

# PPA Self-Assessment Review<sup>1</sup>

Complete areas within white boxes only

<b>Reporting Year</b>	1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010
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## Part A – Basic Information<sup>2</sup>

<b>PPA partner</b>	Progressio
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<b>Niche statement</b>	<p>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.</p>
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	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
<b>PPA funding (£)</b>	2,430,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	3,280,000	3,470,000	3,560,000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>As % of total organisational income</b>	50	57	64	56	62	60	estimate 61

	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Other DFID funding (£)</b>	256,088	155,116	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> This includes £400,000 LAPPA in 08/09 and £500,000 in 09/10 & 10/11

## Summary of partnership with DFID and other DFID funding<sup>4</sup>

The partnership with DFID has been greatly effective on a number of levels – with the Civil Society Department, with other individual desks/departments and at country level.

Being the only faith-based personnel-sending organisation we offer a unique insight and combination of skills on which DFID is able to call. Over the year there has been specific (although often informal) advice, information and intelligence sharing with DFID stakeholder managers relating to faith and development and understanding of this constituency.

We have engaged with DFID on our own, with BVALG (British Volunteer Agencies Liaison Group), with LAPPA agencies and with BOND (e.g. UK Water Network, UK Aid Network, PPA Group, Development & Environment Group, Governance, Funding, and Latin America & Caribbean).

The PPA 2005-2011 (including LAPPA 2008-2011) is our only formal partnership with DFID but we also have contact with the following areas:

In the UK:

- MDG Summit Team, including preparations for papal visit
- Latin America - including the LAPPA network - Progressio has represented all the agencies at DFID LAPPA events
- Climate Change and Water and Sanitation (we are co-chair of the UK Water Network)
- AIDS and reproductive health, particularly around HIV and AIDS
- Policy and research – including links with Defra
- Ministers, including giving significant input into the White Paper 2009
- Communications – including providing case studies for DFID's website and *Developments* magazine

Overseas:

- We have contact with DFID offices in relation to our programmes in Malawi, Zimbabwe, Yemen and Somaliland.
- We also have good relationships with the FCO and British embassies in various countries (as well as relevant embassies in the UK).

We are keen to develop all of these relationships further.

We consider the on-going relationship with the Civil Society Department, including the faith stakeholder team, to be very positive. Having the PPA has continued to be the basis of our partnership with DFID, and we have found the working relationship to reflect a strongly shared commitment to seek change in the world.

## Approximate % of total organisational expenditure allocated by sector or theme<sup>5</sup>

Effective Governance and Participation	38 %
Effective responses to HIV and AIDS	31 %
Ensuring Sustainable Environment	31 %

<sup>4</sup> 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'.

<sup>5</sup> 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 Objectives<sup>6</sup>

**Progress to date against PPA purpose statement (report against the MDGs if you are working to a sufficient scale for monitoring purposes)**

**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.**

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.)<sup>7</sup>

This year we have made substantial progress against indicators in all strategic objectives of the PPA. We are, however, under-reporting our impact: we are still implementing a new monitoring and evaluation framework, so the results of many projects where there has been considerable impact have not been included in this report.

With regard to **strengthening civil society**:

- Progressio has continued to build the capacity of civil society to bring about pro-poor policy change, particularly in fragile states (Zimbabwe, Yemen, East Timor, Somaliland, Honduras and Haiti). We have had an average of 93 Development Workers strengthening organisations in 12 countries (compared to 89 and 78 in preceding years).
- Our work has ranged from training groups in Peru and Ecuador to gain improved access to water, to supporting local and national election observers in Somaliland, to coordination/facilitation of the 'Ayuda Haiti' ('Help Haiti') platform, a broad coalition of Dominican and Haitian civil society groups responding to the January 2010 earthquake.
- We are able to report 12 examples of pro-poor national policy change.

With regard to fighting **HIV and AIDS**:

- The main emphasis has been on supporting the growth and development of networks of people living with HIV and AIDS to advocate for their rights as well as work with key vulnerable groups. For example, we supported the establishment of the first network of people living with HIV and AIDS in East Timor, and continue to support the rights of people living in Somaliland, through a growing network there. We were instrumental in a new law being passed in Yemen to support the rights of people living with HIV and AIDS.
- Our work with Hargeisa Hospital in Somaliland has led to ARV treatment numbers being tripled and the hospital being declared a Centre of Excellence by the Global Fund.

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

- An independent evaluation of our work in Honduras and El Salvador stated that the direct beneficiaries of one of our environmental projects are estimated to be more than 50,000 people. This shows significant value for money and is an example of the 'multiplier effect' that we seek to achieve through all of our work, in this case sharing skills and knowledge to develop a more sustainable environment in the face of multiple threats of climate change.
- In El Salvador we helped to support the passing of a national water law and supported the Olomega Lagoon eco-system to be declared a Wetland of International Importance under the RAMSAR convention.
- In Malawi we have supported organic growers, including their work in developing a new law on organic standards to be passed in July 2010.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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

With regard to **advocating for pro-poor policy change** at the international level and **engaging the British public**:

- Our international policy, advocacy and campaigns work has continued to be based on and to support the work of civil society groups in our programme countries. For example we have supported opposition to illegal logging at both local and national level in Latin America, which has in turn linked to our international campaigning for European legislation to ban the import of illegally logged timber (agreed subject to EU Parliament vote in early July 2010).
- We were actively involved in the Copenhagen summit on climate change, and facilitated the involvement of two of our partner organisations, at which we successfully lobbied with others for water to be referenced in the COP15 report.
- We carried out a significant number of public events and campaigns, and 53.2 million people<sup>8</sup> had 'opportunities to see', read or hear about Progressio's development work through the media.

This work has led to a reduction in poverty and marginalisation and built support for development.

## 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**<sup>9</sup>

The indicators below (for all four Strategic Objectives) have been chosen because they reflect the breadth of our work and we have good examples showing progress in these areas (all provided as documentary evidence).

**Indicator 1.01: By 2011, 30 partner organisations in 11 countries will have strengthened organisational capacity. Above baseline of 0 on 1 April 2005**

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

**Progress achieved and challenges faced**<sup>10</sup>

Progress against baseline: at least 29 partners in 7 countries have demonstrably strengthened capacity from zero baseline.

(Please note that we have been building the capacity of a far larger number of partners than this, however our previous monitoring and evaluation system did not sufficiently capture this).

