



DEVELOPMENT TEAM PROGRAM REPORT 2019-2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As the All Mothers and Children Count project came to the end of its four-year duration on March 31st 2020, key results were achieved in improving maternal, newborn and child health, helping transform rural health systems and improving referrals and health system responsiveness. By virtue of these key results, AMCC contributed to its ultimate outcome of reducing maternal, newborn and child mortality in the project targeted regions. PWRDF partners, the Diocese of Masasi, Village Health Works, Partners in Health and EHALE continue to work to maintain and build off these gains in their respective communities.

The percentage of women using modern contraceptives has helped increase demand and improve sustainability in supply of reliable, long term family planning methods in the rural areas served by AMCC. There has been an improvement in dialogue on sexual and reproductive decision making and a general improvement in the relationships between men and women in the project-targeted areas. Additionally, significant improvements in community awareness and knowledge about modern contraception, how to use them effectively, the benefits of birth spacing, and where to access contraception was achieved.

Women in AMCC communities saw an increase in both antenatal and postnatal care attendance. Women in AMCC areas were also much more likely to attend a clinic for delivery than they were at project onset, with improved confidence in local health facilities and health care workers being cited. Targeted trainings for health care providers in the project regions improved beneficiary confidence in health services and encouraged greater attendance at health clinics.

AMCC activities also yielded sustainable gains in food security, food confidence, equitable distribution of food assets at the household level, contributing to community resilience healthier babies and children in AMCC areas. Significant improvements in the accessibility of nutrition screening services at a community level have allowed responsive food supplementation programs to reduce the incidence of chronic stunting and severe acute malnutrition in AMCC communities. Notable improvements in the number of pregnant women and infants sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets were observed, helping reduce infant and maternal mortality as a result of malarial infection.

While significant gains were observed, it serves to note that AMCC's rigorous data collection processes revealed the disproportionate vulnerability of adolescents, in particular girls, and the need to specifically target youth to make further improvements in the reduction of early sexual initiation and early marriage practices within the region. Further education for both in and out of school youth is a logical stepping stone to sustain the gains from AMCC and to continue to improve the reproductive health of women in project areas. The Appendix 'A' document provides a list of number of people reached through the AMCC project.

PWRDF has increased the number of projects in Latin America by funding three new partners in Colombia. The new projects and partnerships focus on environmental protection and women's empowerment. The new projects are a perfect fit for PWRDF's priorities of working collaboratively through strong partnerships to achieve meaningful results as identified in the strategic plan.

PWRDF continued to respond to emergencies around the world and maximize networks reach to provide as much support as possible to distressed and displaced populations. PWRDF continued to collaborate actively with CFGB, ACT Alliance and the Anglican Alliance.

Constructive conversations were carried out with all partners about the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation in all projects supported by PWRDF. These conversations contributed to increase partners' awareness about these issues and make a commitment to address them.

Overall, projects' activities have been implemented as planned. However, with the impact of COVID-19, partners had to make slight adjustments at the end of the project financial cycle (March 31st). Many countries went into a lockdown in early or mid March. This caused a disruption and partners had to cancel activities in the field.

**ALL MOTHERS AND CHILDREN COUNT (AMCC)
GLOBAL AFFAIRS CANADA FUNDED PROJECT**

Partner/Country/Amount	Main Results
<p>Village Health Works (VHW) Burundi</p> <p>\$1,496,960</p>	<p>The project operational area is comprised of remote communities in hilly terrain with unpaved roads. The majority of people living in the area are subsistence farmers and families do not have surplus resources for transportation to the health facility and treatment. Since the project commenced, a transportation service was provided to assist people, especially pregnant women and children, to travel to the health facility to access health services. Priority was given to pregnant women who experienced danger signs and pregnant women who were in labour. Due to the terrain and frequent use, there was significant wear and tear on the emergency transit vehicles, so a second ambulance was purchased to improve the transportation service. At the end of the reporting period, 3,692 (3,053F/639M) patients had been transported by emergency transit vehicles. This included transporting patients from communities to the health facility and transporting patients from the health facility to higher-level health facilities.</p> <p>The project team, model farmers and nutrition promoters identified people living in an internally displaced persons camp in Mayengo community who were living in extreme poverty. Approximately 2,000 people resided in the camp in shelters built from sheet metal on a land surface of approximately 3 acres. To assist people living in the camp with livelihoods and food security, the project supported 94 out of the 240 most vulnerable households who expressed an interest to engage in vegetable gardening. A training session on kitchen gardens was held to assess how the project would proceed and the input needed from each household. A common nursery to share responsibility, accountability and supervision was created and included 22 planting beds. The Mayengo model farmer donated the land where the common nursery was established and four households were delegated the responsibility of watering and weeding. Eggplant, tomatoes, celery, cabbage, pepper, onion, amaranth and lettuce were planted in the nurseries. The project distributed materials to create the kitchen garden as it was difficult for households to acquire these materials. Once the kitchen garden was completed and the seedlings were ready for transplanting, the second phase of distributing seedlings began and carrot and radish seeds were also planted in the garden. Rigorous monitoring was required to ensure all beneficiaries were watering regularly and a committee of local leaders, community health workers and model farmers was created to monitor the garden and mentor the households. Several families living in the camp benefited from porridge supplementation provided by VHW and held discussions as to how they could sustainably produce ingredients to make their own porridge to reduce malnutrition rates.</p> <p>Health providers participated in weekly training sessions to improve service delivery at the health facility, especially standard protocols applied during labour and within 48 hours of childbirth. Protocols included the World Health Organization’s newborn care standards (especially skin-to-skin,</p>

	<p>immediate drying and delayed bathing 24 hours or more after birth), newborns checked for danger signs within 24 hours and postnatal care within 48 hours for the mother and her newborn. Doctors, nurses and midwives were vigilant in applying these measures to all women and their newborns after delivery at the health facility. During the reporting period, 304 women delivered at the health facility. They received postnatal care within 2 days of childbirth and all 304 live newborns received postnatal care within 2 days of birth. Women who arrived at the health facility with newborns within 24 hours of birth received postnatal care and their infants were checked for danger signs. Women who arrived at the health facility with newborns within 48 hours of birth received postnatal care. Although health providers were well informed and applied newborn care and postnatal care protocols, women who delivered at the health facility or accessed services postpartum were less aware of these protocols or what happened to their newborns when they were in the care of health providers.</p>
<p>EHALE Mozambique</p> <p>\$1,241,947</p>	<p>Several food taboos in the project operational area negatively affect the health and nutrition of pregnant and lactating women and children as well as how food is shared among family members. Nutrition promoters, gender promoters, community health workers and safe motherhood promoters addressed food taboos, healthy eating and nutrition during community education sessions and household visits. Discussion topics included exclusive breastfeeding, the importance of colostrum for newborns, nutritional requirements for pregnant and lactating women, growth and development monitoring for children, nutritional requirements for children, food diversity and food groups. Parents were encouraged to prepare diverse meals including vegetables, fruit, rice, maize, fish and eggs, especially for children to grow healthy and meet their growth targets. Nutrition promoters advised against all family members eating from the same communal bowl or plate and recommended each family have their own bowl or plate to better practice sharing nutritious food among all family members. Cooking demonstrations were an effective and interactive way to teach women and men about healthy eating while showing them how to prepare nutritious porridge for their children. For example, adding peanuts, oil, cassava leaves, vegetables and other ingredients to enrich the porridge.</p> <p>Model farmers mentored farmers in their respective communities to practice sustainable crop production methods as well as how to plant vegetable gardens to increase diet diversity and nutritious food. There were 51 (13F/38M) model farmers and each model farmer supported 10 farmers during the reporting period. There were 510 (178F/332M) farmers and each model farmer had a farmer field school to demonstrate planting in rows, spacing between plants, integrated pest management and intercropping. Model farmers demonstrated how to plant in rows rather than broadcasting seed, which was the traditional method used. They also discussed what crops were beneficial to intercrop together like maize and beans, maize and cassava, and peanuts and cassava. Model farmers showed farmers how to</p>

	<p>prepare gardens and plant tomatoes, onion, lettuce, cabbage, kale and carrots. Farmers participated in training sessions on animal husbandry and learned how to build shelters for animals and fowl. To support model farmers and farmers with their crop production, vegetable seeds were provided as well as improved seeds including peanut, maize, cowpea and sesame to plant in their fields.</p> <p>Prior to the AMCC Project, pregnant women often visited traditional healers who would advise them to take local treatments , which caused some women to miscarry. When they experienced discomfort or pain, they assumed this was normal. It was common for women to deliver at their homes assisted by traditional birth attendants. To improve maternal health and improve women’s experiences during their pregnancies, the project trained safe motherhood promoters to support pregnant women throughout their pregnancies. Safe motherhood promoters sensitized pregnant women and their partners on the importance of pregnant women attending at least four antenatal care appointments at health facilities, staying at health facility expectant mothers’ houses one week prior to their due dates, having a skilled birth attendant present for their deliveries and delivering in health facilities. They learned danger signs to look out for such as heavy or unusual vaginal bleeding, child stops moving in the womb, feet swelling, abdominal pain, back pain, headaches, nausea, dizziness, vomiting and diarrhea. Pregnant women knew if they experienced any of these symptoms, they needed to go to the health facility immediately for assistance. Safe motherhood promoters accompanied pregnant women to health facilities for antenatal care, when they experienced danger signs and for other health needs to support them and advocate for their needs at the health facilities. Some pregnant women did not initially understand why it was important to access antenatal care and they resisted going to the health facilities. However, safe motherhood promoters persevered and convinced pregnant women they would be there to support them and they should not fear visiting the health facilities. In the past, women would go home immediately after giving birth because they felt obligated to go home and look after their families. After being sensitized on postpartum care, they stayed longer at health facilities and knew to return for postnatal care with their newborns after being discharged.</p>
<p>Partners In Health (PIH) Rwanda</p> <p>\$1,275,868</p>	<p>Two maternal, newborn and child health simulation labs were completed at the Rwinkwavu and Kirehe district hospitals. The simulation labs were equipped with low fidelity mannequins and essential equipment for obstetrical and newborn care. Low fidelity mannequins are mannequins that are not computerized and are compatible with completing some small tasks such as intravenous catheter insertion, drug administration, or introducing a urine catheter. The equipment provided in the simulation labs enabled health providers to practice routine and complicated obstetric cases, as well as practice neonatal care including neonatal resuscitation, essential newborn care and other lifesaving skills. The simulation labs also included materials such as protocols, graphics, simulators and beds. The labs were equipped to look like a health facility room where many actions</p>

