



AMAZON SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMME

PERU

2003-2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	1
STRATEGY PAPER.....	2
2003-2007 AMAZON SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMME PERU	2
Situation Analysis.....	2
Past Programme Cooperation	4
Lessons Learned	4
NEW SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMME AMAZON 2003 - 2007.....	5
Beneficiaries	5
Vision	5
General Objective	5
Results	6
Projects	6
(1) Rights Protection for Indigenous Children and Women	6
(2) Safe Motherhood and Integrated Early Child Development	7
(3) Basic Education.....	7
Activities.....	8
Strategies	10
a. Information and communication.....	10
b. Support to national and local policy	10
c. Empowerment of the community in management of services	10
d. Gender and family empowerment.....	11
e. Recovery of ancestral knowledge and traditions	11
f. Improvement and Cultural Adjustment of the Public Services.....	11
Monitoring and Evaluation	11
Budget.....	13
Partnerships and Program Management	13

STRATEGY PAPER

2003-2007 AMAZON SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMME PERU

Situation Analysis

The Peruvian Amazon extends over 60 percent of the country's territory; however, only 12 percent of the national population (2.9 million) live in the Amazon basin. The latest national census held in 1993 registered 300,000 indigenous people belonging to 65 different ethno-linguistic groups. However, according to the National Statistics Institute (INEI), these figures should be underestimated due to the difficulties of transportation and communication within the region.

Historically, the main national development programs have under-served these indigenous groups. The distance and remoteness generate the excessively high costs of attending the area, and it is one of the reasons why the government has had a very limited presence in the region. The Peruvian Amazon is greatly affected by illegal drug trafficking operations, oil exploitation and large-scale illegal timber extraction activities, which degrade and contaminate the environment with chemicals and create an atmosphere of violence and insecurity.

Development opportunities for Peruvian indigenous populations are constantly deteriorating. To be indigenous in Peru is to be poor. Over 69 percent of the indigenous population are poor; 47 percent live in extreme poverty. Among those extreme poor, almost 37 percent are indigenous people. According to the Peruvian Poverty Map, indigenous and peasant communities are among the groups with the worst social indicators.

In the areas of exclusion, public organisations often have limited institutional capacity because local governments have little resources and lack the authority and/or skills to negotiate additional funds from other agents in order to make the public services function. They have a limited capacity to respond to the local demands and often have lost the confidence of the community. At the same time, local community organisations and associations have a limited capacity to organise their demand because of the lack of timely and relevant information, which makes it difficult for them to develop proposals to meet their demands. Women have virtually no participation in decision-making outside the household due to the widespread social and cultural discrimination, which negatively affects their self-esteem.

It is essential to address the numerous forms of isolation, particularly as far as the government and social sectors, the market, information and communications are concerned, which also have a positive impact on development. At the same time, there is a pressing need to promote women's participation in community federations, as well as in decision-making and policy-making processes, and to promote the participation of indigenous children and adolescents in the decision-making process that affect their lives and interests.

Over the past two decades, the infant mortality rate has dramatically dropped in Peru. In 1996, official data reported a rate of 43 per 1,000 live births, while for indigenous communities of the Amazon the rate ranged from 112 to 150. Half of all infants die of acute diarrhoea and pneumonia. Immunisation coverage is poor due to the difficult access to the area, the deficient of cold chain and cultural resistance. Approximately 30 percent of all infant deaths occur during the perinatal period, which is also associated with maternal mortality. In indigenous communities of the Amazon, the maternal mortality rates is double or triple to the national average, estimated at 256 maternal deaths for every 100,000 live births in 1996. Less than 10 percent of births take place at either health facilities or being attended by qualified birth attendants.

There is a very high risk of deficits in children's growth and development, as well as the deterioration of women's health and well being in the Amazon region. Compared to the Andean families, Amazon

communities have greater access to foods rich in protein, but its availability is progressively decreasing due to environmental degradation. Currently, for children under 2 years of age, chronic malnutrition exceeds 50 percent and anaemia due to iron deficiencies and parasitic diseases reaches 95 percent. Early and multiple pregnancies, a short exclusive breastfeeding period (three months), and the lack of affection and early stimulation not only contribute to children's malnutrition but also make the nutritional recovery phase more difficult.

