

LAPPA Annex¹

Complete areas within white boxes only

Part I - Progress against LAPPA Development Objectives

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

The overall shared purpose of the LAPPA partnership in Latin America is to reduce poverty and inequality through empowering civil society to address social, economic and political exclusion. CAFOD's particular strength and contribution in this joint effort is its access and relationship with the Catholic Church in Latin America, a significant influencing actor at regional, national and local levels. In addition to working directly with local, community-based Church and related civil society partners in social and economic development programmes across the sub-regions: Central America and Mexico, Andes, Brazil and Southern Cone, CAFOD has also worked closely with Church leadership and agencies with a cross-regional mandate, encouraging good practice to be shared more widely.

As a member of the advisory board of the Department of Justice and Solidarity of the Latin American Bishops (CELAM), CAFOD has promoted processes of exchange and learning within and across the region in support of LAPPA objectives with a particular emphasis on working towards more accountable public and political systems and good governance, and citizens achieving a greater voice in decisions affecting their lives. Examples of initiatives taken forward by DEJUSOL with CAFOD support include three workshops and seminars held in 2010 for Church leaders and development workers from 20 countries on "Justice. The Common Good and Equity in a Globalised Economy", "Governmental Corruption" and "Corporate Social Responsibility".

An important part of CAFOD's work is within the UK community, particularly – but not exclusively, the Catholic community at diocesan and parish level, the Catholic schools system and the wider Catholic public. Latin America forms a significant element of CAFOD's outreach, campaigning and educational work aimed at building awareness and support for development. Over the LAPPA period CAFOD has placed an important and increasing focus on the region, its development challenges and achievements in its work with the UK public.

Progress against LAPPA Development Objective indicators³

Indicator 1⁴:

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.

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

By 2011 at least **4** partners from Latin America will have moved up at least one level on the Engagement Framework showing increases in the voice of communities with regard to policy makers or key corporate actors

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

CAFOD's engagement framework enables partners to monitor their work by considering change in four areas: involvement in government processes and/or engagement with corporate actors, development of advocacy strategies, and the engagement of its constituency or community. The tool describes a series of levels which organisations use to assess their progress

For the PPA CAFOD is supporting partners in Bolivia, Brazil, Honduras and Mexico to use the tool. In the past year all partners report progress although not all sufficient to move to the next level on the framework.

In Brazil, as the case studies demonstrate, Church partners played an important convening role in defending social rights through building a network of 100+ CSOs who successfully lobbied government and parliament to ensure that constitutionally guaranteed tax revenues for social rights were maintained, specifically social security, which has contributed to a significant reduction of inequality since 2001.

As a result of this successful networking and lobbying, partners have advanced one level in the area of development of advocacy strategies and have improved their influence in policy making.

In Honduras Caritas Tegucigalpa reported successful collaboration with UK academics from Newcastle University, facilitated by CAFOD, which enabled them to present evidence of pollution by mining companies resulting in a Honduran government investigation. The June 2009 coup disrupted the legislative process which affected this advocacy work around the extractive industry and improved controls and transparency on mining, but in 2010 efforts are under way to re-establish the momentum.

As a result of learning arising from the use of the advocacy tool partners in Bolivia are working for improved feedback from indigenous institutions, forming alliances with other NGOs and widening their use of media.

In Mexico CAFOD has continued to support the work of partners in improving labour standards and corporate responsibility in the electronics sector.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

- Annex 1.1: Engagement framework monitoring summary
- Annex 1.2: Case studies from Brazil and Honduras
- Annex 1.3: Report on Mexico labour standards – CEREAL
http://goodelectronics.org/publications-en/Publication_3281/at_download/fullfile
- Annex 1.4: Mexico – Corporate social responsibility

Indicator 2:

Objective 3. Reduction in prevalence rates and the stigma and discrimination experienced by those living with HIV and AIDS

CAFOD-supported programmes in Brazil, Colombia and Central America demonstrating more comprehensive approaches to HIV prevention, care and mitigation.

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

Brazil: CAFOD partner *Grupo Pela Vidda* contributed towards decreased stigma and discrimination through their legal support programme. In 2009, GPV won 123 cases covering access to benefits and social welfare, combating discrimination in the workplace, access to work and to medical and surgical procedures to tackle the side-effects of ARVs. GPV are registered and report to the Ministry of Health and monitor cases of human rights abuses against people living with HIV and AIDs. The Catholic Church's national AIDS Pastoral programme has been successful in engaging the wider church community in working on HIV prevention, care and mitigation with the programme operating in 144 dioceses in Brazil, working to ensure communities have a better awareness of HIV including a campaign on early testing. They monitor implementation of public policy related to HIV and trained 100 outreach workers on of policy monitoring at regional and municipal level targeting decentralised implementation of HIV policies.

