

Christian Aid Global Results 2022/23

Progress towards our global
strategy outcomes





Photo: Setting up and testing equipment for Participatory Video production, a MEL methodology piloted as part of Christian Aid’s commitment to decolonial MEL methodologies, are Kumbukani Mhango (Christian Aid in Malawi) behind the camera and Linly Chagwa (community member in Maseya, Malawi) ready to tell her story. **Photograph: Christian Aid/Joseph Mkanthama.**

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Introduction

This report summarises our progress towards achieving the strategic outcomes in our global strategy *Standing Together*. It captures what we have achieved through our development, humanitarian, advocacy, and campaigning work. We have achieved this with our supporters, communities and partners in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Africa.

In these pages, we describe the change we want to see in the world and what we do to bring this about. All our work reflects our belief that efforts to end poverty should be led by those people who experience it. They should lead every step of the way – from identifying needs, planning and implementing programmes, to advocating globally and nationally for real change. The issues we work on reflect the context where we work, and the systemic and immediate inequalities that keep people poor. We aim to focus our efforts where poverty is most widespread and the obstacles to ending it complex. This year the results cover 17 regional and country programmes alongside our work with supporters in the UK and Ireland.

We set out below the 12 programmatic areas (or outcomes) that we are focusing on in our global strategy. This helps us to measure our progress towards achieving transformational change.

The 2022/23 Global Results Report is Christian Aid's third such report. Where possible and relevant, comparative information from previous years has been included. The Operational Excellence outcomes from our global strategy (relating to finance, fundraising, people, systems, and governance) are described separately in the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

The sources of information for this report include:

- Country programme annual reports, including programme reach tables (covering twelve months to March 2023)
- Narrative stories from Christian Aid's advocacy, campaigns and supporter facing work describing the most significant achievements
- Datasets from our supporter relationship management system documenting supporter facing work
- Narrative summaries of what we have achieved in programmatic areas of work

Poverty, Power, and Prophetic Voice – our analytical framework

- Our programme work is guided by our understanding of what we call the 3 Ps framework- poverty, power, and prophetic voice. This sets out clearly how Christian Aid sees its programme making a difference:
- **Poverty** is evidence of the collective failure of society to protect its vulnerable members. It is multi-dimensional, characterised by a lack of resources, denial of rights and deprivation of well-being. Poverty is also political, its root causes embedded in society's structures. We work to address poverty through building resilience and collectively disrupting the systems of power that sustain it.
- **Power** imbalances and misuse of power cause and sustain poverty and living in poverty limits individuals' power over their own lives. These imbalances are created, reinforced, and reproduced at all levels – our institutions, our homes, our societies, and our relationships. To eradicate poverty these systems of power must be exposed, challenged, and transformed. Central to shifting power is building the agency, capacity and voice of people living in poverty.

- Prophetic voice** calls us to join with people living in poverty and act together to restore our broken world. Prophetic voice is about how people living in poverty can speak out and share their ideas, shift power, and build a just and healthy world. We speak out against injustice and inequality directly, through partnerships and as part of locally grounded collective movements.

We use the 3Ps framework to bring about transformational change from deprivation and injustice, empowering those living in poverty to realise their own vision of a just future, not simply meeting essential needs but enabling everyone to flourish in relationship to each other, creation, and God.

The Global Results Framework – what change we are seeking

In this report, we look at the 12 programme facing outcomes in *Standing Together*, describing the change we expect to see through our work – four outcomes for each the three 3Ps. Each outcome has one or two indicators, which helps us to measure our progress. Some are qualitative (help us capture stories) and others are quantitative (help us capture numbers). The indicators are broad and allow us to capture all kinds of work that relates to a particular outcome.

See Table 1 for an overview of the 12 programme facing GRF Outcomes.

Table 1: The Global Results Framework Outcomes in relation to the 3Ps.

Poverty
Outcome 1.1: A greater number of people of all genders, ages and abilities can meet their essential and long-term needs
Outcome 1.2: Improved resilience of individuals and communities in poverty and in vulnerable situations
Outcome 1.3: Immediate needs are met, and lives are saved in emergency situations
Outcome 1.4: Civil society actors and other relevant institutions have greater capacity to respond to needs and protect the rights of people in poverty and marginalisation
Power
Outcome 2.1: Power holders have taken action to ensure greater equity, justice and sustainability in systems and structure at all levels
Outcome 2.2: Reduced violence, discrimination, harmful social norms, and social exclusion in target groups
Outcome 2.3: Individuals and communities are more empowered to hold power holders to account on their rights to justice, resources, and essential services
Outcome 2.4: More women, and people who were excluded and marginalised are in leadership positions or are participating in decision-making processes
Prophetic Voice
Outcome 3.1: More faith actors and others are responding to our positions and are contributing to shift narratives around poverty and inequality
Outcome 3.2: More people are acting in solidarity to fight poverty, by giving, acting, and praying with Christian Aid
Outcome 3.3: More individuals and communities living in poverty are active in challenging injustice and inequality
Outcome 3.4: Stronger movements of people and organisations are connected and effective in achieving the changes we want to see

Our Programme Approaches

Our work is spread across humanitarian, development and advocacy programmes

Humanitarian – Meeting the needs of crisis-affected communities and strengthening resilience. There are two phases of humanitarian programmes: short term relief response; and moving from relief to resilience. The former addresses rapid onset/sudden crises and our decisions are made swiftly in line with short funding cycles, to save lives and livelihoods, reduce suffering and restore dignity to people affected. The latter covers longer term post-crisis work, following a longer funding cycle, to support communities to address immediate needs and recover and rebuild for the long term. This links with our development programming and can align to country thematic priorities.

Development – Focusing on both meeting the needs of people living in poverty and in marginalised communities, and tackling the causes of poverty, especially conflict, climate change and the denial of power. Together with local partners and communities we respond, support, influence and help raise awareness, in pursuit of dignity, justice, and equality.

Advocacy – Tackling root causes of poverty through influencing, mobilising, and learning. We do this at the local, national, regional, and global level: through supporting communities to come together to claim power to transform their lives and by influencing policymakers at all levels to shift power and ensure greater equity, justice and sustainability in systems and structure. Advocacy and campaigning are at the heart of both humanitarian and development work and aim to transform systems of power.

Key programming achievements

Our programme work followed our 3Ps approach, working for transformative change and impact reaching people in poverty and need. We worked on understanding, challenging, shifting, and building new forms of power and building a movement for action facilitating agency and voice in our constituencies. While separate for legal and governance purposes, Christian Aid and Christian Aid Ireland share these programmatic achievements.

Humanitarian response

In 2022/23 Christian Aid responded to humanitarian emergencies in 27 countries through 92 projects, reaching a total of 1,963,694 crisis affected people directly, and 1,356,109 people indirectly. Supporter donations facilitated much of our work, and the total humanitarian spend was £45.7 million. Of this, 48% was allocated to projects implemented with local partners and 52% was allocated to projects implemented directly by Christian Aid. Important new programmes in 2022 included DEC appeals for Afghanistan, the Turkey/Syria earthquake and Ukraine and the Christian Aid Appeal for Hunger in East Africa. We implemented 14 grants from the START Fund, to implement short-term immediate relief in smaller emergencies the fund supports.

We piloted a new Anticipatory Action approach – providing £258,650 to partners in advance of expected crisis – in Syria, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Haiti. The funds supported communities to prepare for drought, winter, and cyclones by gathering relief items and shelter kits in advance, investing in livelihood diversification, water and hygiene, and supporting local disaster management data analysis and planning. This complemented our ongoing work across slow onset crises such as in East Africa.

Our humanitarian programme has increasingly put its emphasis on being locally led. Our innovative **survivor and community led response (sclr)** approach – which puts power into the hands of communities in crisis by

enabling them to design and deliver interventions themselves – has become recognised within the sector as a valuable innovation. It received funding from the Start Fund, Irish Aid, the DEC and many ACT Alliance sister agencies. In 2022 Christian Aid spent around £2.3 million on SCLR including in Ukraine, Myanmar, Lebanon, Gaza, West Bank, Kenya, South Sudan, DRC, and Haiti.

Christian Aid played a key role in ensuring that a locally led approach is now right at the top of the global humanitarian sector policy agenda via the Grand Bargain reform process. In our 2022 **Ripping off the Band Aid** position paper, we called on the humanitarian sector to move beyond short term fixes to strengthen community resilience by scaling up approaches that put affected populations in the driving seat. Our decision to stop implementing projects directly with our own

Working with Communities: A social laundry for modular towns

Ukraine

After Russia invaded Ukraine in February 2022, many families fled their homes, and ended up in temporary settlements such as the modular town of Poltava. Lyudmyla Andreeva, a Poltava resident, led a group who lobbied for a communal space to dry their laundry - regular power shortages made electric dryers useless. Hearing that Christian Aid's partner, Alliance for Public Health, were providing SCLR mini grants for community led projects, they submitted their proposal and were awarded 118,000 hryvnia to set-up a social laundry.

