



POWER TO THE PEOPLE: MAKING GOVERNANCE WORK FOR MARGINALISED GROUPS

Annual Report
2012/13

1. Programme identification details

GTF number	GTF 301
Short title of programme	Power to the People (P2P)
Name of lead institution	Christian Aid
Start date	12/08/2008
End date	11/08/2013
Brief summary of programme	<p>This programme nurtures the development of effective civil society movements and empowers marginalised and vulnerable people to hold community, local and national authorities to account. The programme includes activities to secure increased participation by, and government responsiveness to, marginalised groups as well as more effective civil society movements. It involves partners and activities in eleven countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America and the Caribbean. A number of regional and global activities will take place during the life of the programme to share learning between countries and partners, and to explore key thematic issues, such as power relations. Some exchange visits will be organised to further embed this learning.</p>
List all countries where activities are currently taking place	Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Kyrgyzstan.
Target groups and wider beneficiaries	<p>Our projects will target approximately 78,491 people from marginalised groups, including women and girls in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Sierra Leone; Haitian and Somali refugees; marginalised ethnic groups in Brazil and schoolchildren in Ghana.</p> <p>We estimate that the programme could benefit up to 14 million people if service delivery and government accountability improve and proper policies are agreed and implemented.</p>
Person who prepared this report	Jake Allen, Programme Manager, Governance & Transparency

2. List of acronyms

CBM	Community-based Monitors
CBO	Community-based organisation
CESE	Ecumenical Service Coordination
COMEN	Community Empowerment Network
CSOMPAN	Civil Society Media Policy Advocacy Network
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DCMC	District Citizens Monitoring Committees
DFID	Department for International Development
GSFP	Ghana Schools Feeding Programme
GTF	Governance and Transparency Fund=
IDEG	Institute for Democratic Governance
INESC	Institute for Socio-Economic Studies
JDPC	Justice, Development and Peace Commission
KHRC	Kenya Human Rights Commission
KWIGN	Kailahun Women in Governance Network
LGA	Local Government Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTR	Mid-term review
NAID	Northern Aid
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
P2P	Power to the People
PSM	Platform of Social Movements
PWD	People with Disabilities
REACH	Rehabilitation, Education and Community Health
R&P	Rights and Prosperity
RLP	Refugee Law Project
SEND	Social Enterprise and Development Foundation
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
UDN	Uganda Debt Network
VFM	Value for Money

3. ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

With this period being the final full year of the programme, there has been an emphasis at all levels on moving on from the 'activation of civil society' as noted in our mid-term review, to action and impact. Partners and P2P management have been putting a lot of effort into pulling out, consolidating, documenting and sharing learning and good practice from across the programme to share amongst P2P colleagues, across Christian Aid, with other GTF grantees and partners and with the sector generally. We held a high-profile value for money (VFM) event at Christian Aid's offices in London, which was attended by around 80 people from a range of organisations, and produced a publication to accompany this.

We held our final global conference during which we focused on cross-programme learning and planning, with a particular emphasis on finalising the learning initiatives on power analysis that each partner committed to delivering, as well as planning for other key learning events. This has allowed countries and partners to work together on key issues such as engaging with power structures in the media in Latin America and the Caribbean, women's rights and governance in West Africa, and looking at citizenship and rights in East Africa. Events will be held on these themes in the final phase of P2P.

Sustainability became an increasingly important consideration, with partners working hard to find ways to continue the work they have done under P2P. One notable success has been in Nigeria, where £2m has been granted by DFID explicitly to revise, expand and roll out their GTF work to 2015.

We have seen many strong results from our partners' activities in the area of mobilising, holding leaders to account and oversight of service delivery. Increased empowerment and training has led to communities taking control of own advocacy priorities. In Ghana, the two partners Social Enterprise and Development Foundation (SEND) and Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG) have used a combination of tools and approaches to realise major changes in health, education and rights for marginalised

people, including an increase of over 100,000 additional children benefitting from the School Feeding Programme in the Upper West district.

In Nigeria, Justice, Development and Peace Commission's (JDPC) work has led to the construction of new health centres, school blocks, computer centres and roads. Alongside this they have seen women's participation in local governance increase in both quality and effect. In Iraq, Rehabilitation, Education and Community Health's (REACH) work has resulted in improvements to farming, health and education benefitting many thousands of people; but also have led on ground-breaking work to promote and sensitise communities to the new law preventing female genital mutilation which they were instrumental in seeing passed.

We have also seen long periods of continued pressure bear fruit in getting authorities to act. Uganda Debt Network's (UDN) advocacy in Uganda saw a local authority finally agree to allow monitors into the procurement process, and linked this to national level work on procurement standards. In Tanzania, Haki Kazi Catalyst's consistent work to get local statutory meetings held has seen average attendance rise from 50 to 250, with over 12,000 attending meetings over the year, using the space to hold leaders to account and achieve developments in health, livelihoods and more. Refugee Law Project's (RLP) training of police officers on refugee and asylum law and rights has resulted in continued reports of improved relationships between authorities and refugees/asylum seekers.

There are interesting examples of where partners are using legal and systemic action to uphold rights, or even doing work that changes the system itself. In Tajikistan, RLP has opened nine Public Chambers, which are a vital, free source of legal and advice and support to many poor and marginalised women and men, who would otherwise not be able to access any support, and have as a result been able to claim property rights. The government ombudsman is looking to carry on the Public Chambers after GTF funding finishes, allowing this important resource to continue.

In Dominican Republic, the rights of migrant workers were upheld after landowners refused to pay them. They were supported by advocacy that included the ruling in the Inter-American Court of Human Rights which has enabled an increase in the numbers of refugees who have been able to obtain legal documentation to access services. Six further cases are pending in the court. In Brazil, partner advocacy and mobilisation of international support saw authorities act to grant land titles to the indigenous Xavante people after a 40-year struggle, despite repeated attempts by authorities to block them, legally and physically, from returning.

Though the programme has not had a significant media focus, there are key examples of partners using technology and new media to engage wide sections of the population, most notably Institute for Socio-Economic Studies (INESC) whose website is used as a resource for people to learn about political reform issues and has seen six million visits this year alone.

P2P has also leveraged on electoral processes to see the results of the programme strengthened and sustained. In Kenya, NAID's work on instituting a vetting board means that candidates now have to come with a development plan to be scrutinised. In Sierra Leone, SEND's continued success has seen yet more women elected to office, with 41 per cent of elected councillors being women, making it a stand-out success in this regard in the country. Other projects have also been working on gender, such as officialising the women's representation in Town Hall Unions in Nigeria, and the continuing work around female genital mutilation in Iraq.

Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) made citizenship issue big around elections, and because of their work to allow people access to legal documents more quickly, they were able to vote in the national elections. This was

supported by work from Northern Aid (NAID) and KHRC on risks around the elections to try and minimise violence.

We are seeing some unintended outcomes too, such as in Uganda where RLP set up nine functioning advocacy/issue groups of refugees/asylum seekers. Particularly interesting is the group of refugee professionals supported by RLP to advocate for improved rights to work, translation of qualification documents and so on. The group gives them the opportunity to be associated with something positive – a profession – rather than negative. This group was set up following power mapping exercise, which is a very interesting link that we haven't yet had the opportunity to explore.

In summary we feel that over the programme's duration we have clearly delivered on our expected outcomes, that are making direct and significant changes at purpose level in all the countries where P2P is operating.

4. Programme management

A new support officer was recruited in April 2012 to replace the previous post-holder working on the GTF three days per week. Since 1 April 2013, due to team restructuring, the GTF support role was made into a full-time officer position, and the GTF programme manager's role reduced to one day, reflecting the nature of the programme in its final months.

In East Africa, a senior governance programme officer was employed in November 2012 in order to work with GTF partners in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda for 50 per cent of his role. This filled a problematic void in the area and provided much-needed support to the partners.

5. Working with implementing partners

There were no changes to Christian Aid's core GTF partners.

6. Risk assessment

Risk	Potential impact	Probability	Mitigation measures
External issues			
Specific physical threats to partners	High	Low-Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security training. • Review operations regularly to identify risks and threats.
Cross-border issues in Northern Kenya	High	Medium	Regularly assesses risk with the partners and Christian Aid security staff.
Threats of arrest or detention of partners or partner beneficiaries such as community monitors (Brazil, Uganda)	High	Low-Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and awareness raising among all those at risk. • Watching brief.
Corruption	Medium	Medium	Project design takes this into account and puts in place avoidance/mitigation strategies. Regular reviews assess risks.
Elections: change of personnel and/or political climate; risk of violence. (Took place in 2012/13 in Sierra Leone, Kenya, Ghana, Dominican Republic)	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners build alliances across political parties and embed projects in the communities. • Partners involved in training election monitors and engaged with efforts to deliver free and fair elections. Advocacy strategies adapt around election time to meet the changing climate.
Elite capture of media (eg. Brazil where marginalised quilombola and indigenous groups are often portrayed negatively, entrenching stereotypes and discouraging support for their rights-claiming campaigns)	Low	Medium	Find 'champions' to help leverage issues and stories. Use new media.
Natural disaster	High	Low	Have response plans. Surge capacity from London where needed.
Local geographic/weather conditions (eg. drought in Northern Kenya, Iraq) – impacts ability to work/access communities.	Medium	Medium	Strategies built into project plans, design work around periods of better weather. Use new technologies.