The country still does not have specific social policies that prioritise the social needs of Amazonian inhabitants, especially indigenous populations. The Peru-UNICEF Co-operation Programme should continue to assist the country in strengthening public policies and raising public awareness about the pressing social and environmental problems of Amazonian inhabitants.

The Amazon region has the highest rate of school exclusion in the country, particularly among girls. The most extreme type of educational exclusion is non-attendance. It is estimated that only half of school-aged girls attend school in the region. However, there is a less visible, more widespread type of exclusion affecting Amazon children -- when they do not have the opportunity to effectively attain basic learning achievements.

In 2002, Ministry of Education (MoE) has started the pilot project for the Rural Education programme, which expects the funding from the World Bank for the next ten years, starting the year 2003, in the total of 800 million US dollars: 500 million US dollars from the Peruvian public treasure and 300 million US dollars loan from the World Bank. The office for Co-ordination for the Development of Rural Education, Ministry of Education (MoE), has chosen four rural areas as their pilot sites this year, adding Condorcanqui province as a special case with much flexibility. MoE holds a high expectation in empowering this new initiative at local, regional and national level through the Table for Dialogues for the Educational Development for the Aguaruna and Huambisa ethnic Groups. It co-ordinates different social sectors and actors, including UNICEF, MoE, indigenous federations and NGOs, and it is expected to channel the local demand to the national decision-makers, and to influence the public policy at different levels.

The local population has limited access to justice services. For example, there is only one untrained Judge of the Peace in Condorcanqui Province (Uracuza and Nieva), who must serve a population of 37,500. To overcome the lack of justice services, the leaders of indigenous communities handle minor conflicts. Many cases are not resolved and there is a widespread resignation of the victims of abuse and discrimination. Traditional communities have alternative conflict resolution mechanisms based on common law in which community leaders mediate conflicts.

Additionally, there are only a few, scattered and outdated civil registries in the rural Amazon. Members of indigenous and peasant communities have to travel great distances to reach the registry. This discourages them from obtaining birth registration. As a result, there are still entire communities that remain undocumented, particularly indigenous ones. Between 30 and 40 percent of the population under 18 is undocumented, making it difficult for children to enrol in schools and to subsequently participate in civic life. Indigenous organisations have long demanded the establishment of indigenous civil registries as a part of the National Identity and Civil Status Registry (RENIEC) system.

Social exclusion of Amazon indigenous communities is also expressed by the limited capacity of interaction between the communities and their local leaders due to the lack of coordination, fiscalisation and feedback mechanisms. Community leaders' ability to represent their people's demands, produce proposals and negotiate with local institutions and authorities is limited, because they have poor knowledge, and management and planning tools. In addition, the communities and their leaders have little information on children's situation and lack the knowledge on the importance of their development and fulfilment of rights for the benefit of their community.

Past Programme Cooperation

In Peru, the Amazon Subregional Programme began in 1994 in the city of Iquitos, the largest urban centre of the Amazon region, and Satipo Province, the homeland of the Asháninka population. The Programme in Iquitos prioritised the development of health activities in peri-urban and riverside neighbourhoods of the city, achieving strengthened community health service networks such as the Community Oral Rehydration Units; training of traditional birth attendants in assisting births and the use of the Clean Birth Kits; and increasing child immunisation.

The health project carried out in Satipo Province initially prioritised emergency health care. For this purpose, brigades were formed to assist Asháninka groups living along the banks of the Ene and Tambo rivers that had been displaced by violence. In 1995, the Programme was implemented in Condorcanqui Province of the Amazon Subregion, benefiting 80 Aguaruna-Huambisa communities located along the banks of the Santiago, Cénepa and Marañón rivers.

Lessons Learned

The Programme has played an important role in the dissemination of information on indigenous populations, in co-ordination with the INEI, the Ministries of Education (MoE) and Health (MoH), indigenous associations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

In **maternal and child care** new strategies to improve health services were put into practice in Loreto and Amazonas departments. These strategies were based on three complementary components: strengthening the decision-making capacity of referral services in strategic areas; mobile health brigades that provide integral care, supervision, training and supplies for remote areas; and training of community agents, traditional birth attendants and health promoters.