In **El Salvador** CAFOD's regional programme with Church agencies working on HIV has had a direct impact upon National Ministry of Health policies. The National Director for HIV has adopted CAFOD's HIV mainstreaming tools for application at a national level. A rural clinic supported by CAFOD in a former war-zone has won official recognition and awarded the status of regional reference centre for community and family health.

In **Colombia** HIV mainstreaming tools were applied to a major livelihoods and regional peace and development programme including with 18 displaced women's groups from 8 municipalities. As a result communities want to promote income-generating projects for women IDPs and improve security on main roads for girls travelling alone. An indigenous HIV prevention programme has been developed, with 60 teachers, 100 students, 90 community health workers in Northern Cauca trained on HIV and AIDS. Indigenous leaders now regard HIV as an important issue.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

- 2.1 Mexico HIV case study
- 2.2 Central America regional HIV programme

Indicator 3:

Objective 7. Enhanced support for Development among the general public and key interest groups in the UK

By 2011 the number of schools attending in-service training to support global social justice with a focus on Latin America in their school life and curriculum will reach at least 100 in CAFOD's 4 focus dioceses

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

In 2008 three Diocesan Education Advisors travelled with CAFOD to El Salvador to learn about CAFOD's work among poor communities and strengthen their work with UK schools on issues of development and global justice. All three advisors have adapted their work bringing learning from their visit to enhance their work and in-service training with school

managers, teachers and students. Together they have connected with 90 schools. They have also worked with 30 colleagues responsible at a national level for Religious Education in Catholic schools and colleges across England and Wales. One advisor presented to 20+ Head-teachers focussing on forms of leadership experienced in El Salvador, how they might be applied in the UK context, and a challenge to examine how school leaders can bring global justice issues into their schools and curriculum.

The three advisors work closely with CAFOD and continue to encourage schools to integrate international development in their curricula and a global justice dimension to all aspects of school life and living in solidarity with the poor.

The work of our partners in El Salvador has featured strongly in in-service training delivered by CAFOD staff and has been the focus of talks in parish communities across the UK. A new scheme Connect2 which is being developed for use in building understanding of development within CAFOD supporters among Catholic parishes and school communities has been launched with two areas of focus on Latin America, El Salvador and Brazil. Additionally, throughout 2009 a special focus on Brazil was developed for use in all Catholic primary and secondary schools based on a programme environmental protection of recycling and environmental protection. In September 2009 young people from a marginal community in Brazil visited UK for a national tour of Catholic schools to share their lives and culture.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

3.1 El Salvador development awareness materials:

<http://www.cafod.org.uk/connect2elsalvador/>

3.2 Brazil development awareness materials:

<http://www.cafod.org.uk/connect2brazil/>

3.3 Schools resources on Brazil

<http://www.cafod.org.uk/fundraising/eco-carnival>

Part II – Progress against LAPPa Partnership Objectives⁵

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

Throughout the LAPPa process DfID staff, both in the former Latin America Department in London and in the region as well as in the Civil Society Department, have provided dedicated support and accompaniment to this innovative scheme. Their contribution in making the partnership work has been fundamental and the shared commitment, approach and objectives has built a real shared agenda for collaborative working, learning and exchange.

Through LAPPa it has been possible to build a strong and positive relationship with DfID's Civil Society Department, which has allowed rapid and flexible consultation mechanisms to function: allowing DfID to inform and alert the NGO LAPPa partners of significant activities and events, and also a means for the partners to be able to feed in information and contacts which would not normally be so readily available to DfID. The role played by DfID's Latin America Policy Adviser has been key in enabling this fluid exchange of information with a wider group of stakeholders within DfID and also with the FCO and diplomatic posts. The meetings with DfID high level staff on a range of issues; impact of the economic crisis in Latin America, climate change strategies, social exclusion, civil society and social policy have been of benefit both sides: most recently the exchange with DfID/FCO Brazil-based staff in June 2010 was very useful in identifying ways of supporting each other.

The mid-term assessment of early 2010 has been helpful in identifying lessons and good practice as well as some areas for improvement, and issues and recommendations for DfID to consider for the future: these include the importance of working more closely with HMG Embassies in the region. In the case of Colombia CAFOD's relationship with HM Ambassador has been very positive, particularly in monitoring humanitarian space and protection issues of partner communities.