Potential for gender-based work to be blocked, either through local social/cultural norms leading to low participation in programmes, or through overt discrimination towards female figureheads (eg. Iraq/Sierra Leone female candidates)	Medium	High	Strong support networks set up to unite and empower women (eg. Kailahun Women in Governance Network (KWIGN), and Community-based organisations (CBO)). Local partners engaged in communities and seek support of men and traditional and religious leaders with work. Women trained to be aware of possible risks of advocacy and how to avoid this.
Syrian crisis impacting Iraq GTF programme through influx of refugees, straining resources	High	Medium	REACH also engages with refugees in camps. CBOs across GTF districts are supported to continue to demand for necessary services and entitlements, including those required for refugee camps.
Partner issues			
Projects not meeting required standards or delivering change to marginalised groups	Medium	Medium	Expected standards of delivery set out in partnership agreements which are regularly reviewed in light of results and impact. Funding can be suspended/cancelled in extreme examples. Support given from country offices.
Organisational capacity to deliver work	High	Low	Review partners prior to funding to check their capacity and ability. Review periodically via reports and partner visits. Offer such training, support and capacity building as needed and possible.
Management and staff change	Medium	High	Make sure that responsibilities for projects are not just held by one person in the organisation (ie. insist on a team in the partnership agreement). Help partner management with delegation and training. Keep good records and documents for periods of handover.
Attitudes/practices towards (eg women, PLHIV)	Low	Medium	Partners have to be compliant on key issues like gender. Invite on training sessions and give relevant materials. Partner audits.

Corruption	Medium	Low	Strict controls ensure funds must be accounted for before any more are released. Agreements signed with standards and responsibilities.
Christian Aid issues			
GTF staff/management changes	Low	Low	The chain of management from London to partners means knowledge gaps can be quickly filled. Decentralised working means the GTF programme manager does not have significant unique information. Good documents and records.
Breakdown in relationship between headquarters and country office, and/or country office and partners	Medium	Low	Checks and balances throughout the year should bring up issues early on. Complaint mechanism means partners can take and issue higher up if necessary.
Failure to capture results	Low	Low	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems are well-established and tested. Changes are made as necessary at all levels, and new approaches tried out regularly. Results reported are checked against logframe.

7. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

No changes have been made to our M&E arrangements.

8. Logframe changes

No changes have been made to our logframe.

9. Summary of most significant results analysis

In completing our most significant results (MSR) analysis, the areas that have been of most interest have been comparing the planned change process with what happened in reality, and the VFM analysis. We haven't found that it is a process that has particularly highlighted any impacts or successes that we weren't aware of, rather that it is a good way of getting much more into the depth of results, as clearly was intended.

As we would have expected from our programme, with its objectives and methodology, the areas where we are seeing impact are where partners work with authorities has seen shifts in how they are treated, how services are delivered or in the upholding of rights or entitlements.

The inclusion of the theory of change section is useful, though perhaps more for external stakeholders, as this helps to set out how the change was perceived: for example, did the partners conceive of a clearly deliverable 'product' over the programme period; did they see themselves contributing to a complex, long-term process of change or something else? Our analysis of the MSRs is that it's a bit of both: that they are working on long-term change that in some cases may not be achieved for many years after the programme, but within that are looking at specific wins that can be achieved to help pursue this goal.

The BOND evidence criteria – which Christian Aid was closely involved in developing – are another interesting angle to take on the MSRs. That they have been adapted for this is a good thing, as some of the criteria that weren't included would have been difficult to score against. As it stands we found this a useful way to assess the robustness of our evidence and will be using this in future to reflect on programme design and delivery.

But the VFM section is the one that has given us the most to do, and is posing the hardest questions. A programme of this nature, that focuses on mobilising civil society, voice and accountability, is always going to be difficult to assess in VFM terms. Whilst it is relatively easy for us to quantify our inputs, the outputs are much harder to identify, let alone

quantify. It's also been a challenge for us to get information from our partners who often don't have it, or can't get it. For us this is something of a lesson for the future, in that we have to be better at planning for VFM, thinking about what it is that we are going to be working towards and how we can attach value to it.

But there is also a 'whose value?' element to this, which links up with the equity question. As we are not really buying anything tangible with this programme, and as our outputs are often 'soft' we would tend towards an analysis which rests on asking people what they see or feel as being the value or benefit of the programme, balancing this with other elements, such as cost, to get an overall picture. But this is anecdotal and not necessarily representative or robust, which is where the BOND tool comes in useful. Again, the lesson for us is that we need to be more systematic in doing this so that we are able to have a more coherent picture of people's assessments to enable us to make stronger VFM statements.

We're glad though that there are certain results where we can clearly show a material outcome from the GTF investment – for example, in terms of a government funding allocation or a construction project which has a direct cost. This is a good way for us to be able to quantify our accountability work, and make a good VFM case.

We're continuing to work on our MSRs, so it may be in our Project Completion Report that we are able to analyse this in more depth.

10. Progress towards sustainability

There are three main aspects to sustainability that we are looking for: that programme outcomes and impacts are sustained on the ground; that P2P practices, behaviours and approaches are subsumed into local organisations and improve effectiveness; that funding is secured to carry on P2P work.

Though it is very hard to definitively predict how far partners will continue to work using P2P's methodology, there are certainly signs across the programme that the work that we have done on capacity building has had a lasting effect and will be continued after the programme ends. In particular, our work on power analysis has been something that almost all the partners have responded very favourably to and found useful. This is helped by the fact that power is a corporate focus for Christian Aid, so much work that is being planned or delivered now or in coming months has a power focus.

This therefore feeds directly back to the aim of P2P: power to the people.

There are other areas where P2P's work also seems likely to endure, for example when partners have established new or stronger relations with authorities, and thereby have changed the working relationship between the supply and demand sides of government. Sierra Leone and Tanzania are two good examples of this. In other cases, it is more that the partners' work has been to cause systemic change to be mandated, for instance in recognising refugee rights, meaning that the benefits that accrue from this now have a much clearer, stronger basis that can be used in the future.

In this period there haven't been any major external events that have notably affected programme sustainability one way or the other. What tends to happen more are smaller, context-specific changes that conspire to slow down the work the partners are doing, often via a change of personnel or leadership. In Brazil, Rio+20 was a moment where the partners were able to leverage off the world's attention, and use this to push their work to the fore and achieve potentially greater change than they would otherwise have been able to. However it's unclear if this will impact on longer-term change.

Space for civil society to act, interact and speak with authorities is always a challenge and is always under pressure. Even if a partner is able to claim or create a space, there is no guarantee that this will remain permanent. This is what we see across the programme, that spaces tend to fluctuate according to the context and the different power dynamics at play. Where we are seeing more of a trend is in getting the interests of poor and marginalised people included in established spaces more regularly and more effectively, be they women, disabled people, indigenous groups or refugees.

A similar dynamic exists with media and public opinion, in that partners' ability to use them and the success of this strategy tends to fluctuate according to the moment. In Brazil, the partner's online platform continues to get many millions of hits per year, though it is very difficult to draw links between this and action or impact. Other media moments have happened across the programme, but these tend not to be hugely significant.

On the question of capacity of local authorities, and how far sustainability rests on a series of reforms or actions outside of our control, the answer is that capacity remains low in

general, and continued success rests less on concrete reforms or laws *per se*, but more the continued buy in and support of authorities to what the programme and partners have been trying to achieve. As noted above, this often rests on personalities within authorities, who may be positive or opposed, and who will come and go.

But we feel that in terms of strengthening public oversight of institutions and raising the expectations of people in terms of what their authorities can and should do, P2P has made a difference, meaning that sustainability should be more engrained in the system rather than dependent on people's opinions and whims, though this won't cease to be a challenge that needs constant attention.

11. Value for money

P2P's total budget is just under £5m, of which £4.1m is grants, £445,000 is for programme learning, communications, research and so on, and £440,000 is Christian Aid's costs in London and across the 10 countries. As was noted in previous evaluations, this model keeps Christian Aid's costs to an absolute minimum, with very little in-country office expenditure being covered, but still generating a significant level of outcomes. In other words, we ask, and get, a lot from our grants. We are on course to at least achieve what we set out to do in our original plan, if not more so, meaning that we are spending correctly and delivering results according to our budget.