'The activity united all men and women who were able to contribute their work: welding, mounting, painting the assembled constructions' - said a community member.

The project contributed to improved housing conditions and strengthened integration and cohesion among the people who already resided in the settlement (from the 2015 conflict) and the new residents.

staff, in favour of consistently channelling our resources via local civil society partners, further demonstrates our commitment, and will encourage others to move in the same direction.

Development programming

The year 2022/23 saw the consolidation of work towards the five programme areas of *Standing Together – from violence to peace, social and political justice, gender justice, economic justice, and climate justice*. A belief in partnerships and working through civil society remains fundamental to our programme work, and in October 2022 we launched research with Civicus and ACT EU on *How Covid-19 Has Shrunk Civic Space*. This highlighted the pandemic's impact on communities – including loss of freedom of assembly, increased state surveillance with abuse of human rights and fewer opportunities to get involved and be heard.

Christian Aid also led the way in ensuring local partners receive appropriate contributions towards their running costs, or indirect costs, and made substantial progress in persuading other international organisations to follow suit. In 2022/23 £1.3 million were shared as Indirect Costs to partners, and 45% of all projects implementing during the year have shared at least half of the money from donors for running costs with partners.

Other key strategic achievements of our development programme this year include:

- Recognising the growing importance of climate justice to our vision and to our partners, we allocated £2.9 million over 3 years from unrestricted funding to our Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Energy programme. We allocated £1,071,000 over 2 years from unrestricted funds to the Triple Nexus programme, to strengthen our programming between humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding, working in border areas affected by conflict in some of our most fragile countries.
- This year, we allocated £493,306 from the In Their Lifetime donor fund to the rolling ITL 2.0 programme, which to date has raised £1,706,173. This programme is a five-year strategic learning, innovation, and development fund (January 2021 to December 2026), that aims to test new ideas. This year we started in Sierra Leone and Bangladesh, while continuing projects in Myanmar and Ethiopia, and finalised our work in Nicaragua.
- We focused on and strengthened programming using new opportunities in the ICT for Development (ICT4D) sector, to maximise inclusion of women and people who have been

Conflict Resolution between cattle herders and farmers

Sierra Leone

For two decades, crop farmers and cattle herders in Lei Chiefdom, in the Western district of Kono, came into conflict over livestock destroying crops. Tensions exacerbated when cattle ranches increased, as Sierra Leone continued its recovery from civil war.

Since 2017, Christian Aid's local partner Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD), with support from Irish Aid, has run conflict resolution sessions, and lobbied for the local council to pass byelaws to regulate the strained relationship. A byelaw was passed in Lei Chiefdom in 2019, and for the whole of Kono District in May 2020. All seven cattle rearing chiefdoms in Kono, with an estimated population of 118,614, benefited from the byelaws. They set out specific times of the year for farmers to cultivate their crops, and for cattle herders to be able to graze their animals.

Allie Kamara, a 45-year-old farmer says, 'For many years] cows were destroying and eating my crops. My life has improved because before there was nowhere to report this, but now we know where to report and [the authorities] respond quickly to settle it. This year I was finally compensated, and the issue was settled amicably.'

excluded due to poverty or marginalisation in development. Countries involved included Myanmar, Nigeria, El Salvador, Bangladesh, and Gaza in IOPT.

- We signed four contracts with the EU, enabling us to work on several strategic topics such as citizenship and civic space, climate resilience, gender justice and peacebuilding in Bangladesh, El Salvador and Honduras. We re-kindled our relationship with USAID. In 2022/23 we signed two contracts, both in Latin America, and both focusing on building peace at community level.
- We supported five research projects looking at how climate change is affecting communities and the impact of our work, and three in-depth studies looking at social protection and challenging unequal gender roles. Lessons from this have informed programming and been shared widely with partners and the wider sector.

A key milestone of the 2022/23 development programme was the mid-term review of Christian Aid's strategy, which highlighted some key challenges to our programme implementation including managing a diverse programme spread across many themes. Christian Aid decided to use this year to narrow the focus of our development work. This will articulate clearer thematic focus in four areas: climate adaptation and resilience, peacebuilding, governance and rights, and gender justice.

The revised shape of the programme will be implemented in 2024/25.

Advocacy

Our advocacy work focused on two key areas: Climate Justice and Economic Justice. In each, Christian Aid achieved some significant gains during the year;

In **Climate Justice**, we continued to campaign to ensure that the responsibility for loss and damage incurred by vulnerable communities as a result of climate change caused by industrialised countries is recognised, and that industrialised countries pay for that. The need to provide funds to compensate vulnerable people who have experienced 'loss' and 'damage' due to climate change was recognised in the UN Paris Agreement on climate change in 2015, but no funding mechanism was set up. Over the last few years, Christian Aid has worked through policy, advocacy, and campaigning to push decision makers to establish a Loss and Damage Fund, and this was finally agreed at COP27 in November 2022. We continue to push for quick implementation.

Our **Economic Justice** advocacy focused on the need to reverse net global resource flows from the global South to the North and ensure states in the global South have the means and will to invest in critical public services and take climate action. Some of the key achievements include:

- Promoted vaccine equity and called out the G20 for unfair vaccine policies

Climate Campaigning – Loss and Damage Fund

The fund was agreed at COP27 in November 2022 after years of campaigning by Christian Aid and others. It is intended to help communities get back on their feet after climate disasters.

Key blocs of wealthier nations, including the EU and its lead negotiator Ireland, shifted position to support the proposal.

Our contribution included working with other NGOs to develop policy around the principles for a Fund based on the evidence in our programmes. We released a report outlining our principles and recommendations 6 months ahead of COP27.

We conducted advocacy towards key governments and decision makers, and used public campaigning – including social media campaign #HacktheAgenda with Ugandan climate campaigner Vanessa Nakate – to put pressure on governments to support our recommendations.

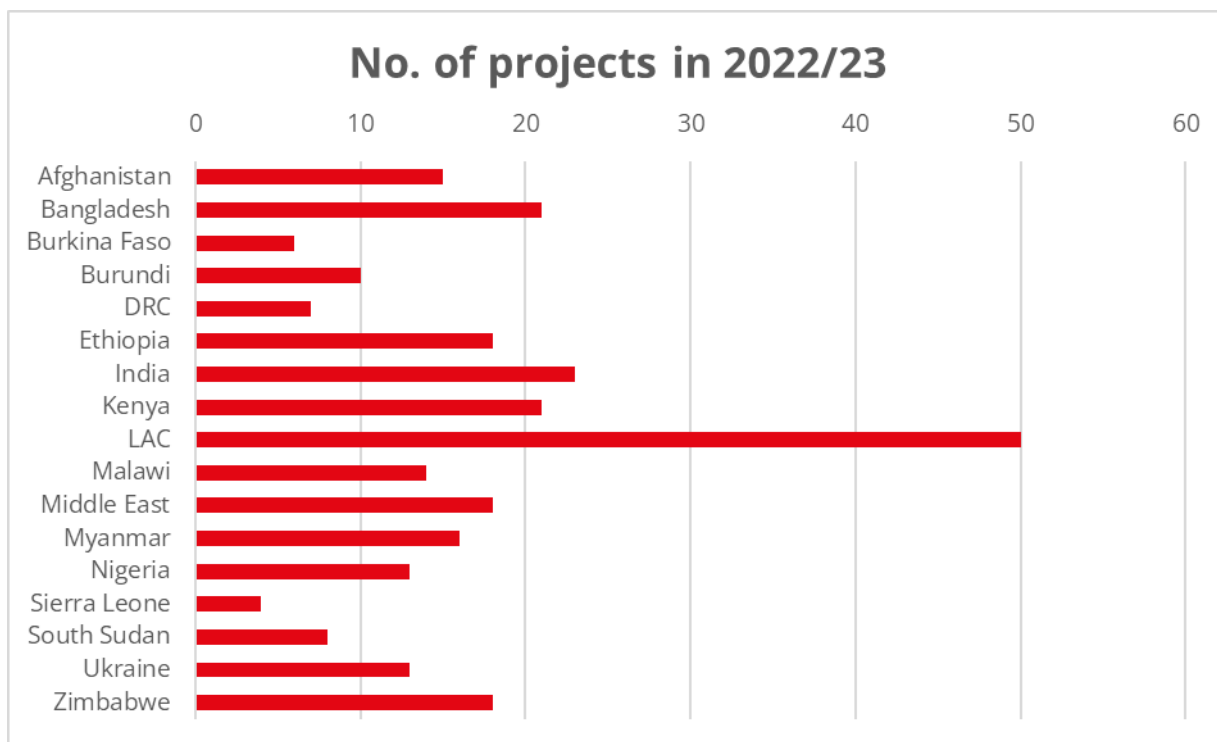
- Contributed to tracking how public pandemic recovery financing was spent between major corporations and helping the vulnerable in 22 countries
- Amplified women's voices affected by Brazil's Brumadinho dam disaster at the United Nations
- Worked to hold private creditors to account for debt crises in Nigeria, Kenya, El Salvador and Guatemala
- Challenged European governments on their continued dominance in IFI-decision-making, calling for governance reform
- Supported a UK Parliamentary Inquiry on role of the UK government in global debt crises
- Documented how tax policies and corporate behaviours have led to the exploitation of the people and the environment of the Amazon
- Pushed the UK to commit to channelling Special Drawing Rights – international reserves - through the African Development Bank
- Created space for thinkers and activists to consider alternative economies. This was complemented by co-organised events such as the End Austerity Activism Festival where – with the Financial Transparency Coalition – we launched '[Recovery at a Crossroads: How Countries Spent Covid-19 Funds](#)'. The report highlighted how 38% of funds went to big corporations instead of to social protection, smaller businesses and informal workers. Following that, we participated in IMF/World Bank annual meetings with BAN, a partner from Sierra Leone to present our findings and provide evidence-based examples of national fiscal policies.