Namely:

- Yemen: various Civil Society Organisations - 18 local NGOs
- Timor: Fundacao Timor Hari'i - 1 local NGO
- Peru: St Juan de Lurigancho women's group - 1 community-based organisation
- Haiti: Comite Conjunto Wannament - 1 community-based organisation
- Somaliland: HIV - SOLNAC, SAHAN; 1 national body, 1 local NGO

<sup>8</sup> ibid

<sup>9</sup> Agencies should report against a sufficiently full set of indicators (including LAPP objectives).

<sup>10</sup> 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

- Somaliland: Human rights – SNDF, SONYO, Nagaad - 3 umbrella organisations
- El Salvador: IMU – 1 local women’s network
- Zimbabwe: HIV – SAFAIDS, ZAPSO - 2 local NGOs

Every Progressio project and Development Worker placement contains a significant element of capacity building; this commitment to sustainability and local ownership is a hallmark of our work. Some projects have a particular focus on organisational development while others support technical skills transfer and exchange.

One example is our work with Fundacao Timor Hari’i which is the main local NGO working on HIV prevention in East Timor working with vulnerable groups such as young people and sex workers. Progressio has worked intensively with them to build their capacity in governance and leadership, financial and information systems, and management processes. This has involved full-time Development Worker support, on-going coaching, board training, external financial risk assessment, facilitating strategic planning, etc. As a result there has been a marked change in the way business is conducted compared to the baseline. This is evidenced by a higher level of organisation, more prudent financial management, development of clear Key Performance Indicators, better identification of beneficiary needs and a robust internal control system to ensure quality of delivery. Furthermore, Progressio has worked with the Fundacao to move beyond prevention to support the establishment of the country’s first network of people living with HIV and AIDS (which we are now supporting directly as well).

### List any documentary evidence of achievements<sup>11</sup>

*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.*

- Yemen\_RICA\_Capacity\_Assessment for Partners\_Civil Society Organisations Project Hodeida\_Report June 2010.doc
- Timor Leste FTH Caritas Aus Second six month report Jan 2010 HIV.doc
- Peru PATT Equipo de trabajo EDUCA.doc
- Hispaniola PATT Comite Conjunto Wannament.doc
- Somaliland Year 3 Interim report for Comic Relief 31 March 2010.doc
- Somaliland HIV AIDS Mid Term Evaluation March 07.doc
- Somaliland CSO HR project mid-term evaluation Jan 2009.doc
- El Salvador Case Study Women fighting discrimination and economic violence IMU.doc
- Zimbabwe SAFAIDS End of term evaluation Report - FINAL 6 April 09.pdf
- Zimbabwe ZAPSO End of term evaluation - 17 Aug 2009.doc

### Indicator 1.03: 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

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

### Progress achieved and challenges faced<sup>12</sup>

Progress against baseline: 4 plans covering 1.7m people in 4 countries from baseline of zero plans

- Peru: Cajamarca region, 1.4m people
- Yemen: Al Buraïqa, 16,000 people
- Dominican Republic: Puerto Plata 330,000 people

<sup>11</sup> This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for ‘building support for development’.

<sup>12</sup> 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

- Honduras: Trujillo, 30,000 people

In Latin America we have had a strong focus on supporting poor sections of the community, frequently through women's and indigenous groups, to have an influence over how municipal budgets are spent.

For example in northern Peru we have been working to improve civil society participation in Regional Ecological and Economic Zoning in Cajamarca, an area covering 1.4 million people that is vulnerable to climate change. We supported training of civil society groups to engage with the process. Technical teams have then established recommendations for all municipalities in the area on how to manage natural resources which in turn have resulted in better access to water and preservation of forest resources. On a scale rating citizen participation, the level rose from 1 (Civil Society participated in an organisation but still fragmented and weak) in March 2008 to level 3 in March 2010 (Civil Society have participated in the proposals for land planning and have received feedback from all local governments).

Our work in Africa, Middle East and Asia is nascent and focuses on support to both supply and demand side governance in decentralisation processes.

For example in Yemen Progressio has been working with local communities in Aden Governorate to build skills in participatory planning and budgeting. Though the government embarked upon a decentralisation of local government programme some years ago, working it through has proved slow and difficult. Our project in Al Khaisa village (population 16,000), Al Buraiqa district has made some real gains for local fishing communities, as we have trained local NGOs and communities how to engage effectively with local government officials. We succeeded in supporting the community to submit annual development plans to the local authority last year and again this year. We have enjoyed very significant support from the Ministry of Planning at national level as well as local government officials.

### List any documentary evidence of achievements<sup>13</sup>

*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.*

- Peru PATT\_Laura Lucio\_marzo 2010.doc
- Peru MdV\_Discusión de Grupo Focal\_Laura Lucio\_marzo 2010.doc
- Yemen Letter from Raid Abshal - N:\RICA\DW Reports\Yemen\EGP\REPORTS March 2010
- Dominican Republic DW Report Edgar Leonardo Noguera SEP 09.doc
- Dominican Republic Puerto Plata portfolio of evidence (available on request)
- Honduras DW report Danilo Mar2009-Agos 2009.doc
- Honduras DW report Danilo Agos 2009 - Mar 2010.doc

**Indicator 1.04: By 2011 there will be 8 documented examples from 6 countries of pro-poor changes in national level development plans, processes, policies, legislation and implementation (including relating to HIV and AIDS and environment). Above a baseline of 0 on 1 April 2008 (the LAPP indicator is a subset relating to policy change in the area of the environment)**

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

### Progress achieved and challenges faced

Progress against baseline: 13 documented examples in ten countries from zero baseline

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



- El Salvador: National water law passed
- El Salvador: Olomega Lagoon eco-system declared a Wetland of International Importance under the RAMSAR convention
- El Salvador: National Civil Police communications strategy on illegal mining implemented
- Honduras: Legalisation passed relating to land tenure for Internally Displaced People in Nahuaterique
- Nicaragua: Policy for rural sustainable tourism passed
- E Timor: Chega! report debated in Timorese parliament, president engaging in dialogue on truth and reconciliation
- Malawi: National organic standards approved
- Yemen: Law on rights of people living with HIV and AIDS passed
- Hispaniola: Joint position agreed between Haiti and the Dominican Republic for the Summit on climate change in Copenhagen reflecting pro-poor perspectives
- Somaliland: Much-delayed elections will involve international election monitors (coordinated by Progressio)
- Zimbabwe: International Development Select Committee report reflected Zimbabwean civil society concerns
- Haiti: Key Haitian civil society representatives attended the high level donor conference on Haiti held in New York in March 2010
- Honduras: National Forestry Law passed (previous year)

