**Summary**

*Building a Just World* used a mixed methods research approach to describe The Salvation Army’s contribution to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) between 2000 and 2015. The quantitative data analysis is described below. Insights from Salvation Army reports and policies developed during the period 2000 to 2015 were also included as well as case studies from the Community Project Management and Support (CPMS) system which was introduced in 2007.

**Quantitative Data Analysis**

To evaluate The Salvation Army’s contribution towards the MDGs, data was sourced from 15 editions of *The Salvation Army Year Book*, published between 2001 and 2016. Each *Year Book* contains a brief narrative report and statistics from every Salvation Army territory, command or region worldwide. This provided quantitative and qualitative data on services and programmes provided by The Salvation Army in the countries where it operates. All services and programmes that contributed towards the eight MDGs in developing countries where The Salvation Army is active were counted. All countries that were defined as developing, as determined by the United Nations based on their level of ‘development’ in 2000, were included.

Although the *Year Books* provided quantitative and qualitative data on the services and programmes provided in countries served by The Salvation Army, there were a number of methodological challenges.

First, the terms used in the *Year Books* were not always defined or applied consistently between territories, regions and commands. For example, some territories may describe a 30-bed health facility as a ‘hospital’, while others may describe it as a ‘clinic’ or ‘health centre’.

In some cases the statistics included in territorial reports varied greatly from year to year, reflecting the fluidity of some programmes. For example, one year a territory reported 10 community programmes and the following year only eight. Over 15 years of annual data, the greatest number was used and outliers taken into account.

A degree of subjectivity was required to determine which Salvation Army programmes contributed to each of the MDGs. Specifiers were developed and allocated to programmes using the researchers’ understanding of The Salvation Army’s work worldwide.

Programmes and services were often found to fit criteria for multiple specifiers

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1 Each *Year Book* details the activity of The Salvation Army internationally in the previous year. For example, *The Salvation Army Year Book 2015* records data from 2014. When detailing services related to the MDGs, the *Year Books* of 2001 (which is data from 2000) to 2016 (2015 data) were used.

2 A list of developing countries is presented in Appendix One.
under an individual goal. If a programme contained distinct components relating to different specifiers, each component was counted. For example, a community development programme could encompass a farming programme that supplied food for the community and also an income generating programme that provided skills to those working to escape poverty and unemployment. In this case both aspects would be accounted for. Additionally, in some cases, an individual programme met criteria for different MDGs. In this case the programme was counted towards each respective MDG. Overlaps between and within goals were taken into account in the final figures. Case studies and pictures included in this report were taken from The Salvation Army’s quarterly publication All the World, which has been reporting The Salvation Army’s contribution to international development for more than 100 years.

**Coding Criteria: The Salvation Army programmes contribution to the Millennium Development Goals**

Specific criteria used for coding programmes and services are outlined below. Under each MDG the specifier is underlined and is followed by an explanation of why it was included and the criteria used to identify related programmes and services. A programme that was seen to meet more than one specifier under a goal was counted once toward each specifier. Although not listed below, the specifier ‘Other’ was included for each MDG in order to count programmes and services that were clearly associated with the goal but did not have enough detail to be included under another specifier.

**MDG1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**

- **Feeding Programmes**
  Feeding programmes in developing countries target those in extreme poverty providing food, water and nutrition. Programmes that used terms relating to food distribution, food and clothing distribution, feedings, food banks, nutrition aid, nourishment, sustenance, malnutrition facilities, or specific food group distribution (fruit, vegetable, meat, etc.) were included.

- **Agriculture Programmes**
  Agriculture programmes help fight extreme poverty and hunger by providing basic resources. These programmes can assist in provision of farming materials and distribution of agricultural goods. Programmes that used terms relating to farming, cultivation, tillage, horticulture and husbandry were included, along with animal farms (chicken, sheep, goat, pig, fishing, etc.).

