

Christian Aid

Global Results 2024/25

Progress towards our global strategy outcomes



Acknowledgements:

We gratefully acknowledge the hard work, dedication, and commitment of the hundreds of programme staff across Christian Aid and our partner organisations. Their efforts in delivering impactful work on the ground and in documenting results have made this report possible.

Cover photo: Chess player Mona, 14, at the community chess centre in Shatila refugee camp, Beirut. Christian Aid partner Najdeh, run SCLR (Survivor & Community Led Response) projects in the camp, enabling people to propose and design their own projects to meet their needs. The project has benefited 500 people and offers a sense of community, inclusivity and safety.

Photo credit: Christian Aid/Amy Sheppey

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Introduction

As an organisation working for the past 80 years through partners, the results we report on are a mosaic of what has been achieved by many different organisations, in many different contexts, supported by Christian Aid.

Our work has once again been framed by our global strategy *Standing Together 2019-2026*, which sets out what we would like to achieve through our development, humanitarian and advocacy work. This year, again, we have reached people across Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Africa.

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 programmes including both regional and country alongside our work with supporters in the UK and Ireland.

All our work reflects our belief that efforts to end poverty should be led by those people who experience it. They identify the needs, plan and implement programmes, and advocate globally and nationally for real change. We therefore also report on that shift towards locally led programming. This becomes increasingly important in a world with reduced government funding, aid cuts, and a need, therefore, to focus increasingly on unrestricted income from public fundraising.

We write more about this inside both this report and our accompanying Annual Report.

This is Christian Aid's fifth Global Results Report. Where possible and relevant, comparative information from previous years has been included. As we have improved our integrated Programme Management Information System (iPIMS), the quality of the data available for reporting has also improved.

The sources of information for the programmatic analysis include:

- Country programme annual reports, including project reach tables (covering twelve months to March 2025)
- 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 how we went about delivering the programmatic work

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.

Reporting against the Global Results Framework

In *Standing Together* we describe the impact that we want to see from our work. We set out 12 programme facing outcomes – four outcomes for each the three 3Ps in our framework: **poverty**, **power** and **prophetic voice** (see also Annex 1).

This framework provides a way to think about how our work links together across different contexts. It helps us implement coherent, locally-designed and led programmes that deliver transformational change. See Table 1 for an overview of the 12 programme facing GRF Outcomes.

Table 1: The Global Results Framework Outcomes that relate to the 3Ps.

Global Results Framework Outcomes

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 that are connected and effective in achieving the changes we want to see

Our Programming Approach

Christian Aid's strategic framework is built upon our understanding of where we can best effect change, through the 3P framework of **poverty, power** and **prophetic voice**. Our programme work follows this approach to bring about transformational change: 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.

Our work is spread across humanitarian, development and advocacy programmes:

- **Humanitarian** Meeting the needs of crisis affected communities and strengthening resilience
- **Development** Working with local partners and communities to meet the needs of people living in poverty and in marginalised communities.
- **Advocacy** Tackling the root causes of poverty through influencing, mobilising, and learning.

While Christian Aid and Christian Aid Ireland are considered separate organisations for legal and governance purposes, they share these programmatic achievements, and results are represented jointly in this report.

More on our funding models

Christian Aid's portfolio is made up of both programmes where we receive funding for specific interventions (such as institutional funding towards agreed projects) and programmes where we are free to use funds in an unrestricted way. Both parts of our portfolio have enormous value for people in poverty. Our unrestricted funded portfolio enables Christian Aid to respond flexibly, reflecting our niche and added value. In reporting on our work, this will be highlighted where appropriate – see also on page 14.

Development programming

The four thematic priorities of our programming portfolio are: **climate adaptation and resilience**, **gender justice, governance and rights**, and **peacebuilding and conflict prevention**. Our programmes also focus on the point of overlap between these themes, especially after humanitarian crisis in conflict contexts.

Key strategic achievements of our development programme this year include:

- **The Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Energy (CCASE) programme** exemplifies the strategic value of investing unrestricted funds in flagship initiatives. As Christian Aid's largest internally funded climate justice programme to date, CCASE has enabled us to test and refine integrated approaches to resilience, gender justice, and locally led adaptation across diverse contexts in **Myanmar, India, Bangladesh, Guatemala, Honduras, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Sudan**, and **Zimbabwe**. Overall, we have reached 41,664 people directly, 52,041 people indirectly, and approximately 3.4 million people through mass media campaigns.

The flexibility of unrestricted funding allowed us to take calculated risks, support innovation, and prioritise learning. An investment of £3m has delivered tangible improvements in food security, income, and climate resilience for marginalised communities, and positioned Christian Aid as a credible and capable actor in the climate justice space. CCASE has generated robust evidence and learning that informs our global advocacy – e.g. at COP 29 and has the potential for shaping future programme design.

- **The ACRE Triple Nexus programme demonstrates the strategic value of using unrestricted funds to address complex challenges in fragile, high-risk contexts.** By integrating humanitarian aid, development, and peacebuilding, ACRE has enabled Christian Aid and its partners to respond flexibly to climate shocks, displacement, and natural resource conflicts. Unrestricted funding has allowed for adaptive, community-led solutions—from reforestation brigades and early warning systems to women-led cooperatives and cross-border peace dialogues. These interventions have not only improved resilience and livelihoods but also strengthened Christian Aid's credibility in this area of programming, laying the groundwork for future investment and influence. Overall, ACRE has reached 28,775 people directly, 119,759 people indirectly and approximately 500,000 people through mass media campaigns.
- **This year Christian Aid implemented several key peacebuilding initiatives funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund (UNPBF) and the European Union (EU)**, focusing on inclusive governance, gender justice, and natural resource-based conflict prevention and supporting women and youth as drivers of peace. For example, in **Burundi**, the *Bakenyezi Dukenyere Amahoro* project supported displaced, and returnee women by strengthening women's networks, promoting political participation, and challenging harmful gender norms. This resulted in women successfully winning seats in elections in targeted areas. In **Sierra Leone**, the *Women's Land for Peace* programme

advanced women's leadership in land governance and peace processes, while the *YOU LEAD* project enhanced youth participation in economic and governance processes in two districts.

- **In Their Lifetime (ITL) is Christian Aid's internal, unrestricted strategic fund for learning, innovation, and development**—created to test bold ideas and scale what works. This year, we raised £572K and allocated more than £400K to support partners in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Malawi, and Zimbabwe, with the balance ready to be used in the next round of projects approved.

 - In **Bangladesh**, we concluded our climate-resilient microfinance project, reaching 11,490 people directly (6,529 women, 4,961 men). The initiative provided climate-responsive financial services, financial literacy training, and community engagement that transformed restrictive local gender views. An external evaluation found that for every Bangladeshi Taka 1 invested, approximately BDT 1.28 in social value was generated. In **Afghanistan**, we engaged over 2,000 women working in the silk and saffron value chains, helping them increase control over their incomes and enhance their overall well-being. We also launched two follow-on projects that build on previous ITL-funded pilots, one focused on adding value to bamboo production through new bamboo products in **Malawi**, and another in **Zimbabwe** that brings more women into the dairy sector. Finally, we ran our fourth ITL funding round and began planning two six-month research projects to assess the feasibility of renewable energy interventions in **India** and **Colombia**.
- For **Gender Justice**, the focus of 2024 was **putting gender transformative approaches into practice** across the programmes. Work on Gender Based Violence in **Ethiopia**, funded by the UN Trust Fund on Violence Against Women and implemented by Empathy for Life Integrated Development Association (ELiDA) is working towards establishing a functional referral system and facilitating Ethiopian Women's Rights-based Organisations and others to strengthen advocacy for ending Violence Against Women and Girls. The Hewlett Foundation supported a 'Gender Just Recovery Project' which advanced the understanding of feminist approaches to macro-economic policy making by our partners and their governments in **eight African countries**. In **Malawi's** UN Women supported the project 'Women's Resilience to Disasters Programme', when our partner FOCESE worked with 6500 women to increase their resilience to natural disasters and climate change while supporting women's local leadership. The project also supported the development and adoption of gender transformative governance systems and national implementation tools on Disaster Risk Reduction. With support from Christian Aid Ireland, three pilot projects in **India, El Salvador** and **Sierra Leone** were set up to learn more about how to adopt a gender transformative approach across all projects. This approach also guided the design and implementation of ITL projects in **Zimbabwe, Malawi** and **Bangladesh**, which all stretched and challenged the traditional role of women through economic empowerment. Finally, Christian Aid's regional partner FEMNET successfully implemented its third iteration of the African Feminist Climate Justice Academy in Nairobi in April 2025.
- **It has been a challenging external environment in relation to government funding, with aid cuts directly impacting Christian Aid projects** – four outstanding projects in Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Nigeria and Bangladesh were terminated as part of the USAID cuts. However, we have seen several notable successes. In Nigeria, we received funding from UNICEF (EU Funded DRR work- £80k) and START Network (Solidarity Fund- £300k) to support the work de-funded by USAID up to December 2025. Major EU contracts were secured to manage CSO grant schemes in Ethiopia (€3.5m) and Sierra Leone (€900k), led by Christian Aid and Christian Aid Ireland respectively. Christian Aid also secured its first major contract with the Belgian government, for work on Women's Economic Justice in DRC (€1.13m). Our work with UNOCHA continues to be important, with two new contracts with the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund under implementation in

Myanmar responding to urgent humanitarian needs with the ongoing armed conflict, and one in DRC, with a combined value of around \$3m. We were also successful in clearing a highly detailed process of partnership eligibility for OCHA in Syria and have now qualified as an active Syria Cross - Border Humanitarian Fund (SCHF) partner for work in Northwest Syria – a first eligibility clearance in the Middle East without a physical presence in the region. Finally, we had an excellent year with the START Network, with £3.3 million worth secured Start awards for 11 countries, outperforming our START income of the 5 previous years.

