

PPA Self-Assessment Review¹

Complete areas within white boxes only

Reporting Year	1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009
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Part A – Basic Information²

PPA partner	Progressio
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Niche statement	Progressio seeks sustainable development and lasting improvements in the lives of those who are poor and marginalised. We place development workers to build capacity of local partners and undertake advocacy at national and international levels. Our radical/progressive Catholic heritage is combined with development thinking to offer a distinctive analysis of power and need from the perspective of people who are poor. We seek to tackle the causes of poverty. As a membership organisation, we promote awareness of issues and encourage supporters to actively engage on issues through campaigns and local groups. We are independent of Catholic church structures and work with people of all faiths and none.
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	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
PPA funding (£)	2,430,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,880,000	2,970,000	3,060,000
As % of total organisational income	50	57	64	56	54		

	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Other DFID funding (£): LAPPA					400,000	500,000	500,000

¹ This self assessment review is only part of the reporting story. Organisations will be able to supply evidence, case studies and other material they feel will show impact on the ground

² Part A is a useful snapshot of the full relationship between DFID and each PPA holder.

There is an opportunity to expand on some of the non-financial aspects in Part D 'Partnership with DFID' but we wanted to expand Part A to reflect the fact that our partnership with DFID is not purely financial.

Summary of partnership with DFID and other DFID funding³

E.g. list of other DFID contracts or description of sectors worked in with DFID. (Approx. 300 words.)

Formal partnerships:

- PPA 2005-2011
- LAPPa 2008-2011

We have contact with the following areas in DFID (in the UK):

- Ministers, including around the White Paper
- Latin America, including the LAPPa network
- Governance, including the G20
- Climate and environment, including the forestry unit
- Water and sanitation
- AIDS and reproductive health, particularly around HIV and AIDS
- Policy and research
- Communications

We also have contact with DFID offices overseas in relation to our programmes in Malawi, Zimbabwe, Yemen and Somaliland (Nairobi office).

We are working with our PPA contacts to develop all of these relationships further and also to develop new ones that would be mutually beneficial (see Part D for more information).

We are also in contact with DFID through the BVALG agencies (British Volunteer Agencies Liaison Group) and through various BOND groups (eg Development & Environment, UK Aid Network, UK Water Network, Governance, Funding, Latin America & Caribbean). We consider the on-going relationship with the Civil Society Department to be very positive.

We have also contributed to the White Paper process, including promoting it amongst members and participating in a regional event.

Approximate % of total organisational expenditure allocated by sector or theme⁴

Effective Governance and Participation 51%

Effective responses to HIV and AIDS 23%

Ensuring Sustainable Environment 26%

³ This is intended to be a cumulative list of DFID contracts etc. from when your PPA began. If there is a large amount of information, please summarise by e.g. department and add any additional information to an appendix. We wanted to leave this section quite open to interpretation by each organisation. Note the wording has changed from 'relationship' to 'partnership'.

⁴ This should provide an indication of your overall organisational allocations by sector or theme (i.e. not limited to your PPA).

The % breakdown may change from year to year and is intended to reflect key organisational priorities for the Reporting Year under assessment.

Part B - Progress against PPA Strategic Objectives⁵

Progress to date against PPA purpose statement
<p>Purpose statement: By the end of the PPA, to reduce poverty and marginalisation by strengthening civil society, fighting HIV and AIDS, developing a more sustainable environment and advocating for pro-poor policy change.</p>
<p>Provide high-level summary of progress to date against your purpose statement, drawing on evidence in line with the performance framework. (Word guidance: up to 300 words.)⁶</p>
<p>Progressio has made significant progress against our purpose statement, with evidence to demonstrate progress against all four of our strategic objectives.</p> <p>A new and comprehensive Monitoring & Evaluation framework, developed and implemented by the organisation over the last year, has meant more effective monitoring of all programmes, including development awareness. The case studies outlined in this report (and attached in the supporting evidence in more detail) provide rich qualitative information about the impact Progressio is having in reducing poverty and marginalisation. More quantitative information will be provided in the next report, when the tools capturing this information have been used (by our Development Workers, partners, communities and UK staff) to show progress over a measured period of time.</p> <p>With regard to strengthening civil society, significant achievements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We supported people from small-scale farming organisations and other grassroots organisations in Cusco, Peru, to participate in their local government planning – 100% of participants put together a proposal for a “local development project” in their community; in Cajamarca, we supported the publication of a participatory guide for ecological and economic land planning;• We established new civil society partnerships in Malawi and started building local skills in election monitoring and in holding the government accountable on its education policies;• In the Dominican Republic, we pioneered the creation of a coordinating body between the local government, central government and civil society of the Dajabón municipality to increase access to information on issues affecting community life; this was complemented by our international advocacy work around Haitian migrants living in the Dominican Republic;• In El Salvador, we supported women’s organisations to carry out a campaign against violence against women. <p>With regard to fighting HIV and AIDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We have seen an increase in the number of community members in Zimbabwe seeking testing and support in living with HIV, in the communities where we work; many women have benefited from knowledge with regard to prevention, now having control over their own lives;• We provided humanitarian assistance in the prisons of Zimbabwe, recognising that food needs to be provided before our technical assistance with regard to HIV prevention and treatment can have an effect;• We continued to have much success with faith leaders in both Yemen and Somaliland – key players in reducing stigma and discrimination;• In Malawi, we trained 240 religious leaders and 11 district interfaith HIV and AIDS

⁵ The phrasing in this section is intended not to preclude referencing back to previous work in a different reporting period.

This is also an opportunity to generate a rich picture of PPA funding and demonstrate its value.

⁶ This is intended to be an executive summary, a ‘this is how we’re doing’ type narrative to set the scene for detailed information on the objectives and indicators. It also emphasises the qualitative aspects of reporting

committees;

- We started working with faith leaders in **Haiti and the Dominican Republic** – where our partner also presented more than 20 films on the issue in a week long festival.
- In **El Salvador** we introduced Masculinities workshops to the preventative work on HIV and AIDS of two faith based organisations working with young men; we also produced a DVD and a book about the lives of sex workers and how they are involved in raising awareness on HIV and AIDS issues.