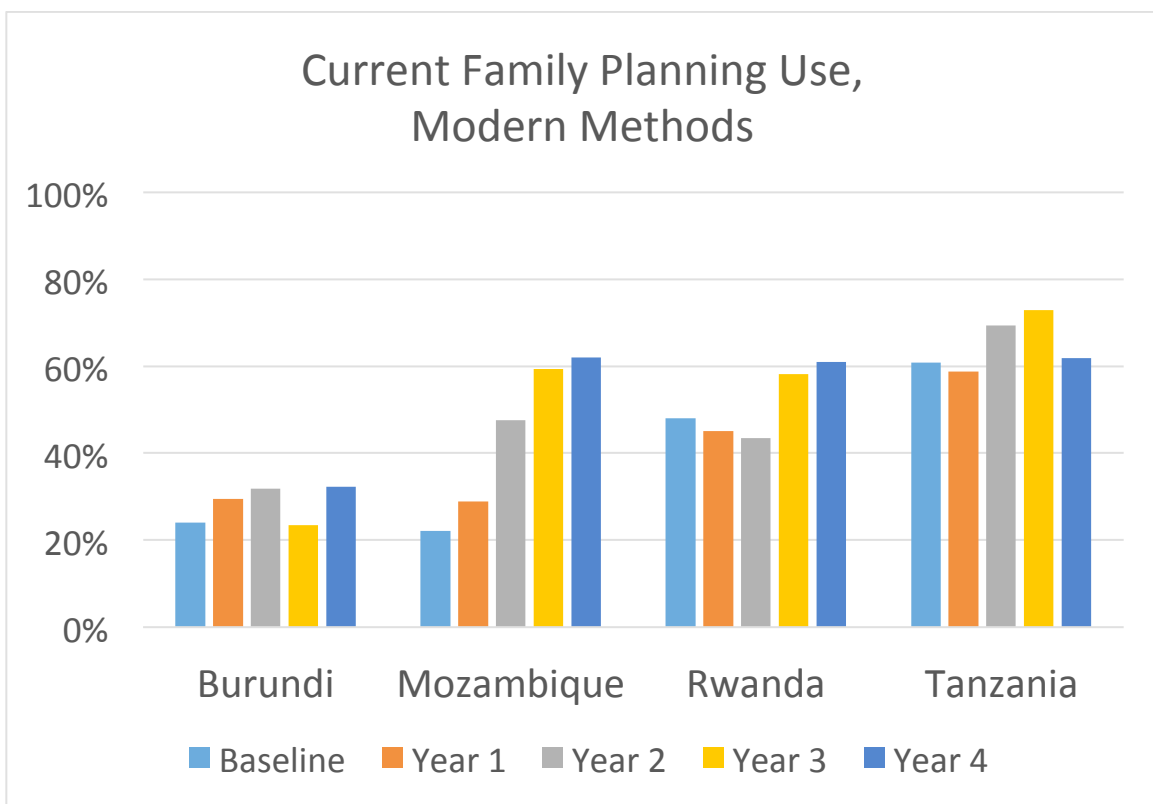
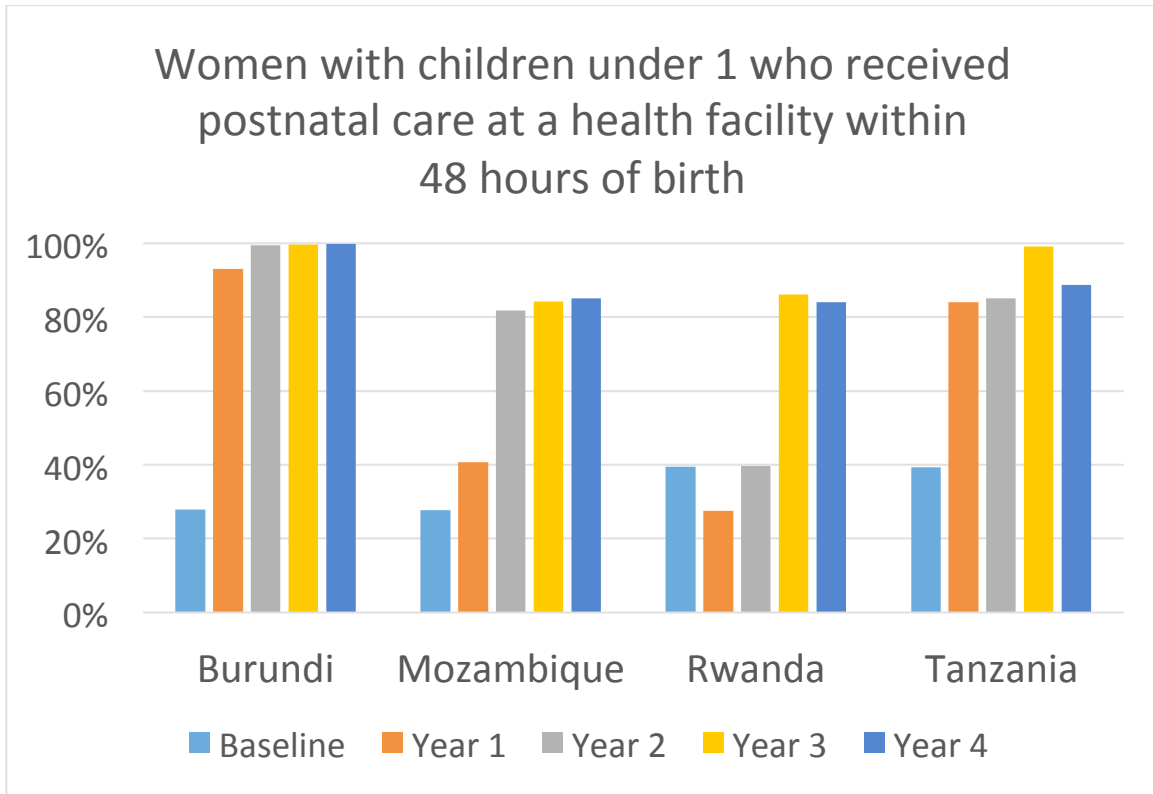
	<p>such as delivery and resuscitation could be performed. Most clinical neonatal and maternity related care cases can be simulated in the simulation labs such as management of post-partum haemorrhage, pre-eclampsia, eclampsia and newborn resuscitation. The labs were also equipped with teleconferencing capabilities to facilitate eLearning.</p> <p>PIH envisions training doctors, nurses and midwives from health facilities working in maternity, emergency and neonatology units in the simulation labs, as this is where immediate attention is needed. The simulation labs will help team communication by preparing health providers to practice emergency medical situations in a controlled learning environment where they are able to confidently build skills without the pressure of a high-stress emergency situation. This will be integrated into trainings to ensure communication among clinical care teams, particularly in emergency situations, is strengthened. Implementing simulation-based training in PIH supported health facilities provide an innovative and cost effective training approach. Trainees' performance is assessed in an artificial setting mimicking real life settings where trainees work and receive real time feedback about the consequences of their actions. This allows trainees to be trained on new or existing protocols, refresh their knowledge and skills and learn new skills. In addition, the labs will be used by external partners such as the University of Rwanda and will be a key addition to training doctors, nurses, and midwives on a national scale.</p> <p>Towards the midpoint of the project, there was increased training and mentoring for health providers on modern contraception methods and post partum family planning as well as how to counsel women and men on modern contraception. Other avenues were identified to promote modern contraception counselling to maximize women's potential for accessing and using family planning methods. Family planning counselling was incorporated in routine visits for parents at the pediatric development clinics as well as education sessions for food security participants. During family planning counselling sessions and during antenatal care visits, information was provided to women and men on the effectiveness of each family planning method, the duration of each method and any side effects that could be experienced when using. Information was also provided on the reasons why family planning is important for families in Rwanda, including the health of mothers and children and socio-economic factors. Male partners are becoming more involved in family planning as both partners come together to antenatal care and receive counselling, which help them to make a decision about using family planning and the preferred method. Both partners are also required to sign family planning consent forms. The most common modern contraceptive methods used by women were implants, injections and birth control pills. Most women were leaving hospital maternity wards with modern contraceptives as they started family planning counselling during antenatal care and decided their preferred method before delivery.</p> <p>Despite the proven benefits of breastmilk on neonatal development and</p>
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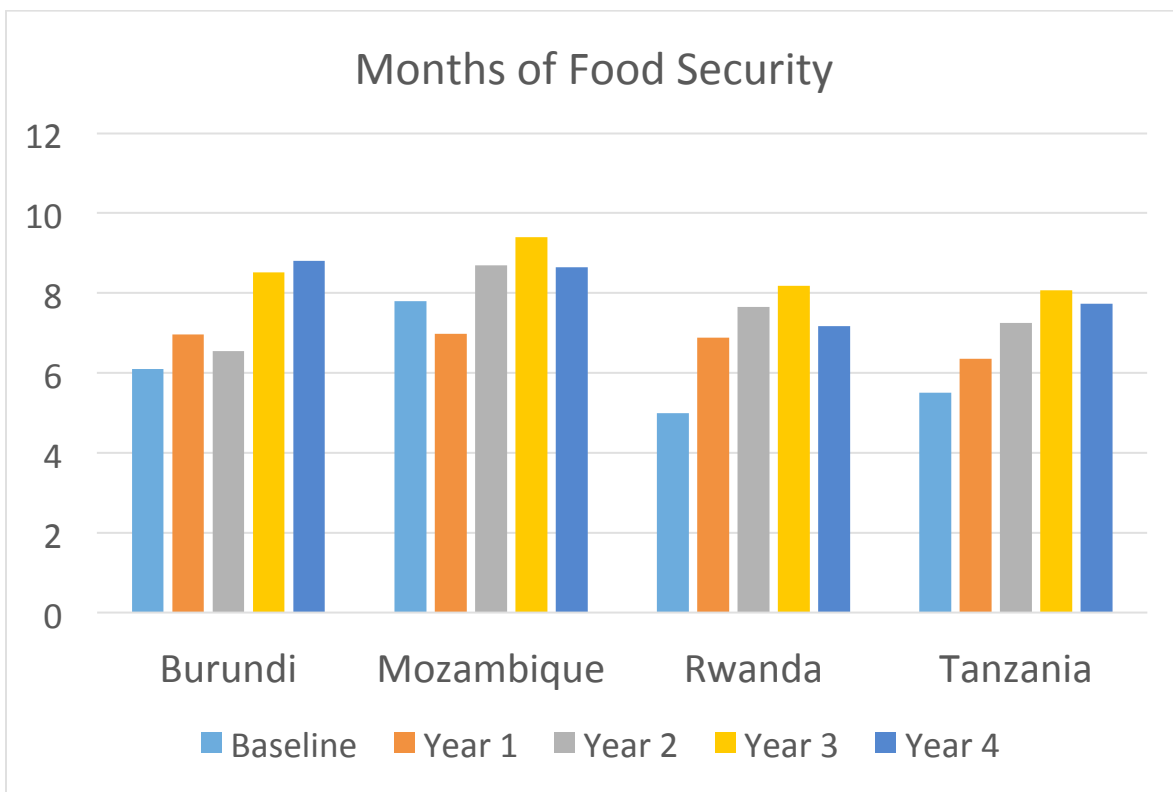
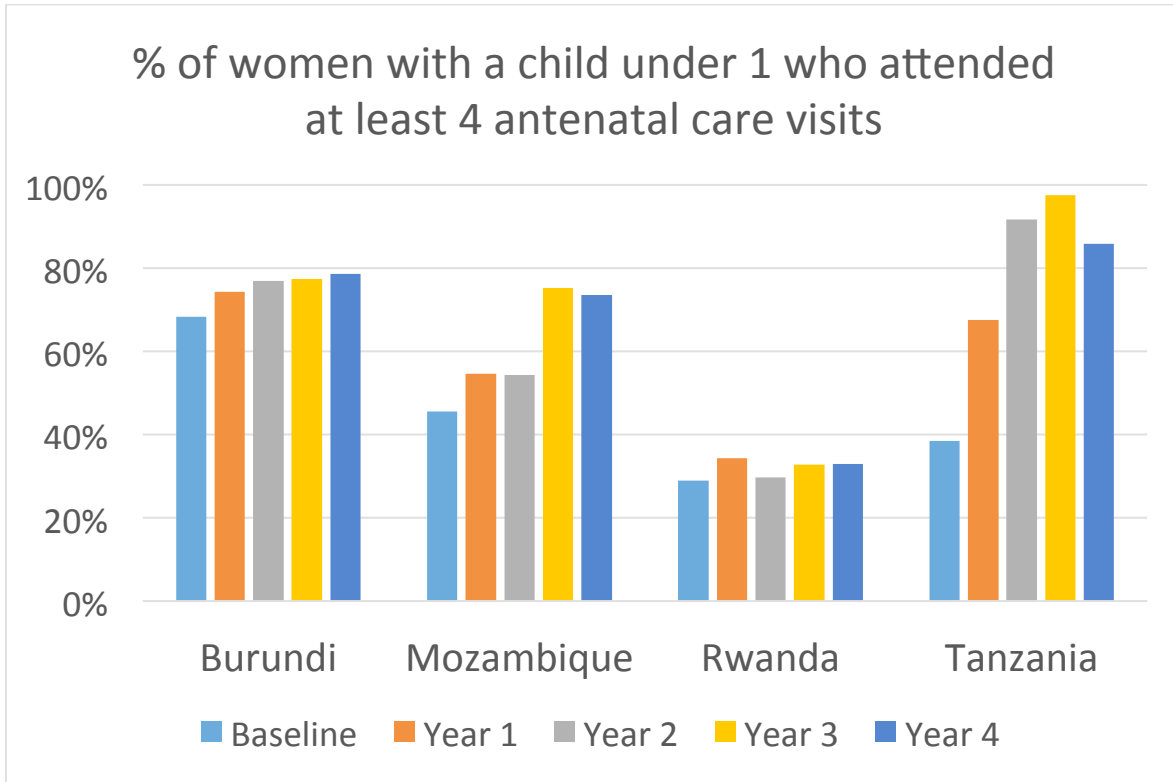
	<p>mortality, health providers at district hospital continued to observe many infants in the neonatal wards were not fully benefiting from breastmilk in their first days of life and instead were breastfed late or were given formula. The expert mothers program was established to address this issue. All expert mothers were trained by master trainers in the infants with feeding difficulties package. The expert mothers provided breastfeeding and lactation support and counselling to mothers in the hospital neonatology and post-partum wards. Expert mothers were chosen based on having formerly had a child in the neonatology units at Rwinkwavu, Kirehe and Butaro district hospitals who successfully breastfed her infant and had a passion for helping other mothers to be able to do the same. On average, the expert mothers counselled more than two new mothers per day in the neonatal unit and five follow-up cases per day from April 2019 to March 2020.</p> <p>Expert mothers or breastfeeding peer counselors also provided counselling during the pediatric development clinic services at the district hospital level in Kirehe and Rwinkwavu hospitals to continue to meet with mothers whose infants were discharged from the neonatal units and admitted to pediatric development clinic for continued follow up of any breastfeeding concerns. This continuity of care helped to ensure mothers who found breastfeeding challenging upon returning home were provided with support and other feeding methods were not unnecessarily introduced. During routine mentorship visits at health facilities, MCH (maternal and child health) mentors also ensured that health care providers integrated counselling on exclusive breastfeeding throughout the life course when conducting antenatal care, family planning, nutrition, and labor/maternity mentorship. Exclusive breastfeeding information was provided during other trainings such as inpatient management of acute malnutrition, outpatient management of acute malnutrition, helping babies breathe and essential newborn care. This integrated approach helped to ensure that all health providers who the mother and/or child may interact with received information regarding the importance of exclusive breastfeeding. Enriched porridge was provided to mothers with newborns in the district hospital neonatal care units with the ultimate goal of promoting and improving exclusive breastfeeding by optimizing maternal nutrition and hydration.</p>
<p>Anglican Diocese of Masasi Tanzania</p> <p>\$993,172</p>	<p>The project contracted Mess FM Radio in Tunduru district to broadcast 72 educational sessions (36 pre-recorded and 36 live shows) on sexual and reproductive health, and maternal, newborn and child health during evening programs. The 67 project communities in Tunduru district were within the radio station’s broadcast range. During the live shows, listeners called in to ask questions. The project team, in collaboration with district medical officers, nutritional officers, social welfare officers, agricultural officers, livestock officers, maternal health coordinators and vaccination coordinators developed educational messages and content for the radio programs. Nutrition education messages focused on balanced diets, sharing nutritious food equitably, malnutrition, exclusive breastfeeding and growth and development clinics for newborns and children. Sexual and</p>