Humanitarian response

In 2024/25, Christian Aid responded to humanitarian emergencies in 25 countries through 211 projects, reaching a total of 2.0 million crisis affected people directly, and 6.1 million people indirectly. The total humanitarian spend was £32.9 million

In total we worked with 83 partners to deliver humanitarian outcomes. Key humanitarian donors and funders remained Irish Aid, ECHO, Start Fund, and the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC).

Our humanitarian programme has increasingly put its emphasis on being locally led. Compared to last year, where 6 of our humanitarian projects were implemented by Christian Aid, this year only one of our 211 humanitarian projects was not implemented by local partner(s).

The humanitarian situation in the **West Bank and Gaza** was a critical humanitarian response during the year. Whilst we continued to advocate for a ceasefire, our Palestinian partners provided vital assistance, despite extraordinarily challenging operating conditions - including by rehabilitating water supplies; distributing meals from community kitchens; psycho-social support; health services; and education for children in shelters. More than 500,000 people were reached directly.

We launched an appeal for the very severe humanitarian crisis in **Sudan** and people fleeing into South Sudan, where we funded cash assistance linked to protection programming. This work is being implemented through Christian Aid's ACT Alliance sister agencies. Following the **Myanmar earthquake** in March 2025, a significant response was also set up with partners and is continuing.

Christian Aid continues our **thought leadership in several aspects of humanitarian programming**. Supporting community led response (sclr) remains our flagship approach. We continued to implement this in DRC, Haiti, Israeli Occupied Palestinian Territory, South Sudan, Syria, and Ukraine. This was funded by the UK/Irish public as well as Irish Aid, the DEC and ACT sister agencies from Sweden, the Netherlands and Australia. We are helping to participate in an Impact Study on this approach together with ALNAP, the results of which will be published in early 2027.

The percentage of humanitarian responses **using cash and vouchers**, which is our preferred approach as it shifts power to the recipient, increased to 31% from 23%. Almost all our country programmes utilised this approach. Countries not only implement cash programming but learn from it to change in the system. We built on learning from Ukraine to release a discussion paper **Briefing: Insights and ideas for cash and locally led response - Christian Aid**, leading to critical conversations about aid reform.

Using funds from the DEC, Christian Aid continued our work on locally led anticipatory action – helping local communities plan for emergencies. A pilot project was run in Syria, which is generating several learning products of benefit to other humanitarian agencies.

Advocacy

Our advocacy work this year continued to focus on two key areas: **Climate Justice** and **Economic Justice** – significant gains were achieved in both during the year.

Our global **climate advocacy** has seen a deepening engagement and a greater profile with civil society movements and faith actors around the world. At COP29, our Latin American partners launched reports that track government commitments to climate action, and partners will continue to deepen their national engagement with governments.

Although COP29 in Baku failed to deliver the clear plans to provide the climate finance that is needed, the political fall-out has opened new space to discuss creative approaches to finance. This includes further action on debt cancellation and new forms of public finance through taxes on extreme wealth and polluting industries. Christian Aid has collaborated with global networks to call for climate finance that will reach the poorest communities and not saddle countries with a deepening debt burden.

As part of our faith engagement, Christian Aid with the ACT Alliance and Caritas supported a conference in Brasilia for Latin American Faith leaders, which produced a Call to Action towards COP30 and has resulted in much closer regional ecumenical collaboration and national advocacy. We will continue to strengthen faith voices towards COP30.

Our main wins on **economic justice** were in the UK: The Christian Aid advocacy team delivered our Restore campaign, which brings together our work on Debt Justice and Climate Justice. Following the publication of our flagship *Between Life and Debt* report with Former UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown, our debt advocacy has helped rally parts of UK civil society around a “beyond aid” agenda. The report has also influenced the debate in parliament: Labour MP for Southgate and Wood Green, Bambos Charalambous, became a sponsor and a champion for our Private Creditors Bill as a Private Member’s Bill.

Alongside building a sizeable group of MP champions on debt from across the political spectrum, Christian Aid has engaged influential think tanks in the UK, including Chatham House, with our main recommendation of UK debt legislation to compel private creditors to cancel or negotiate debt. We have also worked with global faith partners on debt, securing the support and signatories of 22 African faith leaders for a letter to the UK Foreign Secretary.

Christian Aid continues to be a leading global and UK voice on global economic governance reform. We shaped global public narratives on reforms of international financial institutions (IFIs) and influenced the official positions in spaces like the G20, IMF and UN in support of more inclusive and democratic global economic decision-making.

In Africa, we deepened our work to support local partners in fostering gender-just economic policymaking. Building on our work over the previous two years, during which we convened more than 70 local groups across the continent, we saw the government of Sierra Leone amend its tax policies to lessen the burdens on those least able to pay, new government commitments to strengthen budgeting that considers its gendered impacts in Burkina Faso, and government support in Zimbabwe for ensuring the meaningful participation of marginalised groups in national economic decision-making.

Christian Aid has continued to be a leading voice in the UK against the degradation of international norms, designed to protect the most marginalised, **upholding international law**, including protecting refugees and civilians in conflict. We organised our Annual Lecture on the theme of “Genocide and Other International Crimes”, securing eminent Human Rights lawyer Philippe Sands, KC FRSL FBA as

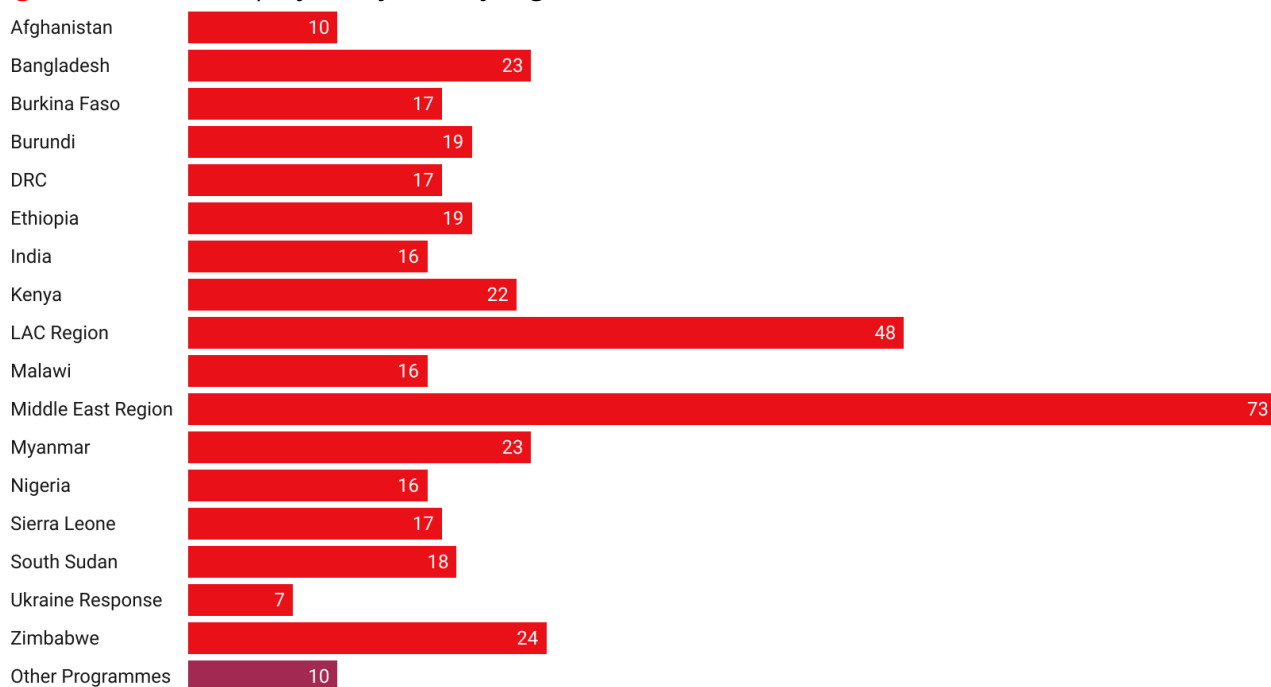
guest speaker. The event was attended by 470 people, including politicians, thought leaders, diplomats, and church leaders.

Scope and Scale of the Christian Aid Programme in 2024/25

We can understand our programme achievements through both stories and numbers. This section focuses on quantitative data which provides us with a sense of programme reach both in terms of people and in terms of results, in our humanitarian, development and advocacy work.

Overall, **Christian Aid reached people through 395 projects** in its programme countries in 2024/25. See Figure 1 for a breakdown of projects by country, noting that there are three regional programmes – Latin America and Caribbean (LAC), Middle East and Ukraine, which included work in Romania. The total also included 10 advocacy programmes not associated with any one country/region.