We agree with BOND's guidance on VFM that it is about people working on projects being able to make reasonable and consistent management choices about the funds that they are using, rather than coming down to a specific numerical calculation. This is especially so for a programme such as P2P where we won't be able to make clear predictions about what funds will lead to what outcomes, and so we have to be able at least to make investment decisions with clear logic and use of evidence. Certainly we feel that throughout P2P staff and partners have been able to show a very clear rationale for their use of funds, or for requests for additional funds, that clearly meet the overall programme requirements or provide added value to core work.

This accepts the management side of VFM, that is the systems and processes that we have in place to ensure that budgets and expenditure are correct, and that there are policies and guidelines which set out clearly what is and isn't acceptable, to enable staff and partners to make valid

management choices in their work. We are confident that this is the case.

With Christian Aid being a non-operational agency, and with the nature of P2P, we don't really 'buy' things in the normal sense of procurement, so we can't look at the economy element of VFM alone; it is intrinsically tied to efficiency, effectiveness and equity. What we also shy away from is looking at comparable costs or expenditure between countries, as usually costs aren't comparable. We are keen to look at each project individually and assess its VFM, as this is where we can make some useful judgements.

The overall assessment of the VFM of the programme is therefore do we feel that for the investment in the programme and in each country project we have delivered sufficient benefit that could not have been achieved by cheaper means? Our response is very strongly that this is the case, that for a relatively small investment in each country project we have achieved what we set out to and in many cases more, and that the nature of the programme is such that it would be unlikely that the outcomes and impact that we are seeing could have been achieved by other means. Certainly some projects have delivered greater benefits than others, for myriad reasons, but we would expect this from a multi-country initiative.

In terms of efficiency and effectiveness, we feel that we are able to report confidently on the reach and effect of

the partners' work, directly and indirectly. As is the case with programmes that are working on changes to power dynamics and systems, beneficiary numbers are often only indicative of the types of benefit being realised, but in P2P there are results where we can state with some confidence the numbers of people who have directly benefitted, as well as a wider number of potential beneficiaries, although this benefit cannot be confirmed and may be realised over a number of years or even decades.

Adding to this is the leverage element to VFM: have we been able to get authorities to release or spend funds that they otherwise would not have done? In several cases this is clearly the case, for example the various new infrastructure investments in Nigeria and the increase in the disability payments in Ghana.

The beneficiaries of P2P's work are often very marginalised people, frequently in very remote places. The changes that are made to their lives, which can be both quantified for example in government allocations to disabled people in Ghana, or numbers of elected women in Kailahun in Sierra Leone; but also qualified by the consistent responses we have from people that their lives are better as a result of work that P2P partners have been doing, singly or in alliance with other actors. So we contend that P2P scores well against the equity consideration, and that in summary P2P continues to be a programme which demonstrates good value for money.

ANNEXES

Annex A1 Achievements*

Annex A2 Logframe*

Annex A3 Annual Financial Report

Annex A4 Materials produced during reporting period

Annex A5.1 and 5.2 Most Significant Results Analysis

Annex A6 Workplan*

Annex A7 Local Partners*

Annex A8 Contacts*

Annex B1 Detailed Programme Budget*

*For this information, please email GTF programme manager Jake Allen at JAllen@christian-aid.org

ANNEX A3 – ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Your Annual Financial Report must present actual expenditure against your agreed budget¹. Expenditure variances in excess of 10 per cent of the agreed budget must be explained as separate notes to your financial report. Your report must include actual expenditure for the first five years of your programme and must show units and cost per unit information.

Your Annual Financial Report must include the following:

A3.1 Programme identification

1. GTF reference no.	GTF-301
2. Organisation name	Christian Aid

A3.2 – Reporting period

1. Start of period	1 April 2012
2. End of period	31 March 2013

A3.3 – Funds received from DFID during reporting period

Payment no.	Date received	Amount
Payment 1	02/07/2012	£742,995.26
Payment 2	12/10/2012	£272,098.87
Payment 3	03/01/2013	£402,952.96
Total received during period		£1,418,047.09

A3.4 – Expenditure during period from 01 April 2012 to 31 March 2013

Agreed budget lines	Agreed budget for period	Actual expenditure for period	Variance	Variance%
Christian Aid staffing	£111,049.00	£85,633.86	-£25,415.14	-22.89% ²
Output 1 – Knowledge, awareness and organisation	£391,032.01	£448,656.26	£57,624.25	14.74% ³
Output 2 – Action and interaction with authorities	£458,652.56	£413,950.21	-£44,702.35	-9.75%
Output 3 – Civil society working together	£470,860.12	£387,553.53	-£83,306.59	-17.69% ⁴
Output 4 – Experience sharing activities	£203,500.00	£204,203.07	£703.07	0.35%
Partner support grants	£68,000	£42,000	-£26,000.00	-38.24% ⁵
Total for period	£1,703,093.69	£1,581,996.93	-£121,096.76	-7.11%

¹ As per new agreed budget dated 14 January 2013.

² Roughly half of the difference is due to a reduction in UK-based project costs through reassignment of posts. Other reductions are spread across the country programmes.

³ Both Outputs 1-3 and partner support grants relate to project activities. Across these, there was a total underspend of 6.94% on budget. The suggested increase in Output 3 spend did not happen so Output 1 was higher than expected.

⁴ See footnote 3.

⁵ Over time, the M&E aspect of partner support grants became incorporated by partners into their normal activities budget. See also footnote 3.

A3.5 – Expenditure to date (31 March 2013) since start of programme

Agreed budget lines	Total agreed programme budget to date ⁶	Total expenditure to date	Variance	Variance%
Christian Aid staffing	£388,162.05	£362,746.91	-£25,415.14	-6.55%
Output 1 – Knowledge, awareness and organisation	£1,431,501.14	£1,489,125.39	£57,624.25	4.02%
Output 2 – Action and interaction with authorities	£1,493,175.25	£1,448,472.90	-£44,702.35	-2.99%
Output 3 – Civil society working together	£1,089,707.68	£1,006,401.09	-£83,306.59	-7.65%
Output 4 – Experience sharing activities	£419,072.26	£419,775.33	£703.07	0.17%
Partner support grants	£129,435.62	£103,435.62	-£26,000.00	-20.09% ⁷
Total to date	£4,951,054.00	£4,829,957.24	-£121,096.76	-2.45%

⁶ See footnote 1.

⁷ See footnote 5.

ANNEX A4 – MATERIALS PRODUCED DURING REPORTING PERIOD

Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access via website (if applicable)
Produced by Christian Aid - GTF			
1	Jan 2012	GTF Newsletter.	http://www.christianaid.org.uk/images/GTF-newsletter-july-2012.pdf
2	Ongoing	Blog, event de-briefs, insight pieces, announcements, partner updates.	Through GTF extranet.
3	Mar 2012 – May 2013	Sierra Leone case study on women in leadership – used for GTF partner learning event. Showcased SEND-Sierra Leone, election successes.	Electronic version available on request.
4	Jul 2012	GTF Newsletter.	http://www.christianaid.org.uk/images/GTF-newsletter-july-2012.pdf
5	Mar 2012	<i>JDPC Nigeria Stories of Change case study booklet.</i>	Through GTF extranet.
Materials produced by partners			
Institute for Socio-Economic Studies (INESC), Brazil			
6	Nov 2012	Video: Political Democracy Now – Direct Democracy.	Platform of Social Movements (PSM) website.
7	Nov 2012	Video: Political Democracy Now – Representative Democracy.	PSM website.
8	Nov 2012	Video: Public Financing of the Electoral Campaign.	PSM website.
9	Nov 2012	Video: Plebiscites and Referendums.	PSM website.
10	Nov 2012	4 graffiti panels produced by adolescents in political reform workshop and 40,000 printed postcards for the collection of signatures.	INESC website
11	Nov 2012	5,000 printed popular handbooks – <i>Changing, Political Reform Now.</i>	INESC website.
12	Nov 2012	1 video produced by adolescents in political reform workshop.	INESC website.

13		28 radio programmes produced (17 special stories and 11 spots) focusing on political reform. This material had 7,706 downloads from across 849 municipalities in 25 different Brazilian states. We obtained 172 hours of exposure – 3 hours per day during 56 days. The estimate is that 46.5 million people listened to radio programmes (one material at least).	Printed report available on request.
Ecumenical Service Coordination (CESE), Brazil			
14	Apr 2012	Article on indigenous rights (Portuguese).	CESE website.
15	Apr 2012	CESE Advoga e-newsletter.	CESE Website, and emailed to campaigners.
16	Jul 2012	CESE Advoga e-newsletter.	CESE Website, and emailed to campaigners.
17	Jul 2012	CESE Advoga e-newsletter.	CESE website, and emailed to campaigners.
18	Various	Articles on Rio + 20/ People's Summit.	Various (here is an example).
19	Various	Articles on the legal framework of the relationship between the government and Civil Society Organisations (CSO).	Various topics: - The Church - Regulation - Legal regulation debate.
20	Various	Support of various public statements prepared by CSO networks relating to individual cases by indigenous and quilombola groups during period. Highlights included the press surrounding the Rio dos Macacos and Indigenous Xavante of Maraiwãtsédé.	
21	Various	Photo collections of various groups, including the Maraiwãtsédé.	Flickr – sent around partners and campaigners.
Jesuit Service for Migrants and Refugees (now Centro Bonó), Dominican Republic			
22	Oct 2012	T-Shirt, banner y flyer reconocido.	
23	Nov 2012	Banner for Analysis of Reality.	