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

The appointment of a steering committee to oversee the functioning of the LAPPa partnership and implementation of workplans has contributed to a sense of shared ownership and responsibility for making the mechanism work. Members have invested significant time and care to follow through on commitments. The rotating leadership of the Steering Committee has provided space for experimentation with different formats and membership which has enhanced learning.

LAPPa agencies have gained from the partnership through regular contact, joint learning initiatives and practical collaboration at the level of country and regional programmes. As a result there is much greater convergence among the work of the partners, in a number of cases resulting in shared approaches and programmes.

Examples of this collaborative working include: in Bolivia CAFOD, Christian Aid and

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.

Oxfam's joint work which started two years ago on environmental issues and climate change has now expanded to include other LAPPA partners including CARE and Helpage International and the group is currently working on producing a shared learning document. In Peru, as a result of LAPPA, the three agencies, CAFOD, Christian Aid and Progressio have developed a Memorandum of Understanding committing the agencies and their local partners to working together on shared priorities. In Brazil CAFOD and Christian Aid are currently organising a seminar in Sao Paulo on climate change, its impact on the poorest in urban areas and urban public policies as part of a strategy to increase our and partners' capacity on Climate Change and Governance issues. There is now a growing practice of sharing innovation and learning within the wider LAPPA membership.

A recent workshop focussed on strengthening LAPPA communications work and gave rise to a commitment to sharing communications materials throughout the group and taking forward discussions with the Latin America Bureau on how to work better together on communicating development issues from the region.



Voice and Accountability Tool Engagement Framework

This tool can be used in different places and for different types of advocacy, and helps CAFOD and our partners to think about the wider context of their work as well as their achievements.

The levels are cumulative, and require partner organisations to think through the reasons why they might be classed at one level or another by providing anecdotal evidence in each case.

The tool does not prescribe which elements to emphasize in any given level. Organisations may find elements of their work in more than one box but are asked to best approximate their level on a yearly basis.

Involvement in Government Processes	Advocacy Strategy Development	Community & Constituency Building	Involvement in Corporate Structures
<p>Benefits from recommended changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal structures for consultation are recognised, their decisions have influence and can withstand political interference The recommendations of the CSOs have not only led to changes in legislation but real benefits for men and women on the ground Decision makers engage with CSOs in determining the policy agenda 	<p>Strategic and Responsive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular assessment of the dynamics between stakeholders (including the dynamics between genders) and changes in context and their impact on opportunities and risks Continuous strategic thinking adapting activities to challenges and opportunities with milestones planned Clear recommendations for action are communicated to identified targets in appropriate ways, based on good evidence and refined over time Strategic engagement with others through strong coalitions in which the CSO has a leading role, involving a range of actors such as academia/ private sector where appropriate 	<p>Partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens and constituents develop work on their own issues or lead the process of deciding what issues the CSO will address Different groups (such as women or youth) are able to bring in their perspectives Ownership of messages is strongly felt by all groups (including those of different genders / ages) Representative structures act effectively reporting back and bringing issues from all the perspectives of their members (including men and women and different ages) in regular consultation 	<p>Active Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies responding promptly to cases and proactively seeking options and information from communities or female / male workers Joint decision-making structures
<p>Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal structures for consultation are established Evidence that CSO input is influencing policy Government acts on the demands of CSOs through changes in rhetoric used and changes in policy 	<p>Strategising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong analysis of political context with an understanding of how different stakeholders interact and their relative power with a risk analysis included Strong strategies identified that use appropriate methods for different targets Recommendations are well targeted and based on good evidence Leading role setting agendas for, or forming, relevant coalitions / networks 	<p>Empowering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens / constituents play an active and informed role in assessing issues and identifying strategies to address them which reflect the needs of different groups (such as women or youth), guided by the CSO Structures are representative of all groups (including women and men and different age groups) and report back effectively 	<p>Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial, corrective response from companies to individual instances of problems brought by communities/female and male workers Some consultation mechanisms established with participation of women and men Companies willing to discuss changes in procedures or policies

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

Involvement in Government Processes

Transparency

- Formal structures for consultation are established
- Evidence that CSO gender sensitive input is influencing policy
- Government acts on the demands of CSOs through changes in rhetoric used and changes in policy

Representation

- Existence of ad-hoc fora for consultation with CSOs
- Consultation processes are transparent and government provides subsequent feedback
- Decision makers are open to challenge

Voice

- The CSOs internally establish policy positions through discussion and debate
- Beginning of conversation/ dialogue with government

