

LAPPA Annex¹

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Part I - Progress against LAPPA Development Objectives

Progress to date against LAPPA purpose statement² (Word guidance: up to 300 words)

Purpose: to reduce poverty and inequality in Latin America through empowering civil society to address social, economic and political exclusion

Progress against LAPPA Development Objective indicators³

Indicator 1⁴:

By 2011, local municipal development plans and budgets with a total population of 100,000 within 3 countries will be produced with civil society participation (in Ecuador, Honduras and Peru)

Relates to Objective 2: Poor and marginalised people having a greater voice in decisions that affect their lives

Progress achieved and challenges faced (Word guidance: up to 300 words)

Progress against baseline: 2 plans covering 1.4m people in 2 countries from baseline of zero plans

Namely:

- Peru: Cajamarca, 1.4m people
- 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. The other aspect relates to creating alliances between civil society and local government in territorial mapping for sustainable environmental policy.

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).

¹ This annex should only be completed by DFID's 12 LAPPA partners.

² DFID and the LAPPA agencies have agreed that their overall shared purpose in Latin America is to reduce poverty and inequality through empowering civil society to address social, economic and political exclusion.

³ Partners should focus on those indicators included in the LAPPA Partnership Framework, but may also draw on other relevant PPA indicators.

⁴ In each case, partners should identify which LAPPA Development Objective the indicator refers to.

<p>In Honduras, we provided a Development Worker to support our partner, the Popol Nah Tun Foundation. As a direct result of the advocacy work jointly undertaken by the inhabitants of the surrounding communities (Moradel, Silin, Guadalupe Carney, Barranco Blanco, Jericó, Capiro, Nuevo Marañoses y Las Crucitas) and public bodies such as the Institute of conservation forestry (Instituto de Conservación Forestal), DIGEPESCA, Trujillo Municipality as well as private bodies such as FUCAGUA, the Municipal Corporation of Trujillo approved the technical regulation for the sustainable use of resources in the Guaimoreto Lagoon in Trujillo, Colon. This represents 7,800 families (30,000 people).</p>
<p>List any documentary evidence of achievements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru PATT_Laura Lucio_marzo 2010.doc • Peru MdV_Discusión de Grupo Focal_Laura Lucio_marzo 2010.doc • Honduras DW report Danilo Mar2009-Agos 2009.doc • Honduras DW report Danilo Agos 2009 - Mar 2010.doc

<p>Indicator 2:</p>
<p>By 2011, sample from target communities (comprising approx 5,000 people in 3 countries) will demonstrate higher knowledge than baseline on what is HIV and AIDS and how to avoid it (in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Ecuador)</p> <p><i>Relates to Objective 3: Reduction in prevalence rates and the stigma and discrimination experienced by those living with HIV and AIDS</i></p>
<p>Progress achieved and challenges faced (Word guidance: up to 300 words)</p>
<p>Progress against baseline: at least 53,400 people in 1 country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecuador, Cuenca, 53,400 people <p>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.</p> <p>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). SENDAS has used a wide range of media and public events to raise awareness around HIV. 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. Not all changes were positive, an alarming finding of the evaluation was that in 2009, 47% of men and 25% of women responded that they have had a test for HIV and AIDS but in 2010 only 10,7% of men and 8,5% of women respond that they have had a test. This is attributed to the lack of campaigns by the Ministry of Health to have the test done in 2010 in contrast with the very active campaigns of 2008 and 2009. Key informants like health workers, and education workers agreed that the SENDAS programme has strengthened the knowledge that the population of Cuenca has on sexuality and HIV and AIDS. This is especially important when comparing with the lack of action of the State on these aspects.</p>
<p>List any documentary evidence of achievements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecuador SENDAS KAPB comparison of baseline and mid-term.doc

<p>Indicator 3:</p>

By 2011 there will be 5 documented examples from 3 countries of pro-poor changes in national level development plans, processes, policies, legislation and implementation relating to sustainable environment. (in El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua)

Relates to Objective 5: Increased capacity of poor people, communities and governments to reduce disaster risk and vulnerability to climate change and adapt to the impacts of climate change

Progress achieved and challenges faced (Word guidance: up to 300 words)

Progress against baseline: 6 documented examples in 3 countries

Namely:

- 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
- Nicaragua: Policy for rural sustainable tourism passed
- Honduras: Legalisation passed relating to land tenure for Internally Displaced People in Nahuaterique
- Honduras: National Forestry Law passed (previous year)

In El Salvador we have sought increased participation by Salvadoran partners in networks and platforms at national and sub-regional levels to influence environmental policy and regulatory changes that primarily favour women. One proposal for law was formulated and debated in congress with ongoing advocacy work carried out by the National Water Forum composed of 20 social organisations working on environmental issues.

In another instance, 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 the 2nd of 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 El Salvador, in partnership with CAFOD, we have continued to build the capacity of ADES to use media (traditional and new) to inform and campaign on the negative effects of mining and protection of the environment. The Mesa Nacional Frente a la Minería Metálica (national roundtable on metal mining) has been able to plan its communications in a much more collective and effective way. This has led to them gaining international funding for their campaign "Mining Companies' Extortion of El Salvador". It is now leading the opposition to metal mining in the country and its campaigning and advocacy has been recognised at national and international levels, for example in receiving the prestigious Letelier-Moffitt human rights award for their work. As a result of ADES' higher profile and increased ability in communications it was asked to assist the Delegation of the National Civil Police in forming an information and communications strategy on the problem of illegal mining, in order to encourage the population to report perpetrators.