The **education** component has concentrated on identifying the reasons and mechanisms of exclusion that prevent some 2,000 girls aged 6 to 9 from receiving education. UNICEF worked with the Loreto Pedagogical Institute (ISPLO) and the Inter-Ethnic Association of the Peruvian Amazon (AIDSESEP) to produce teaching materials in four Amazonian languages and train indigenous leaders and teachers. The first workshop for teachers and specialists on gender-sensitive methodologies and ways to work with the mass-media and peri-urban neighbourhood associations was held in 1997, with the participation of the network of educational NGOs in this area, known as LUPUNA. Special emphasis was placed on the impact of radio in peri-urban and rural indigenous communities, and teams of specialists and indigenous leaders prepared radio messages.

In the selected implementation areas of the *Amazon Subregional Programme in Peru*, there are 12,000 children enrolled in primary school with an average of 49 students per teacher, according to 1999 statistics. Most of the rural schools in the Amazon region have one teacher for two or more school grades, many have only one teacher for all six grades.

The **child rights** component has supported 178 indigenous communities from 14 indigenous federations to train civil registrars in each community during the 1997-1999 period. These are the first indigenous civil registrars ever to be recognised by RENIEC. Since their communities selected these registrars, they enjoy respect from local residents. Registrars have organised campaigns on the right to a name in each community. The strategy supports the indigenous registrars to become child rights promoters in their communities, establish child defence centres where possible, and work with health and education personnel to co-ordinate with community drugstores and to ensure timely enrolment and permanence in schools.

In the gold-mining areas of Madre de Dios, the Programme promoted the eradication of child labour and child sexual exploitation through the installation of 12 community defence centres in mining settlements. The defence centres help to mobilise young girls and boys to promote the rights of children and adolescents,

particularly these individuals' right to a quality education. The programme worked with communities and miners to resolve these problems and to encourage mining companies to agree not to employ workers under the age of 18.

A Co-ordination Committee for the Development of Santiago River Communities (CODERPUSA) has already been established, with support from the Programme and with the participation of the local government, indigenous federations, community-based organisations, the health and education sectors, and the Catholic Church, among others. This is the first time that participatory management of social development has taken place in the Peruvian Amazon.

Recently, UNICEF began implementing the Good Start Project in the area, which promotes the growth and early child development of children from birth to three years of age. The project develops child- and family-centred processes, and its intermediate goal is to improve practices and resources of the sectors involved: the MoH, organised civil society, the community and the family. Impact results will be available by the end of the project in 2004.

NEW SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMME AMAZON 2003 - 2007

Beneficiaries

The Subregional Amazon Programme in Peru will benefit 43,700 individuals from the 100 selected rural areas. The programme will be implemented in the areas of the Santiago River District, Condorcanqui province, department of Amazonas, of which the Aguaruna and Huambisa ethnic groups reside. Also, in the Parinari District in Loreto province, department of Loreto, where the Urarina and Cocama peoples dwell and the Río Tambo District, in Satipo province, department of Loreto, home to the Asháninkas ethnic group. Five local organisations represent this population:

- *CAH* (Aguaruna and Huambisa Council).
- *FECORSA* (Federation of Indigenous Communities of the Santiago River).
- *AIDECOS* (Indigenous Association for the Development and Conservation of the Samiria Area)
- *ACODEECOSPAT* (Cocama Association for the Development and Conservation of San Pablo de Tipishca)
- *CART* (Tambo River Asháninka Central Organisation)

The programme will focus on five Amazon ethnic groups and three major cities.

Vision

The rural and urban indigenous and non-indigenous peoples of the Peruvian Amazon enjoy their lives in conditions that enable them to reach their fullest potential as individuals and citizens, with absolute respect for their human rights, especially those of children, adolescents and women, as well as with mutual respect for their history, beliefs, traditions, culture, language and the rational use of their natural resources.