	<p>reproductive health education messages focused on gender equality, family planning, early marriage issues, teen pregnancies, parental care for adolescent girls and boys, sexual and gender based violence and reporting domestic violence. Maternal, newborn and child health education messages focused on vaccination schedules, danger signs during pregnancy, accompanying pregnant women to health facilities, preparing for delivery and skilled birth attendants being present during delivery. Food security education focused on agro-ecological practices to maximize production and improving environmental sustainability, crop diversification, vegetable gardens, animal husbandry and income generating activities.</p> <p>To complement maternal, newborn and child health education provided by community health workers, safe motherhood promoters, gender promoters and nutrition promoters, community theatre groups used drama, songs, dancing and plays to further engage and mobilize community members. Community theatre groups were used to encourage community members' participation in vaccination campaigns, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted disease campaigns, and early marriage and teen pregnancy campaigns as well as international women's day activities. Drama, songs, dancing and plays communicated the importance of family planning, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infection transmission and prevention, accompanying pregnant women (especially by their partners) to antenatal care and postpartum to postnatal care, and women delivering at health facilities with skilled birth attendants present. Community theatre groups were used to educate and sensitize community members on sensitive topics and role-play situations women and adolescent girls often encounter in their communities and their homes.</p> <p>Throughout project implementation, women and men participated in maternal, newborn and child health education sessions that discussed family planning and modern contraception methods. Radio programs and community theatre groups were used to engage women, men, adolescent girls and adolescent boys with proactive messaging about the benefits of applying family planning and using modern contraception methods. Prior to AMCC beginning in the project operational area, the baseline survey revealed there was good awareness among women and men on family planning and modern contraception methods were widely used. However, adolescent girls and boys were more apprehensive to approach community health workers in their communities or visit health facilities to access modern contraception methods and other sexual and reproductive health services. Some adolescents feared being stigmatized by health providers because of their age and the services they were seeking. To provide inclusive care to adolescent girls and adolescent boys, five SRH service rooms were created in Mtina, Mkasale, Nakapanya, Majimaji and Nanganga health facilities.</p> <p>Traditional contraception methods were still used by some women and men. However, the greater availability of modern contraception methods, knowledge on how to use them and the benefits compared to traditional</p>
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	<p>methods increased usage despite side effects some women may have experienced such as prolonged bleeding, weight gain, nausea and headaches. 61.82% (429/694) of women and men respondents indicated they or their partner had used a modern contraceptive method at a particular point in time. Injections, implants and birth control pills were the three most preferred modern contraception methods for child spacing and to prevent unwanted pregnancies. More couples discussed family planning options together and male partners became more supportive of female partners using modern contraception methods. Some women preferred not to tell their partners they were applying family planning because their partner did not support contraception.</p>
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Highlight of Results from the AMCC Projects