There has been an enormous amount of progress in this area as long-standing work with partners has come to fruition across ten countries. Two examples:

In El Salvador, twenty four community organisations came together into two environmental and advocacy management networks to protect and manage the Olomega Lagoon eco-system. Progressio helped to strengthen risk management for these communities, develop advocacy and support their efforts for the biological recovery of this very polluted lake. One of the major achievements of this programme was that, after long and effective advocacy and campaigning work, on 2 February 2010, the lake was declared a Wetland of International Importance under the RAMSAR convention of 1971. The RAMSAR site status of the Olomega lake creates favourable conditions to obtain special resources from the international community, from the Government of El Salvador and local Municipalities for its recovery, protection, preservation and management. This advocacy and campaigning achievement is benefiting 25 communities that lie around the lake with a total population of 18,000 people.

In Haiti, the context has now dramatically changed due to the impact of the earthquake of 12 January 2010. Progressio partners engaged strongly in the response, and we adapted our strategy to respond to the new situation. We have collated and shared key messages from partner organisations in Haiti and the Dominican Republic with agencies active in the emergency response, with government donors, and at the level of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the EU. We successfully recommended key Haitian civil society representatives for attendance at the high level donor conference on Haiti held in New York in March 2010, and also raised concerns from our partners at the follow up Santo Domingo meeting of June 2010. Fieldwork for research

into the perspectives of Haitian civil society organisations on the reconstruction process at the 6 month stage is now underway, prior to a Progressio publication later in 2010.	
<b>List any documentary evidence of achievements</b>	
<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• El Salvador UNES water law Portfolio of evidence (available on request)</li> <li>• Honduras &amp; El Salvador Monitoring Report Progressio BG CSF 050-0802 April 2010.pdf (El Sal Olomega; Hon land title)</li> <li>• <a href="http://planetaescom.wordpress.com/2010/01/30/laguna-de-olomega-el-nuevo-sitio-ramsar/">http://planetaescom.wordpress.com/2010/01/30/laguna-de-olomega-el-nuevo-sitio-ramsar/</a></li> <li>• Progressio CAFOD report 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010.doc (El Sal mining)</li> <li>• <b>El Salvador Case Study ADES (metal mining).doc</b></li> <li>• Nicaragua DW Report Sandra Monge Ramirez MAR 10.doc</li> <li>• Advocacy Monitoring Report (AMEA) Mar 2010 Final.doc (E Timor; Somailland elections, Zimbabwe IDC)</li> <li>• Malawi Organic Standards legislation will shortly be available on <a href="http://www.mbsmw.org/">http://www.mbsmw.org/</a></li> <li>• Yemen HIV and AIDS Law <a href="http://www.thenational.ae/article/20080707/FOREIGN/526000649/1002&amp;profile=1002">http://www.thenational.ae/article/20080707/FOREIGN/526000649/1002&amp;profile=1002</a></li> <li>• Advocacy Monitoring Report (DOHA) Mar 2010 Final.doc (Hispaniola climate change; Haiti conference)</li> </ul>	
<b>What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 1 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>1</b>

<b>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.</b>
<b>Indicator 2.01: By 2011, sample from target communities (comprising approx 10,000 people in 5 countries) will demonstrate higher knowledge than baseline on what is HIV and AIDS and how to avoid it. Above a baseline of 0 people on 1 April 2005</b>
Please draw on evidence in line with the performance framework. (Word guidance: up to 300 words.)
<b>Progress achieved and challenges faced</b>
<p>Progress against baseline: at least 71,800 people in 2 countries from baseline of zero</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yemen, Abu Musa, 18,400 people</li> <li>• Ecuador, Cuenca, 53,400 people</li> </ul>

<sup>14</sup> 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



Progressio is focusing most of its support in low prevalence countries on prevention work with high risk groups such as truck drivers and sex workers.

For example we work with a number of partners working on HIV and AIDS in Yemen including Abu Musa in Hodeidah province which works with 18,400 people from vulnerable groups including armed forces, drivers and sex workers. Out of 100 respondents, 16% of respondents were tested for HIV in 2008, which doubled to 30% in 2010. The study also showed that respondents are aware of HIV and AIDS and STIs through various communication channels however only half of respondents communicate with their sexual partner about HIV and AIDS though they feel it is important. Stigma remains entrenched where only 18% in 2010 (20% in 2008) were prepared to provide care for someone living with HIV - this shows great need for our continued work in this area. Respondents have changed behaviour by adopting other means of protection but not using condoms although they are readily available.

In Ecuador, Progressio is working in Cuenca with our partner SENDAS targeting young men and women and the gay population in the third largest city of Ecuador with a population of 267,000 (population approximately 53,400). A baseline and follow up undertaken with a sample of 400 young people showed an overall increase in knowledge. For example in the baseline only 3% of men considered fidelity as a form of safe sex while that had risen to 18.6% in 2010. 38.3% of men and 36.6% women believe that safe sex means using a condom during sexual intercourse, compared to 24.9% of men and 23.9% of women the previous year.

#### List any documentary evidence of achievements

*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.*

- Yemen Knowledge Attitude Practice and Behaviour on HIV AIDS in Hodeidah 2010.doc
- Ecuador SENDAS KAPB comparison of baseline and mid-term.doc

#### **Indicator 2.06: By 2011, there will be 2 documented examples of faith leaders in 2 countries demonstrating increased acceptance and promotion of comprehensive prevention messages or/and supporting the rights of PLWHA to universal access to prevention, care, support and treatment services. Above a baseline of 0 examples on 1 April 2008**