Figure 1: Number of projects by country/region in 2024/25



Programme Reach

We measure our programme reach to four 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.
- **Policy and advocacy reach** - when an entire population has been impacted by some advocacy that has led to a change in law or policy.

Altogether, our records indicate that we have **reached 4,153,852 people directly** – with 57% of these being female, and 3% of these having a disability. This is a slight decrease on last year, when we reported 4,483,455 people reached directly. Project reach depends heavily on the type of programming done, and whether there was a large-scale humanitarian emergency or not.

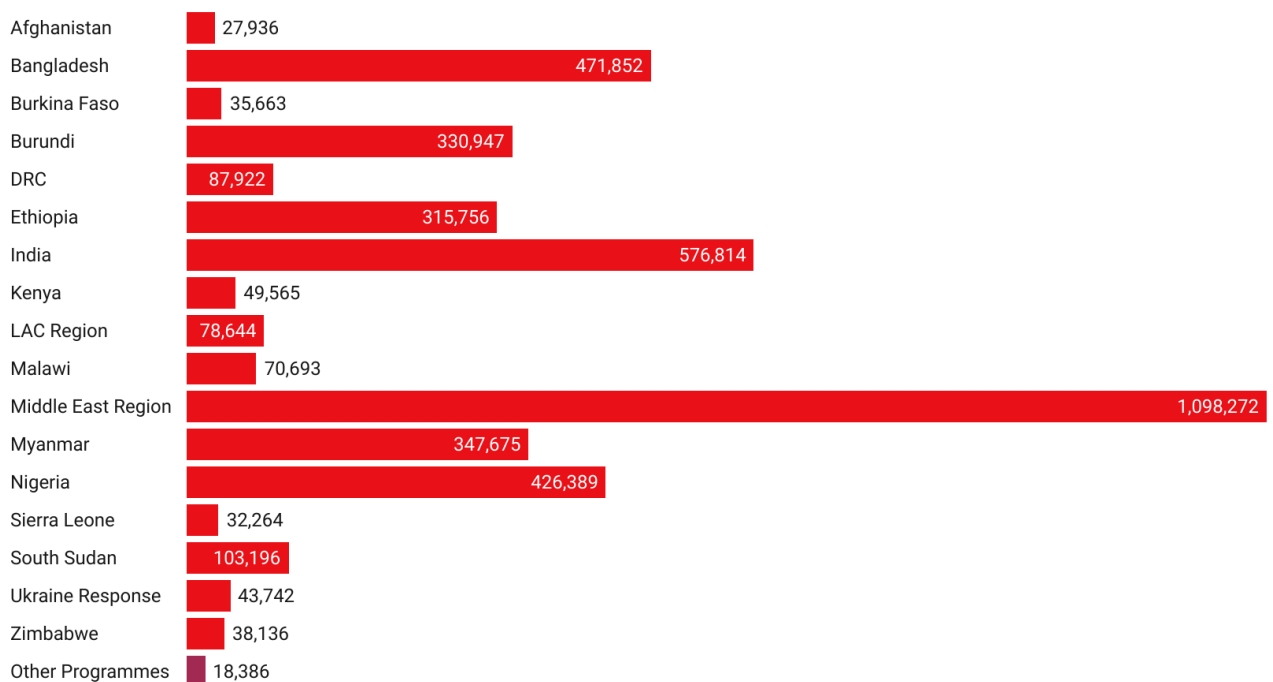
In addition, our projects **reached 12,466,184 people indirectly**. This is also a decrease on 2023/24, when we recorded 19.3 million people reached indirectly; however, this in part reflects the fact that this year we are counting those reached through our policy and advocacy work separately – see below.

Through mass media campaigns, such as television, radio, theatre, billboards, and posters, we have reached **up to 102,236,679 people**, though we do not have data to assess how this may have resulted in tangible change. This figure is a decrease from 2023/24, where it stood at **132 million people**, but again, the scale of the reach depends on the type of programming implemented.

This year we **reached 28,470,607 people through policy and advocacy change**. This is the first year we have reported on this, but applying the same analysis to last year's figures, we can see that we had a policy and advocacy reach of 14 million in 2023/24.

We can also look at our figures by country (Figure 2), but it is important to note that programme reach depends on a number of factors, including whether there has been a humanitarian crisis – such as the Middle East, whether the majority of funding has been for support to households or individuals (usually smaller reach), supporting communities (usually larger reach) or governance and human rights work (typically the largest reach as wins affect many people), and of course, the amount of donor funding available in a geographic region.

Figure 2: Number of people reached directly in 2024/25



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 are:

- 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](#))

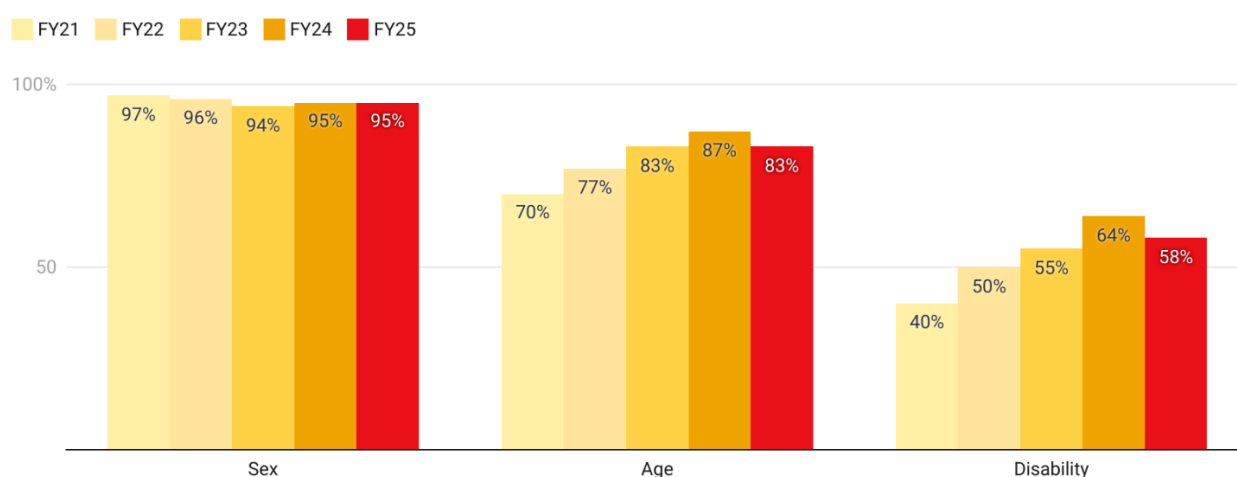
This year, 13 of 17 country programmes were able to disaggregate at least 90% of their reach data **by sex**. While the number of countries is down from previous years, the number of individual projects that have been disaggregated has stayed consistent at 95%, as seen in Figure 3. This indicates that the drop in overall disaggregation is likely due to a few larger projects. At 57%, the percentage of women reached has increased (from 52% in 2023/24) and remains over 50%, with some of our projects having a particular focus on reaching women.

When it comes to **age disaggregation**, 8 of 17 country programmes have disaggregated at least 90% of their programme reach data by age. Again, this is a reduction from 12 in 2023/24 but equal to 2022/23. This trend is in line with the percentage of projects disaggregating by age, which dropped to 83% from 87% in 2023/24. Looking at the more vulnerable age groups, their proportion amongst the people reached directly stayed consistent with previous years: 11.5% infants and 5.5% older adults.

Four out of 17 country programmes disaggregated at least 90% of their programme **by disability** status. The percentage of people reached who were identified as having a disability was 3.1%, up from 2.7%. This is well below our target of 10-15%, which would reflect a typical proportion of people with disabilities in a normal population. While we do not have many projects working exclusively with people with disabilities, we have committed to aiming to Leave No One Behind, or in other words, there should be no impediments to people with disabilities participating in or benefiting from our projects. We can improve data collection around reaching people with disabilities, but we also need to get better at ensuring their inclusion in project work.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of projects that have disaggregated by sex, age or disability, comparing data collected over the past 5 years.

Figure 3: Percentage of projects disaggregated by sex, age and disability, by year



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Some country level reach data highlights include:

- The Middle East Region reached the most people **directly** with 1,098,272 people, owing to its large humanitarian responses in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Syria. It also reached the largest number of people indirectly, 6.8 million, from a road rehabilitation project, communities benefitting from sclr work and DRR activities in Gaza camps.
- The India programme reached the largest number of people **through advocacy and policy change** – 12.2 million through their continued 'Promoting & Protecting Dalit Rights in Rajasthan' project.

- The Bangladesh programme had projects that reached the **most people with disabilities** – 16,721 (4.5% of their total direct reach), as well as the most people who **identified as neither male nor female**, reaching 5,410 people (1.2%)
- The Ukraine response reached the highest percentage of people with disabilities – 8.5% of the direct reach, a total of 3,633 people.

Reporting on Programme Outcomes

Scale of our work by GRF Outcomes

To get a sense of the scale of our work, we analysed the results reported in the country programme annual reports as submitted in April 2025, and counted how many times projects have reported on achievements that contribute to each of the 12 GRF Outcomes (see Table 1). This gives us an indication of how effective we have been in achieving change in the areas that matter most to us. It also gives a sense of comparative impact, i.e. which of the outcomes did the countries contribute to most frequently. This year, the greatest number of results were seen in the areas of resilience work, followed by short-term humanitarian relief.