PWRDF FUNDED PROJECTS

Partner/Country/Amount	Main Results
<p>MINING WATCH (MWC) Andean Region</p> <p>\$22,430</p>	<p><i>Mining Watch Canada (MWC) Protecting Water Sources in the Andes from Mining Impact</i></p> <p>This project aims to increase economic development particularly for women livelihood initiatives and increase use of science-based knowledge/data to support mining-affected community decision making on mining projects, policies and regulations related to water access, and quality and preservation of the Pàramos.</p> <p>Mining Watch trained hydrologists to assess the impact of mining activities on water sources and proposed mining projects in the Pàramos ecosystems in Ecuador. A webinar was organized and conducted on the Loma Larga on water protection, and the Pàramos ecosystem. Due to COVID-19 some activities had to be postponed to 2021.</p>
<p>Anglican Church of Burundi, Diocese of Buyé</p> <p><i>Burundi</i></p> <p>\$37,000</p>	<p>This connections project (supported solely by funding from one Canadian Anglican parish) aimed to reduce hunger and improve nutrition of 250 families affected by food insecurity and malnutrition. The project had two approaches: 1) provide nutrition to children of school age to prevent further school dropouts; 2) to refer the most serious cases of malnutrition to the nutritional centre at Buye hospital. The project carried out 5-day training on modern farming techniques and nutrition. Twenty-five trainers of trainers attended the training. The training taught essential knowledge and skills to poor farmers to better manage their farms. Farmers learned about soil and water conservation, Indigenous crops, small farm animal integration, crop diversification, composting, plant diseases control by using natural pesticides, family resource management, balance diet and food preparation. The project purchased goats and distributed them to families most in need. Farmers also received free of charge, seeds to plant in their farms and vegetable gardens. As WHO announced the pandemic during the month of March, the project made adjustments to include COVID-19 education and prevention.</p>
<p>ECLOF Colombia - Ecumenical Church Loan Fund</p> <p><i>Colombia</i></p> <p>\$43,679</p>	<p>Empowering small-scale farmers and micro entrepreneurs</p> <p>This project provides directed support to individual and cooperatives of small-scale farmers and farming entrepreneurs across rural Boyacá. The project provides training and accompaniment to strengthen farmers' skills and knowledge, and improve their understanding of financial literacy. Farmers are learning about best small-farming agricultural practices so they can better manage the loans or credit that they access. Farmers are also learning about organic agriculture. Seven-hundred and twenty rural families are benefiting from training on finance, administration and organic farming, and having access to technical support to transition towards sustainable agriculture. The transition will help farmers minimize the use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers. The project has run 36 theoretical and practical workshops covering the following topics: financial literacy, good agricultural and livestock practices, organic farming practices, climate mitigation, environmental damage reduction, and clean water and sanitation. A technical assistance team provides training at clients' homes, which are</p>

	used as learning hubs. The team also does home/farm follow-ups to all farmers involved in the project.
Instituto Latinoamericano para una Sociedad y un Derecho Alternativos (ILSA) Colombia \$64,000	Building up alternatives for well-being with rural women of the Pisba’s Páramo The project targets rural women from nine (9) municipalities in the Páramo de Pisba. The main project objective is to create a space to develop an alternative way of life “buen vivir - good living” that is gender sensitive, empowers women, and protects the environment. The economic survival of women in the Páramo de Pisba is linked to the survival of the páramos/moorlands. The project is fighting mining activities that are harmful to the environment and contaminating water sources. Women use water for their farms, domestic use, or productive activities. The páramos provide 70% of drinking water in the country. They see access to clean water as their human right. The project is directly benefiting 75 women and 400 family members from 9 communities. It will indirectly benefit 3,000 additional women and their families. Women in 9 communities have mobilized and exchanged experiences to collectively develop a public agenda that ensures women’s participation in 5 municipal forums, including Bogota. A network of women was created with the specific agenda of mobilizing women in communities to defend land autonomy and put forward women’s candidates in municipal elections. Due to COVID-19 they have launched the virtual campaign “to resist for a good living”. They have produced an educational campaign video that addresses issues pertaining to women’s empowerment and participatory budgeting through a gender lens. The women are also educating communities about non-violence against women.
World Association for Christian Communication (WACC) Grupo COMUNICARTE Colombia \$43,200	Voices of the Andean Moorlands: Network of Environmental Citizen Reporters – The goal of this new three-year project is to use radio communication to increase local awareness and knowledge on the preservation of the ecological equilibrium of Colombian Moorlands – Paramos. The project targets local communities, visitors and tourists. Through public education and campaigns, the project educates the public about their personal and collective responsibility to preserve one of the most vital sources of water in Colombia and other countries bordering the Amazon river. The project has trained 10 environmental journalists that use the existing national radio stations network to reach the largest number of people possible. The environmental journalists are already educating target communities on the importance of embracing citizen-culture, which cares about the Moorlands –Páramos. They are also educating the public and training communities on what steps to take to regenerate the vegetation around the vital areas surrounding them. Some of the community educators and environmental journalists are young students from high school. Having youth involved is meant to train and encourage a new generations of environmentalists. Project participants are actively disseminating information and knowledge, and encouraging greater environmental cooperation between different communities located in the moors of the Andes of Colombia.

	<p>Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, some of the activities had to be re-designed and adapted to the new reality and face-to-face interactions were eliminated. Nonetheless, the project was able to: development a virtual training plan; established a network with 11 reporters and an editorial committee; started a collective radio production; launch of bi-weekly radio magazine; carry out several virtual meetings to continue to support reporters via WhatsApp. The project also design and launched the project website https://comunicaparamos.wixsite.com/comunicarte</p>
<p>Cuban Council of Churches Cuba \$30,000</p>	<p>The 2019-20 program strengthened the work of 5 church groups (Diaconal Base Teams - EDB) to successful implement 9 community-based projects located in 5 provinces in 6 communities: Matanzas (Amarillas community), Cienfuegos (Palmira community: 1 project), Villa Clara (Placetras: 1 project), Sancti Spiritus (Sancti Spiritus city: 1 project; and, Jatibonico: 4 projects); and, Guantanamo (Sur Isleta: 1 project). The 9 community projects benefited from a training program that incorporates agro-ecological techniques, ecological breeding of small farm animals and addressing equity and gender issues in farm production and household consumption. The communities increased the agricultural food production, learned about food preservation practices, and have increased household food production, including both agricultural and animal/protein sources. The project benefited 6,879 people (168 direct and 6,879 indirect beneficiaries). Due to COVID-19, the community projects had to be halted until government health authorities allowed them to proceed.</p>
<p>Episcopal Church of Cuba Cuba \$33,181</p>	<p>The Episcopal Church of Cuba /Integral Development Program is supported by PWRDF and the Episcopal Relief and Development (ERD). The project uses the ABCD (Asset-Based Community Development) methodology to mobilize and engage beneficiaries. The project focus on nutrition, creation of economic opportunities (Savings with Education), WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene), and Management of Disasters and Resilience. During the reporting period, 60 new promoters were trained which added to the 24 formed in 2018 to a total of 84 (50M and 34W), 22 Disaster Management Committees (CGD) were setup, and they developed their respective Risk Reduction Plans. The plans were very useful and played a big role in responding to the Coronavirus pandemic. Savings with Education (SwE) groups were setup in the country as well. The SwE groups have a total membership of 411 people; 36 Water Purification Systems (SPA) were setup serving 5,000 beneficiaries. On average, each beneficiary has a daily access to 10 liters of purified water. Twenty-two (22) Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) committees have been setup around the country; and 21 food security projects have been equally implemented in vulnerable neighbourhoods.</p>
<p>Panzi Foundation Democratic Republic of Congo \$60,000</p>	<p>Panzi Foundation’s Maison Dorcas provides survivors of sexual and gender ased violence (SGBV) with shelter, medical attention, counselling, community re-integration and income generation skills near Bukavu, Democratic Republic of Congo. The grant contributed to improve the socio-economic living conditions of survivors (women and girls) of violence recovering at Maison Dorcas and re-integration back into their respective families and communities. A baseline survey was conducted in October.</p>

