobi, East Timor and London partners were trained to apply Most Significant Change in the development of case studies from their own programmes which were then shared. Six of these are being published together with a documentary DVD. In Colombia a similar process captured learning and innovation from the small enterprise programme with internally displaced people⁶. As well as the formal evaluation of the programme a sistematización (learning document) has been developed and is being circulated within and beyond CAFOD. One of the key learning points from the small enterprise programme has been the importance of providing psychosocial support alongside rebuilding livelihoods when working with IDPs. In Central America a similar process captured learning from the first phase of work to incorporate disaster risk reduction techniques into livelihoods work with vulnerable communities⁷.

As well as funding, CAFOD's model of long-term partnership allows for more effective capacity building and solidarity with southern partners. This work is demonstrated in a case study to be published this year of CAFOD's experience in providing accompaniment to its core Church partner in Burma.

Alongside formal learning processes a competitive small fund for programme innovations has been established internally. In 2009/10 six concepts were approved including piloting use of the internet as an advocacy tool in Brazil and DRC, a learning exchange on livelihoods between partners in Peru and Colombia, and adaptation of Most Significant Change as a form of impact assessment at community level in Asia. The learning from these pilots will be disseminated widely and opportunities identified for replication and scale-up.

Internally CAFOD is developing clearer criteria for different levels of engagement with its partners and is also starting to reap the dividends of considerable investment in its monitoring and evaluation systems over recent years. A new evaluation policy is in place which will both sharpen practice and strengthen learning processes. Wherever appropriate and practical, peer review will be incorporated as a way of both containing costs and internalising learning.

Externally CAFOD has shared this learning through a number of inter-agency groups and has been active in both the BOND and CIDSE working groups on development effectiveness. Close cooperation continues with a range of other agencies. In the UK the main focus of this is with faith-based organisations including Islamic Relief, Progressio, Sciaf, Trocaire and Christian Aid, whilst cooperation in the field extends more widely as demonstrated by the joint work with Oxfam, Christian Aid and the UK Foreign Office in Bolivia, for example.

⁶ See annex 1.2a

⁷ See annex 1.2b

Whilst the PPA has not been the only factor behind these initiatives the flexibility provided by PPA funding has enabled us to take forward ideas that might otherwise not have been possible, resulting in improved learning and practice.

Part D – Partnership with DFID

Partnership with DFID

As noted in section A CAFOD has a variety of relationships with DFID at senior management level, with policy teams, and with country offices. We welcome the fact that DFID staff are generally open and willing to discuss issues of joint concern once contact is established. We have developed particularly constructive relationships around issues such as corruption and climate change, with a variety of country offices, and with the Latin America department. This has been beneficial to CAFOD and hopefully the experience drawn from our partners' work in communities brings an additional dimension to DFID's discussions

From a policy perspective collaboration on joint research has proved particularly successful as different organisations bring different perspectives and opportunities. An example of this is the CAFOD/IDS research being carried out in close cooperation with DFID on what will follow the MDGs post-2015. This has worked well as each party has something to gain from the process, and we would be interested to see if there were any further opportunities for similar collaboration.

Whilst it has involved some investment from both sides the relationship between DFID and agencies around the Latin America PPA has been a particularly good model of how to develop constructive, managed engagement by both parties and we would welcome consideration of whether similar approaches could be developed in other areas of work, not necessarily linked to funding.

Similarly promoting better understanding of the nature of the PPA among staff in DFID country offices could improve communications in some countries where DFID staff appear to see the PPA as a "London issue".

One frequently named difficulty is managing continuity given the rapid turnover of staff in many DFID offices. It was particularly disappointing to receive feedback to last year's PPA report that questioned CAFOD's commitment to HIV prevention given its policy on condom distribution, especially when this issue has been discussed between us on numerous occasions in the past. Securing a meeting with members of the Reproductive Health team has taken time, although at the time of writing we have secured a meeting thanks to involvement of our Stakeholder Manager.

CAFOD's Policy Unit notes that there are sometimes policy difference between government departments on issues relating to development, and would welcome support from DFID staff to access other government departments where this might help DFID's case as well as our own. One example cited is on business and human rights issues.

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.

In the past year we have been implementing the recommendations from a review of our corporate governance which resulted in amending our trust deed to establish a stronger Board of Trustees. This has provided greater clarity on their shared role/responsibility and their individual role where we have linked the Trustees with their specific area of expertise to a particular strand of work. In terms of membership we have been pleased to recruit for the first time a southern member - Margaret Mwaniki, from Caritas Africa, and a specialist on gender. We have also recruited a young adult to bring the voice of young people into our work.