24	Nov 2012	Social Commitment for new Management Model of Migrations on Dominican Republic.	
25	Dec 2012	Bulletin No.10 Human Rights Observatory.	www.bono.org.do
26	Dec 2012	Bulletin No.12/3 Human Rights Observatory.	www.bono.org.do
27	Mar 2013	Report about situation of Human Rights on Dominican Republic 2010-2012.	
Rights and Prosperity (R&P), Tajikistan			
28	Feb 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: Cooperation for the sake of decreasing corruption.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/February_2012.pdf Pages 6-9
29	Feb 2012	Onrajeniy magazine consultation: Division of property.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/February_2012.pdf Pages 10-12
30	Feb 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: Monitoring of the Public Chamber activities in Bokhtar district.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/February_2012.pdf Pages 13-16
31	Feb 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: A story about a claim made to the Public Chamber of the Institute of the Ombudsman of Tajikistan in Ayni district.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/February_2012.pdf Pages 17
32	Feb 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: The Public Chamber – a house of hope.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/February_2012.pdf Pages 22-23
33	Feb 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: The field consultations of the Public Chamber of the Ombudsman in Tursunzade.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/February_2012.pdf Pages 24-26
34	Mar 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: Attaining property according to the legislation.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/March%202012.pdf Pages 7-9
35	Mar 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: Electronic Government as a concept of state governance.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/March%202012.pdf Pages 10-13.
36	Mar 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: The Public Chamber –a house of hope.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/March%202012.pdf Pages 9

37	Mar 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: Increase in the legal awareness of the rural population.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/March%202012.pdf Pages 16-17
38	Mar 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: Facilitation of "Rights and Prosperity" in the process of resolving family issues.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/March%202012.pdf Page 20
39	Apr 2012	Onrajeniye magazine consultation: A process of access to information.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/April_2012.pdf Pages 7-9
40	Apr 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: Implementation of the Department for International Development (DFID) project in the Eastern part of Tajikistan.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/April_2012.pdf Pages 10- 14
41	Apr 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: An example from the public chamber activities in Muminabad district.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/April_2012.pdf Page 15
42	May 2012	Onrajeniye magazine consultation: The consequences of the domestic violence.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/May2012.pdf Pages 4-5
43	May 2012	Onrajeniye magazine: An article: Implementation of the DFID project in Kumsangir district.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/May2012.pdf Pages 5-8
44	May 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: The monitoring of the public chamber activities in Ayni district.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/May2012.pdf Pages 9-10
45	May 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: An example from the public chamber activities in Ayni district.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/May2012.pdf Page 11
46	May 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: The monitoring of the public chamber activities in Muminabad district and its achievements.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/May2012.pdf Pages 12-16
47	May 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: Participation in the development of a Strategy for Entrepreneurship Development.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/May2012.pdf Pages 17-18

48	May 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: An inception of charity funding collection week for poverty eradication in Developing Countries.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/May2012.pdf
49	Jun 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: Facilitation of the public chamber in recovering alimony.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June2012.pdf Page 5
50	Jun 2012	Onrajeniye magazine consultation: The rights of Farmers.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June2012.pdf Pages 6-7
51	Jun 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: The field consultations in Muminabad district.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June2012.pdf Pages 8-11
52	Jun 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: An official opening ceremony of a Public Chamber in Kumsangir district.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June2012.pdf Pages 12-13
53	Jun 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: Facilitation of the Public Chamber in receiving passports of Tajik citizens by a group of women.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June2012.pdf Pages 16-17
54	Jun 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: The behavior of each person is his/her advantage and disadvantage.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June2012.pdf Pages 23-24
55	Jun 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: Existence and operation of the Public Chambers is a necessity!	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June2012.pdf Page 25
56	Jul 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: The content of a claim.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July2012.pdf Page 6
57	Jul 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: The moral compensation in the legislation of Tajikistan.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July2012.pdf Pages 7-8
58	Jul 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: A mother's happiness is a child's one.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July2012.pdf Pages 9-11
59	Jul 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: The field consultations in Bokhtar district.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July2012.pdf Pages 12-14

60	Jul 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: Family – conjugal relations in the context of the human rights.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July2012.pdf Pages 15- 17
61	Jul 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: A melon seller, a folk healer or a jeweler?	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July2012.pdf Pages 18-19
62	Jul 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: A high legal awareness is a factor of society’s development.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July2012.pdf Pages 20- 22
63	Aug 2012	Onrajeniy magazine consultation: The process of marriage dissolution.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/August2012.pdf Pages 7-8
64	Aug 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: Legal awareness is a base of the rule of law society.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/August2012.pdf Pages 9-11
65	Aug 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: Do not be a barrier for your children to attended the schools.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/August2012.pdf Pages 12-13
66	Sep 2012	Onrajeniy magazine consultation: The rule of receiving kitchen gardens.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/September2012.pdf Pages 9-11
67	Sep 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: The field consultations in the sub-district ‘Kadi ob’ of Rogun town.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/September2012.pdf Pages 12-15
68	Sep 2012	Onrajeniy magazine: An article: Consumers: the legislation and the rights.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/September2012.pdf Pages 16-18
69	Sep 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: ‘A commander’ and ‘an inspector’ are behind bars.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/September2012.pdf Pages 19-20
70	Sep 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: Gender equality from the family’s point of view.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/September2012.pdf Pages 21-22
71	Sep 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: The Public Chamber is a supporter of the people.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/September2012.pdf Page 23
72	Oct 2012	Onrajeniy magazine consultation: The social tax	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/October2012.pdf Pages 9-10
73	Oct 2012	Onrajeniy magazine article: A window to the understanding of a social entrepreneurship notion.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/October2012.pdf Pages 11-12

74	Oct 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: The requirements of the legislation has to be followed.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/October2012.pdf Pages 13-14
75	Oct 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: A gathering is a mean to participate in the state governance.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/October2012.pdf Pages 15-18
76	Oct 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: The capacity building of the members of the Public Chambers.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/October2012.pdf Page 21
77	Oct 2012	Onrajeniye magazine: An article: What an effective state governance means?	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/October2012.pdf Pages 19-20
78	Nov 2012	Onrajeniye magazine consultation: Women's rights defense.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/November2012.pdf Pages 9 - 11
79	Nov 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: The results of activities on establishing a Public Chambers in Rasht.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/November2012.pdf Pages 12-13
80	Nov 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: The activists' view in Rasht district concerning the establishment of the Public Chambers.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/November2012.pdf Pages 14-17
81	Nov 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: The male migration contributes to the increase of the female troubles.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/November2012.pdf Pages 18-19
82	Nov 2012	Onrajeniye magazine article: The livelihoods of Osifa: 17 years in a dream of a Tajik citizen.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/November2012.pdf Pages 20 – 22
83	Dec 2012	Onrajeniye magazine consultation: Consumers' rights protection.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/December2012.pdf Pages 8-11
84	Dec 2012	Onrajeniye magazine: An article: Enforcement of the DFID project in Kahtlon oblast.	http://www.ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/December2012.pdf Pages 12-14
85	Sep 2012	Publication: <i>Mehnat</i> newspaper. Article: Consultations in the sub-district Fondaryo.	Page 3

86	Aug 2012	Publication: The newspaper <i>Navidi Dusti</i> . An article: We serve to defend the rights of citizens.	Page 4
87	Jul 2012	Publication: The newspaper <i>Navidi Dusti</i> . An announcement: Opening of a Public Chamber in Kumsangir district.	Page 8
88	Jul 2012	Publication: The newspaper <i>Navidi Dusti</i> . An announcement: Opening of a Public Chamber in Kumsangir district.	Page 8
89	Feb 2012	Publication: The report of Ombudsman in Tajikistan An article: An official opening ceremony of a Public Chamber in Ragun.	Page 2
90	June 2012	Publication: The newspaper <i>Navidi Dusti</i> . An article: The Public Chamber service the people.	Page 5
91	May 2012	Publication: The newspaper <i>Navidi Dusti</i> . An article: The Public Chamber of IRPO "Rights and Prosperity" in Rumsangir district.	Page 6
92	Mar 2012	Publication: The newspaper <i>Mehnat</i> . An announcement: An establishment of a Public Chamber in Ayni district.	Page 4
93	Mar 2012	Publication: A newspaper <i>Sadoi Mardum</i> . An announcement on set up of a Public Chamber in Ragun.	Page 3