Advocacy Strategy Development

Analysing

- Analysis of political context and stakeholders
- Drafting of influencing strategies, including identification of targets
- Recommendations are based on solid evidence and research
- Pro-active participation within networks or coalitions

Engaging

- Some research and discussions undertaken on issues (with a gender lens)
- Recommendations developed
- Attendance at meetings and sharing with relevant networks or organisations

Exploring

- Issues identified and influencing recognised as a way to generate change
- Awareness of other organisations and networks working on similar issues

Community & Constituency Building

Consulting

- Citizens / constituents (including different genders and ages) participate in the process to identify and prioritise issues
- Formal gender-sensitive structures of representation have been developed or existing structures engaged which allow for the participation of all

Awareness Raising

- CSO raises awareness of the systems which impact on citizens (recognising the different impacts on different groups such as women and youth) and opportunities for change
- Citizens / constituents come together in an organised way to explore issues and action or existing groups begin this discussion

Speaking For

- CSO bases its positions on its experience of work with citizens or constituents
- The men and women that the CSO is claiming to represent (their constituency) are clearly identified

Involvement in Corporate Structures

Acknowledgement

- Companies acknowledge problems for women and men but action is limited
- Some ad hoc discussions or engagement with civil society / workers / communities
- Company starts to review policies

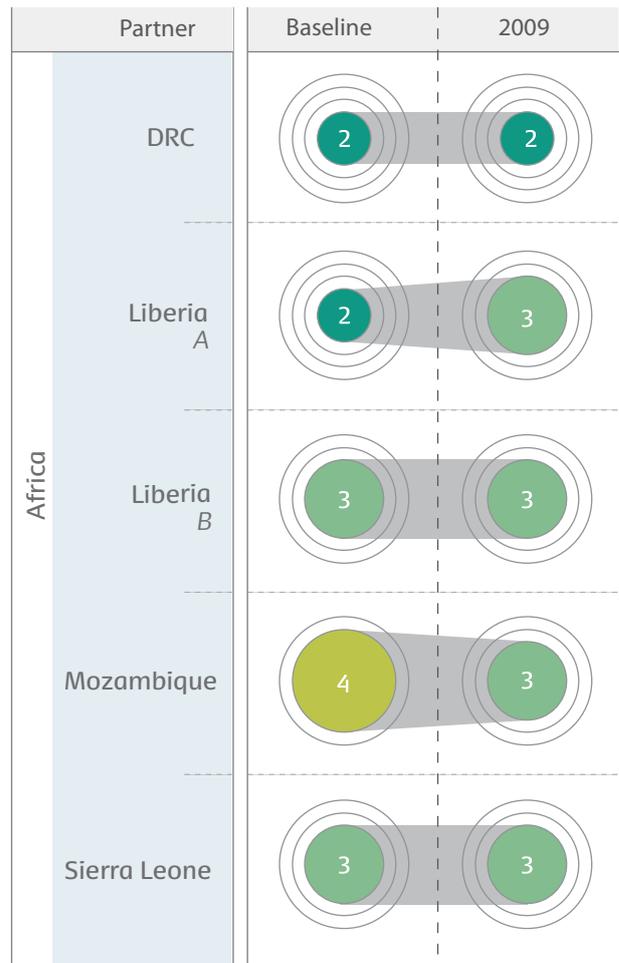
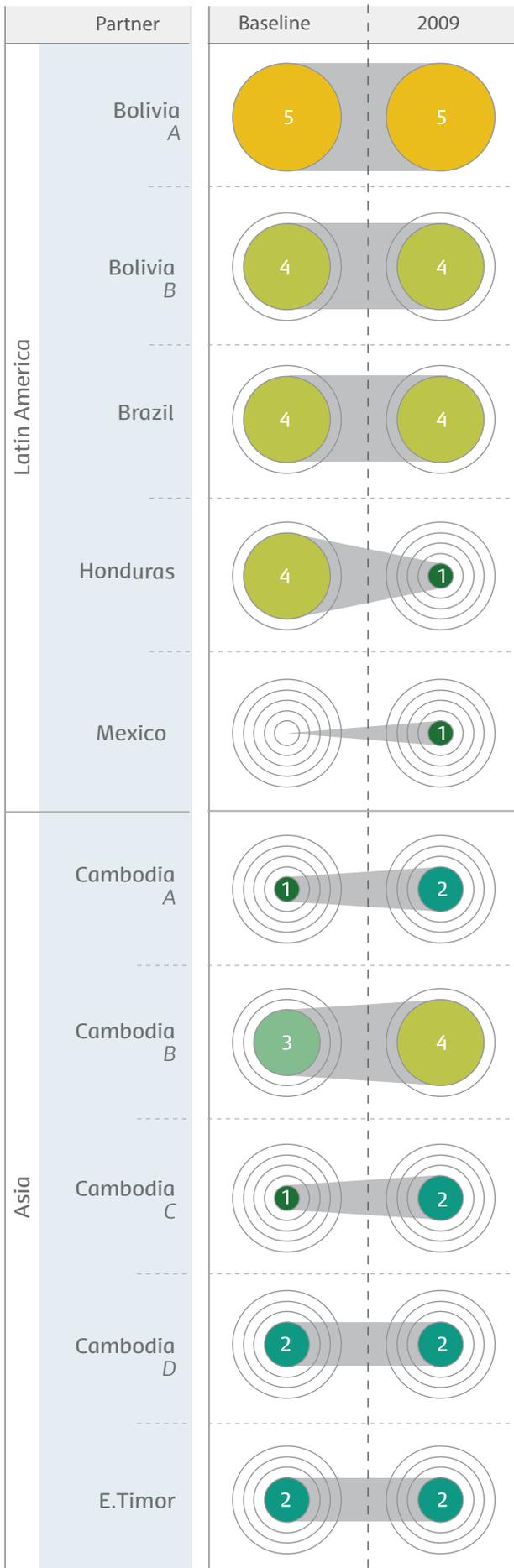
Response