Scope and scale of the Christian Aid programme in 2022/23

We can understand our programme achievements through both stories and numbers. This section focuses on quantitative data which provides us with a sense of our programme reach and where we have achieved results, both in programme work and amongst supporters and campaigners.

Overall, **Christian Aid implemented 275 projects** in its programme countries in 2022/23, compared with 257 projects in 2021/22 and 272 projects in 2020/21. See Figure 1 below for a breakdown of projects by country, noting that there are three regional programmes – Latin America and Caribbean (LAC), Middle East, and the Ukraine response, which included work in Hungary and Romania.

Figure 1: No. of projects implemented by country in 2022/23



Programme Reach

We measure our programme reach to three distinct groups of people:

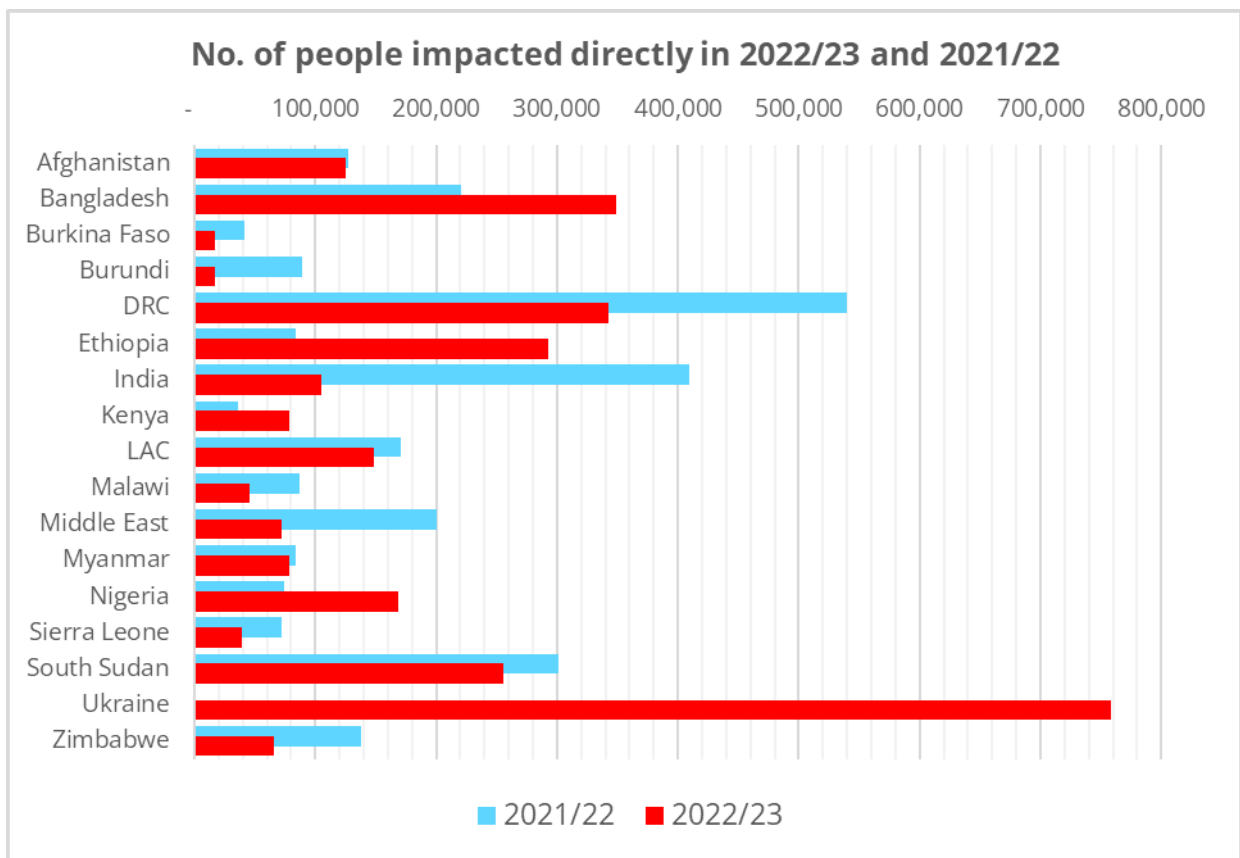
- **Direct reach** - where we know who we are reaching and how they benefited,
- **Indirect reach** - where people benefited, but were not directly involved in the project activities,
- **Mass media reach** - when an entire population was reached by mass media, but we don't have details on how they responded.

Altogether, through these projects, our records indicate that we have **made a positive impact on 2,960,055 people directly** – with 55% of these being female, and 3.3% of these having been identified as having a disability. This is an increase on 2021, where we reached 2,676,349 people

directly. We reached a higher percentage of women (55% in 2022, 54% in 2021 and 53% in 2020) and people with disabilities (3.3% in 2022, 1.6% in 2021 and 1.0% in 2020), which aligns with our commitment to reach those who are more vulnerable, and to leave no one behind.

Our records show that our **projects reached 17,787,532 people indirectly**, - though we do not have their individual details, we are confident that they have benefitted from or engaged positively with our projects. In 2021 we had reached 36,039,324 people indirectly, which reflected the successful and far-reaching legislative wins for Dalit rights in Rajasthan, India. Through **mass media campaigns** (separate to our UK brand campaigns), such as television, radio, billboards, and posters, we have also reached **up to 32,936,320** people, though we do not have data to assess how this reach may have resulted in tangible change.

Figure 2: No. of people reached directly, by country, in 2022/23 and 2021/22



Data disaggregation

As an organisation we have signed up to several external charters, where we commit to disaggregating our reach data by sex, and if possible, by age and disability. These include:

- Inclusive Data Charter – Principle 2 (see [here](#))
- Global Disability Summit Charter for Change – Commitment 9 (see [here](#))
- Call to Action on Protection from Gender Based Violence – Outcome 3 (see [here](#))
- Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action – 1.9 & 2.3c (see [here](#))

This year, 14 of 17 country/regional programmes were able to **disaggregate at least 90% of their programme reach data by sex**, which is similar to last year, where 13 of the 16 country/regional programmes were able to disaggregate 90% of their data. Where data disaggregation was not achieved, this was most commonly due to sensitivity or personal safety linked to collection of personal data, and data security. We continue to keep a high level of data disaggregation whenever possible, to ensure that our programming is inclusive and leaves no one behind.

When it comes to **age disaggregation**, 8 of 17 country programmes have disaggregated at least 90% of their programme reach data by age. This is a slight reduction from last year. We still also fall short on identifying and reporting on the number of **people with disabilities** that we have reached. However there is measurable improvement: of the people reached directly, 3.3% were people with disabilities, up from 1.6% last year. This figure is based on the 53% of all projects that disaggregated their reach data by disability, and highlights both that many of our projects are not yet reaching a fair proportion of people with disabilities, and that cultural definitions of disability differ, so self-reporting can be low. Given that in any population there would typically be between 12-20% people with disabilities, we have work to do in this area. Nonetheless, some countries/regions, such as Malawi (19%) and the Middle East (11%) did well on reaching people with disabilities, through programmes with a strong focus on inclusion.

Some country level reach data highlights include:

- The Ukraine regional programme reached the largest number of people **directly** (758,780), all through humanitarian interventions
- The Bangladesh programme reached the largest number of people **indirectly**, reaching 5 million mostly through their project “Empowering Left Behind Minority Communities”
- The DRC programme reached the **most people with disabilities**, with 18,313 reached in some way from our projects, 5.4% of the total direct reach
- The Malawi programme, however, reached the **highest proportion of people with disabilities** compared with their overall programme reach: 9.1% of the people reached directly were people with disabilities. This number increases to 19.4% when only looking at the programme that collected disability data.

Programme results by Global Results Framework Outcomes

In the table below, the scale of our work towards each of the GRF outcomes is summarised in quantitative terms, firstly in terms of **programme reach**, secondly in terms of **how many countries** are working towards each outcome, and thirdly to what extent we are seeing **results in these areas**.