94	Mar 2012	Publication: A newspaper <i>Nur Rogun</i> An article: An establishment of a Public Chamber in Ragun.	Page 2
95	Mar 2012	Facebook: The Public Chamber field visits to the sub-district for providing consultations.	http://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=344192325622966&id=204692726239594
96	Apr 2012	Facebook: The expansion of the project.	http://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=358973077478224&id=204692726239594
97	Apr 2012	Facebook: The rural activists for the human rights defense.	http://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=363066493735549&set=a.205345436174323.47182.204692726239594&type=1
98	Apr 2012	Facebook: An official opening ceremony of the Ombudsman's Public Chamber in Ragun.	http://khovar.tj/society/21893-iftito1203i-rasmii-1178abulgo1203i-1207amiyatii-vakolatdori-1203u1179u1179i-inson-dar-sha1203ri-ro1171un.html
99	May 2012	Facebook: Christian Aid Week in the UK. Meetings of Tajik delegation in Carmarthen, and St Davids in Wales.	http://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=385827031459495&set=a.205345436174323.47182.204692726239594&type=1
100	Oct 2012	Facebook: The GTF partners' meeting.	http://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=450126991696165&id=204692726239594
101	Nov 2012	Facebook: Set up of a Public Chamber in Rasht. The first steps.	http://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=460216124020585&id=204692726239594
102	Nov 2012	Facebook: Meeting with the head of the regional representative office of OSCE in the Rasht's group of the districts and the head of the public organisation, Rasht Development Centre.	http://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=460216440687220&set=a.205345436174323.47182.204692726239594&type=1
REACH, Iraq			
103	Feb 2013 (Broadcasting date)	TV programme related to the role of Non-Governmental Organisations and CBOs in community development process.	http://nrttv.com/barnama_dreje.aspx?jimare=1293

104	Jan 2013 (Broadcasting date)	TV programme related to agricultural marketing.	http://nrstv.com/barnama_dreje.aspx?jimare=1271
105	Feb 2013 (broadcasting date)	TV programme related to agricultural lands allocations and disputes.	http://nrstv.com/barnama_dreje.aspx?jimare=1321
106	Mar 2013 (broadcasting date)	TV programme related to food security and the effect of drought.	http://nrstv.com/barnama_dreje.aspx?jimare=1350
107	Oct 2012	Research 'the role of judiciary in society'.	
108	Feb 2013	Leaflets related to community awareness which addresses people rights.	
SEND, Ghana			
109	Jun 2012	Citizens Watch.	
110	Jul 2012	Citizens Watch.	
111	Oct 2012	Citizens Watch.	
IDEG, Ghana			
112	Sep 2012	Production of newsletter.	
113	Sep 2012	Issue briefs (draft copies are available, yet to be finalised for publication).	
114	Sep 2012	Draft GIF Issues Framing Guide.	
JDPC, Nigeria			
115	May 2012	News article on police disrupts rally in Awka.	
116	May 2012	News article: Police abort democracy day celebration.	
117	May 2012	News article: The need for LG election-way forward.	
118		Pamphlets/ handbook on democracy and citizenship.	
119		Electronic Print: two documentaries on the GTF model and testimonies.	

120		Training manuals and reports: Understanding Advocacy for effective performance in Governance.	
121		The JDPC magazine: Effective democratization of local Government system.	
122		Testimonies of Change: Communities in Action.	
123		A Brief Guide to Freedom of Information (FOI) Act for Good Governance Implication for Civil Society Monitoring of National Resources JDPC.	
124		Handbook – Know your Steps.	
SEND, Sierra-Leone			
125	May 2012	<p>Manifesto (Book)</p> <p>Title: The Kailahun District Women Manifesto 2012: A Road Map for Gender Equality in Development.</p> <p>Description: The manifesto was produced by SEND in collaboration with the KWIGN. It highlights key challenges and the marginalisation of women in politics, commerce and social life. Policy recommendations are made to central and local government, civil society organisations and traditional authorities to increase women's representation in governance, and to improve service delivery and gender sensitivity in development.</p>	Kailahun District Women's Manifesto 2012.

126	May 2012	<p>Advocacy Poster</p> <p>Title: The Kailahun Women in Governance Network: Message for 2012 elections/</p> <p>Description: This was produced as an advocacy tool to get national and local level actors, especially political parties, media, government and civil society organisations, to consider the demands of the women as captured in page page 5 of the manifesto. It encouraged the target quota of 30% women elected in the 2012 elections, traditional authorities to support women candidates, civil society organisations to expand women and child focused programs among others.</p>	Not available yet.
127	Oct 2012	<p>Campaign Poster</p> <p>Title: Know Your Women Candidates for the 2012.</p> <p>Description: A poster containing the photographs and party symbols of the 36 women candidates of the APC, SLPP and PMDC was produced. Over 3,000 copies were reproduced and distributed to the candidates. This made them visible and known in all corners of Kailahun district.</p>	Not available online.

128	Jan 2013	<p>Calendar of women councillors and member of parliament.</p> <p>Title: Know your women Councillors and Member of Parliament in the Kailahun district (2013 to 2017).</p> <p>Description: The calendar contains the photographs of the 12 women councillors and the one MP in the Kailahun district who would represent the people from 2013 to 2017 in the council and parliament respectively. This is to increase the profile of the women and made them known to the electorate and the general public.</p>	Not available online.
UDN, Uganda			
129	Apr 2012	Simplified version of the Access to Information Act.	
130	Aug 2012	Reproduced, Access to Information Regulations 2011.	
131	Sep 2012	Simplified Anti-Corruption Act 2010.	
132	Sep 2012	Policy brief: Key issues in procurement, public accountability and service delivery in Uganda.	
133	Dec 2012	Anti-Corruption Week Symposium report.	
134	Oct 2012	Newspaper article: Idle ambulances a sign of reluctance in health care.	http://www.monitor.co.ug/OpEd/Commentary/Idle-ambulances-a-sign-of-reluctance-in-health-care-/689364/1523382/-/sww2ydz/-/index.html
135	Sep 2012	Media brief on procurement challenges.	
136	Nov 2012	Newspaper article: It is every Ugandan's duty to hold thieves of public funds accountable.	http://www.monitor.co.ug/OpEd/Commentary/It-is-every-Ugandan-s-duty-to-hold-thieves-of-public-/-/689364/1617458/-/113h11v/-/index.html
137	Jan 2012	Civil society statement and call for expeditious parliamentary enactment of the Anti-Corruption Bill (Amendment) 2012.	

138	Sep 2012	Issues paper on the applicability of National Agricultural Advisory Services Phase II guidelines in 14 districts in Uganda.	
139	Mar 2013	Issues paper on the roles of agricultural officers at LG level.	
140	Mar 2013	TV/Radio infomercial calling on citizens to participate in planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of service delivery.	Available in CD yet to be uploaded on website.
141	Nov 2012	T-shirts on Black Monday campaign ' End Theft Now ' against the theft public funds in the Office of the Prime Minister and pension funds in Ministry of Public Service.	
142	Nov 2012	UDN Newsletter.	
143	Dec 2012	UDN Newsletter.	
144	Jan 2013	UDN Newsletter.	
145	Apr 2012	Civil society issues paper on the 2012/13-2016/17 National Budget Framework Paper.	
146	Jul 2012	The Budget and the Poor: A Review of the 2012/13 National Budget.	
147	Oct 2012	Issues paper on the Implementation of Prosperity for All Programme in Uganda: Success, Challenges and Way Forward.	

Refugee Law Project (RLP), Uganda

148	Oct 2012	Human Lava (documentary).	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kvpz-r3Zu0s
149	Aug 20, 2012	Refugee Status Determination and the Rights of Recognised Refugees under Uganda's Refugees Act 2006 (Journal article).	
150	Mar 8, 2013	Press statement on International Women's Day.	http://refugeelawproject.org/press_releases/Press_Statement_on_the_Occasion_of_International_Womens_Day.pdf

151	Mar 2013	Radio talk show during 5th Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Persecution (SGBV/P) Awareness Week.	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lvGovRZMAnw
152	Mar 2013	TV talk show during 5th SGBV/P Awareness Week.	http://nbs.ug/details.php?option=videodetails&id=865#.UT8R1hzFWSO
153	Mar 2013	Photos during 5th SGBV/P Awareness Week.	http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.473329799398392.1073741829.149718461759529 http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.472450546152984.1073741828.149718461759529 http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.471727189558653.1073741827.149718461759529 http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.470926012972104.1073741825.149718461759529
154	Mar 2013	Video clips of launch and wrap-up of the 5th SGBV/P Awareness Week.	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iE0N0HMmOM8 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u0VxnSUUhMM
155	Jun 20 2012	Press statement – World Refugee Day.	
Northern Aid (Kenya)			
156	Aug 2012	Community awareness video through use of puppets.	Not edited still. Will be put on Northern Aid (NAID) website once its edited.
157	Feb 2013	Brochure for governance programme.	Still not uploaded on the website but already in circulation and use.
158	Apr-Dec 2012	Quarterly reports.	Not on website but shared with Christian Aid.
159	Apr 2013	A 15-20-minute documentary on success and challenges of GTF programme is being developed.	Crew on the ground, still shooting and will be shared with Christian Aid and uploaded on website once ready.
Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC), Kenya			
160	Apr 2012	Production and printing of a water policy brief in both English and Kiswahili	