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 Outcome	No. of country level outcomes evidencing this
1.1 Poverty reduction	467,112	246,017	16	65
1.2 Greater resilience	353,556	4,953,507	22	134
1.3 Humanitarian needs met	2,038,580	3,852,123	19	84
1.4 Greater localisation and stronger partners	Qualitative data only	Qualitative data only	10	21
2.1 Action by power holders to reduce poverty and injustice	Qualitative data only	Qualitative data only	19	46
2.2 Less violence and exclusion, and laws/social norms changing	392,159	1,290,585	19	58
2.3 Successfully claimed rights	508,858	1,924,090	19	46
2.4 Decision-making/leadership by women and marginalised people	169,316	156,892	16	54
3.1 (Faith) actors speaking out on CA issues	Qualitative data only	Qualitative data only	10	17
3.2 Supporters giving, acting and praying	239,701	0	UK	n/a
3.3 People in poverty campaigning on justice and equality	364,246	28,513,897	14	24
3.4 People and organisations networking and creating movements	Qualitative data only	Qualitative data only	15	29

¹ Note that one project can contribute to more than one GRF Outcome, so adding up all the outcomes will give you a bigger number than the total outcomes reported in our annual reporting.

Programme results by themes and sub-themes

Equally, we analysed the results reported in the country programme annual reports by our thematic priorities, and whether a programme was responding to a humanitarian crisis. Figure 4 shows how many results were delivered, by thematic priority. Note that both our gender justice and peacebuilding approaches include a large proportion of work that is mainstreamed into projects addressing other thematic priorities, for example, increasing the proportion of marginalised people in conflict who are participating in decision-making at local and national levels is an important part of both gender justice and catalytic peacebuilding.

Figure 4: Number of project outcomes contributing to each of the four themes, or to our humanitarian response



In addition to the scale of results Table 3 below provides an overview of where we reached more people and saw more results, by thematic priority. In many cases, people will be reached through a combination of interventions and thus might be counted in more than one thematic priority. Therefore, these numbers cannot be added up to a total number of people reached by Christian Aid.

Table 3: Scale of our achievements in each of the themes

Themes	No. of people reached directly	No. of people reached indirectly	No. of country level outcomes evidencing this ²
Governance & Rights	1,291,652	2,863,285	81
Climate Adaptation & Resilience	1,140,019	6,503,394	122
Gender Justice	1,335,674	1,761,623	125
Peacebuilding & Conflict Prevention	1,965,871	2,435,106	173

Results from Projects Funded by 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 is referred to as unrestricted funding. This can be used to fund projects that go beyond the opportunities offered by institutional funding. Such unrestricted funding enables us to fund more targeted projects, build on our partnership approach and implement projects that are strategically important but where there may not be institutional funding available.

² One outcome could be tagged to more than one thematic area, so these numbers cannot be added up to one total.

In 2024/25, 156 projects (or 33% of all projects funded this year) were funded **exclusively** through unrestricted donations. These projects reached a total of **940,150 people** (55% women) **directly**, **3,664,638 people indirectly**, **43,593,979 people through mass media** initiatives and **27,288,403 people through advocacy and policy** changes. The direct programme reach from unrestricted funding represents 23% of total direct reach by Christian Aid this year, but at the same time it represents 41% of the country level outcomes reported in the annual reports. This is an increase from last year, where we reached 248,628 people directly, 13,690,800 people indirectly, and 85,680,948 people through mass media initiatives, and the proportion of outcomes achieved from unrestricted funding was 23%.

Table 4: Number of country level outcomes from projects funded via unrestricted funds - shown by GRF Outcomes

GRF Indicator	No of outcomes		
	2024/25	2023/24	2022/23
1.1 Poverty reduction	36	13	35
1.2 Greater resilience	71	30	24
1.3 Humanitarian needs met	10	11	9
1.4 Greater localisation and stronger partners	9	8	7
2.1 Action by power holders to reduce poverty and injustice	16	12	27
2.2 Less violence and exclusion, and laws/social norms changing	30	18	10
2.3 Successfully claimed rights	22	19	24
2.4 Decision-making/leadership by women and marginalised people	23	14	10
3.1 (Faith) actors speaking out on CA issues	13	4	8
3.2 Supporters giving, acting and praying	n/a	n/a	n/a
3.3 People in poverty campaigning on justice and equality	13	7	17
3.4 People and organisations networking and creating movements	17	11	18

Table 5: Breakdown of unrestricted funded results by theme or approach.

Theme/Approach	Number of outcomes	
	2024/25	2023/24
Climate Adaptation and Resilience	71	53
Gender Justice	68	44
Governance and Rights	38	43
Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention	67	70
Humanitarian	14	22

Examples of our work by GRF Outcomes

The change Christian Aid seeks is not just about the numbers. It is also about the depth of transformation that it represents for people living in poverty and marginalisation. Christian Aid's breadth of work means that this transformation is different 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 2024/25 by GRF Outcome

GRF Outcome	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
Outcome 1.1 Evidence of poverty reduction	Through support from the Loughborough Church, Ireland, and implemented by PHIA Foundation, Christian Aid provided educational support to children of urban poor in the slums of Delhi, India . From migrant communities in the city, their parents living from rickshaw pulling, informal commerce, domestic work and recycling rubbish, the children were at risk of ending up out of school or in child labour. PHIA Foundation provided bridge school education to 321 children (185 girls and 136 boys), many of whom are first-generation learners. This has helped these children to catch up and prepare for college education. To support girls' participation in education, PHIA challenged the stigma associated with menstruation by organising monthly menstrual hygiene sessions for adolescent girls. The active involvement of families, especially mothers, in workshops on their rights and protection has led to a shift in attitudes toward girls' education, and as a result, more girls are staying in school and envisioning brighter futures beyond traditional gender roles. By the end of the project, 100 children (of which 65%	In Jos, Nigeria , conflict between Christians and Muslims has flared up regularly over the decades and people are accustomed to living with violence. The Christian Council of Nigeria implemented the "Climate Smart Agricultural Practices and Livelihood Initiatives for Nigeria Women", working inclusively with 360 young women from both religious backgrounds. The project provided them with viable skills and knowledge on climate smart agricultural practices such as micro-gardening, and conversion of environmental waste into economically viable products, such as bags, footwear, crafts and briquette charcoal. The project also provided financial literacy classes and set up seven Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLAs). Working across the two local government areas the project provided an avenue for the participants to visit each other's location after several years of conflict which had prevented collaboration. Not only were women better able to make a living after the project end, but they had also built new relationships and felt more secure in their communities.	In Zimbabwe , by supporting the Mwenezi Sesame Growers Cooperative Society (MSGCS) value addition centre, Christian Aid partner SAT strengthened market integration and climate smart income opportunities for 156 smallholder sesame farmers (41% women). The cooperative processed and prepared 212 tonnes of sesame (valued at US\$212,000) for export to Japan and Mozambique through SesAfrika, a private sector partner. Despite the drought in the 2023/24 season, individual farmers reported average household incomes between US\$300 and US\$500 from sesame sales, a noteworthy achievement given that other crops, such as cotton, failed due to El Niño-induced conditions. The cooperative also improved financial management and transparency. They also strengthened their operations and leadership structure by adding quotas for women leaders, to increase female members in the decision-making space, and this year the first Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held.

	girls) were then successfully enrolled into mainstream education.		
Outcome 1.2 Evidence of greater resilience	<p>Christian Aid and Act Church of Sweden, working through four local partners and using a community-led approach (sclr), supported 15 community groups across four departments of Haiti to strengthen resilience against food insecurity, natural disasters and conflict related shocks. Microproject activities were implemented by grassroots organisations— each equipped with a microgrant of USD 2,500 to 3,000. In total, 4,423 individuals directly benefited from enhanced services and small scale infrastructure, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two micro dam irrigation systems were constructed, and a local reservoir and 180 metres of supply pipe was repaired, benefiting over 700 smallholder and livestock farmers; - Two fruit processing centres were established, and a rice mill was repaired, directly benefiting 285 farmers (85% women); - Four communities installed solar powered streetlamps, deterring crime, reducing risks for women and girls, and extending evening economic and social activities; - Two microprojects for waste management and drainage system cleaning have mitigated flash flood exposure for 2,063 residents; and secondary roads in two departments were rehabilitated. 	<p>Recognising the needs of women in Afghanistan, Christian Aid partners identified several initiatives which would increase household resilience to natural disasters and conflict, and at the same time increase women's contribution to livelihoods strategies. After a local earthquake in Herat resulted in heavy losses to their livelihood capacities, AHDAA distributed wool spinning machines to 124 vulnerable women, including 17 with disabilities. Their ability to make a profit from wool increased significantly: instead of selling raw wool at 20 AFN per kg, they now make wool thread and sell each kg at 100 AFN. Another partner, Afghans 4 Tomorrow, provided 18 solar fruit drying machines to 90 women in groups of 5, to facilitate drying of apricots, grapes and other fruit and vegetables, improving year-round food availability and reducing firewood use. Some women have started selling dried produce in local markets. A third partner, RDWSO, provided 140 dairy goats to 70 women-headed households, along with essential supplies such as concentrated animal feed and de-wormer syrup. Women are successfully selling milk and yogurt produced from the goats in local markets. with income of around 140 AFN from milk, yogurt and wool.</p>	<p>As part of the CCASE programme in Honduras, and to counteract the effects of the El Niño 2023-2024 weather patterns, 66 men and 65 women established crops reserves, constructing 15 water capture systems, and setting up 12 solar dryers for processing wet parchment coffee. The introduction of solar dryer technology reduced the workload in coffee processing and improved the crop quality in coffee and maize. The farmers set up 32 roofed gardens for the production of vegetables, aromatic and medicinal plants, and 45 farmers diversified their production with forest and fruit species. An app for a Loss and Damages observatory was developed and tested. This app enables the farmers to observe the negative effects of weather events or patterns on their agricultural activities in the dry corridor of Honduras. Between December 2024 and January 2025, 92 families and two focus groups (+30 people) were surveyed using the app.</p>
Outcome 1.3 Evidence of immediate needs met	Local partners White Helmets and Violet responded to the Turkiye/Syria earthquake by rehabilitating infrastructure in northwest Syria .	In Burkina Faso and Mali , ongoing conflict along the border has torn apart daily life in border communities, with many displaced families now	Enabled by flexible funding from Irish Aid, Christian Aid was able to adapt programming in Gaza to respond to the emerging needs of