- **Fair Trade, Sally Ann/Others**
  The Salvation Army owns enterprises in developing countries to provide employment to those with limited opportunities. These initiatives provide fair wages and working conditions for employees, and all proceeds go back into creating jobs. The ‘Others’ program, formally ‘Sally Ann’, is located in developing countries throughout the world. Enterprises of this type, along with other fair trade programmes, units or shops, were included.

- **Wells, Fresh Water Supply**
  People suffering from extreme poverty and hunger often struggle with limited availability of clean water. The Salvation Army provides services for clean water access, including wells. Descriptions of wells, development of wells, or providing wells to a community were counted in this category along with descriptions of
clean water production and distribution.

- **Rehabilitation Programmes**
  Rehabilitation programmes help many people escape poverty and hunger when struggling with addiction. Descriptions of services included adult rehabilitation centres, women’s rehabilitation facilities, men’s rehabilitation facilities, counselling and psychosocial services, and drug and alcohol centres.

- **Income Generating, Micro Credit**
The Salvation Army’s income-generating programmes are designed to help the unemployed in developing countries by providing employment opportunities. Micro-credit programmes are in place in developing countries to provide financial assistance through small manageable loans to those in extreme poverty who are in debt. Programmes labeled as income-generating, micro-credit, microfinance and micro-lending were included.

- **Skills development, Adult Literacy**
  These programmes work to assist those in extreme poverty by providing education and teaching essential skills such as literacy. Programmes and services with terms such as adult literacy programmes, skill training, job training, and other adult education programmes were included. Skills that were specifically named, such as sewing, were also included.

- **Rural Development Programmes**
  Rural development programmes help the impoverished rural communities of developing countries. Programmes that encompassed work on rural development were included.

- **Development Programmes/Other Programmes**
  Programmes that used the term ‘development’ in general terms without specific characteristics were counted under MDG 1 due to their common feature of working in developing communities with those suffering from extreme poverty and hunger. Programmes or services that failed to meet the requirements of the other listed specifiers, but were still clearly identified as ‘community development’ projects, were included.

**MDG2 Achieve universal primary education**

- **Primary Education**
  Schools make up a large proportion of The Salvation Army’s services in developing countries and provide education to children who are often unable to otherwise access it. All preschools, elementary schools, primary schools, child-learning centres, and outreach schools were included.

- **Disabled Primary Education**
  Those with disabilities often are seen as outcasts and as a result are unable to access education. All schools for disabled children were included.

- **School Literacy Programmes**
  School literacy programmes provide skills that are often a necessity for employment. Programmes or services with descriptions incorporating literacy for primary school-age children were included.

- **Feeding Programmes in Primary Schools**
  Feeding programmes in primary schools ensure that students whose learning is being limited by inadequate nutrition, or who are unable to attend school because they have to look for food, have access to a valuable education. All feeding programmes and services in schools were included.

**MDG3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**

- **Shelter/Rehabilitation Centres for Women**
  Services that specifically work with women in shelters and rehabilitation centres were included.
Skills Training
All women’s vocational training facilities, programmes, and/or services were included. Training services included weaving courses, safety courses, and education services. As daycare facilities provide affordable/free care for children and alleviate burdens on women, childcare training programmes including nurseries and crèches were also included. Reproductive health programmes were also included.

MDG4 Reduce Child Mortality

Clinics
The Salvation Army operates medical clinics throughout the world, especially in developing countries. All services referred to as ‘clinics’ were included, as well as health centres, medical centres, doctor’s offices and basic health facilities.

Outpatients - Maternity
Due to the prevalence of maternity outpatient clinics sponsored by The Salvation Army, these clinics constitute a separate specifier. Outpatient facilities specialising in maternity care were therefore included.

Maternal, Child Health (MCH) clinics
Specific outpatient clinics specialising in women and children were included, along with all infant clinics and child development centres. Homes for women and children without mention of clinical care were counted separately.

Hospitals
Hospitals were defined as institutions that provide medical treatment, or facilities equipped with beds, inpatient needs, and round-the-clock nursing care. ‘Health centres’ were not defined as hospitals but as clinics. Maternity hospitals were included as both a hospital and a MCH clinic.