161	Mar 2013	Production; translation into Kiswahili of the Q and A template on the commonly asked questions about the acquisition of identification documents-citizenship.	
162	Dec 2012	Production of Universal Suffrage report.	
163	Feb 2012	Production of interim elections report.	
164	Mar 2012	Production of final elections report.	Still in production.
Hakikazi (Tanzania)			
165	Nov 2012	Community Media Actors Training Report.	
166	Oct 2012	Audio CDs on radio programmes which addressed violence against women.	
167	Mar 2012	Good Governance for development (Tujitawale – Utawala Bora kwa Maendeleo) – 1,000 copies.	
168	Apr 12–Mar 2013	Four monthly development seminar flyers – 600 copies.	
169	Apr 12–March 2013	Monthly development seminar reports.	
170	Apr 2012	Audio CDs on radio programmes on good governance and democratic development (challenges facing youth in accessing and controlling resources).	
171	Jun 2012	Adapting to Climatic Change in Tanzania – A plain language guide to climate change planning in Tanzania (2,000 copies).	

ANNEX 5.1 – NIGERIA INFRASTRUCTURE RESULTS

1. Result statement

In Nigeria, budget monitoring by 10 trained community groups (300 volunteers, 165 of whom are women) in four Local Government Areas (LGA) in Anambra has led to the completion of basic rural projects which had been budgeted for but not started: including a bridge, two health centres and surrounding fencing, three primary schools, a 2km road and junction, erosion and flood control, solar street lighting and four boreholes.

Anambra state government now publicises a list of live projects for the public to see (shared with community leaders), with clear statements that they must legally award contracts for planned projects to local providers and allow local monitoring for effective project implementation.



A community-based monitor addressing members of his community about service delivery

Result	Community	Number of people benefiting
Number of people involved in the Community Empowerment Network (COMEN)	4 LGAs of Dunukofia, Idemili South, Idemili North & Ihiala	300 (165 women and 135 men)
Number of people benefitting from 2 constructed health centres	Orsumoghu and Isseka communities both in Ihiala LGAs	Average pop of 60,430 for each of the communities with high utilisation by women and children
Number of people benefitting from constructed bridge	4 communities – Ebenebe, Ugbenu, Ugbene and Awbaofe mmiri in Awka North LGA	An average of 11,260 in each of the communities totalling 45,040
Number of school pupils in 3 primary schools	Oba – Ukwu ube Primary school Nnokwa Nnokwa – Ukpaka Primary and Central Primary Schools	An average of 200 pupils per school (600 total)
Number of people in communities fed by 2km road and junction	Oba in Idemili South LGA and Orsumoghu in Ihiala LGA	An average of 20,000 persons in Oba and 29,000 in Orsumoghu
Number of people benefitting from erosion and flood control	Ojoto – Idemili North LGA	Around 20,000 people
Number of people benefitting from solar street lighting	Umuoji – Idemili South LGA	It is a major road in the community also used by other passers-by – an average of 30,000 people
Number of people in communities using 4 constructed boreholes	All located in Ihiala LGA	About 120,000 persons
TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES:		APPROX. 291,590 PEOPLE

2.Context and theory of change

Key elements of context

- High levels of corruption throughout Nigeria (ranked 121st of 180 countries in 2008 Transparency International Corruption Perception Index).
- Systems and structures not in place/functioning to support transparent decision-making or dialogue between Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and the communities they serve. LGAs did not proactively share information with citizenry on matters other than security, and requests for information were ignored. Meetings with citizenry were not set up either proactively or on request.
- Town Hall Unions were supposedly a forum for dialogue between LGAs and communities, but they were not institutionalised and meetings were frequently not held or cancelled.
- Low participation in decision-making processes among poor and marginalised groups, particularly women, people with disabilities (PWDs), indigenous groups. Few women registered to vote.
- Non-conduct of local government election for over 13

years. The local government administration is in the hands of select few career civil servants, who were appointed by the governor.

- Allocation of services and resources subject to influence by patronage networks; contracts often outsourced outside the LGA in which they are implemented, preventing local people from benefitting from local government expenditure.
- Allocation of LGA budgets and services not monitored – many projects planned and paid for but never implemented – either due to corrupt misappropriation of funds or poor planning.
- Local CSOs existed, though not working together or taking joint action, and few engaged in advocacy.

Theory of change

Desired long-term outcome: The project aimed to train, support and empower people from 10 communities in four Local Government Areas of Anambra to hold their authorities to account for their actions and decisions, with the desired impact of those authorities becoming more transparent, less corrupt, and improving their governance to benefit those they represent, including the poorest and most marginalised.

Anticipated process/sequence of changes designed to lead to the outcome:



JDPC's theory of change for this result recognised that demands for the accountability and transparency of local authorities in the target districts would not be heard without being supported by calls from a unified and empowered citizenry. Also, for improved governance and accountability systems to be sustainable and bring long-term results beyond the duration of the programme, the beneficiary communities themselves had to decide the issues to be addressed and take ownership of the accountability systems put in place.

Assumptions:

- That collaboration is possible. But, if not, that media pressure can help to change this.
- Willingness of the communities to engage with JDPC and the Community-based Monitors (CBMs) in the initial activities. (JDPC already engaged with communities, successful scoping activities showed willingness to engage).
- Willingness of community members to volunteer for the CBMs, attend relevant training and regularly give up their time. (Again, scoping activities showed willingness. It was assumed that this would be determined by how well the project was run, and also the results it brought about early on in the programme).
- Cooperation of local leaders in community participation, such as the CBMs themselves and the scorecard process was assumed (JDPC undertook power analysis to gauge who the community local/ traditional leaders and elders were, and how best to work with them. Their strategy involved working with the traditional leaders, ensuring their buy-in to the process and keeping open channels of communication).
- Combined pressure of CBMs under COMEN, together with the voice of Civil Society Media Policy Advocacy Network (CSOMPAN), would force local government accountability and the reinstatement of projects (the ultimate success of the project relied on buy-in and, to a certain extent, a movement of support behind the work of COMEN bringing pressure to bear on the authorities).
- Advocacy would lead to the opening up/ institutionalisation of forums for dialogue (such as Town

Hall Union meetings). Advocacy would benefit from the fact that existing accountability mechanisms and structures were in place – but they were not functioning. They were then able to hold authorities to account for existing commitments, rather than asking for new non-existent structures to be created.

3. Approaches, methods and tools

- Community scorecards used to define the priorities of the beneficiary communities (training, implementation, analysis).
- Power analysis to deepen analysis of context.
- Establishment of CSOMPAN.
- Increased access to information on LG budgets and plans.
- Training of CBMs in budget monitoring and other relevant policies relating to their defined priority areas (health, education, infrastructure, water, sanitation, agriculture and related infrastructure projects).
- Local level advocacy through forums with traditional leaders, local government representatives, politicians, and in particular dialogue meetings which opened up within the Town Hall Unions.

4. The experience of implementation

The assumptions stated above have largely held good. Communities have been very engaged, primarily due to participatory methods such as provision of technical information, created spaces of engagement and interface forums, community scorecards and seeing regular positive results being achieved by the CBMs, which lead to the visible improvements of their lives and livelihoods.

5. Long-term impact on people's lives

We are content that the changes from this project, both the physical infrastructure and the systemic change in state government transparency can have a significant positive effect on the lives of poor people in Anambra, though it is clearly very difficult to make any accurate assessments at this point.

