

LAPPA Annex

Part I - Progress against LAPPA Development Objectives

Progress against LAPPA Development Objective indicators
Progress to date against LAPPA purpose statement
“To reduce poverty and inequality through empowering civil society to address social, economic and political exclusion”
With support from the DFID Latin America PPA, the Alliance has made notable achievements in empowering communities to address social exclusion and HIV/AIDS related stigma and discrimination in Latin America. By the end of 2009, 173,000 transgenders ¹ , sex workers, people living with HIV and gay men and other men who have sex with men had been reached with capacity building interventions through country and regional programmes in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico and El Salvador. The Alliance model of working through independent national partners (Linking Organisations) provides significant value in the Latin America region by being able to provide resources directly to the protagonists of change, whilst keeping administrative costs to a minimum. Our approach ensures relevance and sustainability from the very outset as it is rooted in national responses led by Latin American actors with a long history of advocacy experience. The Latin America regional programme carried out actions in 16 countries through support to the Regional Secretariats of The Latin American network of sex workers (RETRASEX) and The Latin American network of transgender people (REDLACTRANS). Achievements of the period include long-term changes in policy frameworks that perpetuate exclusion and stigma and discrimination against vulnerable communities, and a visible increase in community participation in local and national governance structures. A key result of our work has been the increase of sex worker and transgender representation in CCMs ² which has lead to these communities being able to access funding in Argentina, Ecuador, Uruguay, Bolivia, Peru and Chile. We partnered with regional stakeholders including UNAIDS, CICT ³ , and GTZ to build the capacity of civil society in Global Fund proposal development. Latin America has shown the highest success rates on Global Fund approval in Round 9 (74% TBC). Additionally, during the period to March 2010, 20 key correspondents (citizen journalists) from 17 Latin American countries published 132 articles on a range of community issues on PORTAL SIDA, the first AIDS Portal in Spanish. PORTAL SIDA was visited by more than 234,800 people from 122 countries.

¹ Transgenders is an umbrella term to refer to individuals who are classified as one gender at birth but they identify more strongly with the opposite gender. Some may choose to occasionally dress in clothes associated with the other gender and are known as transvestites or crossdressers. Some wholly identify with the other gender and will adopt names and dress in clothes that reflect this gender identity. Transgender people who have had sex reassignment surgery are often referred to as transsexuals.

² Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCMs) a core multisectoral national space that the GFTAM demands to be set up to submit proposals and oversee grant implementation. CCMs are normally chaired by Ministries of Health (MoH) and comprised by major national players and international donors .

³ The Centre for International Cooperation in Brazil

Development objective 1: More accountable public and political systems for effective delivery of services and good governance in the region

Indicator 1

1 documented example of key national policy changes that have been achieved in Alliance countries through input from Alliance policy interventions

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

We have documented 3 examples of policy change and therefore exceeded this target.

Case study 1: RETRASEX 320 high level decision-makers were reached with specific demands for sex workers rights. In Brazil and Ecuador, RETRASEX met current Presidents Luis Ignacio Lula da Silva and Rafael Correa and in Guatemala, Vice-president, Rafael Espada to make their demands. In Peru, a representative from RETRASEX spoke on sex worker rights in a public hearing at Parliament, which was broadcasted nation-wide on television. RETRASEX has influenced changes on the following national policies:

- Ecuador: the stigmatising Sex Workers Health Card which recorded personal details, photograph and past sexual infectious diseases including HIV status, was replaced by the Comprehensive Healthcare Card. This has increased access to health services and decreased extortion and police persecution.
- Bolivia: The Sex Worker identification card was made free of charge.
- Panama and Argentina: codes which criminalised sex workers were repealed in Panama and three states in Argentina.

Case study 2: Bolivia, Institute for Human Development (IDH)⁴ the advocacy efforts of IDH achieved the following legislative changes:

- **Resolution 0668 of the Ministry of Health and Sports**, which makes it mandatory for health services to provide comprehensive healthcare with respect for the dignity and rights of key populations.
- **Law 3729** for the Prevention of HIV/AIDS. This law identifies the rights to which people living with HIV are entitled, for example rights to health, non-discrimination, access to services, confidentiality, participation in cultural and political life, etc. The law also imposes obligations on certain categories of persons and institutions, for example health personnel must maintain the confidentiality of patients and must receive training on HIV/AIDS. Although agreed in 2007, this law was not properly implemented until 2009.
- Inclusion of a clause in the Bolivian constitution that makes it illegal to discriminate against people on the basis of sexual orientation and/or gender identity.