The creation of a de facto municipal government in the Nahuaterique region of Honduras has now given more than 7,000 people a platform to expedite the legalisation of their land parcels and the attainment of Honduran citizenship which have been a battle of more than 10 years. The process is now under way for full recognition of the municipality.

In Nicaragua, we are supporting a federation of cooperatives (FENACCOOP which represents 289 cooperatives whose members produce 52% of agricultural production in the country) to advocate for community-based rural tourism. The Federation is influencing the recognition of this with the creation of the policy for rural sustainable tourism and the Nicaragua rural tourist trail programme. Continued work is needed both in the formulation of the proposed legal framework and through the implementation of the Nicaragua rural tourist trail programme. It should be added that this is part of a wider project where we are supporting rural tourism pilots for income generation on the ground in the north of the country.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

- Honduras & El Salvador Monitoring Report Progressio BG CSF 050-0802 April 2010.pdf
- Progressio CAFOD report 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010.doc
- Nicaragua DW Report Sandra Monge Ramirez MAR 10.doc

Part II – Progress against LAPPa Partnership Objectives⁵

Partnership with DFID: progress, challenges and lessons (Word guidance: up to 300 words)

One of the most significant characteristics of the LAPPa partnership is that it has facilitated more regular and direct contact between the LAPPa agencies and DFID in a relationship that goes beyond the normal relationship between agencies and donors.

Our regular interaction ensures a good degree of access to the thinking within DFID and the possibility of expressing our views on different aspects of DFID's policies. Also, DFID gets to know more directly the thinking between the agencies and gains a more profound understanding of our work. The LAPPa agreement has established a regular mechanism for interaction of the agencies with senior DFID and Government officials and regular learning events in the Latin American region and in London. These events and discussions are on specific development issues. Last year's conference was in Peru on Climate Change and this year was in Brazil on Social Policies and Civil Society at which a Progressio Development Worker spoke on HIV and rights for marginalised groups. Both these conferences were complemented with events in London on the same themes.

This relationship is allowing better and more fluid access not only with DFID but also the FCO and IDB. We have been able to engage in the process of consultation with IDB about different aspects of their policies either as the LAPPa group of agencies or as individual members of LAPPa. We have had several meetings with the Alternate Executive Director of IDB during his visits to London (first Stewart Mills and now with Gerry Duffy) and have participated in IDB's consultation meetings in Paris and have sent written submissions to their policy consultation process. Progressio's last submission on Climate Change policy was shared with DFID and with all LAPPa agencies.

The mid-term evaluation of the LAPPa partnership that DFID commissioned was also a very interesting experience that helped us to discuss our LAPPa work with external evaluators, to respond to challenging questions and discuss not just the positive aspects of the LAPPa experience but also its difficulties and limitations.

Partnership with other LAPPa agencies: progress, challenges and lessons (Word guidance: up to 300 words)

There are important advances on the development of partnerships with other LAPPa agencies. Progressio has just signed a memorandum of understanding with Christian Aid and CAFOD for developing more joint work in Peru. We have had meetings of all our partners working on issues of climate change with the objective of setting up a joint project that responds to the needs of partners. By combining our efforts we expect to increase our impact and make more effective use of resources. We are also exploring joint activities with Christian Aid, CAFOD and Oxfam GB in Bolivia and with CARE and Save the Children in Peru. With CAFOD we have joint partnerships in Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

The LAPPa conference in Rio de Janeiro in the first week of June also discussed experiences of collaboration of LAPPa agencies and agreed to actively promote the establishment of joint projects

⁵ This is an opportunity to expand on some of the information in Part A of the main self-assessment on the partnership between DFID and PPA holders and a chance to flag up issues specific to LAPPa.

Partners should make specific reference to the LAPPa Partnership Objectives on: knowledge sharing and lesson learning; communications; and increased influence and voice of the LAPPa partnership on UK development policy.

between LAPPAs agencies, reducing competition for resources and promoting collaboration. It is important to point out that some of the lessons of joint work of LAPPAs agencies have been transferred to other regions. Progressio is increasing its collaboration with Christian Aid and CAFOD in Dominican Republic and Haiti.

Progressio's joint presentation with the International AIDS Alliance on our work on HIV and AIDS prevention and the human rights of sex workers also showed the scope for collaboration between LAPPAs agencies and between our partners themselves.

Most LAPPAs agencies have a long history of working in coalitions and other forms of alliances but mainly on advocacy and campaigning issues. LAPPAs is helping us to develop practical development work with our partners in coalitions and this is proving to be a very positive enriching experience in which each agency contributes to the work of our partners with different inputs and skills.

LAPPAs Appendix of Evidence:

- Peru PATT_Laura Lucio_marzo 2010.doc
- Peru MdV_Discusión de Grupo Focal_Laura Lucio_marzo 2010.doc
- Honduras DW report Danilo Mar2009-Agos 2009.doc
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