General Objective

Ensure that Peruvian government and civil society are fulfilling children's rights by promoting quality information, social mobilisation, and participation for the development of effective, inclusive and equitable public policies, with respect to the diversity of the excluded population of the Amazon Basin.

Results

1. Decentralised institutional and legal frameworks, resource allotment, equitable and inclusive public policies, with respect to children and women's rights in Amazon areas.
2. Children and women of the Amazon basin with a system and mechanisms which guarantee the fulfilment of their rights.
3. A public awareness on social inclusion and the reduction of disparities affecting children and women in the Amazon Basin.
4. Families, communities, children, adolescents, and women in the Amazon area, with attitudes and practices gained to fulfil their rights.

Projects

The central approach of the Sub Regional Amazon Project is the protection and promotion of children's rights, especially of those who are excluded. The rights shall guarantee their development to their fullest potential, according to their specific needs at each stage of their lives, placing special emphasis on their right to learn and respect to their history, culture and environment. The complexity and great disparities of the Amazon area, institutional weakness, and the absence of specific policies that support their development, determinate that it is essential to identify the excluded population, built strategies, and promote sustainable and partaking public policies that ensure all the rights are met in the fight against poverty.

Protection and promotion of rights of the excluded population, especially of the children, adolescents and women of the Amazon area, is an overall framework of all projects and activities of the Programme. It will identify conditions of the social exclusion at local, regional and national levels, and effective mechanisms with the traditional knowledge and community participation in a close co-ordination with the public sector, government authorities, local NGOs, community leaders and organisations, shall overcome the difficulties and exclusion. Only user-centred and culturally sensitive services will protect and promote the rights.

(1) Rights Protection of Indigenous Children and Women

Project Objective:

Increase by 30% of the children and adolescents with access to quality services for prevention and conflict resolution in 100 Amazon communities and in marginal urban areas.

Specific Objectives:

1. Consolidate community defence centres and promote the establishment of 300 community, school and civic defence centres for rural children, adolescents and women, integrating defence centres networks as a local mechanism for right promotion and conflict resolution.
2. One hundred percent of justice, health, police and fiscal services in the 100 selected areas, provide adequate services for the prevention and attention to domestic violence, mistreatment, and sexual abuse.
3. Promote successful experiences in eradication of extreme cases of child labour, and strengthen links with schools for working children and adolescents.
4. Reduce in 50% unregistered infants in the Amazon area by promoting their right to a name.

5. Develop capacities to prevent, attend and protect family disintegration within the Child and Adolescent Defence Centres.

(2) Safe Motherhood and Integrated Early Child Development

Project Objective:

Enable 60% of mothers and children, from conception to 3 years of age in 100 selected Amazon communities, to fulfil their right to survival, protection and promotion of their health and hygiene, growth and development.

Specific Objectives:

1. Empower mothers, families and communities with culturally sensitive knowledge and adequate practices in taking care of their health and nutrition, growth and development of children since conception up to three years of age.
2. Guarantee the communities with access to health services with sufficient culturally adequate technical capacities to give an integral attention to the pregnant woman and children in survival, protection and promotion of their health and hygiene, growth and development.
3. Ensure that all children in the program area are registered and have their birth certificate.
4. Reduce 20% of early pregnancies among girls below 18 years of age.
5. Provide authorities, social communicators, and opinion leaders with adequate and timely information on survival, health, nutrition and development of mothers and children to promote public policies that reduce social exclusion.

(3) Basic Education

Project Objective:

Promote the development of equitable and culturally adequate educational policies to achieve an increase of 15 % of the educational inclusion and permanence of children in 100 indigenous communities in the selected areas of the Amazon basin.

Specific Objectives:

1. Guarantee that 50% of children in 2nd and 4th grade achieve basic reading and writing learning achievements.
2. Improve the capacity of teachers in participatory teaching method, and assure the educational materials with quality and adequate cultural, linguistic and environmental contents.
3. Strengthen the local education management through the establishment of Rural Education Networks and self-instructive groups with the participation and surveillance of the communities in 100 selected indigenous communities.
4. Promote community capacities in social surveillance to promote the right to quality education for all children and adolescent.

5. Provide authorities, social communicators, opinion leaders with adequate and timely information on the education situation of children and adolescent, to promote public policies that reduce educational exclusion.