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

#### Progress achieved and challenges faced

Progress against baseline: 2 examples from 2 countries

- Malawi high level faith leaders' communiqué
- Yemen work with faith leaders

In Malawi, Progressio has been building the capacity of the Network of Religious Leaders Personally Infected or Affected by HIV and AIDS (MANERELA) and the Malawi Interfaith AIDS Association (MIAA). As a result of the coordinating role of the Development Worker a high level religious leaders' communiqué was created agreeing to strengthen the collaboration and coordination of the HIV and AIDS response by faith communities. The high level faith leaders were drawn from across all the major faith groups in Malawi namely, the Episcopal Conference of Malawi (ECM), Evangelical Association of Malawi (EAM), Malawi Council of Churches (MCC), Seventh-day Adventist, Muslim Association of Malawi (MAM), Quadria Muslim Association of Malawi (QMAM) and Pentecostals. This was collaborative work which involved UNAIDS, Tearfund, Christian Aid, Dan Church Aid, Norwegian Church Aid and the National AIDS Commission and was presented at a meeting at Kalikuti in August 2009 on the theme, "Strengthening the collaboration and coordination of HIV and AIDS response in the faith

community”.	
<b>List any documentary evidence of achievements</b>	
<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malawi DW Renias Info faith leaders meeting April 09.doc</li> <li>• Malawi MIAA communique Aug 09.doc</li> <li>• Yemen Case Study HIV and AIDS Imams &amp; tolerance.doc</li> </ul>	
<b>What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 2 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>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.</b>
<b>Indicator 3.01: By 2011, 30,000 poor and marginalised people in 3 countries will have greater food security and income from farming. Above a baseline of 0 people on 1 April 2005</b>
Please draw on evidence in line with the performance framework. (Word guidance: up to 300 words.)
<b>Progress achieved and challenges faced</b>
<p>Progress against baseline: at least 53,765 people in 2 countries from zero baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Honduras/El Salvador: Environmental Sustainability project 50,000</li> <li>• Honduras: LIDERS, 2,300 people</li> <li>• Honduras: FUPNAPIB, 1,200 people</li> <li>• Dominican Republic: Junacas, 265 people</li> </ul> <p>A key part of our work has involved influencing national policies relating to the environment. We have seen some major successes (reported under indicator 1.4).</p> <p>An external evaluation of Progressio’s environmental sustainability work in Central America in April 2010 stated “The programme’s results and impact at the time of the monitoring are significant, particularly related to environmental sustainability and advocacy, community and civil society capacities to manage natural resources, diversification of sustainable agricultural production, establishment and strengthening of CSO networks working on environmental sustainability and social justice, and in the effective use of social communications systems and tools. The overall direct project beneficiaries are estimated to be more than 50,000 persons in both countries ... in 28 rural communities of Honduras and El Salvador.”</p> <p>In our work with FUPNAPIB (Foundation National Park Pico Bonito) in Honduras, our role was to support 240 small-scale producers and their families living within the buffer zone of the National Park. The changes from conventional agriculture to agro-ecological practices including agro-forestry resulted in an increase in production from a baseline of 18 hundredweight per hectare to 53 hundredweight per hectare. Income levels have increased and there has been a significant</p>

reduction of agro-chemicals used for production.

In Africa we are increasing our work in this area, focussing on disaster risk reduction / climate change adaptation with an emphasis on diversification of crops and effective low input agricultural practices such as agro-ecological methods.

### List any documentary evidence of achievements

*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.*

- Honduras & El Salvador Monitoring Report Progressio BG CSF 050-0802 April 2010.pdf
- Honduras Baseline IFSS survey LIDER DW Jose Ramos MARCH 09.doc
- Honduras Case Study Fair Trade Coffee Production LIDERS.doc
- Progressio CAFOD report 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010.doc (LIDERS)
- Honduras DW report Marvin Fupnapib Mar 09.doc
- Dominican Republic DW Report Manuel Pereira MARCH 10.doc

### **Indicator 3.04: 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**

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

### Progress achieved and challenges faced

Progress against baseline: 4 documented examples from zero baseline

- EU prohibition on illegally logged timber – agreement subject to ratification
- Social impacts of illegal logging reflected in UK public procurement policy
- UNFCCC AWG-LCA COP15 report – Reference to both water resources and freshwater ecosystems included in section on planning, prioritising and implementing adaptation actions, Feb 2010
- Forthcoming environmental standards from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank reflect some of the recommendations of Progressio's Peru report (to be finalised in 2010)

We increase the multiplier effect of our work by linking experience on the ground to international policy dialogue and advocacy. For example:

Following negotiations between the EU parliament and European Council, agreement has been reached on a prohibition of illegally logged timber within the EU, subject to final ratification by the Council and EU Parliament. We made detailed submissions through MEPs and to Defra regarding the council and parliamentary discussions, arguing that strong legislation to control illegal logging throughout the supply chain is beneficial for poor people, is a necessary part of action on the environment (including climate change) and establishes a level playing field for business. The feedback from MEPs and Defra is that our submissions were timely and contained helpful content. We were pleased to see action on illegal logging highlighted in the Coalition agreement, and have welcomed the support of Defra with respect to the progress of EU legislation.

We brought partners focused on climate change from Ecuador and El Salvador to participate in the inter-sessional UNFCCC meeting in Barcelona (Oct 2009) and COP15 in Copenhagen. Partners were active in side events and in meeting with Latin America country delegations. Working in alliance with the Water and Climate Coalition (formerly GPPN) we sought for the inclusion of water within the text of the agreement. The UNFCCC AWG-LCA COP15 report included reference to both water resources and freshwater ecosystems in the section on planning, prioritising and implementing adaptation actions, Feb 2010.

<b>List any documentary evidence of achievements</b>	
<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy Monitoring Report (Illegal logging) Mar 2010 Final.doc</li> <li>• International Advocacy Learning review of Progressio climate change advocacy Report 05 05 10.pdf</li> <li>• Brief Portfolio of evidence UNFCCC.doc</li> <li>• Advocacy Monitoring Report (Environment) Mar 2010 Final.doc (IFC standards)</li> </ul>	
<b>What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 3 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.</b>	<b>2</b>