- Response in the form of statements by companies but not through action
- Some informal meetings with CSOs if pushed by external stakeholders
- Companies share information on policies and practices

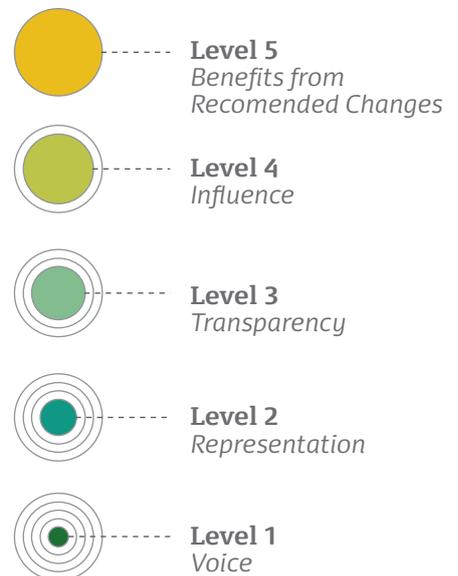
Evidence Presented

- CSOs gather evidence of problems for women and men of different ages and presents to companies or other responsible bodies

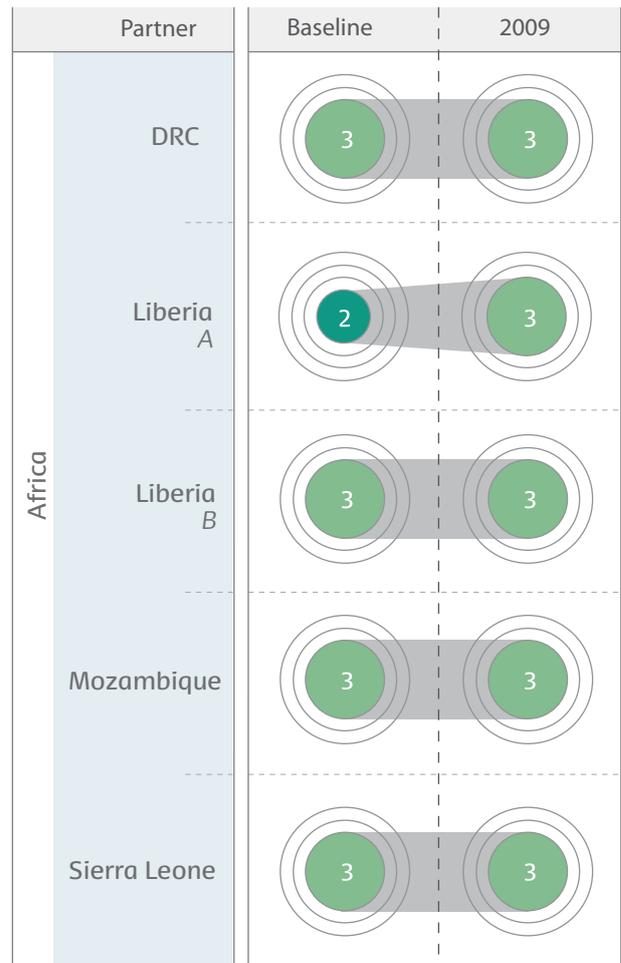
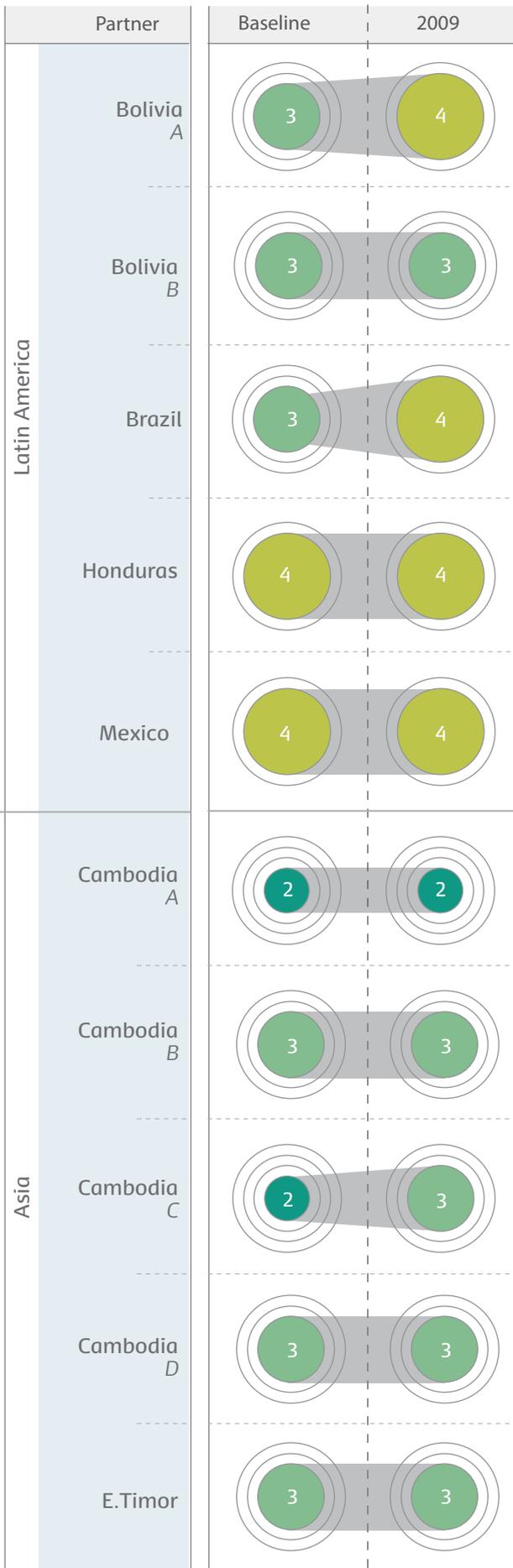
Involvement in Government Processes