Case study 3: REDLACTRANS advocacy work led to changes in law which enable transgenders to legally change their gender on ID cards including:

- The adoption of Resolution 2272 by the Ministry of Health of the City of Buenos Aires - Argentina, which guarantees respect for the adopted or self-perceived gender identity of those accessing health care.
- Gender Identity laws have been approved in Uruguay and Mexico City. In Mexico

⁴ IDH, Institute for Human Development is the Alliance linking organisation in Bolivia.

- Work is now underway to approve a bill on Gender Identity in Argentina.
- Gay marriage was approved by parliament and passed to the Senate for debate in Argentina.

One of the key challenges in meeting this objective is the level of extreme violence exercised against transgenders and sex workers. Since November 2009, 13 assassinations of transgender were recorded in Guatemala alone. Perpetrators are neither prosecuted nor punished. The Alliance has started dialogue with national human rights agencies which are partners of other LAPPA members (for example Centro para Acción Legal en Derechos Humanos (CALDH) in Guatemala, Colombia Diersa in Colombia and the Central America Human Rights Committee) to start joint action.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

- Update case Study Bolivia 2010
- Regional programme case study: Sex workers and Transgenders Networks

Development objective 2. Poor and marginalised people having a greater voice in decisions that affect their lives

Indicator 2:

Participation of key population groups in key national level fora will have increased from 4 to 7 Alliance countries in Latin America by 2011

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

By the end of 2009, we achieved this result in the 7 Alliance countries as well as a number of other countries through out regional work.

Supported by its Latin American Secretariats, RETRASEX and REDLACTRANS have exponentially increased their participation in CCMs and as a result, their voices have had an impact on decision making regarding budget allocation and health policies.

One year ago, there was no transgender representation in CCMs. Today, REDLACTRANS is represented in 9 CCMs: Nicaragua, Honduras, Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and the Andean Regional coordinating mechanism. This makes Latin America the only continent in the world where CCMs have transgender representation. RETRASEX, has strengthened sex workers representation on CCMs in 10 countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Dominican Republic and Uruguay.⁵ At the national level, the networks started to participate in multi-sectoral commissions such as the Health Forum in Peru, or the Ministry of Health's National AIDS Commission in Brazil

Transgenders' key issues were included in national strategic plans in Argentina, Nicaragua, Uruguay and Peru⁶. National health programmes in Argentina, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Peru, Uruguay and Mexico, included amendments related to 'friendlier' services, access to HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention for key populations.

Marcela Romero, the president of REDLACTRANS was a speaker in the Organisation of

⁵ The 'Study on Participation of women-in-general, women living with HIV, female sex workers and transgenders in Global Fund processes in Latin America and the Caribbean' undertaken by Observatorio Latino, watchdog mechanism of the Global Fund- recognised the key role that Redlactrans and Redtrasex have played in increasing the number of transgender and sex worker representatives in Global Fund in the region

⁶ See case study attached.

American States Annual Assembly in 2009 where the resolution on Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity was approved on 4th of June at the IV Plenary Session. It was the first time that a transgender leader had taken part in a meeting of this organisation.

Both networks participated on the Global Consultation on Gender and Sexual Diversity in Bangkok; and the United Nations Advisory Group on HIV and Sex Work, co-organised by UNAIDS/ the Global Network of Sex Work Projects (NSWP) in Geneva.

In El Salvador, the Alliance partner Atlacatl which represents people living with HIV, has been chosen as a member of the Salvadorian CCM.

Transgenders and sex workers face significant stigma and discrimination and often have low levels of literacy which undermines their legitimacy with professionals and officials. The Alliance is responding to this challenge by strengthening the leadership skills of the networks members.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

- Study on participation of women in general, women living with HIV, female sex workers and transgenders in Global Fund processes in Latin America and the Caribbean. Summary of results of KP networks.
- Invitation letter to REDLACTRANS to be part of the Grupo de Cooperacion Tecnica Horizontal (GCTH), the platform of National AIDS programmes of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Development objective 3: Reduction in prevalence rates and the stigma and discrimination experienced by those living with HIV and AIDS

Indicator 3:

To contribute to the universal access indicators (UNAIDS), scaling up work with a number of organisations (from 4 to 7) at the national level in 3 countries, and at the sub-national level in 4 by 2011

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

During 2009 the Alliance remained focused on scaling up its work in the region – with 1 Alliance country (Peru) reporting impact at that national level and 3 (Bolivia, Mexico and Ecuador) reporting impact at the sub-national level.

Efforts have also been consolidated to ensure that programmes in Ecuador and El Salvador are positioned to show national-level impact by 2011. Together with Peru, this will meet the target of 3 countries. Colombia is positioned to have sub-national reach by 2011. Together with Bolivia and Mexico, this will mean that work in 3 countries is at sub-national level. The target of 4 countries will not be reached, as we have no plans to scale up further in this region under our new strategy.