<b>Strategic Objective 4: 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.</b>	
<b>Indicator SO 4.02: By 2011 a 100% increase in media coverage of Progressio's issues demonstrating a greater success in raising development issues of concern to Progressio. Above a baseline of 12 articles per year on 1 April 2005</b>	
Please draw on evidence in line with the performance framework. (Word guidance: up to 300 words.)	
<b>Progress achieved and challenges faced</b>	
<p>Progress against baseline: In April 2009 to March 2010, total media articles had reached 300 against a baseline of 12.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In total in 2009/10, 53.2 million people<sup>15</sup> had ‘opportunities to see’ (OTS), read or hear about Progressio’s development work through the media.</li> <li>• Progressio media coverage in the 12 months to 1 April 2010 had reached £440,323<sup>16</sup>, with 63% of this in faith-based media</li> <li>• In the same period Progressio’s Just Add Water initiative, focussed on the Copenhagen climate summit in December 2009, resulted in media coverage worth in ‘advertising value equivalent’ (AVE) £88,674<sup>17</sup></li> </ul> <p>These figures are a tripling of value over the previous year of 2008/09, which itself was a significant increase over previous years. Our coverage included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opinion pieces on issues of faith and development in the Guardian, Tablet, Universe and BBC Online</li> <li>• A strong ‘hit rate’ of letters to editors of national newspapers on key development issues – e.g. FT, Independent, Guardian</li> <li>• Broadcast interviews ranging from BBC World Service and Radio 4 to Premier Christian Radio, Vatican Radio and United Christian Broadcasters</li> <li>• Regular coverage in faith press, including The Tablet, The Universe, The Church Times, The Baptist Times, Justice Magazine, Salvation Army War Cry and Catholic Herald.</li> </ul>	
<b>List any documentary evidence of achievements</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guardian Face to Faith columns x 2</li> <li>• Selection of Tablet, Universe, Catholic Herald newspaper coverage X4</li> </ul>	

<sup>15</sup> ibid

<sup>16</sup> as calculated by MediaProof monitoring and evaluation service

<sup>17</sup> ibid

- Selection of BBC Online and Letter to Editor coverage X4
- Links to Photo exhibition of work in East Timor on BBC news website
- Charts showing where Progressio receives most coverage X2

**Indicator SO 4.03: By 2011 Progressio has increased its outreach to social justice and church based audiences through attendance and talks at events by 50%, demonstrating greater awareness-raising among those constituencies. Above a baseline of 15 events on 1 April 2005, together reaching an estimated total of 1,500 people**

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

### **Progress achieved and challenges faced**

Progress against baseline: From April 2009 to March 2010 Progressio's total direct events audience was 48 events against a baseline of 15 reaching an audience of 12,383 - 725% over the baseline.

The events break down as follows:

- Workshops/presentations (majority faith groups): 13, with average attendance 59 people. Audience reached 767
- External events (majority faith groups): 14 events with Progressio stalls giving away literature on key issues. Average attendance 794 people. Audience reached 11,116
- Sixth Form events (Catholic colleges): 4, with average attendance 125 people. Audience reached 500

Progressio also attended other events as part of wider coalitions e.g. G20 march, The Wave climate change march, all of which drew tens of thousands of people, many of them from a faith perspective, to central London marches/rallies at which Progressio had strong visibility at pre-rally church services and during the main events.

Specific highlights:

- Progressio Executive Director, Christine Allen, addressing 2,000 people at the G20 Church Service
- Increasing invitations to speak at Catholic Justice & Peace events such as Cardiff (speaker Christine Allen, March 2010) and Arundel and Brighton (speaker Keith Ewing, Jan 2010)
- Strategic presence at events e.g.: the CARITAS Conference of Catholic social organisations at which Progressio addressed the need to be 'fit for purpose'; the Bond AGM at which Progressio's Executive Director was a speaker from a faith perspective; a Progressio lunchtime seminar with key theologians and thinkers on the Pope's latest encyclical on social issues *Caritas in Veritate*.

Challenges include limited resources to cover many events at once, but significant impact through choosing strategically, both face-to-face encounters and 'visibility' at mass events, has been shown to be achievable.

### **List any documentary evidence of achievements**

- Spread sheet listing key events attended in the past 12 months
- Photos of Progressio staff at The G20/Wave marches
- PowerPoint presentations from Catholic Justice & Peace events
- Photo of Christine Allen addressing G20 Church Service Event

**Indicator 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**

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

<b>Progress achieved and challenges faced</b>	
<p>Progress against baseline: By April 2010 the number of people who had been actively involved in Progressio campaigns was 2,891 people, an increase of more than 1,400%.</p> <p>More specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>'Just Add Water'</i> campaign, which ran from July to December 2009, saw 2,340 people write postcards to their MPs urging them to ask the British Government's negotiating team for Copenhagen to prioritise water issues. Over 1,000 of these 'actions' were from people who had not campaigned with Progressio before. This was Progressio's third public campaign and our most successful in terms of sign up for campaign actions.</li> <li>• The <i>'East Timor: Who Cares?'</i> campaign, which ran from July 2008 to July 2009, was a 'niche' campaign on a 'forgotten topic'. Few charities would attempt this subject, yet a total of 551 people asked the UK Government to put pressure on the East Timorese Government to move closer to resolving issues around justice for victims and reconciliation within the country. More than 150 of these people were new to Progressio.</li> </ul> <p>Progressio's activist email newsletter 'PROactive' is now being sent to 943 subscribers. This is a combined increase for supporters and general audience of 292%.</p> <p>While online activity can be hard to record, a May 2010 email action on illegal logging was opened by 270 recipients (29%) and resulted in 177 new email sign ups for future campaigns, indicating a strong level of engagement with development.</p>	
<b>List any documentary evidence of achievements</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examples of PROactive e-versions (print versions available on request)</li> <li>• Just Add Water and East Timor Who Cares? campaign examples</li> <li>• Evidence of 'opening rates' from logging campaign via 'vertical response recording'</li> </ul>	
<b>What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 4 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.</b>	<b>1</b>



## Part C – Lessons Learned<sup>18</sup>

### 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 (both PPA partners and others)

(Approx. 600 words.)

#### **Adaptable and high-impact approach to supporting civil society**

The flexible nature of the PPA allows Progressio to adapt its work with civil society organisations over time as the context changes and capacity improves. This is a strength of the Progressio model that is well complemented by the PPA, and ensures maximum impact from our work.

For example in Somaliland when key civil society organisations were still embryonic, Progressio's capacity building strategy was focused on institutional development and resource mobilisation interventions aimed at enabling them to run their organisations effectively and efficiently. We have now moved on to building partner capacity to enable them to advocate actively for human rights, policy change and engage different sectors in promoting the lives of vulnerable groups through formulation of good policies and laws. Over time we have also increased the amount of support provided to network members, many of whom are small community-based organisations and faith-based organisations.

The lesson learnt is that the PPA enables a successful, cost-effective and flexible approach to building vibrant civil society and accountable government; Progressio is able to play a 'catalytic' role in the on-going transformation of key civil society organisations, achieving impact where it is most needed.