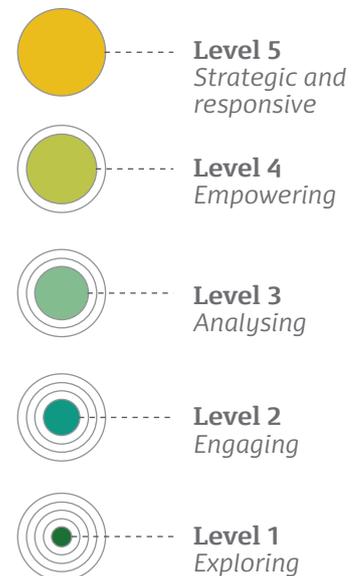
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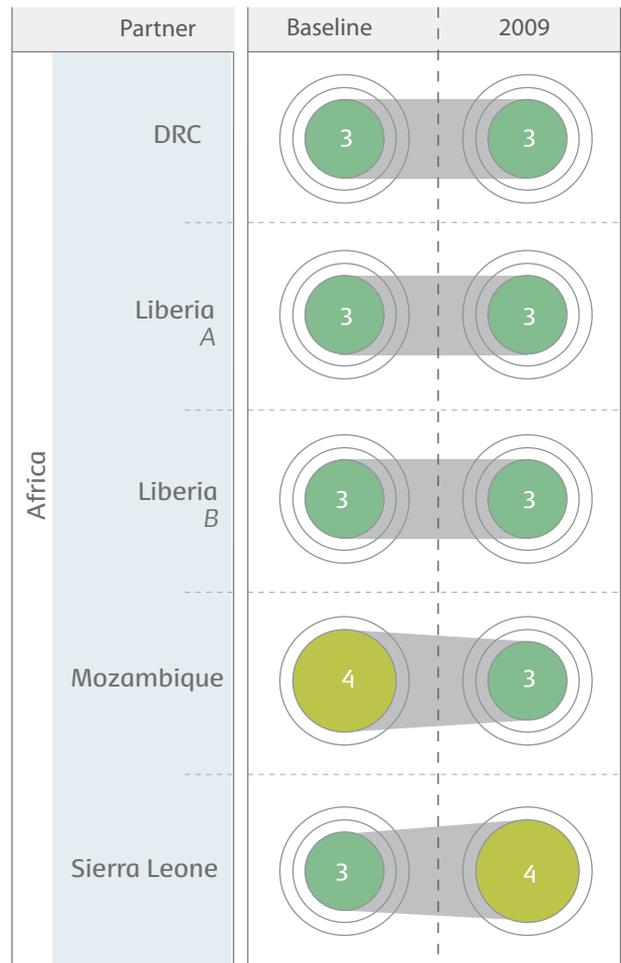
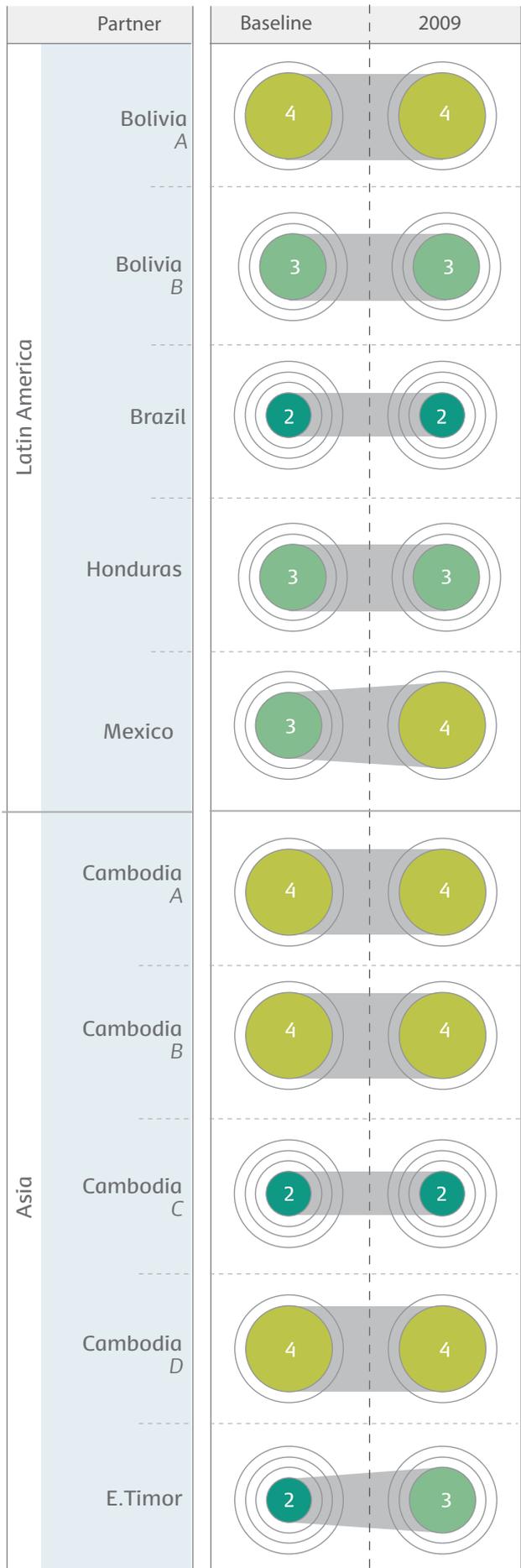
Advocacy Strategy Development