	<p>Beneficiaries were trained in basketry (22), embroidery (17) and soap-making (17). Ten of the 12 participants in a carpentry training launched in February with PWRDF funding are women. Ninety-two (92) survivors of SGBV trained in the second half of 2019 were re-integrated back into their families and communities successfully. Sixty-five (65) survivors of SGBV re-integrated back into their communities have started income-generating projects with the skills learned. Forty-five (45) benefit from 3 physical structures known as NOBELA centres where they can produce and exhibit products, establish social links, seek mutual aid and sell their goods under shelter. Six new solidarity groups with an average of 25 survivors of SGBV in each group were established this year to add to the 17 groups already functioning before the start of the PWRDF funded project. A solidarity fund opened within the 23 groups to assist members during times of financial stress brought on by marriage, illness and death. Three farmer field schools were established during the short rains, each on one hectare of land benefitting 36 survivors of SGBV in Katana in the territory of Kabare, 40 in Bwegera in the territory of Uvira and 50 in Kaziba in the territory of Walungu. Seeds from the farmer field schools were distributed to the 126 beneficiaries for sowing and planting in their respective fields, the total size of which is 14.6 hectares (ha) distributed as follows: 7.5 ha in Katana, 3.6 ha in Kaziba and 3.5 ha Bwegera. Beneficiary farmers were instructed on how to establish compost pits for soil fertilization. Beneficiary farmers were trained in row planting and spacing between such plants as eggplant, cabbage, beans, corn and plum saplings.</p>
<p>Refuge Egypt Egypt \$42,000</p>	<p><i>Health Program for AWN Clinic program</i> The project improves treatment of general and chronic health issues for populations seeking refuge in Egypt. A range of health services are provided including: screening for and treating TB, HIV/AIDs and malnutrition, and maternal, newborn and child care. The project provides health services to approximately 2,000 refugee households. The project also includes health education sessions to improve awareness on preventable diseases and general health issues, primary health consultations, screening and treatment for malnutrition cases, rickets, and other developmental issues such as malnutrition and child development. As a result of the PWRDF grant, 811 people improved their awareness on preventable diseases and essential support was provided to 7,292 patients to have access to primary health care. Two-hundred and forty-eight (248) refugees were tested for HIV/AIDS. Thirty-two (32) patients were screened and treated for TB. One-hundred and sixty (160) pregnant women received pre-natal care services and 1,275 women of reproductive age received counseling about sexual and reproductive health and family planning. One-thousand, three hundred and ninety-one (1,391) food parcels were distributed to supplement the nutrition of pregnant women and malnourished children.</p>
<p>CoCoSI El Salvador \$33,262</p>	<p>CoCoSI's is a grassroots organization with a mandate to defend the human rights of vulnerable populations and prevent HIV infection through sexual and reproductive health rights education (SRHR) based on the non-binary gender concept. CoCoSI developed an age appropriate sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) educational modules for children, teens and adults. The project carried out 100 workshops (some virtual) on</p>

	<p>Non-Binary Gender, Bullying, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Preventing Dating Violence, Adolescent and Teen Pregnancy Prevention, HIV and Youth Suicide. The COVID-19 pandemic affected the delivery of the face-to-face educational workshops and the organization had to adapt and deliver 48 virtual webinars. The topics discussed on the webinars ranged from mental health, human rights and sexual abuse. CoCoSI facilitated the webinars. The webinars were very well received by various groups (youth, women and men, families). The community theater troupe did 4 presentations. A total of 9 visits were carried out to the local health clinics and prison (Sensuntepeque). The project broadcasted 70 radio educational programs. The radio program reached approximately 14,502 direct beneficiaries (1,502 programs and 13,000 radio listeners from 2 radio stations).</p>
<p>Cristosal Foundation <i>El Salvador</i> \$17,876</p>	<p>Cristosal Foundation (CF) is a connections project, funded by the St. Mary's Karrisdale Anglican parish in British Columbia. The project promotes local development processes with focus on human rights integration of internally displaced persons (IDP) by violence in El Salvador. During the first half of 2020, the project has not been able to advance in the construction of durable solutions for populations displaced by violence within the country, due to the restrictions related to the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In this context, IDP vulnerability mainly consists in the loss of sources of income and / or jobs, difficulty in accessing food, housing payment and resources for the application of hygiene measures. Cristosal activities have helped to offset the deepening of hunger crisis among IDP families. Furthermore, Cristosal's IDP accompaniment team has contributed to mitigate a possible impact of setbacks in processes aimed at achieving durable solutions by 62 families throughout the country.</p>
<p>Women's Association MADRE TIERRA <i>Guatemala</i> \$38,000</p>	<p><i>Indigenous and Rural Women's Leadership, and Sustainability Project</i> This project aims to setup a strategy that will create the foundation for institutional sustainability. To achieve this goal, the project is carrying out a number of trainings to strengthen women's technical, financial, administrative, organizational and academic capacities. Equipped with these newly acquired skills, members have access to a diversified sources of financial resources to operate their program in a more stable way. Results achieved include: under the guidance of the National Cooperative Association (INACOP), Madre Tierra has initiated the legal process of establishing a Savings and Credit Cooperative; women can obtain credit while profit generated by INACOP will support Madre Tierra. More than 50 women expressed interest to join contributing Q200.00 each for the initial capital; a number of workshops focused on savings and experience-sharing were carried out. Womens groups were formed and are implementing saving initiatives for seed money to invest in family projects. The workshops also trained women on financial tools and strategies for Cooperative administration. INACOP provided the technical support. Madre Tierra is also building a health centre to deliver women health services. They are building alliances with other institutions to provide preventive care for women specific health issues. A health promoter's team of 10 women with basic knowledge and skills on SRH and STIs is providing education to community members. There is an increase of knowledge about SRH and STIs. More</p>

	women are accessing primary and secondary education. Eleven (11) women will attend post-secondary education. In return for support from Madre Tierra, students are offering free services to the community.
Asociacion Nacional de Mujeres Guatemaltecas - IXMUCANE National Women's Association Guatemala \$36,500	<p>The project is promoting the participation of poor, rural women in community life. To achieve this, IXMUCANE is training women to participate in decision-making bodies at local and regional levels. IXMUCANE has trained women on leadership skills to leverage their power to carry out advocacy and community mobilization initiatives. Women have developed the necessary leadership skills to participate in elections and other forums. In so doing, women's own organizational and political advocacy capacities were strengthened and are helping them to overcome exclusion, discrimination and to improve their lives and that of their communities. IXMUCANE was also able to improve its own administrative systems, developed a number of institutional policies, and take control of the training centre that was planned years ago. Additionally, 36 women received loans for small scale income generation projects; they are selling products in the community. The project is benefiting 150 women directly and 2,300 indirect beneficiaries.</p>
Utooni Development Organization (UDO) Kenya \$60,000	<p>PWRDF support to the "Shallow Water Wells" project continued to reduce the vulnerability of women and girls to the impact of climate change through the construction of shallow water wells near sand dams built by local communities in association with UDO in Makueni, Machakos and Kajiado counties. The grant supported the construction of 14 shallow wells operated with hand pumps and one that functions with a solar powered, submersible water pump. The solar powered water well was established as a pilot to reach a greater number of beneficiaries by pumping water uphill to a tank, where it can be reticulated by gravity to water collection sites. There are also fewer breakdowns associated with solar powered, submersible pumps. The solar powered, submersible pump functions well and has the added advantage of being less susceptible to the spread of COVID-19. Women and girls reported greater safety and reduced time to fetch water with improved quality. Livelihoods have started to improve among households provided with donkeys to ferry water and other materials. Heavy, sustained rainfall that fell even during the dry season between the short and long rains delayed the construction of 15 shallow wells this year due to a rising water table. Consequently, a water pump was purchased to drain water at the bottom of wells in the process of being dug by community groups. COVID-19 and the lockdown associated with it also disrupted the schedule to complete shallow wells this year. Safe water from shallow wells is now in high demand from communities due to the increased importance of hygiene and sanitation in the COVID-19 era.</p>
ECLOF Kenya (Ecumenical Church Loan Fund Kenya) Kenya \$46,000	<p>Capacity Building on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Dairy Farming. This three-year project aims to familiarize farmers with best dairy farming practices through an exchange program. Farmers are trained on climate smart fodder concept, silage making, construction of climate smart cow shed etc., and to build demo farms -through local cooperative societies. This member of the global network of Christian microfinance organizations is a locally rooted microfinance institution concentrating on rural and peri-urban areas. ECLOF currently serving over 40,000 poor and low-income</p>