As an indicator of results, we are using a count of how many outcomes were reported on by country teams in the 2022/23 Annual Reports submitted by countries in April 2023. So, as well as showing the scale of our reach according to the outcomes, the figures give a sense of comparative impact, i.e., which of the outcomes did the countries contribute to most frequently.

Table 2: Scale of our work towards each of the 12 GRF Outcomes

GRF Outcome	No. of people reached directly ¹	No. of people reached indirectly	No. of countries contributing to this GRF Outcome	No. of country level outcomes evidencing this ²
1.1 Poverty reduction	385,588	6,065,678	14	80
1.2 Greater resilience	449,137	1,174,281	14	89
1.3 Humanitarian needs met	1,963,694	1,356,109	13	79
1.4 Greater localisation and stronger partners	Qualitative data only	Qualitative data only	10	36
2.1 Action by power holders to reduce poverty and injustice	Qualitative data only	Qualitative data only	10	51
2.2 Less violence and exclusion, and laws/social norms changing	452,899	6,182,953	11	59
2.3 Successfully claimed rights	Qualitative data only	Qualitative data only	12	66
2.4 Decision-making/leadership by women and marginalised people	40,256	188,995	6	35
3.1 (Faith) actors speaking out on CA issues	Qualitative data only	Qualitative data only	7	11
3.2 Supporters giving, acting, and praying	180,851 gave 33,627 acted	n/a	UK	n/a
3.3 People in poverty campaigning on justice and equality	359,396	8,776,077	7	23
3.4 People and organisations networking and creating movements	Qualitative data only	Qualitative data only	9	43

¹ Seven GRF Outcomes include a quantitative indicator that allows us to count number of people reached directly and indirectly. The remaining GRF Outcomes are only qualitative, meaning they capture and analyse the stories of change achieved. Examples of these are found in Table 7.

² Coding of results allowed a result to be coded to more than one GRF Outcome, as the outcomes describe overlapping areas of change.

Programme results by focus area

In their country annual reports for 2022/23, country programmes reported on progress towards these objectives, indicating how many people were reached directly and/or indirectly through projects that delivered change described under five broad programme areas, humanitarian response, and 17 sub areas..

Figure 3: Scale of our work on each of the programme areas

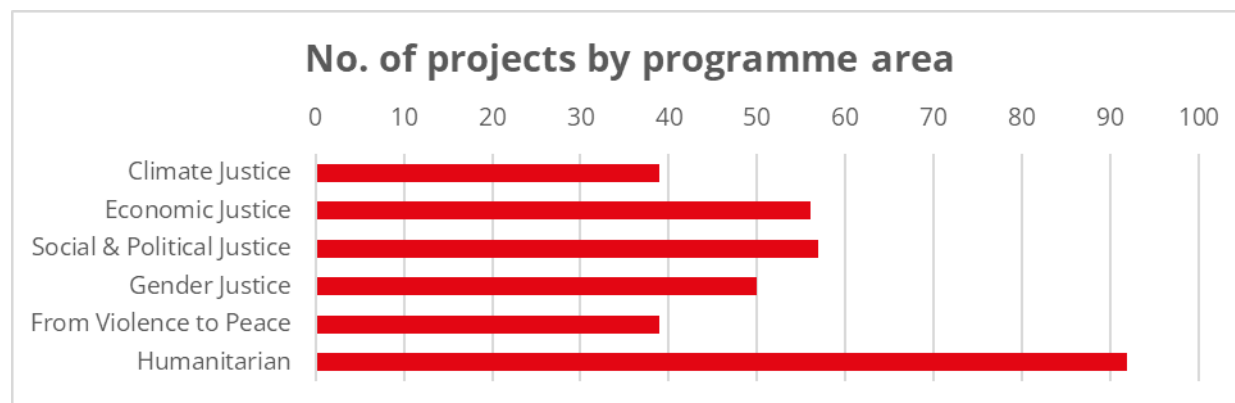


Table 3 and 4 below provide an overview of where we reached more people and saw more results, by programme areas and sub themes. Consistent with our approach to integrated programming, these tables give a sense of how many people were reached per sub theme. However, these numbers cannot be aggregated to a total, as this would mean counting people more than once.

Table 3: Scale of our reach in each of the programme areas

Programme Areas (ordered by no. of outcomes per programme area)	No. of people reached directly	No. of people reached indirectly and through mass media	No. of country level outcomes evidencing this ³
From Violence to Peace	249,035	26,864,355	195
Social and Political Justice	446,568	9,032,695	149
Gender Justice	386,957	15,297,870	96
Economic Justice	194,645	7,424,091	89
Climate Justice	159,680	3,370,863	39
Humanitarian	1,985,446	2,678,968	88

Table 4: Scale of our reach in each sub area

Sub theme (ordered by no. of outcomes per area)	No. of people reached directly	No. of people reached indirectly and through mass media	No. of country level outcomes evidencing this ⁴
Peacebuilding	258,989	5,795,638	119
Citizenship & Civic Space	88,668	6,916,924	98
Addressing Violence	23,591	701,768	90

³ A maximum of 3 justice areas could be tagged against each project.

⁴ A maximum of 3 thematic focal areas could be tagged against each project.

Conflict Prevention	9,831	1,491,731	73
Linking Preparedness, Humanitarian Response & Resilience	1,366,969	1,380,727	56
Climate-Resilient Agriculture	5,409	4,500	54
Access to Justice & Human Rights	190,034	21,946,632	47
Social Protection	222,925	9,544,450	40
Gender Based Violence	210,213	5,165,232	39
Transparency & Accountability	126,137	10,327,143	33
Universal Health Coverage	21,669	9,487,719	31
Women's Economic Empowerment	234,882	4,529,776	31
Sexual & Reproductive Health	110,651	159,105	23
Nutrition & Food Security	259,151	3,669,287	20
Financial Inclusion	13,749	8,423	19
Early Warning Early Action	119,514	170,000	12
Climate Resilience & Gender Justice	253,442	1,323,605	6

Results from projects funded from unrestricted funding

We have many sources of funds from supporters, trusts, churches and larger scale foundations and institutional donors. Funding received from supporters during Christian Aid Week and donations to the organisation's work in general can be used to fund projects that go beyond the opportunities offered by institutional funding. Institutional donors and funding linked to the delivery of specific objectives, such as Christian Aid Appeals, allow us to deliver specific results at scale. Unrestricted funding enables us to fund more targeted projects, build on our partnership approach and implement projects that are strategically important but where there is no institutional funding available. This section presents an overview of what our unrestricted funding achieved this year, Table 5 presents results by GRF Outcome, and Table 6 presents results by programme area.

In 2022/23, 96 projects were funded **exclusively** through unrestricted donations, or 35% of projects funded this year. These projects reached a total of **328,371 people** (58% women) **directly**, **6,547,005 people indirectly**, and **12,781,144 people through mass media** initiatives. The direct programme reach from unrestricted funding represents 11% of total direct reach by Christian Aid this year, but at the same time it represents 38% of the country level outcomes reported in the annual reports. This is a good example of the effectiveness of unrestricted funding to achieve deeper, more transformational change - we can address problems by aligning the projects more closely with our and our partners' understanding of what is contextually appropriate and strategically important.

Table 5: Number of country level outcomes from unrestricted donations to projects by GRF Outcomes

GRF Outcome	Number of country level outcomes
1.1 Poverty reduction	35
1.2 Greater resilience	24
1.3 Humanitarian needs met	9
1.4 Greater localisation and stronger partners	7
2.1 Action by power holders to reduce poverty and injustice	27
2.2 Less violence and exclusion, and laws/social norms changing	10
2.3 Successfully claimed rights	24
2.4 Decision-making/leadership by women and marginalised people	10
3.1 (Faith) actors speaking out on CA issues	8
3.2 Supporters giving, acting, and praying	n/a
3.3 People in poverty campaigning on justice and equality	17
3.4 People and organisations networking and creating movements	18

Table 6: Breakdown of unrestricted funded results by programme area

Programme Area (ordered by no. of outcomes per programme area)	Number of country level outcomes
Social and political justice	58
From Violence to Peace	54
Economic Justice	40
Gender Justice	37
Climate Justice	22
Humanitarian	10

Examples of our work by GRF Outcomes

While compelling, the change Christian Aid seeks is not all about numbers. It is also about the depth of transformation for people living in poverty and marginalisation. Christian Aid's breadth of work means that this transformation differs for every project and programme, so the table below provides some examples of the type of results achieved under each of the GRF Outcomes.