#### **Knowledge dissemination**

The majority of Progressio's knowledge dissemination is in the Global South and frequently at the country or sub-regional level. For example, relating to environmental issues in Central America we organised a bi-national forum to share knowledge and experience on water management and advocacy issues with two Honduran partners and one from El Salvador, we worked with partners to establish a network of 35 organisations working jointly on environmental advocacy in western Honduras and we established a Research Centre focusing on the design and management of socioeconomic indicators in the Aguan region of northern Honduras.

In 2009 partners from Yemen visited Somaliland to see how they can develop by observing our more advanced work with civil society in Somaliland mentioned above. Saeed Muhammad Saif, from a local partner organisation in Yemen said "I was taken by surprise to see these networks could sustain though they get simple technical support from Progressio. After eight days of visit, now I believe scarcity of resources, traditions and customs are not an excuse in the failure of networks."

We also organised an exchange between the main women's networks in Somaliland and East Timor with a focus on how to advocate for change and influence policy in favour of

<sup>18</sup> We left this section fairly open to interpretation.

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

more equal rights for women.

In the UK, Progressio's strategy of building support for development through bringing 'southern voices' to discussions and debates has proved impactful with both opinion formers and supporters – from inviting an Ecuadorian small scale farmer to the Copenhagen summit where she addressed side events, to our Development Workers in-country writing stories and photos for our websites and publications. In the UK Progressio disseminates knowledge and understanding amongst its members and supporters through a range of communications materials, whether printed or on-line, as well as in person through talks, events and workshops.

### **Integrated programmes**

We have continued to develop all our work around an integrated programmatic approach. The PPA flexibility allows us to develop projects that link support with grassroots organisations through to national and international level engagement (see 'example of Progressio's integrated approach' submitted as part of documentary evidence – listed under SO3). Another advantage of integrated projects is that we are able to strengthen networks in-country. If we were to rely on restricted funding then key aspects might be delayed or cancelled depending on availability of funding which would significantly weaken this way of working. A recent external learning review of our work on the Copenhagen climate summit highlighted the effectiveness of these strong linkages for Progressio's international advocacy.

### **A strengthened approach to monitoring and evaluation**

All PPA holders have been challenged to review their systems for monitoring and evaluation. Progressio has undertaken a major, root and branch change, introducing 'RICA' ('Regular Impact and Capacity Assessment') across every country programme, with every partner and across our UK-based work. This is a major change initiative that is now resulting in clearer evidence of impact.

### **Relationships with others:**

Progressio collaborates closely with other PPA holders, most notably with BVALG members in areas such as recruitment, M&E and peer review. With other PPA holders, the complementarity of our approach allows us to work jointly with shared partner organisations overseas, for example in Peru with Christian Aid and CAFOD. We also have relationships with other organisations through playing a key role in networks, for example, we are Co-Chair of the UK Water Network and key players on international advocacy networks related to Zimbabwe.

## **Specifically describe innovative learning, e.g. specific knowledge generation about new issues encountered or discovery of new means of solving specific problems**

### **Knowledge transfer**

The Progressio model is built on principles of cost effective knowledge transfer. Our experience is that knowledge is often best transferred in a context of high trust, where there are longstanding relationships, cultural sensitivity and a spirit of two-way learning. This is what allows us to engage in sensitive issues such as HIV and AIDS with faith communities in Islamic countries.

Multiplying knowledge and applying lessons learned is an inherent aspect of the Development Worker approach; last year Progressio had Development Workers from 39 nationalities, two thirds from the Global South, exchanging experiences with government and non-government partners. For instance, in Malawi Innocent Ogaba is a Development Worker from Uganda working with the Malawi Organic Growers' Association. He is applying the knowledge that he has on organic certification from Uganda, which is further advanced

than Malawi. So the experience of Uganda is being replayed in Malawi, although in a different cultural setting. Once more, our experience is that flexible PPA support is best suited to this type of development intervention because it can sometimes take a number of years before knowledge transfer, coaching and accompaniment results in successful, demonstrable impact.

## Part D – Partnership with DFID<sup>19</sup>

### Partnership with DFID

Your organisation, through your PPA, is formally in partnership with DFID. 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):

- 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)

The partnership with DFID has been effective on a number of levels – with the Civil Society Department, with other individual desks/departments, and at country level. We have engaged on our own, with BVALG, with LAPPA agencies and with BOND (e.g. UK Water Network).

This year it has worked well having a designated PPA contact person in DFID, Colette O'Neill. Colette has always responded quickly to any queries and has been very proactive in linking through to other parts of DFID such as Communications.

Over the year there has been specific (although often informal) advice, information and intelligence sharing with DFID stakeholder managers relating to faith and development and understanding of this constituency. This open style works well and is a good reflection on the sort of partnership we have with DFID.

Through the LAPPA link with DFID (Amanda Burns), we were able to begin very productive discussions with DEFRA related to illegal logging. This has continued under the new government in discussions with the Secretary of State on the European Commission proposal on timber regulation.

Through the BOND PPA group, we engaged with other PPA agencies and DFID around M&E frameworks, evaluations of the PPA model and possibilities for future cooperation.

We have also worked collaboratively at country level including with the FCO and at Embassy level. We have developed constructive working relationships and regular sharing of analysis in relation particularly to Zimbabwe, Somaliland (the British Embassies in Addis Ababa and Harare fund our work), UK Embassy Haiti / Dominican Republic, UK Embassy Guatemala/Central America, UK

<sup>19</sup> Again, we wanted to focus on partnership over relationship here and have left this section open to interpretation by each organisation, however, you might want to consider issues such as learning, accountability and communication with other parts of DFID beyond the Civil Society team.

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.

Embassy Indonesia / East Timor.

Progressio has continued to co-chair BOND's UK Water Network (UKWN), including close linkages with DFID's Water and Sanitation Team. One of the key outcomes of this collaboration has been a matrix tool to share and measure progress jointly and informally against key indicators on a regular basis. This collaboration was mentioned in DFID's report 'Meeting our Promises 2010: Providing greater access to water and sanitation and improving water resource management'. Progressio has also engaged with DFID's broader Climate Change team through BOND's Development and Environment Group (DEG).