In **Peru**, Linking Organisation Via Libre, made significant contributions to reaching ‘Most At Risk Populations’ with prevention programmes by being responsible for 72% of the total reach in the country. This national level reach has been consolidated as Via Libre is now a sub-recipient of Global Fund Round 6 grant.

Last year **Bolivia** and **Mexico** maintained sub-national reach with advocacy and stigma and discrimination programmes. In **Ecuador**, the Alliance LO Kimirina has dramatically expanded reach at the national level becoming Principal Recipient for Global Fund HIV/AIDS Round 9 grant. This now positions Kimirina as an Alliance country that will be

able to show impact at the national level.

The work of Alliance partner ATLACATL in **EI Salvador** has national reach, and focuses on stigma reduction towards sex workers, gay men and people living with HIV in order to increase their access to services. As ATLACATL has not yet been formally accepted as a member of the Alliance, this country programme was still identified as a start up programme in 2009.

In **Colombia**, LIGA-SIDA, is strengthening transgender women organisations on advocacy and human rights monitoring through watchdog mechanisms. 10 transgender leaders have become HIV/AIDS advisers and are providing support to 250 peers in Cali and Bogota.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

- Report of Participatory Community Assessment in Petén and Izabal, Guatemala
- Training module Capacity building for Transgender Women HIV/AIDS advisers
- Letter by the Ministry of Health of EI Salvador declaring May 12th as the National Day of Solidarity towards People Living with HIV

Part II – Progress against LAPPA Partnership Objectives⁷

Partnership with DFID: progress, challenges and lessons
DFID's partnership through the LACPPA has been indispensable in providing a space for civil society to address social, economic and political exclusion in the Latin American region. It illustrates DFID's leadership in meeting the challenges associated with a region that enjoys economic development at the national level alongside major pockets of extreme poverty, inequality and human rights abuses. The LAPPA platform has proved a unique, and cost effective mechanism through which DFID can realise its global commitment to the MDGs without in-country presence of and a regional team in London. The secondment of Amanda Burns, Senior Policy Officer, to DFID Civil Society team has proved an efficient way for the LAPPA platform to engage with DFID and has been key in facilitating discussions with DFID policy makers of geographical and technical departments as well as civil society and gaining the support of Mike Foster for LAPPA Policy event on Latin America and Climate Change. The Alliance has invested a considerable level of effort in ensuring the success of the LAPPA platform, through being part of the LAPPA steering committee in 2009 and taking on the role of chair during the second half of the year. We took the lead in drawing together the joint LAPPA feedback for the White Paper consultation and are currently the focal point for the relationship between the LAPPA platform and the Inter American Development Bank (IADB). The LAPPA platform engagement with the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) has been crucial in influencing the direction of their strategy for the Latin America region. Of note, is the inclusion of indicators related to MDG6 in their priorities following interventions from the Alliance. We value the level of engagement we have with DFID through the LAPPA platform but believe that we could strengthen our response in the region at a strategic level through having further discussion with technical teams on regional development issues with DFID staff.
Partnership with other LAPPA agencies: progress, challenges and lessons (Word guidance: up to 300 words)
The LAPPA platform has created a unique space for strategic dialogue on Latin American development issues between 12 agencies, who each brought substantial experience working in Latin America to the table but had previously done little to collaborate efforts. It has provided the agencies with a mechanism through which to share knowledge and experience and therefore strengthened development efforts. This has increased coordination among agencies and provided space to continue to collaborate. For example, we expect the Alliance's new strategy for engaging in Latin America to provide new opportunities for coordination. Collectively we have delivered on all the activities in the LAPPA strategic framework,

⁷ 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.

including a policy meeting with DFID in April, a regional meeting in Peru in June and a public event in London on Latin America and Climate Change. The creation of a ‘shadow committee’ in the region to organise the meeting in Peru was an important step forward in engaging regional staff in the platform.

The main challenge faced by the platform in the last year was identifying a common theme as the focus of the public event to which all 12 agencies could contribute equally. The theme of climate change meant that the Alliance was not able to participate on a technical level however, through our role on the steering committee, we were able to support the overall management of the event and facilitate inter-agency learning.

The Alliance is able to bring significant value to the LAPPA partnership through facilitating the engagement of indigenous civil society organisations in the platform. This means that our response is rooted in the community experience, ensuring sustainability based on truly south-south collaboration and learning. In addition, it is through the Alliance that the community experience is shared with other members of the partnership. In this way, north-south as well as south-south collaboration and learning takes place.