With regard to developing a more **sustainable environment**:

- Together with our partners, we managed to achieve the approval of a new Forestry, Protected Areas and Wildlife Law in **Honduras** – protecting the forests and local environment for the benefit of local communities;
- In **Nicaragua**, we produced communication materials around food sovereignty, community tourism and fair trade, including a video with case studies from Nicaragua, Mexico, Ecuador and Catalonia – showing that many issues faced in the global South are the same as those faced by farmers in the global North;
- In **Ecuador**, partners have been influencing the new Constituent Assembly with regard to issues such as water as a human right in the context of climate change and the importance of agro-biodiversity.

With regard to **advocating for pro-poor policy change**:

- As a key player in the Put People First coalition, we lobbied the **G20** summit, including garnering support from our supporters and religious groups; the summit agreed a number of measures designed to help poor communities;
- We gained support from civil society organisations and local East Timorese parliamentary committee support for our campaign on **East Timor** - lobbying the UK government to use its influence to encourage the East Timor peace and reconciliation process; we established a very fruitful dialogue with the UK Ambassador to Indonesia and East Timor;
- We supported a Development Worker from UNES, **El Salvador**, to take part in Stockholm Water Week in 2008;
- As co-Chair of the UK Water Network, we organised a workshop with DFID's **Water and Sanitation Team** and initiated a working group to increase accountability on its new water policy;
- We contributed to the UK Food Group's response to the UK Parliamentary Inquiry into global **food security**;
- In **Peru**, we presented the results from our research on water, with a particular focus on climate change, at the DFID LAPPA meeting in Lima;
- We lobbied the **Dominican Republic** government, which started a pilot programme for the regularisation of Haitian migrants working in the agricultural sector; the government of **Haiti** announced the opening of a consulate office to register undocumented Haitians and appointed two Haitian representatives to the bi-national mixed commissions;
- We held a campaign on **illegal logging** around the EU and UK proposals on the regulation of timber - we had a fantastic response from members and 447 petition letters were sent to Hon. Hillary Benn (Defra).

Progressio had an average number of 89 Development Workers in post over the last year (86 in place on 31 March 2009), all providing capacity building with the aim of reducing poverty and marginalisation.

We are increasingly working in partnership with other organisations (including other PPA agencies) at country, regional and international level, in order to increase the complementarity of our work, access new funding sources, and increase our impact on poverty.

Progress against PPA Performance Framework by each Strategic Objective

Strategic Objective 1:
A greater and more meaningful involvement of civil society organisations in 11 countries in bringing change in policy and practice that will result in a positive difference for those who are poor and excluded.
Please explain choice of indicators reported on below ⁷
The indicators below (for all four Strategic Objectives) have been chosen because we have good examples of case studies showing progress in these areas (all provided as documentary evidence). As we have developed and implemented a new Monitoring & Evaluation Framework (RICA – Regular Impact and Capacity Assessment) in the past year, we have more qualitative evidence than quantitative evidence this time (we will have more of a focus on quantitative evidence in our next report).

Indicator 1:
SO1.5. By 2011, local municipal development plans and budgets with a total population of 170,000 within 6 countries will be produced with civil society participation. Above baseline of 0 plans on 1 April 2008.
Progress achieved and challenges faced ⁸
<p>Please draw on evidence in line with the performance framework. (Word guidance: up to 300 words.)</p> <p>We have evidence of progress against this indicator in two countries: Peru and Dominican Republic.</p> <p>In Peru, we have been working during the last year with COINCIDE, a network of 6 NGOs, in making the decentralisation process relevant to the poor communities of Cusco. Through strengthening NGOs and CBOs and developing individual and collective capacity to engage with the decentralisation processes we hope that social policy will be influenced in a positive way for the poorest people in the province.</p> <p>The project aims to contribute to the building of coordinated proposals for inclusive and fair human development within the framework of democratic decentralisation. This includes strengthening a group of social and political leaders who, from an intercultural and gender perspective, participate in consensus building forums and advocate for human and sustainable development. It also includes promoting opportunities for dialogue.</p> <p>The project has had a great impact, involving participants from small-scale farming organisations and grassroots organisations in urban areas, and women and young people. 100% of the registered participants participated in putting together a 'Local Development Project'. 60% of the projects are to be implemented by the communities where the participants are from. Three of these projects will be presented in the district Participatory Budgeting. 100% of the registered participants have also participated in putting together an 'Advocacy Project'. Various participants have carried out their projects in groups, with the aim of creating inter-institutional partnerships to complete their</p>

⁷ Agencies may choose to select just some of the indicators for each year of reporting. Please indicate and explain which indicators have been chosen.

⁸ Indicate the period referred to: in some cases it may be artificial to focus just on the prior year, and a focus on overall progress may be more helpful

proposals.

In May 2007 in the **Dominican Republic**, Progressio pioneered the creation of a coordinating body between the local government, state government and civil society of the Dajabón municipality to increase access to information on issues affecting community life.

Since then, representatives of community organisations and civil society have become aware of the need to plan their actions and work together with government bodies. Representatives of 16 local organisations from the municipality of Dajabón meet periodically to share information, resolve conflicts and to manage the development of the strategic plan of the municipality.

The committee members asked the EU for, and obtained information on, the construction of the binational market with Haiti, they discussed and influenced the design plans and acted as advocates for the creation of the Monitoring Committee in the construction and operation of the market.

List any documentary evidence of achievements⁹

All evidence for this and other indicators is provided on the accompanying disk, unless marked "available on request". A full list of evidence is provided on an Appendix at the end of this report.

- COINCIDE case study (in DFID format)
- COINCIDE video of the process of participation (available on request)
- Asociacion SER publication of Manual for Ecological Land Planning in Cajamarca (available on request)
- The Inter-institutional Committee of Dajabón case study (in DFID format)
- Supporter magazine article (interact 07_4 winter.pdf): 'Empowering people' page 8-10 of Interact Winter 2007 People power.

Indicator 2:

SO1.1. By 2011, 30 partner organisations in 11 countries will have strengthened organisational capacity. Above baseline of 0 on 1 April 2005.

Progress achieved and challenges faced¹⁰

Please draw on evidence in line with the performance framework. (Word guidance: up to 300 words.)

We have evidence of progress against this indicator in three countries: Peru, Somaliland and El Salvador.