A parliamentary exhibition related to Progressio's 'East Timor – who cares?' campaign was attended by Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Mike Foster, and representatives of shadow International Development teams have been helpful in building higher level support for development. Following on from the relationship with Douglas Alexander and his team, the co-sponsoring of a Millennium Development Goal reception addressed by Stephen O'Brien, in collaboration with BOND, shows the opportunity for these valuable events to continue under the new government.

We submitted our own formal contribution to the White Paper process as well as working with BOND in their submission. Progressio was pleased to participate in the Conference and contributed to other discussions both formally and informally.

We continue to promote and recognise the DFID partnership in our work, on our website and in publications. Also, Progressio has worked hard to provide DFID with case studies for its website for promotion of UKAID with the British public (see Appendix for list). We have also provided information and speakers for LAPPAs events, in the UK and in Latin America.

Having the PPA has 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 Change<sup>20</sup>

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

(Approx. 300 words)

There was strong leadership in the face of economic difficulties in 2009/10 as Progressio undertook a restructuring exercise. It involved reorganisation of some country offices, closure of a programme, job losses in the UK and a pay freeze for all staff. Greater investment was made in programme funding and development in-country and a new post was formed to focus on programme learning, evaluation and quality.

As a result, the percentage of total expenditure spent globally on core support functions has reduced from 31% in FY 2008/09 to an estimated 26% for the current financial year (FY2010/11). Overall we are set to save approximately £224,000 in programme management and support costs (equivalent to 4% of turnover for 2010/11) yet have managed to increase programme delivery in our key operations overseas.

Progressio continues to fulfil all Charity Commission and Company House requirements with documentation submitted in good time. Internal procedures, including Board governance, work well with a high level of compliance and transparency. In terms of external verification, the Management Audit report for 2009/10 commented on good risk management, strong internal financial controls and procedures both in the UK and in-country. A copy of the letter is available upon request.

During the year the handbook for all trustees was revised and updated. Two new trustees had their induction with staff. A governance strategy, skills audit and Board assessment exercise have been developed by the sub-Committee of the Board that oversees trustee recruitment, governance and HR strategy issues. This will set a rolling programme of continuous improvement at governance level. Specific attention was made to the ethnic diversity of the Board this year, and 3 out of 11 trustees (at 31 March 2010) were from BME communities. For the first time, our AGM included a report on our environmental performance, which reflects a closer monitoring of the organisation's carbon consumption.

Progressio is well advanced in preparing a new strategic direction which will be in place by September 2010 and will contribute to an informed proposal for a continued PPA partnership.

### **Please provide any evidence to show how PPA funding allows you to take risks and innovate (if at all).**

<sup>20</sup> 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.

Within days of the Haiti earthquake we were able to mobilise skilled Development Workers and a huge proportion of our staff resources in the Dominican Republic to support the 'Ayuda Haiti' ('Help Haiti') platform, made up of a large number of local NGOs. Many assumed new roles in border areas and in Port au Prince. The result was that we made a significant contribution to the earliest phases of the response and did so by appropriate support to local civil society. The PPA allowed this flexibility, as we were able to allocate immediate unrestricted funds before our fundraising efforts began to show results.

We have made the most of the flexibility of PPA funding to begin pilot projects such as work on decentralisation in Yemen or on sustainable agriculture in Malawi. The successful experience is then shared with donors who have consequently invested in the next phase of the work. The PPA funding allows us to be more experimental and flexible in the pilot phase.

The strategic nature of the PPA funding enabled Progressio to undertake restructuring in a way that allowed us to invest strategically rather than just cutting costs. For example, as a result of investment in M&E (including designated post) we have seen a marked increase in the ownership of and engagement with the M&E framework. The PPA is enabling us to close the Ecuador programme office in a responsible way. We have built links between long-standing partners and our Peru programme in order to allow for possible pan-Andean activities in the future. This would not have been possible without the PPA.

## **Part F – Cross –cutting issues**

Describe any work your organisation has done on Gender and Faith if applicable (this question will be limited for the period 2008-2011)

**Gender** – Please describe how your organisation is mainstreaming gender in its work, as well as any specific work your organisation has done to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

**Faith** – Please describe how your organisation is working with faith groups and communities (Approx. 600 words)

### **Gender**

Progressio considers gender an essential issue and it has been a cross-cutting theme to all of our work for many years.

There are some important areas of our work that have a specific gender focus and in which changing gender relations in society is a key component (gender transformational work). Examples include supporting a greater role for women in politics in Somaliland, strengthening women's groups under East Timor's national umbrella body to advocate for their rights and working with men using the 'masculinities' approach to reduce risky behaviour with respect to HIV in El Salvador.

We ensure that our other projects all mainstream gender. For example in Yemen, our work with religious leaders on stigma and HIV works with female religious leaders as well as Imams and also explores/challenges gender roles as part of its methodology.

We have established an internal gender working group that includes in-country staff, staff from all departments and which reports directly to the Executive Director. This year it is producing a Gender Training Manual (to be completed August 2010), to give all new staff and Development Workers a comprehensive understanding of the issue and how to implement it in their work.



As part of the new strategy we are now developing a five year gender mainstreaming project plan with clearly articulated results and indicators of success. The project focuses on areas ranging from staff induction to exchange of learning on successful approaches to gender in our programmes. The new strategic plan is clear about accountability in this area and one of Progressio's key performance indicators for the next 5 years will be "Rating given to organisation-wide gender project by external evaluator". This means our success or failure in gender mainstreaming will be far more visible and will enable us to take corrective action during the next 5 years.

### **Faith**

We have worked closely with the Bishops' Conference and Lambeth Palace on a range of international development issues, giving briefings, sharing analysis and participating in events. This includes country specific issues such as Zimbabwe, climate change, and the Millennium Development Goals.

We contributed to faith engagement around the G20 meeting and Copenhagen through membership and supporter engagement. We have had articles about our work and perspectives on development published in the faith press as well as articles and comments from a faith perspective published in national/secular press such as the Guardian newspaper.

We have given advice and information to DFID on faith and development issues and we will be having further meetings related to the forthcoming papal visit (currently engaging with the MDG Summit team). In terms of political engagement, we continue to have fruitful discussions with various Christian politicians and the Executive Director was invited to Number 10 for a reception to mark the contribution of the Christian community.