	<p>entrepreneurs and farmers in Kenya, most of them women. The PWRDF ECLOF Kenya project in 2019 involved 307 farmers, 123 of them females and indirectly benefited 628 farmers’ family members. During the reporting period, the project: established five working Climate Smart Demonstrations Farms (Demo-farms), improved the SUKA Coop in Subukia, Nakuru, and TULAGA Coop in Nyandarua to ensure a reduction in stress to the cows and an increase in production, carried out training for farmers to learn how to produce a biogas digester to utilize the manure from the zero grazing unit for green energy, installed rain-water harvesting systems, and carried out training on climate smart farming technologies to support all other activities. The project is benefiting 2000 farmers: 1000 women 600 males and 500 youth.</p>
<p>National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK) <i>Kenya</i> \$50,000</p>	<p><i>Up scaling Community Support Systems for Women and Girls empowerment.</i> The project empowers people in Kakuma Refugee Camp and the host community. Because refugees are not allowed to work outside the camp in formal employment, NCCCK initiatives benefit the most vulnerable women, improving their social economy, health and family nutrition and status. Often, for survival reasons females had to engage in sex trade. The project gives women skills so they are not expose to sex trade, GBV, and exploitation. The access to livelihood opportunities and decent work contributes to building self-reliance and strengthening resilience. In the case of younger women, it could reduce early marriages and pregnancies. NCCCK livelihood program is built on past years’ achievements, centered on strengthening a poultry feed processing cooperative, using the local plant –Mathenge, thus fostering local economic development for the community and for women. The project directly benefits 71 females and 32 males- including 14 youth whom run poultry farmers. Indirectly the project is also benefitting 3,650 adults; 12, 000 children and 900 youth. Project activities include: setting up the poultry feed processing industry. NCCCK receives referrals from other stakeholders, to be either attached to the existing poultry feed processing industry, vegetable farming groups or linked up to the other stakeholders under livelihoods sector. The project also carries out registration and annual renewal of the national certification for the poultry feed products. Kakuma County Veterinary department facilitates the Kenya Bureau of standards registration and renewal of certifications to produce poultry feed that are free from harm.</p>
<p>Partners In Health (PIH) <i>Malawi</i> \$49,264</p>	<p>PIH Malawi (also known as Abwenzi Pa Za Umoyo (APZU) in Chichewa) This project supplements the stipends received by community health workers who provide an invaluable service to ensure that poor, rural communities have access to health services and health care. The project supports 1,228 (786F/442M) community health workers in Neno district. The maximum stipend the government permits community health workers to receive on a monthly basis does not adequately reflect the amount of time and effort they dedicate to their roles and responsibilities to provide community members with basic health services and health education. Over a three-year period, each community health worker will receive three female goats to supplement their livelihood strategies either purchased through the project or from their fellow community health workers through</p>

	<p>a passing on of three healthy female kids. In the first few months of the project, PIH liaised with the Ministry of Agriculture on the best way to implement the Goat Seed Project and ensure each community health worker receives three healthy female goats. Prior to receiving the goats, the community health workers will participate in animal husbandry training to learn how to care for their goats and build a shelter for the goats to sleep in during the night. There are few veterinary services available in Neno district and to ensure the long-term health of the goat population, 52 of the community health workers are being trained as animal health workers to provide basic services and treatment to the goats.</p>
<p>Cooperativa das Mulheres de Pemba (CCMP)</p> <p><i>Mozambique</i></p> <p>\$67,000</p>	<p>The CCMP project focuses on micro-finance for poor women in the town of Pemba, the Province of Cabo Delgado in Mozambique. PWRDF support to the CCMP this year was critical to help women recover from the trail of death and destruction left by Cyclone Kenneth in April 2019. PWRDF increased the credit line by approximately \$10,000 such that a total PWRDF credit line of \$58,000 was made available when most needed and spread evenly throughout the year. Despite setbacks to small businesses caused by Cyclone Idai, repayment of loans averaged 99% as of June 30, 2020 thus leaving a delinquency rate of only 1%.</p> <p>Women used the loans to sell a variety of products that included peanuts, corn, fried and dried fish, chickens, cakes and “capulanas” (wraps for women). They also rehabilitated a number of small businesses such as convenience shops, small restaurants, catering services and hair salons. Ongoing assistance remains greatly appreciated particularly with an increasing threat of an Islamic insurgency in the north of the province that has now made Pemba a place of refuge from the violence.</p>
<p>Vunga Technical Vocational Education Training School</p> <p><i>Rwanda</i></p> <p>\$20,000</p>	<p><i>Technical Vocational Education Training School. Vunga TVET School Development for sustainability</i></p> <p>This Connections project is funded by READ; a Canada Anglican Church group. The project focuses on supporting institutional efforts to maintain the school sustainability while further conversations are carried out with the government to take ownership of the project.</p> <p>Vunga signed a contract with the government to train 30 students in carpentry. In the summer of 2019, READ attended the graduation of 92 students approved by the Rwandan Ministry of Education, READ came back very optimistic that the Bishop was actively working to gain support from the government. Unfortunately, due the COVID-19, the new school year was suspended. In March, students were sent home to isolate themselves because of COVID-19.</p>
<p>DARE Drug and Alcohol Recovery Education Network Prevention Education</p> <p><i>Thai-Burma border</i></p>	<p>The project helps to reduce drugs and alcohol addiction through grassroots community efforts. The project also aims to increase security for women. Addiction is a family and community problem. Women in refugee and village communities hold the families together. If the male partner is an addict, then the women are subject to more poverty, stress, and domestic violence. Results from last year include: carried out education in 5 camps and 1 Migrant Worker area reaching 15,320 people, treated 20% more</p>

<p>\$45,000</p>	<p>clients than expected, more people were referred to treatment, 10 new workers were trained and have acquired the necessary skills and knowledge to provide community care, and have joined the Karen State DARE Team. DARE noticed violence and suicide decreased in camps by 12% in 2019. The rate of success of DARE treatment to drug and alcohol addiction continues to be of more than 60%</p> <p>The first semester of the current year program started in January 2020. Most activities were completed including addiction treatment for 30 people in Mae La Camp. Part of the Program in Nu Poe has been delayed due to Covid19; it is expected to be completed by the end of the year. DARE staff attended border wide meetings in Bangkok and Mae La Camps, as part of the Coordination of Services for the Displaced People. Repairs of Camp DARE Centres are completed in three of the Tak Province camps. As well, hand-washing stations were added to every camp kitchens, bathrooms, and entrances.</p>
<p>Action for Rural Women’s Empowerment, (ARUWE)</p> <p><i>Uganda</i></p> <p>\$44,339</p>	<p>“Girls Emerge – My Life, My Power” project</p> <p>The project focus on the empowerment and sexual reproductive health and rights of adolescent. It targets 200 female teenagers in school, 120 out of school and 40 male teenagers. The project raises awareness on: the reproductive system, menstrual hygiene, family planning, HIV and other sexually transmitted infections testing, maternal and child health, antenatal care, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), self-defense, sexual assault reporting mechanisms and other related themes. Four Health Unit Management Committees (HUMCs) have improved follow up and monitoring of SRH service delivery at health facilities. and 18 Village Health Teams (VHTs) have improved the dissemination of SRH information to communities. Uptake of SRHR services in Busheeka district increased from 60 users at the start to 115 users by the end of the project in December 2019. Twenty (20) male and female champions also emerged by the end of the project to serve as point persons for sexual and gender based violence cases. One-hundred and fifty (150) female and 50 male youth received training in leadership and financial literacy. One-hundred and fifty (150) female and their spouses, and youth formed 4 savings and loans groups where they learned to save collectively and draw on loans for small businesses. The revolving fund for the four groups was increased by the project such that 172 agricultural loans for rain fed cropping were granted in the last year of the project. All 4 groups received training in the rearing of pigs as an enterprise that makes profit and can be expanded amongst group members with the passing on of piglets. In terms of vocational skills, 50 female youth were trained in liquid soap making, 27 in arts and crafts, 53 in the making of reusable sanitary pads and 20 in the making of briquettes.</p>
<p>St. Jude Family Projects</p> <p><i>Uganda</i></p> <p>\$31,300</p>	<p>The Project entitled, “Strengthening of Resilient Farming Practices and Livelihood Management Improvement for Women and Children” completed its second and final year in December 2019. The project succeeded to improve food security and generate reliable income for female, small-scale farmers and their families through sustainable food production and enterprise. One-hundred and ninety-five (195) out of 208 female farmers now produce more nutritious food crops that their families can consume.</p>

	<p>Ninety-three percent (93%) of beneficiaries now have at least three nutritious meals daily because of increased yields of sweet potatoes, yams and maize to supplement bananas that are the most popular staple in this part of Uganda. Surpluses of family staples such as maize, cassava and potatoes are now produced and sold for profit. One-hundred and ninety (190) of these 195 beneficiaries raised family income from CAD \$25 a month to more than CAD \$100 a month by the end of the project through improved agricultural techniques and entrepreneurial skills. Beneficiaries earn more income because they now grow a greater diversity of crops at higher yields, store harvests more effectively, add value and exploit market opportunities through six cooperatives established by the project. Cassava is now sun-dried and stored for later family consumption or sale when prices are higher. Key income-generating produce includes green peppers, cabbage, beets, watermelon and passion fruit. Value added occurs through the making of juice from fruit such as mangos, passion fruit, pineapples and watermelon and drying of fruit such as mangos, pineapples and bananas. Six tree seedling nurseries were established by the end of the project and more than 3,500 mango, 1,500 papaya tree other types of fruit tree, timber and soil-improving tree saplings were planted in farmers' fields and schools.</p>
<p>Towards Sustainable Use of Resources Organization (TSURO)</p> <p><i>Zimbabwe</i></p> <p>\$30,000</p>	<p>Chimanimani Farmer Action Learning Nutrition Security Project</p> <p>The initial aim of this project to reduce malnutrition was disrupted greatly by the death and destruction wrought by Cyclone Idai only two weeks after the project began in March 2019. Consequently, PWRDF granted TSURO an extension to complete the project and multiplied support with another project entitled "Re-establishment of Key Staple Crops Grown by Farmers Affected by Cyclone Idai in Chimanimani District." PWRDF and CFGB funded the project at a cost of \$429,000. Operating under a state of emergency, the nutrition project only resumed in August 2019. In terms of inputs, beneficiaries received traditional varieties of open-pollinated seed valued by farmers such as sorghum, finger and pearl millet, sesame, sunflower, maize, cowpeas, beans, groundnuts and Bambara nuts that were lost in the flash floods and landslides caused by Cyclone Idai. Reception of these seed packs empowered female farmers in particular who are the traditional custodians of seed that produce staple foods for families. Beneficiaries also each received 180 kilograms of composted manure to restore the fertility of fields that was lost because of leaching that occurred during the cyclone. Four workshops focused on the interconnected themes of sustainable food production, nutrition and gender equality. Despite the cyclone, original targets of beneficiaries reached were almost realized by the end of the project. One-hundred (100) source farmers (47 men and 53 women) established 100 demonstration plots of nutritious vegetables, cereals and fruit tree saplings in the 21 wards of the project operational area as planned. One-thousand and seven-hundred (1,700) households benefitted from knowledge gained on sustainable agriculture, nutrition and gender equality through the farmer-to-farmer methodology at the demonstration plots. Given that each household has on average 6 family members in Chimanimani district meant that there were approximately 10,200 direct beneficiaries, which was 85% of the target set before Cyclone Idai struck. The 1,700 households in turn influenced on average two households to</p>

	improve on nutrition, hence there were approximately 20,400 indirect beneficiaries by the end of the project.
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Canadian – Indigenous Program