One of our projects in **El Salvador**, "Salvadorean Women Leading Change" aimed to tackle violence against women, which is rife in El Salvador both at home in the form of domestic violence, and elsewhere due to delinquency. Most women live in poverty, whether they live in rural or urban areas, and economic violence is a major issue for them.

The project aimed to address the problem by supporting 260 women to build their capacity to advocate on their problems of violence and poverty, by training women leaders, supporting the organisational development of women's groups, and supporting the campaign against Economic

⁹ This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for 'building support for development'.

¹⁰ Indicate the period referred to: in some cases it may be artificial to focus just on the prior year, and a focus on overall progress may be more helpful

Violence run by the Women's National Advocacy Committee.

The three Development Workers involved in the project supported their partner organisations to increase awareness of women's human rights among the women's groups, to develop an advocacy and media campaign to influence public opinion, and to coordinate their actions.

As a result, all the participants have developed a deeper understanding of the impact of poverty and violence on them as women, regardless of their work. The issue of economic violence has also been brought to public attention, and particularly to the attention of women, to enable them to understand how it affects their lives and how advocacy could be used for change.

List any documentary evidence of achievements¹¹

- Salvadorean Women Leading Change case study (in DFID format)
- Video with testimonies of El Salvador women (available on request)
- Book with testimonies of El Salvador women (available on request)

Indicator 3:

SO1.4. By 2011, there will be 5 recorded examples of impacts over and above the specific indicators. Above baseline of 0 on 1 April 2008

Progress achieved and challenges faced¹²

Please draw on evidence in line with the performance framework. (Word guidance: up to 300 words.)

We have one recorded example of additional impact: in **Peru**, where our "Build your own home" project won two international awards.

When Progressio Development Worker María Eugenia Lacarra arrived in Ica, Peru, three months after an earthquake in 2007 that killed 550 people, she was faced with a distressing situation. More than 90,000 homes were damaged. 75,000 were completely destroyed. Reconstruction efforts had barely begun and lacked coordination and resources. Local people, who before the earthquake had lived in adobe (mud-brick) homes, were now living in temporary shelters made of rush mat and plastic donated by NGOs.

María set to work with the local community to design and build earthquake-resistant houses that would be safe, easy to put together and would meet the needs of individual families.

This project has shown to communities and local government that this kind of project can be highly successful. Information on appropriate building materials and techniques have been shared and 16 disadvantaged families now have adequate anti seismic houses.

The project was awarded first prize in the Social Habitat and Development category at the Biennial Pan-American Architecture Exhibition. The project was commended for participation by the people and for the simplicity of the technique.

List any documentary evidence of achievements¹³

¹¹ This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for 'building support for development'.

¹² Indicate the period referred to: in some cases it may be artificial to focus just on the prior year, and a focus on overall progress may be more helpful

¹³ This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for 'building support for development'.

- “Build your own home” project case study (Peru) (in DFID format)
- Supporter magazine article (interact_09_1_spring.pdf): ‘Safe as houses’ page 16 of Interact Spring 2009 ‘Living land to mouth’.
- Newspaper article (Rebuilding Peru’s earthquake region.pdf): ‘Rebuilding Peru’s earthquake region’ in The Universe.
- Book “Ica, una experiencia de reconstruccion” (available on request - only in Spanish).

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 1 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5¹⁴
See footnote 10.

1

Strategic Objective 2:

An effective and appropriate response to the HIV and AIDS pandemic from communities, faiths, civil society organisations and governments in 11 countries in policy and practice that will result in lower prevalence rates, greater access to care and support services and reduction of stigma and discrimination for women and men with HIV and AIDS.

Indicator 1:

SO2.3. By 2011, sample from 500 people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA), covering beneficiaries of 5 partners in 4 countries, feel more supported physically and psycho-socially than baseline of 0 people on 1 April 2005

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Please draw on evidence in line with the performance framework. (Word guidance: up to 300 words.)

We have evidence of progress against this indicator in Zimbabwe, Yemen, Ecuador and Somaliland.

Two of our projects in **Zimbabwe** – with partners Batsirai and Zimbabwe Association for the Rehabilitation of the Offender (ZACRO) - and one in Yemen, with partners Women’s Association for Sustainable Development and Interaction in Development Foundation, have been particularly effective.

Batsirai, in Zimbabwe, aims to foster a dynamic, well-informed community able to respond to the challenges of HIV and AIDS. A Progressio Development Worker has been improving their skills in knowledge management, with the following impact:

- The community can now access HIV and AIDS information at Batsirai offices and in selected hairdressing salons.

¹⁴ Having the ratings at the end of each section puts more emphasis on the earlier narrative and qualitative information, rather than on the quantitative rating.

Ratings to be applied:

1. = Likely to be **completely** achieved, i.e. well on the way to completion (or completed)
2. = Likely to be **largely** achieved, i.e. good progress made
3. = Likely to be **partly** achieved, i.e. partial progress made
4. = Only likely to be achieved **to a very limited extent**
5. = **Unlikely** to be achieved

- There has been an increase in the number of unregistered community members who come to seek HIV and AIDS assistance and counselling in getting tested and starting a new life living with HIV.
- The clients who have most greatly benefited are women. Women are the most affected gender group and knowledge of where and how to get assistance on HIV and AIDS has helped to empower them - they can now make decisions that affect their lives, for example, 'no condom, no sex'. A lot of female clients did not even know how to use the female condom, which resulted in them having to depend on the man's willingness and consistency in use of protection. Through the information that we produced and disseminated women report that they are now aware of how to use the female condom and are in charge of their sexual lives.

The aim of our project with **ZACRO** is to prevent the spread of HIV in prisons in Zimbabwe and mitigate the impact of HIV there. Progressio activities have taken place with ZACRO to provide information and training so that the organisation is better equipped to do this work. However given the difficulties of access to the prisons and the more pressing basic needs of prisoners, activities also included sourcing food for prisoners so that they could take food with their medication.

In **Yemen** we have continued to work with Islamic faith leaders, aiming to build their capacity to reach out to their community members - religious leaders are essential actors in a successful response to HIV. They can also play a major role in shaping social values and norms, which are critical to ending stigma and discrimination related to HIV and AIDS. Participants of our training programmes have also included police officers, army officers, health workers and journalists. The number of those who have benefited is much more widespread - people attending sermons delivered by trained imams and religious guides and those exposed to the media.