As a result of the new arrangements in place, the Trustees have increased their oversight in the following areas:

- i) Accountability: holding the executive to account in relation to compliance and regulatory frameworks, including child safeguarding; oversight of evaluations and strategic reviews of work; impact assessment
- ii) Internal audit & close financial monitoring
- iii) An active lead & participation in corporate risk assessment

Part of the Governance review was to strengthen a number of sub-committees: i) Finance & Internal Audit; ii) HR; iii) International Programmes with an increased emphasis on monitoring and evaluating our programmes. The Trustees have been actively involved in the formation of our new Strategic Framework, setting the direction of our work for the coming decade and agreeing the priorities and indicators by which we aim to measure progress over the next three years.

As noted last year CAFOD has established its own accountability framework to ensure that we meet the requirements of the various codes that we are signatories to including the Red Cross Code of Conduct, People in Aid, the Sphere Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, the HAP Humanitarian Accountability and Quality Management Standard 2007 and Caritas Internationalis (CI) guiding principles and core partnership values. In September 2009 CAFOD was successfully certified by HAP-I, and we are now in the process of implementing a complaints handling mechanism for partners and beneficiaries in order to meet all the HAP standard requirements. Further details of our standards and commitments can be found at <http://www.cafod.org.uk/about-us/how-we-work/standards>

We were also successfully certified under the People in Aid code of good practice and have introduced a number of developments in our HR policies. We are currently consulting on a new "bullying and harassment" procedure which sets out our position re not tolerating it and how we will support staff who reporting incidents. We are also in the process of reviewing the implications of the new equality act and making any required changes to our current policy, including reviewing revising the Dignity and Diversity policy 2010 and developing gender pay reports from 2011 onwards. Dignity and Diversity awareness training will be offered to staff to support this. During 2010 we will also review the staff/ employment section of CAFOD's gender policy and develop specific competency sets in relation to gender. This will be linked to specific interventions in relation to gender and ethnic origin representation in certain parts of the organisation.

Part F – Cross –cutting issues

Describe any work your organisation has done on Gender and Faith if applicable

Gender

The mid-term review of CAFOD's 2005-10 strategic framework highlighted that whilst there were some good examples of gender issues being addressed within programmes there was little evidence of any systematic attempt to do this despite gender being named as a cross-cutting theme in the strategy. Consequently a gender advisor was recruited to support programme staff to more explicitly address gender issues with partners and within their programmes. This has resulted in some rapid progress. A network of gender focal points has been established from among programme staff globally to share experience and promote good practice. A three-year strategy has been developed with some very specific targets, starting with the systematic collection of disaggregated data and specific gender analysis and indicators in all new programme frameworks. Gender has been named as a priority issue within CAFOD's new strategic framework. The focus of all of this work is to address gender issues more explicitly within existing programmes, rather than to develop new gender specific programmes.

Gender is a potentially divisive issue within the Catholic Church and given this potential tension a paper on "Gender and the Catholic Church" was developed to provide staff with both the theological underpinning for work on gender equity, and to highlight potential entry points when seeking to work on gender issues with Church partners. A copy is attached (annex F). CAFOD also made a specific point of inviting female Church leaders to speak at the Heythrop conference on Catholic/Islam relations in Africa (see objective 2), and has recently recruited Margaret Mwaniki, a gender expert from Caritas Africa to its Board.

Faith

CAFOD has identified its faith identity as its niche and the focus of this PPA is the work we do to support the Catholic Church worldwide to be more effective in its development and humanitarian work. In working with and through the Church we recognise the diversity that exists within it, and Church partners range from those within the Church hierarchy - the Bishops Conferences, national and diocesan Caritas organisations, justice and peace commissions - as well as Church based organisations such as the Jesuits and Medical Missionaries of Mary that exist outside of the formal hierarchy. CAFOD's Catholic identity allows us privileged access to work with these organisations, and to foster links between the different arms so that the work of local justice and peace commissions can inform national advocacy by the Bishops conference, for example. In many parts of the developing world where governance is weak (eastern DRC, southern Sudan) the Church acts as one of (if not the) main service provider to communities regardless of faith identity or creed.

Our identity often also provides an entry point to work with other faith organisations, such as Islamic Relief Worldwide (see objective 2), and also with communities of different faiths who relate to the values our identity conveys. Examples of the latter include CAFOD's longstanding programme of work in Aceh, Indonesia that predated the 2004 tsunami, and CAFOD's role as facilitating partner to Caritas Pakistan in their response to the Kashmir earthquake in 2005.