Health Teaching Programmes
Specific teaching programmes in regards to nursing, mother and/or infant health, general health, reproductive health, and other health education components were included. These were often described as a part of general health education facilities.

Immunisation
Facilities, programmes, hospitals, clinics, schools and services offering immunisation were included.

Residential facilities for children
Any service, school, church, or community programme that provided a clear description of housing of children was included. Runaway children centres and orphanages were also included. Young men’s and young women’s centres were not included due to lack of evidence of the age of occupants.

MDG5 Improve Maternal Health

Female Genital Mutation
Services specifically mentioning combatting female genital mutilation, along with programmes that mentioned working with victims of, or prevention methods for, female genital mutation and other sex crimes were included.

Child Marriage
As child marriage is associated with rape and other sex crimes, maternal health is at risk. All programmes or services that mentioned working with child brides or victims of child marriage were included.

Clinics
All clinics offering services for maternal health, including safe childbirth facilities, were included. Clinics were defined as any service which was referred to as a clinic, health centre, medical centre, doctor’s office or basic health facility.

Outpatient- Maternity
Outpatient facilities specialising in maternal care were included.

Hospitals
Hospitals were defined as institutions
providing medical treatment or facilities equipped with beds, inpatient needs, and round-the-clock nursing care. ‘Health centres’ were not defined as hospitals, but as clinics.

- **Teaching Programmes**
  All services and programmes that described maternal teaching programmes, prenatal teaching programmes, pregnancy classes, or distribution of material and resources regarding maternal education were included.

### MDG6 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other Diseases

- **HIV/AIDS Programmes**
  Services that mentioned general work with HIV/AIDS, including treatment, education and testing, were included.

- **HIV/AIDS Hospitals**
  Hospitals that specifically mentioned a component in treating those with HIV/AIDS were included.

- **HIV/AIDS Orphanages**
  Specific HIV/AIDS orphanages, and child residential facilities mentioning work with HIV/AIDS infected children or children with HIV/AIDS parents were included.

- **Tuberculosis Programmes, Leprosy**
  Medical and health programmes that combat tuberculosis and leprosy were included. Programmes that mentioned combatting tuberculosis and other diseases were included in both ‘Tuberculosis programmes’ and ‘Programmes for other diseases’ specifiers.

- **Programmes for Other Diseases**
  Services that specifically mention work with other diseases including smallpox, measles, chicken pox, and malaria were included.

### MDG7 Ensure Environment Sustainability

- **Sanitation Programmes**
  The Salvation Army provides a number of programmes that promote environmental sustainability in developing countries. All programmes or services that mentioned work in sanitation, public health, sewage disposal, community clean-up, and water sanitation were included.

- **Clean Air Projects, Solar Power**
  Pollution from the rise in factories and industrial work in developing countries is prone to diminishing environmental sustainability. The Salvation Army’s services that mentioned clean air projects and solar power production and usage, such as windmills, were included.

- **Anti-pollution**
  Services that focused on combatting pollution, waste contamination cleaning and pollution prevention were included.

- **Water Programmes**
  All clean water projects including wells, clean water access facilities, filtered water programmes, and distribution of clean water were included.

- **Recycling Programmes**
  Any programme detailing a recycling component was included.

### MDG8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development

- **Micro credit**
  Micro credit and related programmes provide global partnerships that help lift people out of poverty. All micro credit programmes providing financial assistance with small manageable loans to those in extreme poverty who are in debt were included.

- **Fair Trade, Sally Ann/Others**
  All fair trade programmes including
Sally Ann/Others were included. ‘Others’, formerly ‘Sally Ann’, is located in developing countries throughout the world and provides fair wages and working conditions for employees, with all proceeds going back into creating jobs. These programmes create global partnerships throughout the world in both developed and developing countries and adhere to fair trade standards. Goods produced are fairly distributed throughout the world, connecting people and services of the Salvation Army to the international community.

- **Others, Habitat**
  All Salvation Army work, programmes or services that operate in partnership with other NGOs, such as Habitat for Humanity, were included.