6. Strength of evidence that result was achieved

Principle	Criteria	1	2	3	4	N/A	Comments / evidence	Score
1) Voice and inclusion We present beneficiaries' views on the effects of the intervention, and identify who has been affected and how.	1a. Are the perspectives of the most excluded and marginalised groups included in the evidence?						Strong emphasis on downwards accountability, JDPC integrated in community. Participatory monitoring and regular info-sharing and feedback meetings.	4 / 4
	1b. Are findings disaggregated according to sex, disability and other relevant social differences?						Women and other marginalised groups mainstreamed through project. Participation disaggregated, and CBMs work on issues specific to PWDs etc.	4 / 4
Total score for voice and inclusion:								8 / 8
2) Appropriateness We use methods that are justifiable given the nature of the intervention and purpose of the assessment.	2a. Are the data collection methods relevant to the purpose of the enquiry and do they generate reliable data?						Trained community monitors collect reliable data which is monitored and checked by JDPC and Christian Aid. Improved over course of GTF as monitoring became more systematic and responsive to reporting needs of GTF. Ideally, more information on costs and population numbers would have been useful and appropriate.	3 / 4
	2b. Are the data analysed in a systematic way that leads to convincing conclusions?						Self-evident from results of initiative. But yes, both data analysed by CBMs and that analysed by Christian Aid and JDPC.	4 / 4
Total score for appropriateness:								7 / 8
3) Triangulation We make conclusions about the intervention's effects by using a mix of methods, data sources, and perspectives.	3a. Are different data collection methodologies used and different types of data collected?						Excellent quantitative data collection provided, which is very relevant and appropriate for the project. It would have been interesting to see a more comprehensive qualitative analysis of community perceptions of change, although this would have added to an already burdensome reporting requirement for the programme.	3 / 4

	3b. Are the perspectives of different stakeholders compared and analysed in establishing if and how change has occurred?					As above, the programme has been very participatory in terms of its approach (scorecard initiatives etc) – but this has not been analysed in terms of whether/ how they see that change has happened. (This will happen in final evaluation).	3 / 4
Total score for triangulation:							6 / 8
4) Contribution We can show how change happened and explain how we contributed to it.	4a. Is a point of comparison used to show that change has happened (eg. a baseline, a counterfactual, comparison with a similar group)?					Baseline provided at the beginning of the intervention and progress measured on an annual basis.	4 / 4
	4b. Is the explanation of how the intervention contributes to change explored?					Theory of change of the initiative clear, together with underlying assumptions and how they were addressed.	4 / 4
Total score for contribution:							8 / 8
5) Transparency We are open about the data sources and methods used, the results achieved, and the strengths and limitations of the evidence.	5a. Is it clear who has collected and analysed the data, and is any potential bias they may have explained and justified?					We know that the partners are the primary source of data collection, and whilst there is a possibility that they would overstate claims, our country office is also involved in verifying results which should prevent this.	2 / 4
	5b. Is there a clear logical link between the conclusions presented and the data collected?					Very clear.	4 / 4
Total score for transparency:							6 / 8
Total score for result :							35 / 40

7. Value for money

COSTS

Activities: JDPC-GTF budget training programme, interface meetings with budget office, local council stakeholders, advocacy and lobbying activities and provision of analysed and simplified 2010, 2012 and 2013 budget information to the community groups and monitors.

These activities account for approximately 85% of JDPC's GTF activities, including both direct and indirect costs.

The total GTF investment was ₦54,609,924.47 (approx. £285,000). All of these costs went towards the partner's implementation and monitoring of programme activities.

The direct costs over the five years are:

Salaries - ₦13,652,178.76

Trainings - ₦10,437,400

Interface meetings - ₦3,180,050

Advocacy activities - ₦108,700 (Some part of the funds for this is drawn from operational costs below)

Operational costs includes - ₦1,165,139.73

Administrative costs - ₦1,678,308.38

By the end of the project, the Nigeria country programme will have received an additional £17,364.98. These costs go towards the oversight of and support to the team and to help with additional activities that were considered to add value, such as communications.

Christian Aid head office costs are roughly £287,000 over five years in 10 countries (approx. £5,740 per country per annum).

Therefore, the total funds that are associated with this programme are £308,104.

Economy

JDPC has a clear procurement policy that provides for open procurement process. In every procurement, depending on the amount ceiling, the policy demands that a call for tender will be developed and potential bidders/suppliers will send

their quotations. The technical quality compliance and cost effectiveness assessment is carried out on the available tenders to select best supplier that meets the demands for the procurement as well as value for money.

Efficiency and effectiveness

We have estimated that there are just under 300,000 direct beneficiaries, giving a cost per beneficiary of just over £1. If we factor in the leveraged investment in construction noted below then the GTF investment is even more valuable. We are not claiming that these investments are solely as a result of our partner's work, rather that they are part of the system of civil society oversight which has ensured that planned construction projects which have the ability to change people's lives happen, and that we should indicate that P2P was part of making this happen.

- a. Bridge: about ₦80,000,000 (£320,000)
- b. Two health centres and surrounding fencing: ₦7,000,000 x 2 = ₦14,000,000 (£56,000)
- c. Three primary schools (cost per school): ₦10,000,000 x 3 = ₦30,000,000 (£120,000)
- d. 2km road and junction (total invested): ₦28,000,000 (£112,000)
- e. Erosion and flood control (total invested): ₦200,000,000 (£800,000)
- f. Solar street lighting: ₦60,000,000 (£240,000)
- g. Four boreholes: ₦4,000,000x4 = ₦16,000,000 (£64,000).

Equity

The work that JDPC does is explicitly based on needs and demands that come from poor and marginalised people and communities. This is clearly set out in the agreement governing the project. These beneficiaries are involved at all stages of the project, from setting baselines to getting training on how to monitor authorities. We believe that the programme therefore delivers good equity, both in the types of change that are noted above in terms of infrastructure, but also in the changes in power dynamics and individual empowerment that will help to see the benefits of the programme continue.

ANNEX 5.2 – GHANA INFRASTRUCTURE RESULTS

1. Result statement

Communities in the marginalised Upper West region have been trained and supported to access pro-poor policies and social welfare. The number of children receiving a free school meal a day through the Ghana School Feeding Programme increased from 5,000 to over 140,000 over the course of the GTF. The scheme was also re-targeted to ensure that the poorest and most marginalised communities are primary beneficiaries. In response to advocacy and recommendations, all the Upper West District Assemblies have opened bank accounts and formed Fund Management Committees in compliance with the disbursement and utilisation of the 3% share of the District Assembly Common Fund for people with disabilities. As of 2012, a total of 655 individuals and groups across five districts had received a sum of GHS 467,158 (equivalent to US\$ 235,079).

In compliance with the guidelines of the National Health Insurance Scheme, 595 PWDs, 816 LEAP beneficiaries, 535 orphans considered as indigents have been supported to register for National Health Insurance to access health services.

2. Context and theory of change

Key elements of context:

- The Upper West region is particularly poor, and economic growth seen in the rest of the country has historically not benefitted this marginalised region. The Upper West is the poorest and most isolated region in the country. In the Upper West Region nine out of ten people are poor (Ghana Statistical Service 2003). Against a national decline of poverty levels, poverty in this region increased from 84% in 1998/99 to 88% in 2005/06. Over 80% of people are engaged in subsistence agriculture, of which women are the majority. The majority of adults have either never attended school or have low levels of educational attainment. The marginalisation of the region is further reinforced by distance from the other regions of Ghana. The road network to and from the region is in deplorable condition which makes the region unattractive to public and civil servants and as a result access to social services, especially in rural communities, is very low.
- **Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP):** The goal of the GSFP is to reduce hunger and malnutrition, increase enrolments and retention and boost domestic food production.
 - GSFP aims to provide a daily free school meal to children in public kindergarten and primary schools.
 - Pilot implementation by the Government of Ghana with support from the Dutch Government began in 2005 with the aim of: 1) Increasing school enrolment, attendance and retention; 2) Reducing hunger and malnutrition; 3) Boosting domestic food production.
 - The programme is overseen by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, in collaboration with other ministries and also partners such as the World Food Programme.
 - In May 2008, SEND reported that enrolment in 14 selected schools nationwide benefitting from the programme increased 21% between the 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 academic years.
 - In spite of these successes, the programme implementation had run into difficulties by 2008, mainly financial and corruption related. An audit by PricewaterhouseCoopers found that after two years of implementation, there was 'widespread corruption' at the programme secretariat, including contracts awarded to non-existent companies, the disappearance of funds allocated to programme management, and the deliberate purchase of unwholesome but cheaper ingredients.
 - SEND found that 58% of districts did not use official procurement procedures when awarding contracts for the programme. Strong patronage networks influenced where money was given for contracts, undermining the principle of developing local food production.
 - Many ineligible schools were participating in the programme, particularly around southern Ghana, whilst the poorest and most marginalised had not even heard of the programme. In the Upper West, only 10 schools made up of 5,000 pupils were participating in the programme as at 2008.
- **National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS):**
 - Marginalised groups such as PWDs, pregnant women, children under 18, indigents, and anyone over 70 are entitled to receive free healthcare under the NHIS.

- The scheme’s authorities have historically had limited capacity and will to implement the NHIS and reach and assess those who should be exempted from paying the premiums.
- The poorest and most marginalised groups have also often lacked knowledge about the scheme, and so have not known their eligibility to claim access.
- **District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)**
 - The DACF is a pool of resources which sets aside a minimum of 5% national revenue to be shared among all District Assemblies in Ghana with a formula approved by Parliament.
 - The DACF is a development fund which aims to redistribute the nation’s wealth among citizens.
 - In 2008, 2% of the Upper West’s share in the DACF was allocated to PWDs (accessibility infrastructure such as ramps, payment of school fees, income generating activities, health assistance, purchases of working aids) – in spite of the fact 15% of the population are estimated to have a disability.