We published three theological papers sharing perspectives on HIV and AIDS in the context of international development, on Stigma and Discrimination, Gender, and Structural Violence. The papers were shared with religious leaders and theologians in the UK. The critique of some approaches to HIV by religious leaders contained in the paper on Structural Violence was reported in the Tablet and the Irish Times. We are gathering case study material from our programme work on HIV with religious leaders and faith communities in Yemen, Zimbabwe and El Salvador, and expect to publish this in the second half of 2010. We expect that this will be an important source document for religious leaders who wish to understand the HIV pandemic and the ways in which faith communities can have a positive or negative impact on those living with HIV.

Progressio is on the executive of LiveSimply, a Catholic coalition on matters of social justice and we are now developing the UK's first website devoted to Catholic Social Teaching, which will contain information and writing on matters of social justice including environment, development, poverty etc aimed at Catholic audiences who wish to have a deeper understanding of development issues in the context of their faith.

Being the only faith-based personnel-sending organisation Progressio offers a unique insight and combination of skills on which DFID is able to call.

**APPENDIX – DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE ATTACHED ON DISK (unless marked “available on request” or shown as hyperlink):**

**SO1 (Strengthening civil society):**

- Yemen\_RICA\_Capacity\_Assessment for Partners\_Civil Society Organisations Project Hodeida\_Report June 2010.doc
- Timor Leste FTH Caritas Aus Second six month report Jan 2010 HIV.doc
- Peru PATT Equipo de trabajo EDUCA.doc
- Hispaniola PATT Comité Conjunto Wannament.doc
- Somaliland Year 3 Interim report for Comic Relief 31 March 2010.doc
- Somaliland HIV AIDS Mid Term Evaluation March 07.doc
- Somaliland CSO HR project mid-term evaluation Jan 2009.doc
- El Salvador Case Study Women fighting discrimination and economic violence IMU.doc
- Zimbabwe SAF AIDS End of term evaluation Report - FINAL 6 April 09.pdf
- Zimbabwe ZAPSO End of term evaluation - 17 Aug 2009.doc
- Peru PATT\_Laura Lucio\_marzo 2010.doc
- Peru MdV\_Discusión de Grupo Focal\_Laura Lucio\_marzo 2010.doc
- Yemen Letter from Raid Abshal - N:\RICA\DW Reports\Yemen\EGP\REPORTS March 2010
- Dominican Republic DW Report Edgar Leonardo Noguera SEP 09.doc
- Dominican Republic Puerto Plata portfolio of evidence (available on request)
- Honduras DW report Danilo Mar2009-Agos 2009.doc
- Honduras DW report Danilo Agos 2009 - Mar 2010.doc
- El Salvador UNES water law Portfolio of evidence (available on request)
- Honduras & El Salvador Monitoring Report Progressio BG CSF 050-0802 April 2010.pdf (El Sal Olomega; Hon land title)
- <http://planetaescom.wordpress.com/2010/01/30/laguna-de-olomega-el-nuevo-sitio-ramsar/>
- Progressio CAFOD report 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010.doc (El Sal mining)
- El Salvador Case Study ADES (metal mining).doc
- Nicaragua DW Report Sandra Monge Ramirez MAR 10.doc
- Advocacy Monitoring Report (AMEA) Mar 2010 Final.doc (E Timor; Somaliland elections, Zimbabwe IDC)
- Malawi Organic Standards legislation will shortly be available on <http://www.mbsmw.org/>
- Yemen HIV and AIDS Law  
<http://www.thenational.ae/article/20080707/FOREIGN/526000649/1002&profile=1002>
- Advocacy Monitoring Report (DOHA) Mar 2010 Final.doc (Hispaniola climate change; Haiti conference)
- Somaliland Case Study SONYO Youth awareness.doc
- Timor Leste study tour visit report 2010.doc

**SO2 (HIV and AIDS):**

- Yemen Knowledge Attitude Practice and Behaviour on HIV AIDS in Hodeidah 2010.doc
- Ecuador SENDAS KAPB comparison of baseline and mid-term.doc
- Malawi DW Renias Info faith leaders meeting April 09.doc
- Malawi MIAA communique Aug 09.doc
- Yemen Case Study HIV and AIDS Imams & tolerance.doc
- Somaliland Yemen exchange Apr 2009.doc

**SO3 (Sustainable environment):**

- Honduras & El Salvador Monitoring Report Progressio BG CSF 050-0802 April 2010.pdf
- Honduras Baseline IFSS survey LIDER DW Jose Ramos MARCH 09.doc
- Honduras Fair Trade Coffee Production LIDERS.doc
- Honduras Case Study Fair Trade Coffee Production LIDERS.doc
- Progressio CAFOD report 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010.doc (LIDERS)
- Honduras DW report Marvin Fupnapib Mar 09.doc
- Dominican Republic DW Report Manuel Pereira MARCH 10.doc
- Advocacy Monitoring Report (Illegal logging) Mar 2010 Final.doc
- International Advocacy Learning review of Progressio climate change advocacy Report 05 05 10.pdf
- Brief Portfolio of evidence UNFCCC.doc

- Advocacy Monitoring Report (Environment) Mar 2010 Final.doc (IFC standards)
- One page example of Progressio's integrated approach.pdf

#### **SO4 (Advocacy and public engagement):**

- Guardian Face to Faith columns x 2
- Selection of Tablet, Universe, Catholic Herald newspaper coverage X4
- Selection of BBC Online and Letter to Editor coverage X4
- Links to Photo exhibition of work in East Timor on BBC news website
- Charts showing where Progressio receives most coverage X2
- Spread sheet listing key events attended in the past 12 months
- Photos of Progressio staff at The G20/Wave marches
- PowerPoint presentations from Catholic Justice & Peace events
- Photo of Christine Allen addressing G20 Church Service Event
- Examples of PROactive e-versions (print versions available on request)
- Just Add Water and East Timor Who Cares? campaign examples
- Evidence of 'opening rates' from logging campaign via 'vertical response recording'

#### **Case studies currently on DFID website:**

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Case-Studies/2008/Imams-preach-HIVAIDS-tolerance-in-Yemen/>

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Case-Studies/2009/El-Salvador-radio/>

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Case-Studies/2009/Zimbabwe-HIV-business/>

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Case-Studies/2009/Honduras-forests-corruption/>

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Case-Studies/2008/Eco-friendly-dinners-in-Nicaragua/>

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.dfid.gov.uk/casestudies/files/africa/somalia-women.asp>