In 2 countries, **Yemen and Somaliland**, we carried out baseline studies so that we will be able to provide quantitative evidence of the number of people feeling more supported next year. We aim to complete baseline studies for a further 2 countries in the coming year, too, so that further evidence, for the 4 countries in this indicator, can be provided.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

- Basirai case study (in DFID format)
- ZACRO case study (in DFID format)
- Women's Association for Sustainable Development / Interaction in Development Foundation case study (in DFID format)
- Supporter magazine article (interact_07_2_summer.pdf): 'Helping hands' page 14-15 of Interact Summer 2007 The option for the poor. An article by Christopher Nyamandi, a Progressio Development Worker with Batsirai.
- Supporter magazine article (interact_08_2_summer.pdf): 'Innocent victims' page 15 of Interact Summer 2008 Fatih and HIV + AIDS. An article by Teclah Ponde, a Progressio development worker with ZACRO.
- Newspaper article (Striving_to_address_the_tragic_plight_of_Zimbabwe's_prison_population_Universe_210908.pdf): 'Striving to address the tragic plight of Zimbabwe's prison population' in the Universe.
- Supporter magazine article (interact_08_2_summer.pdf): 'Breaking the silence' page 12 of Interact Summer 2008 Fatih and HIV + AIDS. An article by Progressio development worker working with religious leaders in Yemen to raise awareness about HIV and AIDS.
- Newspaper article: 'Yemen: Building HIV/AIDS response capacity' in IRIN news (www.irinnews.org-Report.mdi) and Reuters Alert Net (www.alertnet.org-the-news-newsdesk-IRIN-743f962852051aa60.mdi)

- Newspaper article (www.yementimes.com-print_article.mdi): Progressio brings in four international experts to share experiences on full-time basis in Yemen target areas' in Yemen Times

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 2 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.
See footnote 10.

1

Strategic Objective 3:

More equitable and sustainable responses to the causes and consequences of local and global environmental instability in 8 countries, including more sustainable management of natural resources leading to an improvement in the lives of poor and marginalised communities and reduced vulnerability to environmental pressures including climate change.

Indicator 1:

SO3.5. By 2011, 8 documented examples of local or national legislation, policies or government practice which increase the rights of poor communities to environmental resources and sustainable management of natural resources. Above a baseline of 0 examples on 1 April 2008

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Please draw on evidence in line with the performance framework. (Word guidance: up to 300 words.)

We have one documented example of progress against this indicator: in Honduras, where we have been working with CAM (Environmental Movement of Campamento). CAM is formed by rural community groups consisting of men and women who are involved in human rights and environmental issues.

Progressio, CAM and the Coalition for Environmental Justice, set a historical landmark on 13 September 2008, when the National Congress of Honduras approved the Forestry, Protected Areas and Wildlife Law. Having succeeded in getting the law approved Progressio and CAM are now making sure that the law is being implemented according to the needs of the communities living in the forest areas.

Progressio's involvement – giving technical assistance to CAM - has led to a direct change in the law which has given the people of Campamento the motivation to keep fighting to protect their environment and their way of life, ensuring that they will benefit from the sustainable use of the forests.

Following the success of the implementation of the new law, CAM and the Coalition for Environmental Justice are now regarded more and more as lead organisations on environmental issues. The work of CAM has been recognised in Europe in cities like Dublin, Madrid and London.

We also have progress against this indicator with regard to our illegal logging international advocacy work, which will be documented this year.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

- CAM case study (in DFID format)

- Around 10 web articles related to CAM (all in Spanish – available on request)
- Interviews on video of CAM leaders and lawyers participating in drafting the law (available on request)

Indicator 2:

SO3.6 By 2011, 4 documented examples of bilateral and/or multilateral donors' and institutions' policies that increase the rights of poor communities to environmental resources and improve sustainable management of those resources. Above a baseline of 0 examples on 1 April 2008

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Please draw on evidence in line with the performance framework. (Word guidance: up to 300 words.)

We have one documented example of progress against this indicator:

With the **G20 meeting** in London, an opportunity arose to mobilise public support around the summit, and a coalition titled “Put People First”, including Progressio, came together to this end. We were one of the lead organisations promoting environmental concerns within the policy group.

The coalition drew up a set of policy recommendations and associated public campaign messages. A public demonstration was organised for the weekend before the summit, on 28 March 2009. In the run up to the summit policy staff lobbied government ministries around policy recommendations. Progressio was an active member of the policy group. This involved investing time in developing the policy messages and in attending lobbying meetings. Progressio staff made interventions directly to government ministers, set up a meeting with DFID, DECC and Treasury staff on environmental issues. The policy recommendations adopted reflected Progressio's input, especially on environmental issues. We also briefed the Catholic Bishops' Conference of England & Wales on our plans and policy positions. Together with CAFOD and Tearfund, we drafted a policy brief from a religious perspective, which discussed some of the Christian themes which underpinned our involvement.

We were also a key player in the church service that accompanied the mass demonstration. We focused on this event recognising that most Progressio supporters would attend it. Progressio's director gave a key address. Progressio ribbons and flags were distributed to the congregation.

Progressio received widespread media coverage, including in the Independent and Guardian, and the religious media, a comment piece in the Church Times, and a TV interview with Fox Business News. Releasing a quick statement on the communiqué on the day of the summit meant that Progressio's opinion was well reported.

Our involvement appeared to influence and support the collective policy and lobbying process, and also engaged Progressio supporters successfully in the campaign action. The march attracted 35,000 people, a good number for an event of this kind, and Progressio's visibility was high.