Table 7: Examples of programme work (development, humanitarian, and campaigns/advocacy) in 2022/23 by GRF Outcome

GRF Outcome	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
Outcome 1.1 Evidence of poverty reduction	Through the FARMSE Project funded by IFAD in Malawi , 2,050 very poor households (68% female headed) graduated out of extreme poverty through interventions such as capacity building in Climate Smart Agriculture practices, promotion of financial inclusion, and diversified livelihoods. Basic nutrition education, provision of seed for nutritious foods, food preparation, and links to home-based care services, meant that households with a minimum acceptable diet rose from 19.2% at the start of the project to 92% at the end after 3 years. 195 Village Savings and Loans Groups (VSLGs) with 4,875 (65% women) members were formed and saved £110,300 over a period of 3 years ie, average of £37,000 per year. Of these, 32 VSLGs were linked to formal microfinance institutions, increasing financial access for their members.	In Afghanistan , with ACT Appeal funding, 100 women received vocational training on confectionery making. The project helped identify demand for confectionery products in the market, in nearby shops and households, and the trained women were able to sell their produce in the local market with the support of male community members. Two factories were established, and in Jalwardi, the community leader waived the rent for the factory. This positive reaction from the community has reinforced the sustainability of the activity and allowed the women to reduce production costs. As a result, women earned around £40-50 per month. The success of this project has motivated the women to seek further funding to expand their businesses in nearby villages.	In Sierra Leone , the Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership (WEEL) project, funded by In Their Lifetime (ITL), worked with 1,200 women in Village Savings and Loan Associations and credit unions across 40 communities in Pujehun and Kailahun, by adapting emerging mobile money technology so that savings could be managed via mobile phones. Christian Aid partners RADA and SEND also provided training on business/ entrepreneurial and leadership skills, involving mobile phone provider Orange Moni and Njala University. This has made access to money much easier and has transformed women's capacity to make decisions at household and community levels.
Outcome 1.2 Evidence of greater resilience	In LAC , and working through Christian Aid partner Centro Humboldt, the Climate Observers' Community Network (ROCC) was set up, comprising of a system of 300 weather stations	In Zimbabwe , community resilience in disaster affected areas was strengthened through local participation. 2,489 households (28% female headed) were supported	With Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation funding, our partner Karen Baptist Convention in Myanmar ensured equitable access to essential health care

	<p>managed by community leaders in Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. The network collects weather data and disseminates weather bulletins (eg warning about tropical storms in September) in coordination with national institutions such as the Center for Atmospheric, Oceanographic, and seismological Studies (CENAOSS); the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO), and the Municipal Environmental Units (UMAS) in Honduras, and San Andrés Hydrometric Station and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) and the National Agriculture School (ENA) in El Salvador.</p>	<p>with access to clean and safe water and sanitation, through water and sanitation services and supplies. Project delivery through active local participation by 434 people (24% female) resulted in access to a clean water supply benefitting a local clinic that serves 5,624 people. Through the communities' own resources, 63 new latrines were constructed, and 23 of the most vulnerable households (35% of them had persons with disabilities) were supported with materials for latrine construction.</p>	<p>services for 6,556 of the most vulnerable people (11% under age 5) in 86 hard to reach, conflict affected villages, who have no access to formal health services. 31 community health providers were supported to provide medical assistance and health services. Three mobile clinic teams for health care services provided emergency health care or referred cases to other emergency health care providers. 246 emergency obstetric cases, 115 emergency childcare cases and 124 other emergency medical cases were seen to in this reporting period.</p>
Outcome 1.3 Evidence of immediate needs met	<p>The Irish Aid funded humanitarian project in South Sudan reduced food insecurity by improving the Food Consumption Score for 86% of 1,900 households (85% female headed) in conflict affected communities. The project worked with 180 farmers (94% female) and 300 lead farmers (73% female) on agricultural skills and practices. 20 water points were drilled or rehabilitated, providing 25,374 people with continuous access to safe drinking water. 28 pump mechanics and 140 Water Management Committee members (59% female) were trained to ensure management and sanitation. In addition, 20,540 individuals were reached through awareness raising on hygiene and</p>	<p>In Burkina Faso, Christian Aid's partner SERACOM was able to distribute food to 2,074 households in an area under siege by non-state armed actors who prevent almost all movement within the area. As accessing farmland was impossible, many families were eating tree leaves, or went 1 to 2 whole days without eating. Funded by ECHO, SERACOM was able to reach 14,559 people (50% female) on the brink of starvation. Of these, 994 were infants who received enriched nutrition flour, and their mothers received nutrition training and how to make the flour with local ingredients. Thanks to these distributions, the targeted households were able to afford two meals a day during the project cycle.</p>	<p>In DRC, UN-funded multi-purpose cash assistance to returnees, displaced persons and vulnerable host communities in South Kivu Province reduced the vulnerability of 18,525 people (50% women) compared to the baseline data. The food consumption score of supported households (HH) improved from poor (84% of HH), borderline (16% of HH) and acceptable (0% of HH) at baseline to poor (39% of HH), borderline (43% of HH) and acceptable (18% of HH) after project end. The project also reduced the number of households using negative coping strategies from 90% before the project to 12% after the project ended, and 97% of the 390 people interviewed reported that the cash assistance they</p>

	sanitation practices, and Covid protection.		received enabled them to meet their basic needs.
Outcome 1.4 Evidence of greater localisation and stronger partners	To strengthen community capacity in preparedness and response in Haiti , Christian Aid, has, through its local partners, coordinated with the General Directorate for Civil Protection to develop an adapted training curriculum and set up certified trainers in Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRP). Five local civil protection structures (EIC) have been trained on climate change, disaster preparedness and response. These EIC have identified their community disaster risks, developed their local EPRP and carried out a community awareness campaign (community meetings and radio-broadcasted messages to inform their community on disaster risks and how to respond when an emergency alert is issued). The five EIC have been equipped with proper material for the first response to save lives in the event of an emergency.	In Ukraine , Christian Aid's main strategy to ensure an effective response is based on a survivor and community led approach (sclr). The programme, implemented by our partners HIA, HEKS, APH and Blythswood, and funded by the DEC, uses mini grants to promote and empower communities to take the lead in identifying and implementing solutions to problems created by the conflict and displacement. To date, over 243 groups received micro-grants reaching more than 80,000 people with various initiatives such as setting up safe spaces for children, providing community facilities like laundry spaces, repairing houses in preparation for winter, supporting evacuation efforts, installing a water well system, etc. This approach enables people in the affected communities to make decisions about what support their community needs, and to bring in their own skills and resources to complement the project contribution.	In Afghanistan , Christian Aid support helped increase the capacity of civil society actors and relevant institutions to engage with the De-Facto Authorities (DFA) and influence them to respond to basic needs and protection for people in poverty. ACBAR, a Christian Aid-supported civil society network, organised five roundtables held in different provinces and the capital city to improve understanding of the NGO Law and the responsibilities of the government. 127 officials attended, and action points were elaborated, resulting in greater acceptance for civil society voice, human rights, and humanitarian principles. In addition, ACBAR is reviewing how to provide greater monitoring of the Code of Conduct (not yet signed off) with its members. This will ensure that civil society actors and relevant institutions have greater capacity to respond to needs and protect the rights of people in poverty and marginalisation through their adherence to ethical standards and accountability.
Outcome 2.1 Evidence of action by power holders to reduce poverty and injustice	In IOPT , Christian Aid partner Adalah, funded through Irish Aid, has been campaigning for the protection of rights of Palestinian Citizens of Israel. As a result, a discriminatory policy against poorer families in Lydd (Lod) that	The Combating Gender-Based Violence project implemented by Aid-Comilla and GBS in Bangladesh (UN Women-funded) strengthened the prevention of violence against women by supporting VAW committees to represent	At COP 27 in Egypt in November, after years of campaigning from Christian Aid and our partners, an agreement was reached to establish a 'Loss and Damage' fund. This is intended to provide financial support and help

	<p>prevented partners from registering their children in kindergartens if they were indebted to the municipality was changed; bus routes to certain Arab towns which have no alternative public transportation have been maintained; a paved entry road to the unrecognised Bedouin village of Tel Arad in the Naqab (Negev) was approved; and in March, Israeli police dismantled all 10 checkpoints it had erected in the western part of East Jerusalem.</p>	<p>garment factory workers in three project locations. It also supported a campaign promoting gender equality and reducing the incidence of gender-based violence. As a result, the three participating factories adopted a zero-tolerance policy on gender-based violence. New policies and procedures, including complaints committees, zero-tolerance policies, safety audits, and risk assessments, were implemented in the factories.</p>	<p>communities rebuild in the aftermath of climate disasters. Key blocs of wealthier nations, including the EU and its lead negotiator Ireland, shifted position and supported the proposal, and Christian Aid continues to push for quick implementation.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2 Evidence of less violence and exclusion, and laws/social norms changing</p>	<p>In Myanmar, intra-community conflict is a significant factor inhibiting social cohesion and causing violence. Gender-based violence (GBV) is often accepted within families as the norm. With funds from the In Their Lifetime programme, and led by local partners CHAD and Golden Pearl, 106 community members (72% women) in Kachin and Shan were trained in conflict sensitivity, social cohesion and prevention of GBV. Many of the participants said the training was one of the best they had ever joined. A participant from Pane Hsar said "I used to think that my perspective on a particular thing is always right, however there are lots of perspectives that one should respect. There is no right or wrong. Things just depend on how you perceive them. Since then, I tried to see and respect others' perceptions."</p>	<p>In DRC, during the year 2022, through the Irish Aid-funded HPP project, 96 conflicts were addressed and resolved in Kalehe, Shabunda and Mwenga in South Kivu by the local peace committees established because of the project. Most of the conflicts addressed and resolved were related to land conflicts, farmer-herder conflicts, marital conflicts, and inheritance conflicts. As a result of the project's activities, 66% of women, men, girls, and boys report feeling less at risk from violence in their community in the past year. Community members indicated that the ability of the peace committees to resolve conflicts was a contributing factor, but also that they were more aware of the different conflicts that exist in their villages and the different mechanisms for conflict resolution.</p>	<p>In Burundi, an innovative project to address harmful gender norms has seen significant results: Gender Model Couples (role models) trained in 2021 were able to reach out to 2,051 couples in their communities to provide guidance and advice. Since 2021, the Gender Model Couples mediated 447 cases of discord, of which 166 were new cases this year. 31 couples are training up to join the network. According to four couples who joined this year, the counselling helped them to establish better communications between them and with their children, and set up mutually agreed development projects, such as acquiring livestock and rehabilitating their houses. The men learned how to manage family resources more equitably whereas the women declared that they could make their voices heard in family's decisions.</p>