<p><i>NLCP (Nuu-chah-nulth Language & Culture Program) - NEDC</i></p> <p>\$25,000</p>	<p>The Nuu-chah-nulth Language & Culture Program (NLCP) supports community initiatives that contribute to the preservation of the Nuu-chah-nulth (NCN) language and culture for current and future generations.</p> <p>Approximately 200 resources were developed as a direct result of NLCP program funded by PWRDF. Four-thousand and six-hundred (4,600) people benefited directly from the language and culture program throughout 2019/20. Also, 14 Nuu-chah-nulth communities, approximately 10,000 people, benefitted indirectly from the language and culture program through the use of online materials. One program highlight was the conversion of an old Nuu-chah-nulth language dictionary to a digital document being offered online. The program also developed a language resource that maps out traditional harvesting locations in Nuu-chah-nulth, as well as the seasonal rounds. This resource is interactive and available online. Fourteen (14) videos were produced. The videos were recorded by fluent language speakers providing vocabulary for various everyday tasks such as cooking, banking, cleaning, etc. All these resources contributed to maintaining the language and are great resources to all nations.</p>
<p><i>Indigenous Youth Business Strategy - NEDC</i></p> <p>\$50,000</p>	<p>The Indigenous Youth Business Strategy Program (IYBSP) of the Nuu-chah-nulth Economic Development Corporation (NEDC) provides Indigenous youth, male and female, access to a youth-oriented loan fund to assist in starting businesses, experiencing success, creating job(s) and developing wealth. The IYBSP actively sought out opportunities to match capital funds to increase the funding available. It allowed NEDC to enter into an MOU with Futurpreneur, a national loan fund offering financing to youth 39 & under. The MOU allowed NEDC and Futurpreneur to co-lend to aspiring youth entrepreneurs. In addition, this NEDC youth program is using other funding including Aboriginal Business & Entrepreneurship Development (ABED), New Relationship Trust Equity Match (NRT), and First Citizens’ Fund (FCF) to reduce loan risk and ensure funding to clients. The GoForth and Small Business BC training programs have been offered to all NEDC youth program clients. Almost \$92,000 was loaned to 10 clients since the program inception. These clients were able to start 9 new businesses and have gained complementary entrepreneurial training and business development skills and business support services (guidance/mentoring from NEDC staff).</p>
<p><i>First Nation Adult and Higher Education Consortium (FNAHEC)</i></p> <p><i>Projects: Cultural & Heritage Resources Management & Virtual Museum</i></p>	<p>FNAHEC is a First Nations organization from Alberta with the mission to coordinate the revitalization of the Siksika (Blackfoot) language, culture and history. In 2019-20, FNAHEC continued sharing courses they have developed with academia and Siksika community, including digitizing materials to document, preserve, and transmit knowledge of the Siksika language and culture.</p> <p>Approximately 8,000 individuals benefited from FNAHEC courses and programs. Funding supported the first Archeology Field Studies Course that would involve offering the skills related to ‘digs’. This would involve site work at a newly discovered archeology site Blackfoot Crossing. The funding also supported the creation of the virtual tour of Old Sun College. FNAHEC would determine what</p>

<p>\$25,000</p>	<p>should be included in the ‘virtual museum tour’ of the Old Sun Residential School and how the information is collected. An advisory committee of Ceremonial Knowledge Keepers, Old Sun Residential School survivors and Old Sun academics was established to provide direction for the virtual museum tour. Old Sun Community College successfully acquired land designation from the tribe for the archeology site.</p>
<p>KORLCC \$25,000</p>	<p>KORLCC develops and implements language and culturally based projects/programs and activities that meet the needs and benefit Kahnawà:ke’s children, youth, and adult learners as well as non-community learners. The 2019 program benefitted 4,261 people (2142 women and 2,119 men). Elders are excited about the positive impact brought by the project, and optimism about the future of their language survival because the work successfully carry out by KORLCC. KORLCC has developed an innovative puppetry animation theater that has won multiple Canadian and international awards. This community language program, named Tóta tánon Ohkwári Kanien’kéha Puppet Show, has fostered oral proficiency and literary abilities in their mother tongue, among children ages six (6) years and under, as well as for adult learners.</p> <p>In December 2019, with the purpose to celebrate the two decades since the Kahnawake Language Law was enacted by the Mohawk Council of Kahnawake, members of the Mohawk Council and a number of organizations in Kahnawake honoured the 38 Elders who contributed to the development of the law. Educators involved with creating Kanien'kéha immersion schooling were also honoured, and over 200 Kanien'kéha (Mohawk) speakers older than 65 of age were invited. Sixteen (16) students completed their second year of a two-year program and increased their proficiency from Novice mid/high to Intermediate.</p>

Humanitarian Response Program		
Country/Partners	Amount	Main results
Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe ACT Alliance	\$126,606	In Mozambique, 5,355 households impacted by Cyclone Idai were supported with food rations for two months comprising cornmeal, beans, cooking oil and salt. In Malawi, 600 cyclone affected households were provided with corn-soya blend (CSB), 200 households were provided with maize and vegetable seeds and 800 households were provided with sweet potato vines.
Zimbabwe TSURO Trust	\$429,000	Maize, beans and finger-millet seeds were provided to 4,910 cyclone Idai affected households in Chimanimani district to assist their efforts of recovery.
Lebanon, and Jordan ACT Alliance	\$72,236	1,046 refugees in Jordan and Lebanon were supported with shelter, food and health services.
Venezuela ACT Alliance	\$30,000	1,100 individuals provided with daily meal for 5 months.
Venezuela CFGB/Caritas Canada	\$35,000	Food assistance was provided to 895 households (4,416 individuals) for 5 months.
Sri Lanka Diocese of Colombo	\$3,044	Scholarship for 8 children, a summer camp for 55 children (23 boys, 32 girls) and medical assistance to one person affected by the Easter 2019 bombings.
Caribbean ACT Alliance	\$13,120	28 individuals from various local organizations from various countries in the Caribbean region received training of trainer on Sphere standards. The training has equipped Caribbean partners to respond to emergencies more effectively.
Bahamas The diocese of Bahamas & the Turks and Caicos	\$197,864	In Abaco, one church building and three parish halls were major distribution centers for relief suppliers to hurricane Dorian affected people. In Grand Bahama, two rectories and four parish halls were used as distribution centers reaching out to thousands who needed immediate relief. These facilities were also used as feeding centers, especially during the early days in the aftermath of the hurricane. PWRDF is supporting the diocese to repair 3 parish halls that serve as community centers and can provide shelter to people who maybe affected by hurricanes in the future.
Palestine Al Ahli Arab Hospital	\$100,000	The hospital continues to provide health care in the outpatients and inpatient department in the field of general surgery, medicine, gynecology & obstetrics, pediatrics, urology, E.N.T and orthopedics. AAH also runs a community emergency program. Moreover, AAH has continued to conduct underweight clinics for children from 6 months to five years of age. Special attention is given to the health of women through the Ahli Arab hospital program for Early Detection of Breast Cancer as well as awareness sessions for the community to support the screening program. Due to the increased number of injured AAH has continued to

		<p>provide Lim Reconstruction surgeries for the victims of the conflict.</p> <p>During the year, AAH was able to treat about 41,000 patients in the clinics (Outpatients Departments, OPD), 2,740 surgery, 470 deliveries, 9,164 physical therapy session and 3,072 mammography.</p>
Bangladesh ACT Alliance	\$40,090	The implementation of the appeal to support Rohingya population and the host communities is currently ongoing at the time of writing this report. ACT members continue to provide shelter repair kits in the camps. People in the camp and the host communities are provided with essential primary healthcare and nutrition services through health education and supplementary nutrition supplies.
Australia Anglican Board of Mission	\$22,714	<p>ABM channelled the funds to Anglican dioceses and branches of Anglicare in the massive Australian bushfire affected areas of Victoria, NSW and South Australia for various community-based projects.</p> <p>https://www.abmission.org/pages/how-anglicans-lent-a-hand-after-australias-bushfires.html</p>
Philippines E-Care Foundation, Episcopal Church in the Philippines	\$19,815	60 households worst affected by the October 2019 Mindanao earthquake were relocated to a new site with new shelters.
South Sudan Mennonite Central Committee Canada and South Sudanese Development and Relief Agency	\$360,000	8-month food assistance supporting 500 households of IDPs, returning and host communities in Rubkona and Bentiu- in former Unity state of South Sudan.
Yemen ADRA Yemen	\$35,000	Food assistance to 1,100 households in Marib governance for six months.