The G20 summit agreed a number of measures designed to assist poor countries, and stressed commitment on this matter. In particular US \$50bn explicitly for poorer countries, as part of a US\$1tn global stimulus package. This was welcome, and should make some difference to poor countries. While not all of our concerns on the environment were reflected in the G20 communiqué, we were pleased to see them adopted to some extent.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

- G20 case study (in DFID format)
- Supporter magazine article (interact_09_1_spring.pdf): 'Putting people first' by Christine Allen, page 3 of Interact Spring 2009 and 'No more plunder from the poor' by Tim Aldred on page 9-11 of Interact Spring 2009.
- Newspaper article (It's_time_for_us_to_Put_People_First_UNIVERSE.pdf): 'It's time for us to Put People First' in the Universe 15/03/09.
- Newspaper article (Put_people_first_in_global_economy_CATHOLIC_TIMES.pdf): 'Put people first in the global economy' in the Catholic Times 05/04/09.
- Newspaper article (Faithful_campaign_at_London_rally_ahead_G20_Summit_UNIVERSE.pdf): 'Faithful campaign at London rally ahead of G20 Summit' in the Universe 05/04/09.
- Newspaper article (Promising-on_poverty_but_not_green_CHURCH_TIMES.pdf): 'Promising on poverty but not green' in Church Times 09/04/09.

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 3 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.
See footnote 10.

2

Strategic Objective 4:

That key sectors of the British public (including existing, potential Progressio supporters, social justice activists, Catholic constituencies) are more aware of issues of sustainable development, are engaged more fully in the issues through campaigns and advocacy and are informing and mobilising others for change.

Indicators 1 and 2:

SO 4.06. By 2011 a 100% increase in size of Progressio audiences being actively involved in development issues and campaigns, including a 100% increase in supporters taking actions through on-line means, demonstrating an engagement with development issues and seeking change in policies. These increases above baselines of 200 active audience members and 40 supporters taking action on-line on 1 April 2005

SO4.02. By 2011 a 100% increase in media coverage of Progressio's issues demonstrating a greater success in raising awareness of development issues of concern to Progressio. Above a baseline of 12 articles per year on 1 April 2005.

Progress achieved and challenges faced

Please draw on evidence in line with the performance framework. (Word guidance: up to 300 words.)

The number of Progressio's active campaigners on 31 March 2009 was 1,600 (a 700% increase); total online actions in 2008/09 were 839 (an increase of 1,997%).

The overall number of media articles in 2008/09 was 265 (a 2,108% increase from baseline).

The main involvement of Progressio audiences in our campaigns work in the last year has been through our **East Timor** campaign, which had 563 supporters. This campaign also generated many of the media articles (30 print, broadcast and online hits in total: equivalent to a value of £53,679 worth of advertising space and reaching an audience of approx 6,050 opportunities to see (OTS) as calculated using Media Proof software).

East Timor has been the subject of Progressio's main public campaign during the last year. The campaign has been lobbying the UK government to use its influence to support and encourage the East Timor peace and reconciliation process. The project also hopes to stimulate momentum on a complex issue that has largely dropped out of the public eye in the UK (and as such, is a challenging ask for a campaign theme).

Campaign actions were launched by Progressio's AGM 2008 talk and associated visit by the East Timorese parliamentarian Fernanda Borges. Her visit resulted in letters of support from parliamentarians including from the Chair of the Parliamentary Human Rights group (Ann Clwyd MP, a long time activist on Timor issues) to President Ramos-Horta of East Timor.

During 2009 a letter writing campaign to MPs "Don't let justice be the Elephant in the Room" made specific requests of the UK government.

A photo-exhibition will take place in July 2009 in the Houses of Parliament sponsored by Paul Goggins MP, as an opportunity to press the campaign messages. The photos were previously shown on the BBC website.

There has been good engagement with the Parliamentary Human Rights group, the FCO and the UK ambassador to East Timor on the campaign issues and approaches. Progressio supporters have written to MPs in significant numbers, and MPs in turn have requested responses from the FCO. Awareness of the campaign has also been raised by articles and photographs in the religious press and various other publications.

The FCO has responded positively to the Progressio campaign. The new UK ambassador to East Timor wrote a letter to Progressio to explain what actions the UK has taken, suggesting somewhat unusually that we could publish his letter. He detailed his conversations with East Timor government and parliamentarians in relation to the Chega! report and other issues. Following our advice, he also visited an exhibition on the occupation of East Timor and the Chega! report on a recent visit to East Timor. The FCO also wrote in support of the photo exhibition being displayed in the Houses of Parliament.

Impact on the Chega! process in East Timor has so far been limited. The East Timorese parliament has missed two opportunities to discuss the Chega report, and until it does so decisions on further actions by the East Timorese government are inhibited. However this campaign has seen significant successes in raising awareness amongst the international community and the UK public on these ongoing issues.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

- East Timor campaign case study (in DFID format)
- Print article (TimorLeste_Dont_Forget_NEW_INTERNATIONALIST.pdf): 'Timor-Leste – Don't Forget', essay in the New Internationalist May 2009
- Media item (EastTimor_photoexhibition_BBCNEWS.pdf): 'In pictures: East Timor poverty and violence' on BBC news website - World – Asia Pacific for one week starting 13/02/09.
- Supporter magazine articles (interact 08_4 winter.pdf): 'No hope without justice', 'East Timor: Out of the Shadows', 'Trapped by the Past', 'Bound to the Future', all in Interact Winter 2008 pages 5-13.

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 4 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.
See footnote 10.

1

Part C – Lessons Learned¹⁵

What lessons are being learned from this PPA?

You might find it helpful to frame your response around each strategic objective and/or to comment on how the PPA has contributed to:

- knowledge generation
- dissemination of knowledge (e.g. to other PPA partners, UK public, etc.)
- your organisation's impact
- relationships with others (whether PPA partners or not)

(Approx. 600 words.)

Knowledge generation:

This year has seen an even greater emphasis on integrated programming where we seek to work with a range of actors at different levels focused on one main objective. This allows for greater exchange between those actors and for more coordinated working. Progressio has been able to play a key role in facilitating knowledge transfer between actors. For example, the denial of rights for Haitians living in the Dominican Republic is one of Progressio's areas of work. Integrated programming in this area has enabled greater sharing between local government staff, politicians and civil society leaders on both sides of the border. It has enabled local civil society members to be more aware of policy discussions in both Port au Prince and Santo Domingo and has facilitated stronger input from rights work at the grassroots level and national policy work and also with our international advocacy work with the European Union and others. The use of skilled Development Workers within key organisations, the close coordination between them and the establishment of strong partnerships at multiple levels creates a fertile environment for exchange of knowledge and stronger collaboration. It is this 'value added' that Progressio is seeking to maximise in the coming years.