	<p>With DEC funds the White Helmets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - restored a primary road between Burj Elnumra and Ghafar, - restored seven community centres around Aleppo which had been partially destroyed by the earthquake, transforming them into functional workspaces for over 300 volunteers providing life-saving services. - distributed search and rescue equipment to 65 centres in northwest Syria. <p>The White Helmets will continue to provide periodic follow-up and technical guidance on road management to the communities following the project, to ensure ongoing sustainability.</p> <p>Equally, with ACT Alliance Appeal funding, Violet rehabilitated schools in Idlib governorate to improve the resilience of communities affected by the Turkiye-Syria earthquake.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhanced classroom conditions and sanitation facilities in 30 schools, improving access to a safe and suitable educational environment for 8793 children (4,667 female, 4136 male). - 426 teachers (271 female, 155 male) within these schools received stationary supplies including whiteboard pens and paper, enhancing lesson delivery and student engagement. 	<p>struggling to survive. Christian Aid's Triple Nexus project, which aims to address complex needs in conflict contexts, worked with partners ADAC and SOSSIBF to ensure that 710 of the most vulnerable people from 2 communes are receiving regular food distribution. The project also provided equipment and seeds for kitchen gardens in Burkina Faso communes, and support for poultry and pig farming in Mali communities, which gave displaced families a means of re-establishing a livelihood and supplementing their food sources. Irrigation tubes were set up in one commune, and a borehole was rehabilitated in another commune, providing drinking water to 500 people. The project also identified school goers as highly vulnerable to malnutrition and provided food for 650 pupils from displaced families during their exams in the town of Dédougou. This was very much appreciated by the state authorities, who say that the end-of-year exams would not have gone well for these children without this support, as the sudden relocation of these pupils came as a surprise to the state authorities, who are overwhelmed by the various influxes of people.</p>	<p>Palestinians affected by war. Our partners CFTA and PCHR worked through new and existing Community Resilience Enhancement Committees (CRECs) to establish and run community kitchens that reached 4,000 people, provide safe access to drinking water for 2,000 women and girls, and set up community clay ovens to reduce tension in overcrowded shelters. CFTA's work with children, youth and women to access safe spaces and activities in their centres to develop skills shifted to address urgent educational needs of displaced children and the disrupted education services. Since June 2024, 5,195 internally displaced children (2,985 girls and 2,210 boys, including 268 children with disabilities) aged 5 to 18 have been able to access inclusive education services in 10 safe learning spaces established in Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis governorates by CFTA and the CRECs. CFTA coordinated what they were doing with the Ministry of Education in Gaza, so that the educational activities could be considered as part of an official process.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.4 Evidence of greater localisation and stronger partners</p>	<p>Christian Aid supported the Inter-Religious Council of Sierra Leone (IRC SL) to lead policy level advocacy on strategic areas of governance and rights in Sierra Leone. After a round of strategic planning workshops, the IRC held</p>	<p>In Syria Christian Aid has led the DEC-funded collective Initiative "As local as possible, as international as necessary", with partners HelpAge International, CAFOD, White Helmets, Child Guardians, Violet, Women Now for</p>	<p>As part of our exit strategy discussions in Ukraine, local partners requested support to diversify their funding base and enhance their fundraising capacity: a scoping review found that only 1% of funding to Ukraine has</p>

	<p>regional stakeholder consultations to validate its first strategic plan, following an internal review including the implementation, monitoring framework and budget. The Strategic Plan was launched by the Attorney General & Minister of Justice at a big event in November 2024. In turn, the IRCSL conducted capacity building workshops for religious leaders, community organisations, and other key stakeholders to develop a one-year workplan and annual business/workplan. This followed capacity building sessions for religious and community leaders on policy advocacy, and emerging issues were broadcast through several radio & TV programme discussions and talk shows.</p>	<p>Development, Action for Humanity, Hope Revival Organisation and Basmeh & Zeitooneh. The initiative aimed to transfer power to local actors through a localised disaster risk reduction response, and to provide a position paper on the effectiveness of locally led preventative action. The White Helmets have established 5 Local Disaster Response Committees and supported them to develop community action plans; this involved 281 people and indirectly benefitted 570,421. Violet established a Joint Emergency Response Room in Idlib with Action for Humanity and 30 volunteer teams, dedicated to anticipatory action. Child Guardians have piloted an innovative activity-based approach to safeguarding, working alongside other partners to develop a collective risk register and provide bespoke safeguarding coaching for field staff throughout.</p>	<p>been directly transferred to national NGOs. A fundraising consultant has assisted all partners in developing their fundraising skills and strength. Additionally, efforts have focused on building local networks with businesses to secure core funding and connecting partners to further training and development opportunities. As a result, two partners were accepted into the Lightful Bridge Programme, a six-month initiative designed to develop the digital skills and confidence needed to tell compelling stories, build trust, and raise more funds online. Due diligence requirements by donors have also created barriers to funding. Christian Aid and 3 other INGOs agreed to fund and support Philanthropy in Ukraine (PIU) to build a platform which could bring together local and national actors with philanthropists and individual givers. PIU built in a simplified due diligence process to register onto the platform. The platform was launched in January 2025 and will lead to more funding going directly to local/national partners.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.1 Evidence of action by power holders to reduce poverty and injustice</p>	<p>Christian Aid achieved a significant advocacy win for civic space with the International Monetary Fund: On the first day of the April 2024 annual meetings of the IMF and World Bank, IMF Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva agreed to open civic spaces for communities to engage with the IMF and review its guidelines on IMF CSO engagement before the end of 2025. This was in response to a joint letter by Christian Aid and other civil</p>	<p>Indigenous groups in Honduras currently hold property titles to only about 10% of their land, but many groups are advocating for ownership. In 2024, a definitive intercommunity property title was granted by the Honduran State to 22 communities in the FINZMOS Territorial Council, providing these communities with full rights over their lands and the ability to make decisions regarding their territory. This was achieved after long-term support from Christian</p>	<p>Our partner Adalah's litigation, legal reporting and advocacy saw successes in influencing national and international actors in relation to crimes in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory (IOPT). The UN Special Rapporteur on Torture called for a probe of allegations of torture and mistreatment against Palestinian detainees held by Israel; the statement came in part in response to advocacy by Adalah. A group of</p>

	<p>society organisations urging the International Monetary Fund to review the 2015 guidelines and create a framework for mandatory rules on civil society engagement at all levels.</p>	<p>Aid through our partners CASM and OCDIH, working with 15 indigenous territorial councils and 9 organisations from two indigenous groups (Miskito and Pech) and one Afro-Honduran group (Garífuna). Christian Aid provided financial support to the FINZMOS Territorial Council to engage with the authorities in the process of granting the land titles. Travel to the capital, only possible by air due to the region's remoteness and the high cost of flights, posed a significant barrier.</p>	<p>seven UN human rights bodies and experts issued a statement concerning human rights violations in Israel and the OPT since 7 October 2023, including violations brought to their attention by Adalah. The Israeli Supreme Court struck down the 'reasonableness law' that threatened judicial review of governmental decisions, following petition by Adalah and others.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2 Evidence of less violence and exclusion, and laws/social norms changing</p>	<p>Christian Aid partner PACIDA organised a peace conference in the Kelem IDP Camp, Ethiopia, bringing together three conflicting communities to address specific challenges causing long-term conflict. The Dassenech and Turkana communities highlighted conflicts related to fishing and theft and discussed ways to improve the market system between themselves, addressing challenges in livestock marketing. The event promoted joint activities in fishing and proper utilisation of grazing land and water resources and discussed youth unemployment. Participants explored the utilisation of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, such as cultural ceremonies and community gatherings. Elders, with their invaluable experience, stressed the need for renewed cooperation and trust. Youth, unfamiliar with traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, actively participated to learn and contribute. A landmark achievement was the joint Pastoral and Land Code Agreement, established through cross-border peace</p>	<p>To aid migrants in vulnerable situations on the Dominican Republic-Haiti northern border under the Triple Nexus programme, Centro Montalvo spent 363 days at the border, during which they registered a total of 25,802 deportations (July - September 2024). Protocols and strategies were established with key organisations to document and denounce human rights violations, in addition to facilitating 90 Haitian passports being issued so that deportees could access essential services such as education and health. To address the high levels of conflict at the border, reconciliation workshops between Haitian and Dominican communities were organised through the "School of Forgiveness and Reconciliation (ESPERE)", with 86 people taking part. Likewise, bi-national cultural and commercial fairs were held (more than 200 participants), strengthening integration and cross-border trade. A workshop was also organised for 41 journalists on how to report on</p>	<p>In Burundi cultural and religious norms and practices limit the ability of marginalised people to participate fully in the public sphere. With our partners COPED and funded by Irish Aid, 102 people from vulnerable groups (widows, young girls and single mothers, Batwa, older, disabled) have created the space to voice their needs and address them through Provincial Exchange Platforms (PEPs), which meet 4 times a year in Makamba and Rumonge. In Mabanda commune, for instance, a widow told how her husband's family decided to remove the iron roofing sheets that covered her house after the passing of her husband. The communal administrator who was present at the workshop was called to act and pledged to visit her and restate her due rights. The PEPs are also a space for advocating with provincial government for rights such as medical card access by Batwa and people with disabilities, for land rights of marginalised groups, and this year, the case</p>