GENDER ANALYSIS

PWRDF Strategic Plan makes a strong commitment to leverage resources by partnering with local organizations, especially those working to empower women and girls. PWRDF has also embraced the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely Goal #5: Gender Equality. PWRDF projects aim to empower women and girls to ensure their equal rights.

Throughout 2019-20, the Development Team has carried out conversations with partners to strengthen partners' policies and procedures Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). PWRDF sent a comprehensive partner survey to all our partners to assess where partners were in terms of developing these policies and procedures and what needed to be done/improved and learn from each other. All partners have signed a declaration where they commit to take the necessary steps to address PSEA.

PWRDF has also develop and strengthen internal tools to better collect projects' gender equality outcomes. The internal tools collect information on disaggregated data, compiles information on gender specific interventions to foster gender equality; transformative impact of interventions and what are the challenges/needs for partners to continue to implement projects that aim to create a more equal society that empowers women and girls.

Here is a summary overview of a few of the interventions that aim to affect change in a very transformative way:

- Madre Tierra in Guatemala is focusing in three key areas: 1) economic literacy and empowerment of women; 2) women's advancement through encouraging women and families to invest in women and girls' education; and 3) providing women-centred health services. The impact of these interventions is emerging and can be perceived in the renewed energy of many women and their "I can do" attitude. Through their own efforts they have renovated a community space that will be used as a women health centre.
- COMUNICARTE and ILSA, two Colombian partners have invested in women's leadership. Women have been trained on how to hone and assert their leadership skills, and use the challenges that they face in their daily life to develop public policy on environmental protection, economic development, and participate in decision-making bodies at local and regional levels. Women are now participating in political forums and are running for office in several towns. Through the campaign on participatory budgeting, women were instrumental in ensuring that candidates look at the budget through a gender lens.
- AMCC Project - Over a four-year period, the project contributed to changing attitudes and behaviours among women and men towards the importance of MNCH and sexual and reproductive health and rights. Men started accompanying their pregnant partners to ANC sessions and taking their children to health appointments. Men became more involved in family and household responsibilities including caring for their children, meal preparation and housework. More women of reproductive age were using modern contraception methods. Food taboos that adversely affected pregnant women were discussed in community education sessions and pregnant women were encouraged to eat nutritious food for their own health as well as the growth and development of the children in their wombs. In Mozambique, there was also increased awareness about prevention of early age marriage. PIH Rwanda increased its

awareness on the need to integrate community health education sessions, adolescents and sexual and reproductive health in the health services provided as well as projects focused on community members. There is certainly more room for improvement to reduce and remove gender disparities between women and men (including adolescent girls and adolescent boys).

- In El-Salvador, CoCoSI interventions and targeted work to change societal behaviours is having an impact in a deeply male dominating society. The gender justice advocacy and education is raising awareness in northern rural Cabañas. Despite cultural machismo and gender inequality, advances are being made to diminish discrimination and violence against person's gender non-conforming and women, both crucial to sustainable development in these rural communities. More women, although afraid and vulnerable, are coming forward to denounce their abusers. UNIMUJER ODAC¹ of Cabañas recently reported that violence against women has increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, but denouncements of these crimes have also increased, an indicator that women are finding their voices and the courage to come forward. While there is recognition that there are advances in terms of gender equality there is much to do to reach true transformation of hateful attitudes so that persons gender non-binary and women can enjoy full equality, access to education, economic opportunities like land and owning of property, sexual and reproductive healthcare.

ADDITIONAL STAFF ENGAGEMENTS

1. In May 2019, Naba Gurung, the Humanitarian Response Coordinator visited partners responding to the aftermath of hurricane Idai in Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Richard Librock, the GAC Program Manager who also was managing a project in Zimbabwe, accompanied him.
2. Jeanine Cudmore, Program Coordinator, visited Uganda, Mozambique, Zambia and Malawi between January 26 and March 8 2020. She spent two weeks with Action for Rural Women's Empowerment (ARUWE) in Uganda visiting three districts where the organization implements projects and then worked with ARUWE staff to develop the framework and structure for a comprehensive proposal addressing sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), SRHR and economic empowerment for women and adolescent girls. In Zambia, Jeanine met with the Zambia Anglican Council Outreach Programs (ZACOP) to develop a proposal addressing SGBV prevention with external funding as well as a smaller proposal addressing child marriage with PWRDF funding. Jeanine visited the Anglican Council in Malawi (ACM) to explore potential opportunities for partnership, especially health projects and to strengthen PWRDF's relationships with Anglican development organizations. She visited two health centres, a hospital and a secondary school for female and male students operated by the Anglican Church and the Community Integrated Intervention project. While in Malawi, Jeanine will visit the new Goat Seed Project with Partners In Health Canada and Abwenzi Pa Za Umoyo (APZU) in Neno district, Malawi. Jeanine visited the AMCC partner EHALE in Mozambique and met with project participants, community based workers and staff to obtain qualitative information for immediate and intermediate outcomes for the Year 4 annual report and final report.

3. In February 2020, Humanitarian Response Coordinator visited the diocese of Bahamas that had been implementing recovery projects in the aftermath of hurricane Dorian.
4. From January to March 2020, Richard Libroock visited Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Kenya, and Rwanda. He travelled to Tanzania and worked with Mr. Philip Stubbings from the Grille Foundation and Diocese of Masasi staff to develop a concept for a multi-million dollar investment in education and entrepreneurship for youth over a period of at least 10 years within the operational area of the Diocese of Masasi. In Zimbabwe, he visited TSURO to monitor the Chimanimani Farmer Action Learning for Nutrition Security Project and Cyclone Idai Seed Replacement Project. In Mozambique, he carried out several meeting with EHALE and local medical authorities. Richard also inspected the three integrated maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) dispensaries built in Liupo, Mossuril and Erati and concluded that all structural construction is complete. In Kenya, Richard visited the Shallow Water Well Project implemented by the Utooni Development Organization in Kenya. Richard concluded his trip by visiting Partners In Health Rwanda as the AMCC Project. The environmental specialist from Global Affairs Canada accompanied him on his visit. The environmental specialist assessed PWRDF's partners practices on environmental protection, disposal of medical waste at the health centres in the project operational area, as well as the farmers engaged in the food security component of the AMCC and their agricultural practices.
5. In February and March 2020, Bart Dickinson visited partners in Burundi and Tanzania. Bart's goal was to work with partners' monitoring and evaluation staff and the enumerators to collect AMCC end of project data. Hi trip was cut short due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
6. PWRDF joined the Humanitarian Response Network which involves Canadian NGOs involved in the Canadian Council for International Cooperation.
7. Jeannethe Lara and Zaida Bastos visited Colombia from February 4 to 14, 2020 where they met three new partners: Ecumenical Church Loan Fund (ECLOF) Colombia, Comunicarte WACC (World Association for Christian Communication) and ILSA (Instituto Latinoamericano para una Sociedad y un Derecho Alternativos). The visit allowed PWRDF staff to monitor the work being implemented by partners and having constructive conversations about PSEA, gender and partners' theory of change.

Respectfully submitted by:
Zaida Bastos
Director, Development and Partnership
September 2020

ANNEX 'A'

AMCC: Cumulative Direct Project Participants/Beneficiaries (April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2020)

Table 1. Direct project participants and/or beneficiaries in Burundi

Direct Beneficiaries/Participants	Female	Male	Total
Pregnant and postpartum women	19,263	0	19,263
Children U5	9,275	7,607	16,882
WRA and MRA	26,072	25,349	51,421
Health providers	48	79	127
CHWs	110	90	200
Model farmers	5	13	18
Nutrition promoters	18	18	36
Community leaders	18	18	36
Farmers	9,096	7,828	16,924
Individuals transported by ambulance	12,324	2,603	14,927
Individuals reached by radio program	62,590	39,253	101,843

Table 2. Direct project participants and/or beneficiaries in Mozambique

Direct Beneficiaries/Participants	Female	Male	Total
Pregnant and postpartum women	147,412	0	147,412
Children U5	184,639	151,068	335,707
WRA and MRA	86,682	70,389	157,071
Farmers	448	1,082	1,530
Individuals reached by radio program	90,000	60,000	150,000
SMPs	250	0	250
CHWs	93	97	190
Integrated homecare workers	41	29	70
Nutrition promoters	25	20	45
Model farmers	13	38	51
Gender promoters	26	34	60
Health providers	90	0	90

Table 3. Direct project participants and/or beneficiaries in Rwanda

Direct Beneficiaries/Participants	Female	Male	Total
Pregnant and postpartum women	166,730	0	166,730
Children U5	74,887	81,070	155,957
WRA and MRA	135,505	72,964	208,469
Health providers	1,129	989	2,118
Lead farmers	64	63	127
Model farmers	17	71	88
Farmers	1,196	989	2,185
Health providers	1,129	989	2,118
Individuals transported by ambulance	1,457	481	1,938

Table 4. Direct project participants and/or beneficiaries in Tanzania

Direct Beneficiaries/Participants	Female	Male	Total
Pregnant and postpartum women	39,199	0	39,199
Children U5	34,456	33,947	68,403
WRA and MRA	71,250	31,446	102,696
Adolescents	5,934	5,446	11,380
Farmers	27,227	23,229	50,456
CHWs and SMPs	77	55	132
Gender promoters	52	40	92
Nutrition promoters	18	22	40
Health providers	65	53	118
Community leaders (village executive officers and council members)	150	230	380
Village project committee members	511	438	949
Traditional instructors	82	64	146