Progressio's continuing programmatic approach has meant enabling and facilitating greater learning between countries, regions, programmes and across the organisation. This has made the generation of knowledge easier and more focused and many positive steps have been made.

Having faith and gender as cross-cutting issues in our work has been instrumental in helping to develop a greater knowledge and awareness of these issues in the organisational culture.

We have undertaken specific exchanges and workshops, for instance a Development Worker and partners from Yemen visited our Somaliland programme to learn more about capacity building of umbrella organisations, and our Dominican Republic Country Representative visited the programme in Ecuador to learn about our programme there and to share knowledge and best practice from the DR programme on civil society participation in local development, participatory budgeting and gender. Increased numbers of partners working on our issues in each country also leads to a deepening of learning at Development Worker meetings and through other forms of information sharing. The resources provided by the PPA have directly supported this work, including the introduction of new Advocacy & Communications Development Workers, who have helped share knowledge from our programmes with the Advocacy & Communications teams in London, as well as building the capacity of local partners in these areas – this model has been implemented in several

¹⁵ We left this section fairly open to interpretation.

Additionally, it's an opportunity to show the reach and value PPA money has.

countries in Latin America, following a successful pilot in Ecuador.

We have had significantly improved success in the area of development awareness (ie knowledge generation among the public), since our last report, due to new and strengthened Communications and Advocacy teams in London. Our long -standing approach has been to work with and through our membership – who raise awareness with their local groups and churches – and we have strengthened our Communications team with a new post focussed on this area. We have based our development awareness on a campaigns model – many other organisations focus their development awareness on schools, but our niche is to continue to work with adults through groups and networks. We have had successful campaigns on Zimbabwe and East Timor in the last year. None of this work would be possible without the PPA support.

Knowledge dissemination:

We have continued to use Progressio publications for members/supporters and the website for campaigning and sharing learning, as well as blogs, podcasts, microsites and other means of communication. The Development Workers themselves are key methods of sharing knowledge. In every country, all the Development Workers meet at least once a year to share experience that is then shared with their partner organisations.

We have held or facilitated conferences to share learning, for example our bi-annual conference for all staff in London in 2008, and a large environmental conference (for Progressio, partners and other environmental organisations) in Honduras in 2007. We have also continued to share learning through staff talks and newsletters, for example a new fortnightly email bulletin for Country Representatives and a new monthly newsletter for Development Workers were introduced in 2008. A new Development Worker Induction CD-Rom was also introduced, to allow Development Workers to have the opportunity to receive the same initial documentation, wherever they are from and whichever programme they are joining.

We have improved our own internal learning but acknowledge we could do better at sharing this with others, especially with DFID and other organisations. We plan to do this better through our work with BVALG, BOND working groups and communications with members through articles etc. We have sent a number of case studies and other reports to DFID during the last two years, some of which have been published on DFID's website. More case studies, in DFID's format, are provided as documentary evidence supporting this report.

We are increasingly working in coalitions with others, especially on advocacy (eg Put People First and G20), and this is another useful way of sharing information. We recently joined the Stop Climate Chaos coalition, which will enable us to coordinate our environmental advocacy actions effectively in the run-up to Copenhagen in December.

We are also increasingly and more proactively working in partnership with other organisations (including other PPA agencies such as Christian Aid) at country, regional and international level, in order to increase the complementarity of our work, access new funding sources, and increase our impact on poverty.

Donors such as Comic Relief, BLF, Unifem, the Global Fund, the EC and Irish Aid have all expressed a great interest in the Development Worker model as a positive contribution to development. Other NGOs are also seeing the value of the model and are requesting support to their overseas partners eg CAFOD and Christian Aid.

The PPA has given Progressio the space to be able to share its information, and two Programme Coordinators have a responsibility for information sharing and learning, as well as monitoring and evaluation. This would not be possible without PPA funding.

Progressio's impact:

There are unique challenges associated with assessing impact of capacity building of local partners and effectiveness of advocacy. These include attribution, partner ownership, being at one or two removes from the target beneficiaries, the long-term nature of engagement etc. One of Progressio's major developments in organisational learning this year has been to tackle this issue and implement solutions.

This was the first year of our PPA's new logframe and Progressio developed a new organisation-wide monitoring and evaluation framework (called RICA – Regular Impact and Capacity Assessment), to ensure that all elements of our work, including those in the PPA logframe, could be monitored effectively.

The implementation of RICA has meant workshops both internally and with our overseas partners, and has improved learning across the UK and our programme countries on the framework and its comprehensive set of tools. There has been interest in this framework from other organisations and strong collaboration between Progressio and International Service in development of specific tools.

The full assessment of how this new M&E framework has helped us measure and improve organisational impact is still being determined (there will be a comprehensive review of it in July 2009), but there has definitely been an improvement in the effectiveness of our monitoring and in our knowledge of the impact we are achieving in our work. The case studies attached to this report show concrete examples of how we can demonstrate impact in our work – not just with our partners but also with the end beneficiaries in their communities.

In relation to development awareness, as highlighted above, impact in this area has been much greater in the last two years, with two successful campaigns, as well as achievements in regional and international advocacy eg the G20 lobby. Impact in this area is also being measured through RICA.

Relationships with others:

Within the PPA context, we have most close liaison, but not exclusively, with the BVALG agencies. We also work with other organisations on our specific themes, for instance, the HIV and AIDS Consortium, where we are active with the Faith Working Group. Since 2008, Progressio has co-Chaired the UK Water Network. We will often bring the perspective of a faith community to a particular discussion or campaign such as Put People First. In our programme countries we work with other international NGOs either on a consortium or networking basis. We have had long-term relationships with CAFOD and Christian Aid and are in the process of developing strategic partnerships with these two organisations, as well as with other PPA holders such as ActionAid.

The PPA has influenced the BVALG agenda most. We identify common areas of concern and arrange training, learning and exchange meetings. This has been especially the case in mutual learning on M&E frameworks and on recruitment issues.

The wider PPA agencies are so different that relationships evolve on a needs basis – usually as a response to issues, whether lobbying or funding etc. In this context, BOND is the best organisation placed to facilitate the relationships, and we continue to play an active role in this network.