	<p>dialogues between Dassenech and Nyangatom communities, which has reduced violent incidents, including livestock theft, and created mechanisms for equitable resource sharing.</p>	<p>migration and human rights from a peace perspective.</p>	<p>of single mothers having to name the father of their child was raised. Participants expressed their doubt about the safety of the children and the mothers in the case of a father who would have preferred to remain anonymous. The case was taken in wider advocacy sphere (advocacy at national level) and the requirement to name the father was removed from the registration process.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.3 Evidence of successful engagement with power holders</p>	<p>The Shojag Coalition, set up by Christian Aid partner BLAST, has made significant strides in fostering safer, more respectful workplaces. Working with 25 garment factories in Bangladesh, the coalition worked to eliminate gender-based violence and sexual harassment. Comprehensive gender assessments in 23 factories identified critical gaps, including weak anti-discrimination policies, inadequate disciplinary procedures, and medium-risk safety ratings. The coalition developed tailored recommendations and action plans to address these challenges effectively. Additionally, inclusive safety audits were done in seven locations which engaged women garment workers, students, and local residents. The audit findings were shared through dissemination sessions, sparking local action. The Shojag Coalition also updated and distributed around 2,000 copies of its referral booklet, Shurokhha, to garment workers, factory management, stakeholders, and government officials, and through a digital platform shared safety messages which reached more than 10,000 garment workers.</p>	<p>The Synodical Board of Social Services-Church of North India (CNISBSS) works with tribal groups and other forest dwellers who traditionally protected, preserved, and managed forest resources. They have in recent times been increasingly separated from their lands due to unlawful eviction and land grabbing, leading to displacement and poverty. This year CNISBSS enabled 1,620 tribal households (2599 Women, 2738 Males and 23 PWDs) to access social security schemes equivalent to GBP 76,093, contributing to poverty reduction with village governance backing. CNISBSS also supported village leaders, fostering collaboration with government officials to advocate for their rights, resulting in accelerating access to social protection schemes. Additionally, CNISBSS's decade-long campaigning support for tribal communities in Jharkhand resulted in access to 2,590 acres of forest land under Community Forest Rights (CRF) and enhanced their rightful entitlements to forest and its produce, benefiting 15,000 households. Christian Aid's PHIA Foundation also secured approval for land</p>	<p>Christian Aid partner AJID in the DRC raised awareness among the population of the town of Tshikapa about responsible taxation and, at the same time, lobbied the authorities to lighten the tax burden on the income-generating activities (IGAs) of women supported by the ENABEL project. A total of 29,000 people were reached through interactive radio broadcasts and trainings, and 12 tax authorities were informed. More than half of the affected community reported that they had become aware of the importance of paying legal taxes and had begun to pay them, and that they were now aware of the illegal taxes imposed on them by the authorities at other times. The target group of these activities, predominantly women in Kasai who are also participating in a women's empowerment project, reported that they are now able to navigate the tax requirements when managing the income-generating activities for which they are benefiting from this women's empowerment project.</p>

	By the end of the year, participating factories not only developed but also actively implemented action plans to ensure a safer workplace.	access to 1,200 acres of forest, and together with the establishment of six Community Forest Rights Management committees and 533 Forest Rights committees this benefits up to 2 million people.	
Outcome 2.4 Evidence of decision-making/leadership by women and marginalised people	In Sierra Leone through the PACE project, SEND supported the Women in Governance Network with training in leadership and media profiling, and lobbied political party executives, local authorities and men4women groups, which led to three women successfully assuming leadership roles in the targeted districts: the election of the first female Paramount Chief, the first female Traders Union Chairperson, and the elevation of the Vice Chairperson of the Kenema District Council to become the first female District Chairperson. Similarly, women's networks played a critical role in advocating for gender-inclusive policies and amplifying their voices through the media, notably radio and TV platforms. Media campaigns on women's leadership and rights, and campaigns on Gender Based Violence created positive community perception on women's leadership. Digital literacy training provided women with access to governance information, enabling their active involvement in decision-making processes.	In December 2024, for the first time, twenty indigenous women members of the Social Audit Commission (CAS) in Guatemala were given an audience with the municipal Mayor to discuss next year's municipal budget. The women had gathered in front of the municipal Mayor's office to request an audience, but as usual, they were not admitted. In protest they settled in for the day and started to weave their ancestral fabrics while waiting. In the end the mayor asked them to put together a delegation of 10 women to meet to them in his office. In the meeting with the Mayor, they highlighted the work of the Social Audit Commission (CAS), which through social auditing, had highlighted specific community needs that needed local authority support, such as access to preventative health and economic opportunities. After that action, Catalina, one of the CAS leaders, said "We feel for the first time that we were being treated as we deserve by the Mayor". She highlighted that by taking this action the indigenous women ensured that public officials realise their duty to serve them.	In South Sudan our partner EVE, a women-led organisation, organised the fourth Annual National Conference on Women, Peace and Security over two days in October 2024. Planned in collaboration with organisations like the UN and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Welfare, these conferences are seen as an essential coming-together of women leaders to strengthen policy and advocate for their rights. Taking place in Juba, this year's theme was 'Forging Collaboration for Advancing Women's Leadership for Lasting Peace and Security in South Sudan'. 265 people (majority female) attended. Women from different sectors discussed critical topics such as the impact of climate change on women and girls, mental health challenges for women leaders, and the inclusion of women in South Sudan's constitution making process. One of the outcomes was that a communique was submitted to the government to urge them to consider appointing more women to positions.
Outcome 3.1 Evidence of (faith) actors speaking out on Christian Aid issues	In Myanmar , the project 'Promotion of Gender Justice, Women Empowerment and reduction of Gender Based Violence', funded and led by Myanmar Council of Churches (MCC) and	Christian Aid supported a group of Latin American faith leaders to meet in Brasilia and develop strategies to influence the outcomes of COP30 in Brazil at the end of the year. The	At this year's Changemakers Conference in March 2025, which was attended by over 700 people around the UK (an increase of 22% on last year), the Christian Aid team

	<p>implemented in Kachin State launched a Training Manual on Gender Justice and Women Empowerment in Community in Yangon, with Zoom participation from Myitkyina. The event engaged 70 participants from 11 denominations and 7 regional Church Councils, representing a diverse mix of ethnic groups such as Kachin, Kayin, Chin, Burma, Chinese, Indian, Lisu, and Rakhaing. MCC then organized a Training of Trainers on gender justice, women's empowerment, and gender-based violence in Myitkyina. The training brought together 16 female participants from 7 denominations and 4 ethnic groups. The training and manual launch, along with ongoing advocacy efforts with church leaders, have fostered greater understanding and support for gender justice within Myanmar's church-going population, positioning church communities as pivotal players in challenging traditional norms and promoting women's empowerment.</p>	<p>conference was an opportunity to work collaboratively towards common objectives, including a just transition away from fossil fuels, finance for loss and damage and adaptation. Specific Latin American issues, such as protection for environmental defenders and rights of indigenous people exposed to mining were also addressed. The event enabled faith leaders to meet the Brazilian environment minister as well as to produce a clear Call to Action to governments on issues such as fossil fuel transitions, climate finance and civil society participation. Attendees set up a regional ecumenical coordination group that has promoted the Call to Action, met government officials in different countries and is planning for higher profile faith engagement around COP30.</p>	<p>launched a new campaign based on a vision of a restored world, where the poorest are no longer trapped by unjust debt burdens and the climate crisis. The "Restore" campaign, whose message of redistribution and fair responsibility for pollution was brought into sharp focus by the UK Aid cuts in early 2025. Christian Aid supporters will engage with MPs and senior church leaders to build support for debt justice and climate finance across UK parliament and the House of Lords and prepare them for the UN-led Financing for Development conference in June, and COP30 later in the year. A petition launched in early March gathered about 2,000 signatures in one month, evidencing the commitment of Christian Aid supporters to put faith into action.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.2 Evidence of supporters giving, acting, and praying</p>	<p>In September we relaunched our Gaza Emergency Appeal in response to the urgent and worsening humanitarian situation. Our supporters across the UK and Ireland responded again with over £1.3m in donations. Just a few weeks later both the Disaster Emergency Committee and the Irish Emergency Alliance launched their respective appeals, and our generous supporters gave a further £1.15m. This is particularly valued given the complexity in relation to how information about the crisis is perceived can be shared. Since the start of the Middle East crisis,</p>	<p>Inspired by the words of Desmond Tutu: 'When people say that religion and politics don't mix, I wonder which Bible it is they are reading', Christian Aid launched a suite of activities to energise the church to become more politically active, including a bible study course and a guide. The Act on Poverty course received over 2,000 registrations - with one participant's response capturing the essence of the feedback - "Doing the course has led to a decision that we will have a hustings prior to the general election, involving all the churches we work with." The 'Breaking Bread' guide - downloaded</p>	<p>Hundreds of UK supporters gathered online on 7 October 2024 for a vigil for peace. We also organised a peace vigil at the Church of England's General Synod in February 2025, with the Bishop of Gloucester, Rachel Treweek, leading prayers for us. We launched a shortened version of our Act on Poverty course for churches and groups, a resource that brings together prayer, reflection and action to equip attendees to tackle poverty locally and globally. The course is a joint initiative with organisations including the Joint Public Issues Team of the</p>