<p>Outcome 2.3 Evidence of successful engagement with power holders</p>	<p>In Sierra Leone, the Malen Affected Landowners and Users Association (MALOA), with support of Christian Aid partner Green Scenery, acted in 2022 to challenge the Sustainable Palm Oil certification of SOCFIN, a large-scale palm oil production company active in their chiefdom since 2011. Certification depends on adherence to stringent environmental standards, but MALOA provided evidence that SOCFIN was releasing dangerous chemicals into protected or water catchment areas. After MALOA sent a protest letter to the certification body, calling for certification to be suspended or withdrawn, the company yielded to the pressure and took action to reduce the amount of hazardous chemicals released in the community water catchment areas.</p>	<p>In Zimbabwe, the Irish Aid funded programme increased communities' knowledge and understanding of human rights issues that were causing conflict and unrest. For example, community members exposed corrupt activities by officials and traditional leaders during a documentation blitz by the Registrars General's office - this led to the Registrar's office giving communities legal access to national documentation. The community members were also empowered to challenge harmful social norms through the community dialogue sessions, one of these being child marriages. In Chiredzi and Binga District, community ambassadors engaged the local police to conduct early child marriage rescue missions, resulting in eight girls being removed from their husbands and returning to school.</p>	<p>Flash floods caused widespread damage in 3 districts of Madhya Pradesh, India, devastating houses, and livelihoods. The DEC funded relief project implemented by Christian Aid partner Mahatma Gandhi Seva Ashram included a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism for project participants. The relief interventions included shelter repair to rebuild destroyed homes of woman headed households. Some women provided feedback to project staff about the cost of transporting building materials from vendors. They said they would prefer to have the building material cost provided as money into their accounts to give flexibility, including using locally available materials to rebuild their houses. The partner agreed, and transfers were made directly to project participants' accounts.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.4 Evidence of decision-making/leadership by women and marginalised people</p>	<p>In Ethiopia, an action research project with SOS Sahel exploring impediments to gender equality in climate-smart smallholder agriculture initiated an investigation into constraints for smallholder women to access climate smart agriculture technology. The project set up social analysis groups to enable community members (elders, traditional leader, religious leaders, men, women, youth....) to talk about attitudes and</p>	<p>In Sierra Leone, the Irish Aid-funded project achieved increased female representation in governance especially in the Kailahun district, where women took up key leadership positions at constituency and local council levels, and in Pujehun and Kailahun, where more women are aspiring to be elected to government. For example, in 2022, a campaign by the Kailahun Women in Governance Network (KWIGN), Young Women in</p>	<p>A Christian Aid funded democratisation and good governance project focused on enhancing active participation of women, young people, and people with disabilities in the 2023 general elections in Kaduna and Anambra states in Nigeria. The project provided training and awareness raising for the community to engage in the electoral process, and supported voter registration through the election campaign with provision of canopies and chairs at voter</p>

	<p>discriminatory practices against women. Topics such as gendered division of labour in the household, household asset management and decision making were discussed. 41 paralegals were trained on women's constitutional and legal rights, existing family law, civil and criminal codes. They are now providing advisory and legal services to women, including those affected by gender-based violence.</p>	<p>Governance (YWIGN) and the Men for Women Groups with other key stakeholders resulted in two female candidates from the SLPP and the APC respectively standing to contest the by-elections in the Upper Bambara and Mandu Chiefdoms constituency. One emerged as the winner (Hawa Saffa) of the SLPP with 71.2% of the votes cast. Her winning constituted a 40% quota mark of women's representation in Parliament for Kailahun district (4 female MPs out of 10 from Kailahun).</p>	<p>registration centres, and ensuring vulnerable voters had a means to access the centres. Voter registration and Permanent Voters Cards (PVC) increased, with 4,348 PVCs being collected with Christian Aid's support. Overall statistics from INEC indicated that the total PVC collection in Anambra was up to 98.8%, at the top of the national leaderboard for card collection, as against 2019 that had recorded an 84.63% PVC collection rate.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.1 Evidence of (faith) actors speaking out on CA issues</p>	<p>In DRC, the Inter-religious Peace Project in North Kivu, implemented by Christian Aid partner Eglise Anglicane du Congo, engages members of the different religious communities for peaceful cohabitation. In December 2022, 20 religious denominations signed a joint declaration for an Advocacy for Peace campaign. The declaration was shared with the press and the local authorities at the launch workshop and was broadcast on radio. The impact of this interfaith initiative was tangible: as one community members stated, "As a Muslim, I never thought that one day we would come together with other religions for a common good such as a conversation on peace... I am very happy that the programmes of a Catholic radio channel were able to use the Holy Koran to talk about peace and also use the Bible for the same purpose."</p>	<p>In IOPT, as part of The Olive Tree Campaign led by our partners East Jerusalem YMCA and the YWCA of Palestine and through the Joint Advocacy Initiative (JAI), in a bid to galvanise action for peace among church leaders in the UK, more than 1,000 olive trees were sponsored and planted in 2022, one for each member of the General Synod and the Methodist Conference, the Archbishop of Canterbury and other prominent church leaders. Every UK Member of Parliament has also had a tree sponsored by Christian Aid. The olive trees, located in the Bethlehem area of the occupied Palestinian territory, have been planted by Palestinian farmers. This initiative is part of the Keep Hope Alive action for a peaceful future in Palestine for all.</p>	<p>In 2022, Christian Aid re-established a Senior Church Leader Development Programme (Uhambo) that takes young and emerging church leaders from the UK to South Africa and to IOPT. Seven leaders travelled to South Africa in October, connecting with Christian Aid partner Church Land Programme and South African church leaders, and meeting with communities and activists to inform their own understanding of poverty and how churches can be part of the solution. ACT Ubumbano, another South African partner who participated in the visits, says on their website that "it was a space to reflect on what it means to be prophetic in the world today, and how standing with those on the margins is a challenge the Church must meet." When back in the UK, participating church leaders wrote and spoke about their trip and what they learned, and</p>

			committed to supporting the campaign work of Christian Aid going forward.
Outcome 3.2 Evidence of supporters giving, acting, and praying	Support for Christian Aid through legacies raised the highest income in our history in this financial year, at over £14m. In early 2023 the Christian Aid Legacy Team launched the "I Hope It, I Will It" legacy campaign, which reached over 4m people through the media and resulted in 16,000 visits to our webpages. Over the past year Christian Aid also worked with partner churches in the UK on a joint Faith Will initiative to launch later in 2023.	Supporters in Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland responded generously to our emergency appeals this year, particularly for Ukraine and in the aftermath of the Turkey / Syria earthquakes. One of our key sponsoring churches, the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, launched a Moderator's Appeal after the invasion of Ukraine and have raised over £1.5million from their 500+ congregations. Over £419,000 of that was given to Christian Aid and used to fund work in Odesa through Heritage Ukraine, providing shelter, hygiene kits, food packages and cash. Prayer also formed a vital part of their response, using resources developed by Christian Aid to aid in church services and meetings.	Continuing to stand with climate vulnerable countries, over 16,000 people in the UK joined Christian Aid in calling on the UK Prime Minister to back a Loss and Damage Fund at COP27, which was achieved. Working with Ugandan climate activist, Vanessa Nakate, we launched an innovative campaign, to 'Hack the Agenda,' through a viral social media film highlighting the issue of loss and damage, reaching thousands of people. Supporters also engaged with the Prophetic Activist Scheme and Campaign Organisers Scheme, which equipped them to build power and act for climate justice.
Outcome 3.3 Evidence of people in poverty campaigning on justice and equality	In Honduras, through the HondurACTION project funded by the EC, 880 young people (57% women) attended the School of Human Rights and the Fight Against Corruption. Through this, alliances were strengthened as young people joined community structures such as roundtables for human rights defenders and environmental movements. They also participated in the national Support Campaign for the Renewal of the Agreement with the UN for a Mission against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras.	The Colombian LGBTQ organisation Colombia Diversa has been working to influence attitudes related to the LGBTQ population, to tackle the conditions which lead to discrimination and gender-based violence. Supported by Christian Aid they have been carrying out dialogues for rapprochement between LGBTQ and faith actors, seeking joint actions to guarantee the rights of LGBTQ believers and establish a bridge between the two groups as a way of building peace in everyday life. Colombia Diversa has	Climate activists in Kenya worked at county level to lobby their government to act on climate change, both at national and county level. 30 Community Support Organisations (CSO) in Kisumu and Kakamega counties contributed to the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of the national level policy framework on financing mechanism for loss and damage. The CSOs created a platform for dialogue between different actors including CSOs at Kisumu County and national level, and it ensured