Part D – Partnership with DFID¹⁶

Partnership with DFID

Your organisation, through your PPA, is formally in partnership with DFID, guided by a mutual accountability framework (MAF). This section provides space for your organisation to comment on how that partnership is working in practice.

Some questions to guide you (but please feel free to comment as you wish):

- Have your expectations of the MAF been met in this reporting period?
- What has been the level of mutual engagement between you and DFID?
- What has worked well?
- What has worked less well?
- What suggestions do you have for more effective partnership in future?

Please give specific examples if possible of your PPA partnership with DFID, including links to relevant documents/websites and any collaborative DFID engagement done with other PPA partners

(Approx. 600 words)

We would describe the MAF as being “work in progress” during the majority of this year, especially as there was some turnover of staff in DFID as the MAF was put in place. The allocation of a dedicated contact person has been useful, and we have sought ways to ensure that the right level of communication has taken place with her.

The mapping sessions with DFID in early 2009 were helpful in identifying different ways forward in terms of our contacts and the ways in which we can recognise DFID as a partner, but as yet things still need to bed down in order to maximise the potential of the contacts. On the whole, the partnership between Progressio and DFID has worked well, for instance DFID arranged briefing meetings with PUSS Ivan Lewis (November 2008) and in June 2008 DFID welcomed some Progressio country staff to a lunchtime event (see below).

We have continued to find the relationship with DFID extremely beneficial and useful, not just in terms of funding. Obviously the White Paper process has had an impact on the CSD and we have sought to promote the White paper issues and consultations amongst our membership and supporter base, as well as giving our own response to the consultation and contributing to that submitted by BOND.

We were very pleased that DFID held on to its planned aid budget increase, despite a very constrained budget position for the Government overall (in part influenced by NGO lobbying through UKAN in which we participated).

¹⁶ Again, we wanted to focus on partnership over relationship here and have left this section open to interpretation by each organisation.

This is where the mutual accountability framework will slot in, once it has been developed by DFID.

This is an opportunity to expand on some of the information in Part A on the partnership between DFID and PPA holders and a chance to flag up issues.

Again, there is a shift in emphasis from a purely financial relationship to a partnership that is also about learning, accountability and communication with other parts of DFID beyond the Civil Society team.

We have found the designated contact person to be helpful in forwarding information and in providing answers to occasional questions, and we continue to be open to helping and answering questions from DFID staff, to be able to reciprocate this part of the relationship.

We have continued to find ways to promote and recognise the DFID partnership in our work, on our website and in publications. We used the new year letter from the Secretary of State in our regular email communication to members/supporters to ensure that they are aware of the DFID support that funds our work. Equally we have included a specific reference to DFID on our web home page ("in partnership with DFID"): see www.progressio.org.uk.

We have suggested to DFID that there might be workshops and thematic meetings in the past, between various PPA agencies, and these continue to be of potential interest to us.

We continue to work collaboratively with DFID in our programme countries as well as in the UK, for instance Christine Allen, Progressio's Director, recently visited Malawi and had a very positive meeting with Gwen Hines, Head of DFID Malawi. Other programme staff also met with DFID Nairobi last year, to discuss our programme in Somaliland, and with DFID Zimbabwe.

We have also had constructive contact with DFID through our advocacy work, eg as part of the G20 lobbying and the White Paper consultation. Progressio staff contributed a paper to the consultation, drawing on advice from our country programmes, and met with the White Paper team at the BOND consultation, a consultation at Lambeth Palace and a session on Economic Growth. Progressio supporters were also informed about, and attended the regional public consultations.

Since 2008, Progressio has co-Chaired the UK Water Network, which has a good and constructive relationship with DFID's Water and Sanitation Team. Every other meeting DFID staff take part in the meetings to discuss selected topics and a working group has been set up to jointly monitor key aspects of DFID's water policy.

We have a lot of contact with DFID's AIDS and Sexual Health team through the UK Consortium for AIDS and Development where we have given feedback via their working groups on DFID's HIV and AIDS Strategy. Our Advocacy staff also met Ivan Lewis about this as part of the Consortium.

As mentioned above, in June 2008 we had a meeting at DFID with all 11 of our Country Representatives, when they were in London for a staff conference. This gave DFID the opportunity to hear about Progressio's work first-hand from our staff in the field. We also introduced two of our partners and Development Workers to DFID, when they were here from Honduras in October, to discuss the issue of illegal logging.

We have also developed positive engagements with Defra on the European Commission proposal on timber regulation and are expected to submit a detailed proposal in May 2009.

We have close working relationships with the FCO, especially with the British ambassador in Santo Domingo, and the Desk officers for Central America and the Caribbean, who have facilitated negotiations with the Dominican Republic government.

We were very pleased to be able to develop our PPA this year to include another element for Latin America. The LAPPA has had its own structure and processes of learning, which have been very useful, not least the recent regional meeting in Lima around climate change (at which Progressio presented draft findings from our recent research on water and climate change in Peru) with participation of regional experts, DFID and all its 12 LAPPA partners. Apart from the unique learning opportunity that this conference represented, another very important outcome was the identification of key messages that the LAPPA agencies and DFID want to bring to the Copenhagen summit in December.

We would like to engage more fully with the specialist teams in the future (especially Health/HIV

and AIDS, communications and relevant regional teams), as recently suggested in our mapping meeting, in order to share experiences and discuss latest trends or approaches in those areas.

Having the PPA has, however, continued to be the basis of the relationship, and we have found the working relationship to reflect a strongly shared commitment to seek change in the world.

Part E – Corporate Governance and Organisational Change¹⁷

Provide evidence of how your organisation demonstrates good corporate governance, whether this has changed as a result of the PPA, and if so how.

You must include in your response assurance that your organisation complies with UK equalities legislation on disability, gender and child protection, and shows due regard for environmental impact.

(Approx. 500 words.)

Progressio continues to operate under full compliance of Charity and Companies law, and the wider legislative framework. A copy of the full trustees report (submitted to the Charity Commission) for 2008/9 is available upon request. This report outlines the ways in which Progressio has worked towards its charitable objects and other standard reporting, including public benefit.

Progressio has a range of policies in place including those on gender, equality and child protection. We are currently members of the Fundraising Standards Board, and individual staff membership of the Institute of Fundraising.