	<p>Christian Aid and Christian Aid Ireland have raised over £4.85m with over 33,000 supporters and churches donating.</p>	<p>over 1,000 times - helped supporters to build a poverty-busting relationship with their MPs. We saw over 50 Breaking Bread events with UK MPs, including many Christian Aid groups engaging their MPs for the first time. This work building capacity, confidence and power of Christian Aid supporters has laid the foundations for the Restore campaign, launched in March 2025.</p>	<p>URC, Methodist Church and Baptist Church, Church Action on Poverty and the St Vincent de Paul Society. For the first time we offered resources for Watchnight, a significant moment of prayer and praise for many Christians – particularly our Pentecostal and Charismatic partners – held on New Year’s Eve.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.3 Evidence of people in poverty campaigning on justice and equality</p>	<p>Mchinji has one of the highest rates of child marriage in Malawi, with 49% of women aged 20-24 married before the age of 18, along with high rates of teenage pregnancy and endemic sexual violence. Christian Aid partner Girls Empowerment Network (GNET) offered a mentorship course to 40 girls, providing them with leadership training and a safe space to reimagine their roles in society. The mentors were equipped with knowledge and skills that enabled them to become girl rights defenders, and they in turn set up safe spaces in their communities and are now guiding and supporting 1,138 vulnerable girls in promoting and defending their rights. Together they organised and delivered 31 awareness raising campaigns that highlight the rights of girls and young women to a life free of sexual violence. At the same time GNET is also working with parents, traditional leaders and other key stakeholders, and set up an intergenerational dialogue series, which in 2024 was attended by 1,483 people, and already the traditional</p>	<p>Significant progress was made by the Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA), with funds from Irish Aid, to mobilise marginalised groups (artisanal small-scale miners, youth, women, and persons with disabilities) to hold the government and foreign investors to account on corporate social responsibility and ensuring environmental protection in the face of lithium mining in their community. Communities felt threatened as they struggled to access benefits from these natural resources, facing evictions and uncontrolled environmental degradation. 525 people (234 women, 291 men) reached by ZELA collectively took action by successfully challenging mining companies on a number of issues that included stopping them operating without environmental impact assessments, ensuring adequate compensation when moving communities off their land to open a mine, reducing air pollution by ensuring the dust roads are watered, and in Goromonzi they started to put tarred roads to reduce dust levels.</p>	<p>Christian Aid partners across Colombia have worked to ensure indigenous communities have been able to participate in decision-making on the management and future of the Amazon forest. In June 2024, BIODER accompanied a community youth leader to the eleventh FOSPA, a pan Amazonian social forum coordinating and amplifying the struggles of indigenous people to protect and preserve the Amazon. With the support of CLIMALAB, indigenous and peasant communities of Sibundoy, San Vicente del Caguán and San José del Guaviare (municipalities in the Colombian Amazon) also participated in the FOSPA, as well as the Al Clima con el País event (Climate with Country). Climate Change Adaptation Plans helped to make visible the main abilities of the communities to preserve biodiversity and face climate change, and also showed how communities are highly vulnerable to climate change due to socio-environmental conflicts in the territory, where the presence of illegal armed actors, economic interests in natural</p>

	<p>leader in Mchinji has started to talk about this project as a sign of change.</p>		<p>resources, territorial isolation and poverty predominate.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.4 Evidence of people and organisations networking and creating movements</p>	<p>The SALT Network Kenya Chapter, hosted in partnership between CA and Strathmore University, was launched in September 2024. Building on the experience of the UK SALT Network, established almost 10 years ago, the initiative seeks to address pressing global challenges such as climate change, social inequality, and corporate governance failures by integrating faith-based values with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles. The project aims to drive sustainable and ethical transformation by informing and inspiring faith leaders working in the private sector to pledge support for sustainable development. Research conducted under the project has highlighted the shared ethical imperatives between faith-based values and ESG principles, reinforcing their role in shaping sustainable business and governance practices. The SALT Network Values-Based ESG Manuscript was written to facilitate networking and collaboration among diverse private sector leadership. The SALT Network currently has a membership of 60 corporate organisations in Kenya and connects thousands of business leaders worldwide.</p>	<p>In Benue State in Nigeria, the Women Environmental Programme (WEP) is building a feminist climate justice movement – Gender Advocacy Movement for the Environment. This year it increased its membership, strengthened its members and launched several campaigns to influence sub-regional, national and global climate change actions. Training was organised for its members on advocating for climate justice at the local, national and global levels, and how to network with other women’s groups like the Africa Women and Gender Constituency and Women and Gender Constituency, one of the observer groups to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. As well as promoting climate smart agriculture through radio campaigns that reached approximately 3 million people across 6 radio stations, the movement also engaged the Benue State government on putting in place a climate change policy that responded to the needs of the vulnerable: the policy draft has been put forward for adoption to become an official document that guides government’s response to climate change issues in the State.</p>	<p>The Christian Aid advocacy team focused on delivering our "Restore" campaign, officially launched in February, which brings together our work on Debt Justice and Climate Justice. Following the publication of our flagship Between Life and Debt report, which was endorsed by Former UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown who wrote the foreword, our debt advocacy has helped rally parts of UK civil society around a “beyond aid” agenda. The Labour MP for Southgate and Wood Green, Bambos Charalambous, introduced a private member's bill of the debt legislation we had called for earlier this year in our report Between Life and Debt. If passed into law, the legislation will lead to debt relief for lower income countries by forcing the private creditors (governed by UK law) who own this debt to participate in re-negotiations. This would free up resources for health, education and climate resilience in lower income countries - the report found 32 African countries were spending more servicing debt annually than on healthcare.</p>

Key programming achievements

Programme quality

Christian Aid's Programme Quality Management Approach helps ensure the quality of our programming is maintained across country programmes. We continued to build on past years' efforts through a series of programme quality mechanisms and supported by real time data tracked through the integrated Programme Information Management System (iPIMS). Below are some highlights from this year:

- Programme Quality deep dives have been completed in six countries (Bangladesh, Burundi, Ukraine, Malawi, Nigeria and Myanmar). Key findings indicate systems, staff capacity, and effective management of resources continue to be rated high. This year the deep dives highlighted needs assessments as an area to improve, and the corresponding guidance and tools were developed and circulated.
- Christian Aid also developed tools and templates for risk identification and mitigation across various contexts, including humanitarian response and advocacy. Recent additions include safeguarding risk assessment guidance for advocacy projects, a preliminary checklist for risk assessment in the initial phase of humanitarian response, guidance on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment in humanitarian response.
- Christian Aid uses Compass, an in-house feedback and complaints system, to capture feedback from partners and communities on project delivery and other aspects of their work. We analysed feedback data, highlighting key trends related to gender, age, and disabilities. Common themes included economic and financial challenges, requests for better communication, and the need for protection and security.
- Christian Aid conducted a learning review using data from Compass and focus group discussions in five countries: Kenya, DRC, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Zimbabwe. The review aimed to understand diverse community groups' perceptions and experiences, focusing on how their feedback has led to meaningful changes in programme implementation.
- Christian Aid conducted a learning exercise to understand partners' experiences with embedding safeguarding into their work. The exercise included case studies from partners in Bangladesh, Syria, Ukraine, and Afghanistan. Learning from the study has informed our ongoing safeguarding practice.
- On average, 75 per cent of projects and partners have complied with safeguarding requirements, which include policies, risk assessments, complaint mechanisms, staff training, and support services for abuse survivors.
- The minimum requirements, one of the components in the Programme Quality Management Approach, were updated in the context of the revised Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS).

Christian Aid and Christian Aid Ireland continue to maintain the certification against the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) based on an independent audit conducted by the Humanitarian Quality Assurance Initiative (HQAI).

Programme research and learning

This year, Christian Aid's research and learning initiatives have:

- Provided evidence for **Christian Aid's feminist economic advocacy**.
- Improved gender targeting in **Christian Aid's humanitarian programs**.
- Supplied locally grounded data to advance **Christian Aid's climate resilience work**.
- Refined **Christian Aid's governance strategies**.
- Helped to strengthen **Christian Aid's crisis response standards**.