- In 2008, SEND had already begun to establish and support District Citizens Monitoring Committees (DCMCs) in five out of nine districts (before the GTF implementation) in the Upper West to influence decisions and monitor service delivery by local authorities with a view to pro-poor decisions and services becoming institutionalised. DCMCs had already established some regular interface meetings with authorities, although transparency remained a challenge with budgets and community development plans rarely reflecting the wishes of target groups, and most pro-poor policies not being implemented according to stated guidelines.

Theory of change

Desired long-term outcome: The programme aimed to train, support and empower poor and marginalised communities across nine districts in Ghana’s impoverished Upper West Region to hold their authorities to account for the local delivery of pro-poor policies and resource allocations, with the desired impact of those authorities becoming more transparent, less corrupt, and improving lives and livelihoods of those most in need.

Anticipated process/sequence of changes designed to lead to the outcome:



It was recognised that policies were already in place that were intended to achieve the aim of reaching the poorest and most marginalised people – although their ineffective and corrupt implementation too frequently stopped them from achieving this goal. It was therefore decided to work within the policy framework already in place to target existing pro-poor policies – to hold authorities to account for their implementation, and to raise awareness among communities most in need about how they could access the services and resources available to them.

Assumptions:

- That community members would see the benefit of the DCMCs and volunteer as monitors.
- That this would be determined by how well the project was run, and also the results it brought about early on in the programme.
- Cooperation of local leaders in community participation was necessary. It was assumed that by working with those leaders and engaging them in a power sensitive way, involving them in the DCMCs and showing their benefit to the community, cooperation would be managed.
- By monitoring the implementation of the pro-poor policies and revealing their short-fallings, governments would improve delivery where it was needed in response to requests – ie. that transparency + participation => accountability.
- That community monitoring and local and national advocacy would lead to the opening up of relevant spaces for dialogue with authorities.

2. Approaches, methods and tools

- It was believed that working with an organisation that was already embedded in the local areas, such as SEND, would mean the GTF funds could be used to help develop and expand the existing network of volunteer DCMCs through targeted training in monitoring the delivery of pro-poor policies, financial support and capacity building. Equipped and empowered DCMCs, supported by SEND, would then be able to raise awareness within their local communities of pro-poor policies and how to access them, leading the communities to apply to benefit from the schemes. In these cases, for example, eligible schools would be assisted to apply for the GSFP with



Christian Aid/Antoinette Powell

Delivery of free school meals under the GSFP at a local primary school in Ghana's Upper West district

food provision contracts monitored to ensure their benefit to the local area; the most marginalised members of these communities would be informed on how to access the NHIS scheme; and the DACF would be monitored to ensure funds benefitted areas most in need.

- The main method used to implement the GTF programme has been participatory monitoring and evaluation. This approach has four main components:
 1. Policy education/sensitisation
 2. Participatory research
 3. Policy advocacy
 4. Follow-ups (see below)
- Increased access to information on local and national budgets and plans.
- Training for DCMCs in: pro-poor policies, advocacy, monitoring of services/resource allocation etc.

- Local level advocacy through forums with local leaders and service providers to discuss results of scorecards.
- National level advocacy with service delivery ministries, together with other GTF partners and engaged community groups/monitors.
- Engagement with the media to support campaigns.
- Research.
- Collaboration with other networks, coalitions and organisations.

4. The experience of implementation

The improvements achieved so far have largely been due to:

- Information being made available to poor and marginalised communities about what resources and services are available and how to access them. They have been supported to make claims and apply to the relevant funds for the implementation of the policies in their areas.
- Local authorities using the monitoring information of the DCMCs to improve their service provision, working collaboratively with the communities across all the nine districts in the Upper West region.
- Platforms being created for citizen-government engagement which has increased accountability both at the grassroots and the national level.
- Increased transparency in service delivery leading to a reduction of abuses by staff in charge of implementing the pro-poor policies and delivering the resources. For example, SEND has monitored the delivery of service contracts for the GSFP to ensure food is sourced locally and poor communities benefit not only from the provision of the school meals themselves, but also the boost to agricultural production and purchasing.
- Joint advocacy between GTF partners has led to increased pressure behind campaigns, such as the joint campaign for the implementation and disbursement of the 3% share of the DACF for people living with disabilities.

The following assumptions have held true:

- Community members have continued to volunteer as DCMC monitors, largely due to the tangible, immediate and relevant benefits they have brought to the local areas through access to the pro-poor policies. Moreover, ensuring that contracts are awarded locally for example for the provision of the food for the GSFP means that there is an ongoing incentive for the local people to remain engaged.
- Local leaders have supported the DCMCs and often been actively engaged in the monitoring. This has been in part due to the partner's sensitive handling of the power relationships.
- SEND has effectively incorporated rigorous monitoring systems, which allowed them to collate information about access to pro-poor policies from communities across the Upper West district. This solid quantitative data gave force to their advocacy and in many cases has been used by the local authorities to guide resource distribution. It has also provided information used in the media to give force to their campaigns.

5. Long-term impact on people's lives

- Number of people involved directly in assessing quality of service provision: 99.
- Number of school pupils benefitting from a free school meal a day: 431 schools amounting to 135,000+ pupils (assuming 5,000 were already benefitting from the GSFP).
- Number of people who have gained access to the National Health Insurance Scheme: 2,852.
- Number of PWDs who have already benefitted from the 3% DACF allocation: 655.
- Number of PWDs who could benefit from the 3% DACF allocation: Approx. 25,978 (according to 2010 population census).
- Number of people who could benefit from the transparent bank accounts used for the whole DACF in the Upper West: the whole population of the Upper West (702,110).

6. Strength of evidence that result was achieved

Principle	Criteria	1	2	3	4	N/A	Comments/evidence	Score
1) Voice and inclusion We present beneficiaries' views on the effects of the intervention, and identify who has been affected and how.	1a. Are the perspectives of the most excluded and marginalised groups included in the evidence?							4 / 4
	1b. Are findings disaggregated according to sex, disability and other relevant social differences?							2 / 4
	Total score for voice and inclusion:							6 / 8
2) Appropriateness We use methods that are justifiable given the nature of the intervention and purpose of the assessment.	2a. Are the data collection methods relevant to the purpose of the enquiry and do they generate reliable data?							4 / 4
	2b. Are the data analysed in a systematic way that leads to convincing conclusions?							2 / 4
	Total score for appropriateness:							6 / 8
3) Triangulation We make conclusions about the intervention's effects by using a mix of methods, data sources, and perspectives.	3a. Are different data collection methodologies used and different types of data collected?							3 / 4
	3b. Are the perspectives of different stakeholders compared and analysed in establishing if and how change has occurred?							3 / 4
	Total score for triangulation:							7 / 8

4) Contribution We can show how change happened and explain how we contributed to it.	4a. Is a point of comparison used to show that change has happened (eg. a baseline, a counterfactual, comparison with a similar group)?						3 / 4
	4b. Is the explanation of how the intervention contributes to change explored?						4 / 4
	Total score for contribution:						
5) Transparency We are open about the data sources and methods used, the results achieved, and the strengths and limitations of the evidence.	5a. Is it clear who has collected and analysed the data, and is any potential bias they may have explained and justified?						3 / 4
	5b. Is there a clear logical link between the conclusions presented and the data collected?						3 / 4
	Total score for transparency:						
Total score for result :							31 / 40

7. Value for money

The total GTF investment in SEND over the five years has been £246,279, and in IDEG £194,799. SEND was more directly involved in the above results than IDEG, and the GTF funds also contributed to work that they were doing on other areas not included above. It would be a fair estimate that 70% of SEND's funds went towards this result and around 30% of IDEG's. This would equal roughly £230,000.

Christian Aid Ghana's additional supports costs were £34,642. Christian Aid head office costs were approximately £5,700 per year per country, ie. £30k for Ghana.

This amounts to total costs for this result of £294,342.

This investment has seen an increase of over 13,000 children who are receiving school meals, an increase of over 2,000%. The School Feeding Programme has a total budget of over £23m, across the 10 districts, so roughly £2.3m per district. It was these funds that the independent review found were being stolen or mismanaged. P2P's work has therefore been responsible for seeing that a large percentage of these funds are now being diverted back to where they should be spent.

It has also seen the increase of the disability fund from 2% to 3%, equivalent to roughly \$230,000 (approximately £150,500).

Though we are not claiming total attribution of this result to the partners' work, we are confident in asserting that they played a very significant part in it, as there are few other actors who are as able and effective in the Upper West District, nor that have been working consistently on these issues for the last five years. There has been strong learning links between this work and others in the GTF, further adding a multiplier effect to the investment.

The beneficiaries of this work are also very marginalised people in the poorest and most excluded region in the country, meaning that the equity consideration must give added weight to the overall VFM assessment.

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Cover image: Campaign posters of women MP and Councillor
candidates who stood in the 2012 Sierra Leone election with support
from the GTF funded Kailahun Women in Governance Network
Credit: Christian Aid/Joseph Ayamga