An internal working group is looking at the organisation's environmental impact. In the last year we have taken steps to assess our environmental impact more formally, both in the UK and in our programme countries, and our formal strategy to address this is being finalised. Progressio has begun a strategic planning process for 2010 onwards and looking at the negative environmental impact of our work (for example, overseas travel) will be one of the aspects under consideration.

In the last year, Progressio welcomed a new Chair of the Board of Trustees. He had been a Trustee for 18 months prior to appointment. If DFID CSD contacts would like to meet with him, we can arrange this. As part of his induction, the Chair visited the programme in Malawi and Zimbabwe in February 2009. The trustees are skilled and able people, with a range of relevant experience. A sub-Committee of the Board oversees trustee recruitment and undertakes a regular skills audit so that the Board has a full complement and the skills the organisation requires.

As part of our on-going process, the Board is engaging on a self-assessment board performance review, which is in line with the NCVO Code of Conduct. The Board had a workshop on the Code in September 2008 with positive feedback from the consultant. Along with some other PPA holders, we have been actively participating in the BOND Effectiveness programme.

¹⁷ This section is about both ticking the basic legal compliance boxes and showing that PPA holders are pioneering dynamic new approaches to e.g. environmental standards.

This also provides an opportunity for PPA holders and other organisations in the sector to learn from each other and presents PPA holders as at the forefront of new approaches to good corporate governance, accountability, transparency, organisational change etc.

This is an opportunity to list which standards and codes you are signed up to (e.g. HAP, Sphere etc).

Emphasising how PPA funding has contributed to improving governance and change in your organisation and how this learning has been shared in order to strengthen the sector will also provide more material to demonstrate the reach and value that PPA funding has.

APPENDIX – DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE ATTACHED ON DISK (unless marked “available on request”):

SO1 (Strengthening civil society):

- COINCIDE case study (in DFID format)
- COINCIDE video of the process of participation (available on request)
- Asociacion SER publication of Manual for Ecological Land Planning in Cajamarca (available on request)
- The Inter-institutional Committee of Dajabón case study (in DFID format)
- Supporter magazine article (interact 07_4 winter.pdf): ‘Empowering people’ page 8-10 of Interact Winter 2007 People power.
- Salvadorean Women Leading Change case study (in DFID format)
- Video with testimonies of El Salvador women (available on request)
- Book with testimonies of El Salvador women (available on request)
- “Build your own home” project case study (Peru) (in DFID format)
- Supporter magazine article (interact_09_1_spring.pdf): ‘Safe as houses’ page 16 of Interact Spring 2009 ‘Living land to mouth’.
- Newspaper article (Rebuilding Peru’s earthquake region.pdf): ‘Rebuilding Peru’s earthquake region’ in The Universe.
- Book “Ica, una experiencia de reconstruccion” (available on request - only in Spanish).

SO2 (HIV and AIDS):

- Basirai case study (in DFID format)
- ZACRO case study (in DFID format)
- Women’s Association for Sustainable Development / Interaction in Development Foundation case study (in DFID format)
- Supporter magazine article (interact 07_2 summer.pdf): ‘Helping hands’ page 14-15 of Interact Summer 2007 The option for the poor. An article by Christopher Nyamandi, a Progressio Development Worker with Batsirai.
- Supporter magazine article (interact_08_2_summer.pdf): ‘Innocent victims’ page 15 of Interact Summer 2008 Fatih and HIV + AIDS. An article by Teclah Ponde, a Progressio development worker with ZACRO.
- Newspaper article (Striving_to_address_the_tragic_plight_ofZimbabwe’s_prison_population_Universe_210908.pdf): ‘Striving to address the tragic plight of Zimbabwe’s prison population’ in the Universe.
- Supporter magazine article (interact_08_2_summer.pdf): ‘Breaking the silence’ page 12 of Interact Summer 2008 Fatih and HIV + AIDS. An article by Progressio development worker working with religious leaders in Yemen to raise awareness about HIV and AIDS.
- Newspaper article: ‘Yemen: Building HIV/AIDS response capacity’ in IRIN news (www.irinnews.org-Report.mdi) and Reuters Alert Net (www.alertnet.org-the-news-newsdesk-IRIN-743f962852051aa60.mdi)
- Newspaper article (www.yementimes.com-print_article.mdi): Progressio brings in four international experts to share experiences on full-time basis in Yemen target areas’ in Yemen Times

SO3 (Sustainable environment):

- CAM case study (in DFID format)
- Around 10 web articles related to CAM (all in Spanish – available on request)
- Interviews on video of CAM leaders and lawyers participating in drafting the law (available on request)

- G20 case study (in DFID format)
- Supporter magazine article (interact_09_1_spring.pdf): 'Putting people first' by Christine Allen, page 3 of Interact Spring 2009 and 'No more plunder from the poor' by Tim Aldred on page 9-11 of Interact Spring 2009.
- Newspaper article (It's_time_for_us_to_Put_People_First_UNIVERSE.pdf): 'It's time for us to Put People First' in the Universe 15/03/09.
- Newspaper article (Put_people_first_in_global_economy_CATHOLIC_TIMES.pdf): 'Put people first in the global economy' in the Catholic Times 05/04/09.
- Newspaper article (Faithful_campaign_at_London_rally_ahead_G20_Summit_UNIVERSE.pdf): 'Faithful campaign at London rally ahead of G20 Summit' in the Universe 05/04/09.
- Newspaper article (Promising-on_poverty_but_not_green_CHURCH_TIMES.pdf): 'Promising on poverty but not green' in Church Times 09/04/09.

SO4 (Advocacy and campaigns):

- East Timor campaign case study (in DFID format)
- Print article (TimorLeste_Dont_Forget_NEW_INTERNATIONALIST.pdf): 'Timor-Leste – Don't Forget', essay in the New Internationalist May 2009
- Media item (EastTimor_photoexhibition_BBCNEWS.pdf): 'In pictures: East Timor poverty and violence' on BBC news website - World – Asia Pacific for one week starting 13/02/09.
- Supporter magazine articles (interact_08_4_winter.pdf): 'No hope without justice', 'East Timor: Out of the Shadows', 'Trapped by the Past', 'Bound to the Future', all in Interact Winter 2008 pages 5-13.