By embedding research across its work, Christian Aid turns evidence into action – ensuring learning directly fuels its mission and informs organisational strategies, programmes, and partnerships. Each research project generated insights that tangibly benefited our work, as below:

Christian Aid's analysis in "**Mandates, Money, and Movements: Feminist Economic Policymaking Post-COVID-19**" identified whether financial institutions are adequately addressing gender inequality in their decision-making and provided practical ways for civil society – including Christian Aid – to continue to advocate for further progress.

Early insights from our humanitarian research in "**Harmonizing Gender-Transformative Humanitarian Cash Transfers in India**" demonstrate how community-driven models enhance targeting accuracy and inclusion of marginalised groups. These findings are refining our approaches to locally led responses.

Christian Aid's partnership initiative "**Building a Decolonial Ethic for Fair and Equitable Development Research Partnerships**" is establishing practical frameworks for power-sharing between global institutions Co-developed with the University of Reading and Strathmore University (Kenya), these tools strengthen our ability to embed fairness in bid management systems.

In Bangladesh, findings from "**Strengthening Women's Role in Transformational Adaptation to Climate Change Kurigram, Bangladesh**" documented women's role in local adaptation through diversified livelihoods, resource innovation, and community-led resilience. This evidence actively informs Christian Aid's advocacy for adaptation that support/ reflects all genders.

Similarly, the "**Climate Impacts on Food Security: Marsabit County, Kenya Deep Dive**" used community insights to detail how climate shocks intensify hunger. These locally grounded findings are sharpening our programme strategies for arid lands.

Christian Aid's internal "**Governance and Civic Space for Marginalised Communities Deep Dive**" evaluated how our initiatives amplify marginalised voices. The lessons learned are guiding adjustments to our methods for fostering inclusive civic participation.

The "**Cassava Bioethanol Adoption in Rural Sierra Leone**" study explored whether cassava-based bioethanol can serve as a clean, sustainable alternative to traditional cooking fuels in rural Sierra Leone by analysing adoption factors, cost and time savings, and potential environmental and health benefits. Its insights into barriers to communities adopting this new method directly inform our energy access programming.

The "**Evidence Review on Faith and Climate Migration**" aims to contribute to the understanding of how religion influences both climate change dynamics and migration patterns.

Finally, the "**East Africa Hunger Appeal Learning Review**" synthesised critical operational lessons from our multi-country emergency response. This review is refining our future emergency protocols.

Localisation and Decolonisation

Christian Aid's commitment to locally led programming as well as anti-racism and decolonisation continued this year. The publication of "*Shifting Power in Aid*" in September 2024 reached a wide readership across the sector and led to Christian Aid being invited to speak at numerous events. This was later complemented by publicity around the organisational changes which Christian Aid is going through, which put some of the localisation and decolonisation principles into practical action.

Christian Aid continued to report progress on locally led development practice to the sector initiatives Grand Bargain, Charter 4 Change and Pledge for Change. In their internal and public communications these initiatives recognise Christian Aid's commitment to *improving the effectiveness of aid* by addressing inequitable access to funding and shifting power in the relationship between international and local actors, and *addressing the inequalities* created by empire, racism, elitism and patriarchy, especially when these were imposed on other cultures through colonisation.

We continued to make improvements to how we collect data about our grant management, so that we could better track some of the key localisation parameters, such as the % of projects where more than half of the total annual budget was transferred to local partner(s); the % of formal partnership agreements providing a fair share of indirect cost recovery or administrative costs; and the % of partnership or funding agreements that incorporate core and/or flexible funding. These are areas we specifically want to increase our emphasis on going forward.

Localisation and decolonisation initiatives in country programmes gained momentum this year, as Christian Aid's commitment to shifting power to local actors, and monitoring and reporting on how we do that has grown. The below summary provides an overview of the most important progress made:

■ **Collaboration at country level towards greater localisation in 14 countries**

Christian Aid Kenya and South Sudan actively participated in Charter for Change (C4C) forums and led coordination meetings, while in Burundi and DRC, local partners were encouraged to join. In Afghanistan, Christian Aid supported two civil society organisations through a twinning programme to access the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund. Christian Aid engaged in national localisation platforms in Burkina Faso, India, and DRC, and supported indigenous collaboration in Latin America. In the Middle East, Christian Aid co-lead four Country-level initiatives alongside local partners. In Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory, joint advocacy led to UK policy reversals on UNRWA funding and arms licenses. Christian Aid also supported local forums in Nigeria, Zimbabwe, and Ukraine, and contributed to ACT Alliance efforts in Myanmar, Haiti, and Malawi.

■ **Creating space for local voices in 14 countries**

Christian Aid promoted local participation in project management meetings and networks in Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, India, and all LAC programmes. In Ukraine, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory, El Salvador and Malawi media coverage raised the profile of partners and communities they work with. Christian Aid facilitated international event participation by Ukrainian, Syrian and Palestinian partners, while photos from Ethiopian community photographers were exhibited locally as well as in the Scottish parliament and at the COP29 in Baku.

■ **Decolonising knowledge capture and dissemination**

Christian Aid is increasingly using participatory methods such as storytelling, PhotoVoice, and community mapping to evidence project activities and impact in Bangladesh, Burundi, Ethiopia, India and Zimbabwe. In Bangladesh, Burundi, India and Malawi, teams supported communities to create videos to document their own stories. In Guatemala and Colombia, indigenous knowledge influenced how we collected project data. The Nigeria and South Sudan teams used oral histories and photography to document impact, while in Honduras, young indigenous communicators led content creation.

- **Capacity strengthening**

Christian Aid supported partners in DRC to address technical, governance, and policy gaps so that they would be able to access a wider funding base in future. In LAC, partners developed their own institutional strengthening plans. Nigeria focused on financial and advocacy skills. Sierra Leone built the capacity of the District CSOs and Councils on gender-transformative programming. South Sudan piloted a partner-led capacity fund. Ukraine received trauma-informed training, and Zimbabwe shifted to a partner-led consortium model for its climate justice programme.

- **Direct funding to partners in 16 countries**

Christian Aid supported partners to access donor funding directly, rather than through Christian Aid. This included proposal writing support, due diligence guidance, and introductions to donors. Ukraine developed a pooled funding mechanism, to be run by a national organisation, and partners in Nigeria, Bangladesh, Myanmar, India, Guatemala, Honduras and Haiti accessed new funding streams. In Sierra Leone, strengthening District Multi Stakeholders Platforms facilitated Community Based Organisations' access to direct donor funding.

- **Common Due Diligence initiatives in 10 countries**

To reduce compliance burdens, Christian Aid piloted due diligence passporting tools in DRC, Malawi, South Sudan, Myanmar and Ukraine. These tools, developed with partners like Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe and Trocaire, allowed mutual recognition of assessments across organisations. In India and Nigeria, Christian Aid simplified internal systems to accommodate non-NGO partners. In Syria, Christian Aid participated in a DEC-led passporting initiative benefiting 10 Community Based Organisations. These efforts promote efficiency and reduce duplication for local groups and individuals.

- **Sclr as a locally led response in humanitarian crisis in 9 countries**

Nine countries implemented community-led response models using sclr or similar approaches. The scope of initiatives ranged from anticipatory actions to mitigate the effect of future cyclones in Bangladesh, infrastructure repair in DRC, IOPT and Haiti, and community-based alleviation of specific groups' needs in South Sudan, Syria, Myanmar, and Ukraine, benefiting hundreds of thousands of people through sustainable, locally prioritised interventions. Afghanistan is piloting the use of sclr with two partners, which is particularly challenging in the current political environment, where there is little flexibility for project delivery models.

- **Collective advocacy for equitable, locally led and anti-racist approaches**

In Afghanistan, Christian Aid collaborated with ONOCHA to enhance women's participation in community meetings and project decision-making. Bangladesh developed policy briefs on direct funding, while El Salvador partners advocated with European Diplomats on human rights, and in Malawi collective advocacy through the Civil Society Network promoted locally led approaches. In LAC Christian Aid supported indigenous community participation in global climate forums.

■ Use of local media and comms talent in 12 countries

Christian Aid prioritised hiring local photographers, videographers, and editors across most of our portfolio. In Ethiopia, four community volunteers photographed climate impacts from their perspective. In India, Dalit and Adivasi communities were supported to self-represent through photo and video presentations. In Bangladesh, DRC, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Gaza, Lebanon, and Myanmar, local professionals captured emergency and development work. In Afghanistan a videographer negotiated restrictions on taking photos of women to prepare a documentary on climate change work. A South Sudanese freelancer was commissioned to produce content for campaigns both in-country and in the UK/Ireland. Nigeria's programme exclusively used local talent for all communications, building skills and economic opportunities while ensuring cultural authenticity.

Transforming our Operating Model

Christian Aid is now moving to a new target operating model that seeks to tangibly shift power to those living in extreme poverty. Through the new model, We're increasing our investment in those people who live and breathe the challenges of extreme poverty, and increasing the part we play as catalyst, convenor and connector.

Built on our long experience of co-creating solutions with our partners, we are transforming our whole shape including all aspects of our organisation—our activities, systems, governance, processes, and geographic presence. We believe these changes will help us to become more responsive and accountable to the communities we serve and the partners we work alongside. Over the next year, we will start to build on these shifts and shape our next strategy, anchored in our target operating model and role as catalyst, connector, and convenor.