	<p>Through the National Movement of Honduran Youth, the young people continue to promote the establishment of an International Commission against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras (CICIH) by the Government of Honduras and the UN.</p>	<p>also worked with other Colombian Irish Aid-funded partner organisations to train them on LGBTQ inclusion. Seven men and 26 women have directly benefitted from these actions.</p>	<p>transparency and accountability around the setting up of the Ward Climate Change Planning Committees. The CSOs also co-formulated Kenya's position for COP27, one of the demands of which was to ensure the COP 27 deliver a robust decision to set up a Loss & Damage Finance Facility.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.4 Evidence of people and organisations networking and creating movements</p>	<p>In Colombia, following on from persecution and repression during large-scale protests the government in 2021, Christian Aid partner José Alvear Restrepo Lawyers' Collective (CAJAR) accompanied protesters through the judicial processes to defend the right to public protest. On 23 March 2022, CAJAR successfully challenged the illegal use of evidence against protesters in the context of the national strike. Christian Aid partner CCEEU, together with many other civil society organisations supporting human rights work in Colombia, brought together victims in the Second National Meeting of Victims of Police Violence, providing a mechanism for protesters to demand justice, truth, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition.</p>	<p>This year, mobilisation in Kenya and Sierra Leone significantly improved COVID-19 vaccine uptake. In Kenya, 355 community members (58% women) representing 40 actors including local government, media, Ministry of Health representatives, faith actors and community members across 3 counties of Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa successfully promoted vaccination campaigns. In Sierra Leone, collaborative work with Christian Aid partners, the Ministry of Health and many other government and non-government organisations across the country raised awareness and addressed hesitation based on misinformation about the vaccine. As a result, the country achieved the WHO standard for vaccine uptake (70% of eligible population), achieving a 73% national coverage in Covid vaccines uptake by December 2022.</p>	<p>The Global Interfaith Movement for Gender Justice "Side-by-Side" was significantly strengthened in Zimbabwe, where the local chapter - Gender and Faith Network, which was set up by Christian Aid in 2015 - organised the official TED International Women's Day celebrations. The event took place at the Anglican Church Cathedral on 23 March 2023 in Harare. Attendees included women and men from different churches across Zimbabwe and guests of honours from the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise and the Zimbabwe Gender Commission. The occasion provided a different setting for men and women to interact and participate in a meaningful discussion on the overall theme of "Digital All: Innovation and technology for all."</p>

Programme quality

It is important to Christian Aid that our programmes are technically sound, innovative and relevant to the needs and rights of the poorest and most marginalised people. In November 2021, all country programmes wrote business plans for 2022/23, setting out their programme objectives for the coming financial year. These objectives focused around areas most relevant to the needs identified across our programmes. As we developed and funded projects addressing these needs, Christian Aid increased the effectiveness of the programmes by providing thematic expertise and support. The aim was not only to deliver sector-leading projects but also, to learn from our work, and improve our understanding of how change happens.

The outcome on Programme Quality as set out in *Standing Together* is to: “promote and implement quality standards and processes to deliver high-quality programmes that are sustainable and accountable towards all our stakeholders.” Christian Aid’s Programme Quality Management Approach guides the organisation in its efforts towards improved processes and systems to deliver high quality programme. Over the past year, Christian Aid was able to integrate several of the components into existing processes.

- The **Programme Quality deep dive** linked to an annual Internal Control Self-Assessment (ICSA) was piloted in two countries - Bangladesh (in-person) and Burundi (virtual). This is a learning opportunity for the teams to understand how the Programme Quality Standards are being met through discussions with those involved. It contributes to strengthening our efforts towards Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) certification and helps us to be better prepared for such external audits. The findings of the pilot will enable Christian Aid to firm up the programme quality deep dive process and launch it fully in 2023/24.
- Seven country/regional teams received training on Programme Quality and two **introductory e-learning modules** have been developed and are in the final stages of testing.
- The **Programme Quality Handbook** is regularly updated to include the latest guidance and tools to help teams deliver quality programming consistently. It has been included as part of the newly launched integrated Programme Management Information System.
- We received 3,796 entries into our integrated **Complaints and Feedback Mechanism**, COMPASS, from 13 country/regions. Bangladesh, Afghanistan and DRC used the system most extensively. This year Christian Aid rebuilt and improved COMPASS as part of ensuring greater accountability. The system can now manage safeguarding, financial crime, fraud, misuse of funds in a seamless way, enabling us to make it available to our partners and increase systematic attention to complaints and feedback. So far 12 country/regional programme teams including 22 partners have been trained on the system.
- We launched a new **risk safeguarding assessment template** with input from relevant stakeholders and based on the recommendations of a review of the risk assessment process. We established community complaint phones at country offices as an alternate reporting channel for the communities to reach out to Christian Aid, if needed to raise any serious complaints along with training of phone holders on handling sensitive complaints.
- The team of Advisers continue to provide in-country and remote support and accompaniment to programme teams to help deliver high quality programming.

Following a 2022 mid-term audit, Christian Aid was re-certified with the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS). The audit concluded that Christian Aid continued

to demonstrate a strong commitment to the CHS, while raising several observations and corrective actions from the audit findings. These have been implemented during 2023/23.

One of the main changes we have adopted this year is a new structure on the ways of ensuring we have one Christian Aid leadership overseeing CHS implementation. Whilst the ID Programme Director continues to be the overall responsible director of CHS, all other directors now formally own and are responsible for ensuring we continue to achieve certification. Christian Aid will undergo a full recertification audit between end of September 2023 to beginning of March 2024, ahead of our current CHS certification expiring at the end of March 2024.

Annex: Impact Stories from our work

TB Volunteers' efforts in saving lives of people in Malawi

Malawi

According to the World Health Organization, tuberculosis is the second leading infectious killer after Covid in the world, now even surpassing HIV/AIDS. For Malawi, where rural and hard to reach communities don't have easy access to hospitals and appropriate medical care due to long distances and lack of experienced staff, tuberculosis is a deadly disease.

Christian Aid is part of a consortium receiving funding from the Global Fund which is working to address this. Since the project start in 2019, and together with World Vision, Southern African AIDS Trust, Facilitators for Community Development and Development AID from People to People, the project has mentored 6,991 community volunteers who provide door to door tuberculosis screening services, counselling services and follow-up services for tuberculosis treatment adherence in hard-to-reach areas and rural communities across the 28 districts.

The programme has reached over 50,000 people with over 1,500 (or 3% of the target population) having been diagnosed with tuberculosis and immediately put on treatment. By ensuring early diagnosis and timely treatment, it has lessened the economic burden on the individual as they can recover on time and return to managing their lives and livelihoods for themselves and families. Due to the early diagnosis, areas like Mzimba North experienced a 10% drop in tuberculosis mortality rate between 2019 and 2022. The volunteers have also created a rapport with community members, so that they speak up when they require medical help.

Elina Phiri, a 34-year-old mother from Kasungu, was diagnosed with tuberculosis in March 2022 but has fully recovered. She says that *'As someone who didn't believe in professional medical help but rather traditional healers, I believe I would have lost my life if not for the timely intervention of the volunteers'*.

One step forward towards changing the socio-economic status of women

Afghanistan

Recent political developments in Afghanistan have changed how Christian Aid and its partners can work together to address poverty and inequality amongst the most vulnerable members of society, especially amongst women. A women's empowerment project which started before the ban on women's education and work was implemented by the Taliban in December 2022, shows how partners and communities have been able to continue working in Herat Province to overcome the challenges faced by women, and to bring positive changes in their lives.

When the project, funded by Christian Aid unrestricted and ACT Appeal funding, started in February 2022, an initial assessment of the target area indicated that there were two communities in which women were particularly struggling: one was isolated but near to Herat, and another was in a more remote area. Both were areas where strong conservative traditions prevented women from leaving the home. To tackle this, Christian Aid partner WASSA contacted the local shura (religious leaders and community elders) to identify ways of addressing the

marginalisation of these women. There was agreement that 100 women, 50 from each community, would be supported to learn how to make traditional confectionery – this is a typical women’s activity, but offered significant income opportunities. It was agreed with the religious leaders and community elders that all project activities would be carried out by women staff, and the education model was designed according to Islamic teaching by the partner.