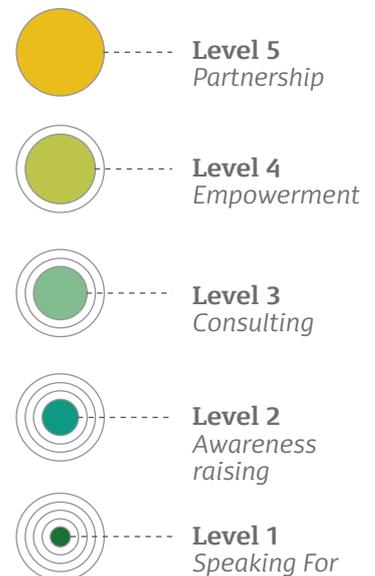
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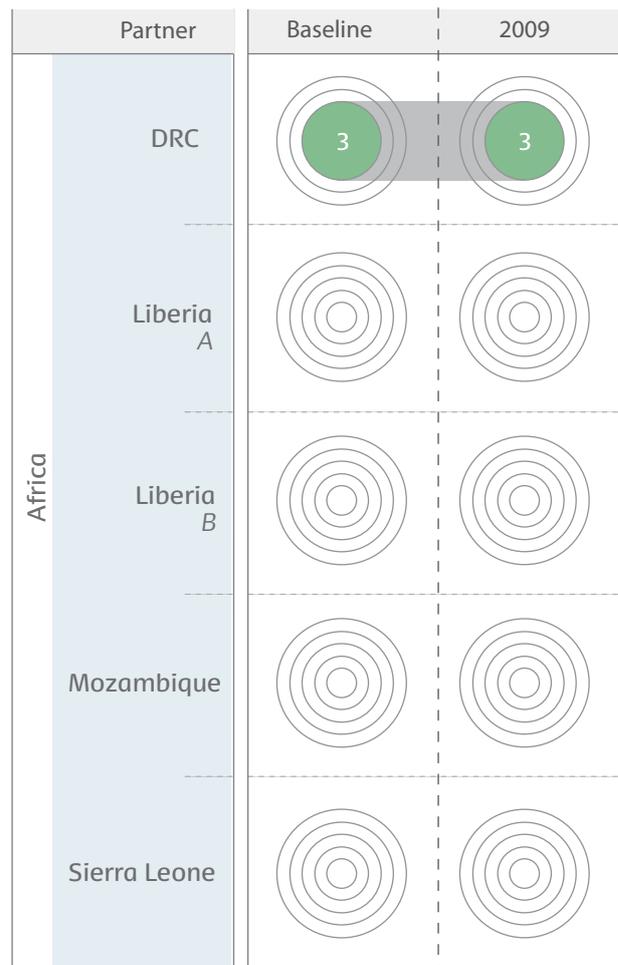
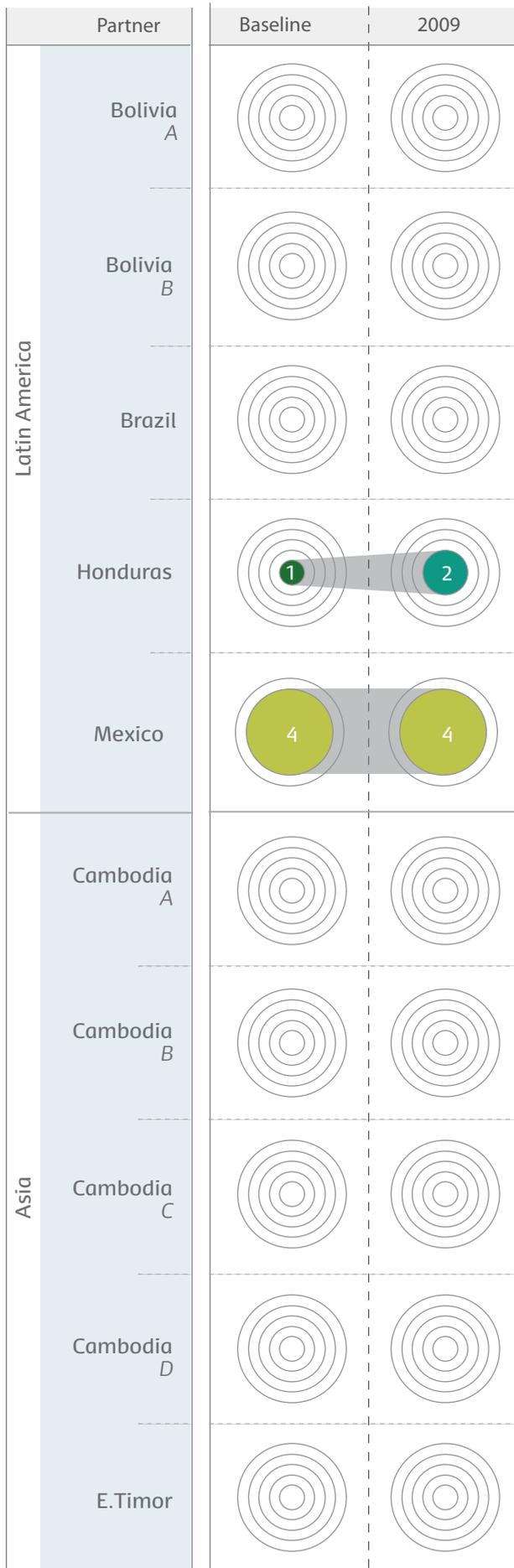
Community/ Constituency Building



Key



Involvement in Corporate Structures



Key