The 100 women were trained and learned how to make 50 different types of sweets. The project helped them set up two factories, one in each community. It also helped identify demand for confectionery products in the market, and in nearby shops and households, and the trained women were then able to sell their produce in the local market with the support of community male members, many of whom were also from marginalised sections of the community, including people with disabilities. In addition, the community leader in the Jalwardi community waived the rent for a confectionery production factory led by a trained women's team. This positive reaction from the community has reinforced the sustainability of the activity and allowed the women to reduce production costs. As a result, women earned around £40-50 per month. The success of this project has motivated the women to seek further funding to expand their businesses in nearby villages. Overall, the project had a positive impact on reducing discrimination and harmful social norms by providing economic opportunities for vulnerable women and promoting their participation in the local market.

Malina, 24, joined the confectionery learning classes in Jalwardi Center in Injil district of Herat city, and now works at the confectionery factory near her home. She says that being part of the confectionery production factory makes her feel happy and hopeful, feeling empowered to explore various options besides fulfilling traditional gender roles. Malina says that community elders and their family members have reduced social restrictions that kept them away from economic opportunities in the past. Since the project started, the participating women have been able to go on exposure visits to the other districts, to compare confectionery recipes and expand their product range. They also participated in exhibitions held in the city centre organized by the partners.

Since the increased social and economic restrictions imposed on women in December 2022, these opportunities have diminished. However, the confectionery factories are still open, and because they are in isolated communities, the women can continue to work there. Although all produce is sold by men in local markets, the women still maintain control of the income from sales. With it they pay the sellers, buy raw materials, and share out the profits amongst themselves.

Innovative use of climate data

Nicaragua

In Their Lifetime (ITL) 2.0 offers major donors an opportunity to partner with Christian Aid to explore new ways of doing development. The fund seeks to deliver significant impact to stakeholders in our target communities while also developing insight and best practice methodologies which will guide Christian Aid’s approach going forward. Since ITL 2.0 relaunched in 2021, we have brought on board five new projects in Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Sierra Leone.

Our first project, Climate Monitoring Action (CLIMA) in Nicaragua recently ended in April 2023. The 32-month project reached 300 rural families (approx. 1,270 people, 50% women and girls) of small producers strongly dependent on coffee, cocoa, and honey for their livelihood. The project

faced many challenges including Hurricane Eta/Iota in August 2020 which resulted in major financial setbacks for the families and orchards required replanting with a predicted 3-4 years of recovery. The Covid pandemic caused significant disruption and delayed some project activities. Our key project partner was also shut down as part of Nicaragua's authorities increasing suppression of civil society.

Against this backdrop, the project still largely met its overall objective of equipping families with the tools for anticipating and adapting to climate change. Families can now make decisions on agricultural practices based on weather forecasts developed through the network of climate observers and newly installed weather stations. The same families are now sharing weather forecasts with 2-5 other families, showing that the project's impact reaches far beyond the targeted families. Coffee yields have increased by 15-20%, a significant success considering the anticipated reductions in yield due to the damage of hurricane Eta/Iota. Nahomi Romeo, age 14, volunteers as a weather station monitor in her spare time and says, *'Through this project I have learnt the importance of adapting to climate change as we cannot avoid it. The training I have received helped me understand what it means to be a resilient family'*. By monitoring weather data at her local weather station, she can feed it back to the network of weather station monitors which is able to then use the data to create accurate weather forecasts that are provided back to the community.

Learnings from the project model have influenced Christian Aid programming: the approach of developing local weather stations to collate and share climate information has been used to develop an Irish-Aid funded project to increase climate resilience across DRC, Myanmar, South Sudan and Colombia. The experience of monitoring climate data has also been incorporated into the ongoing ITL project in Ethiopia, which uses climate data from the National Meteorology Agency to help predict when diseases that relate to the weather will occur, thus enabling preventive action. We have also been able to present findings from the CLIMA project to UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), as part of a bid to be included in their Climate and Nature Providers List.

A hundred women workers in El Salvador win legal case against former maquila employer

El Salvador

In El Salvador, working in the *maquilas* or ready-made garment industry is a common livelihood option for women from poor communities, even though it is a low-paying and poorly regulated sector. During the Covid pandemic, the Florenzi *maquila* factory closed operations in El Salvador without previous notice to employees, and over 200 women were left unemployed, with no payment of accrued compensations. Employees requested ORMUSA's support in a strategic litigation case against their ex-employer.

As a result, there have been 100 judicial rulings in favour of former Florenzi employees over the course of 2021 and 2022, including an order to seize the factory equipment and land to guarantee payment of pending compensations to workers. Additionally, 25 of these women organised in 2021 to establish their own cooperative called "Mujer Avanza", which manufactures garments made of indigo to sell in the local market. The company has not paid compensations yet; therefore the court has ordered the confiscation of the company's properties to pay the

women, and economic support is still needed to cover basic needs and legal fees of their processes.

This change is important because for the first time in recent history, maquila workers in El Salvador decided to collectively fight for their labour rights. With support of allies like ORMUSA, they put to work State institutions like the Ministry of Labour and the Judiciary and have established an important precedent of obliged compliance with local labour laws by foreign investors. Nery García, former employee of the Florenzi Factory in Soyapango, indicated that, *'The dream we have is that justice is served, that the employer pays all of our compensations and that there is a favourable resolution for every woman'*.

Christian Aid supports partner ORMUSA's as part of the Irish Aid Programme. The project theory of change includes strengthening their legal attention services at the Centro de Atención Legal (CAL) with qualified personnel. Also, ORMUSA received additional funding from Christian Aid's Covid appeal, which allowed them to provide humanitarian assistance to former Florenzi employees when they were left without income to provide for their families.

Additional material: ([video](#) and [article](#)).

Women and ICT for Development

Using mobile phones to access micro-finance in Sierra Leone

In Sierra Leone, the ITL funded Women Economic Empowerment and Leadership (WEEL) project transformed the savings scheme experience for 1,200 women across 40 communities in Pujehun and Kailahun. The women's Village Savings and Loan Associations and credit unions adapted emerging mobile money technology so that savings could be managed via mobile phones. This has made access to money much easier and enabled women to make decisions at household and community levels. Christian Aid partners RADA and SEND also provided training on business/entrepreneurial and leadership skills, involving mobile phone provider Orange Moni and Njala University.

In addition, the project linked the credit unions with district banks in both districts, so that they can access loans on considered terms. Access to mobile phones in these communities also increased: mobile phone ownership in the two districts rose from an estimated 60% (of which 20% women) to 70% (of which 30% for women).

Mobile App for pregnant women and mothers in Myanmar

In the Northern Shan and Kachin states of Myanmar, normal life for most vulnerable communities, especially women and girls, is characterised by fear from the escalation of conflict and violence, including gender-based violence. This is worsened by health risks and limited access to health care services. To address these challenges, Christian Aid has supported empowerment actions through local partners CHAD and GP, funded through the ITL project.

A valuable tool in helping mothers access health care advice and support has been a pregnancy tracker app with a Chatbot called Maymay (or "mother" in Burmese) and a 'Happy Baby' Facebook page, developed by Christian Aid's technical partner, Koe Koe Tech. The app provides healthcare messages on antenatal and postnatal care, nutrition, and emergency advice. With 17,000 followers on the Facebook page and 23,000 monthly users on the Maymay app, these technology tools are making an enormous difference to women who had previously been unable to access support.

Ensuring inclusive elections through an app in Nigeria

The Wi-Included mobile app aimed to increase the inclusion of women, young people, and persons living with disabilities in Nigeria's electoral process. Targeted at the 2023 General Elections in Nigeria, the purpose of the app was to ensure that no one, especially women and girls, was left behind in the process of leadership selection Nigeria. The app garnered considerable interest, with over 700 downloads before the elections. On the day of the election, the number of downloads surged to 1,576, reflecting the increased adoption and utilisation of the app. Voter registration and collection of Permanent Voters Cards (PVC) increased, with 4,348 PVCs being collected with Christian Aid's support. Overall statistics from INEC indicated that the total PVC collection in Anambra was up to 98.8%, at the top of the national leaderboard for card collection, as against 2019 when there was a 84.63% PVC collection rate.

Women in Gaza access jobs remotely

Palestinians in Gaza have lived under land, sea, and air closures for more than 15 years and this has had a devastating impact on the economy. Unemployment is particularly acute among young people and is rising among graduates, especially young women. Christian Aid's partner the Women's Affairs Centre (WAC) based in Gaza supports women to develop ways around this which build their ICT skills and improve access to the current digital job market. This helps women to access markets outside the Gaza Strip. In 2022 CA supported 15 women to access to comprehensive training in WAC's ICT safe space hub. They received 190 hours of teaching, including graphic design, and coaching on working online as freelancers.

Elham (24), one of the participants had struggled to find any employment since graduating in 2020. By utilising the knowledge and skills gained from the freelance training program, she has since - successfully gained over £ 1,775 through different freelancing platforms and social media sites and has maintained a short-term contract with a monthly salary of £ 225.