Activities

(1a) Rights Protection for Indigenous Children and Women

Produce, disseminate and facilitate access to information and knowledge on the situation of the rights of children, adolescents and women in the Peruvian Amazon, with their participation.

1. Establish a national information and monitoring system on rights exclusion/inclusion for the Amazonian population, specifically with respect to indigenous groups, children, adolescents and women.
2. Publish an annual report on Amazonian indigenous groups' rights exclusion/inclusion, as part of the annual report on the National Plan of Action for Children.
3. Train and strengthen networks, as well as formal and informal mechanisms of conciliation and justice administration, from an intercultural perspective.
4. Promote the organisation of interethnic, intercultural, indigenous and non-indigenous meetings of adolescents, including cross-border encounters with Ecuador and Colombia.
5. Promote the organisation of management groups with participation of women and adolescents.

(1b) Rights Protection for Indigenous Children and Women

Create adequate rights protection services for indigenous populations, especially for the protection of children and women's rights in 100 selected communities.

1. Identify and train 200 rights promoters in the selected area.
2. Implement two annual regional training workshops for community leaders in rights protection.
3. Develop three annual campaigns on the rights to education, good treatment and a name.
4. Select and train indigenous civil registrars and outreach brigades that will visit and register children in target communities.
5. Carry out a study on cultural practices for conflict resolution in indigenous communities.
6. Organise and establish 100 community defence centres or conflict resolution centres in selected rural and urban areas, with the participation of community leaders and elders.
7. Train community defenders in the identification of cases, conflict resolution and appropriate case referral.
8. Train community leaders and authorities in local management and strategic planning tools.
9. Promote and provide technical assistance for developing coordination meetings among leaders, authorities, public services personnel, women's and youth's organisations, to decide on their priorities and develop plans.
10. Provide technical assistance to the communities on health, nutrition, education activities to be carried out by families and within the community.
11. Promote the investment of municipalities and local institutions on children.

(2) Safe Motherhood and Integrated Early Child Development

Enable 60% of mothers and children, from conception to 3 years of age in 100 selected Amazon communities, to fulfil their right to survival, protection and promotion of their health and hygiene, growth and development.

1. Carry out a base line study about the situation of health and nutrition of the mothers and children through CAP questionnaires
2. Train health care personnel in basic obstetric care, emergency obstetric and new-born care, and in IMCI to improve access and quality of prenatal care, delivery (Safe Childbirth), child care, growth and development services in health facilities, articulating the services with communities at 50 health facilities in the selected rural areas.
3. Train 100 traditional birth attendants and community health promoters in clean and safe childbirth, integrated management of common childhood illnesses as well as in case management, timely referral and epidemiological surveillance in the selected rural areas.
4. Implement immunisation brigades in 100 remote communities of the selected rural areas.
5. Provide cold chain equipment for 20 prioritised health facilities in the selected rural areas.
6. Establish an epidemiological surveillance network in 100 communities of the selected rural areas to identify and refer cases with the participation of Apus (community authority) and other community leaders.
7. Support the identification and adaptation of community activities to channel efforts and resources that enable the community to implement surveillance of care, growth and development activities of children in 100 communities.
8. Support the surveillance by adolescents about conditions that affect their rights, particularly those related to early pregnancies.
9. Promote and support advocacy activities with authorities, opinion leaders and local organisations to formulate culturally sensitive social inclusion policies.
10. Produce and disseminate educational health messages through different media (radio, print media), directed to the families in selected rural and urban areas to improve knowledge and awareness about the risks in growth and development, and to teach families and communities how to reduce these risks.
11. Train health care personnel of 50 rural health workers and community agents from 100 communities in interpersonal communication techniques, with respect to local traditions and customs.
12. Train adolescents from four Amazon ethnic groups in communication strategies on self-care, sexual and reproductive health with attention to cultural diversity.

(3) Basic Education

Promote the development of equitable and culturally adequate educational policies to achieve an increase of 15 % of the educational inclusion and permanence of children in 100 indigenous communities in the selected areas of the Amazon basin.

- *All activities will have three emphases: 1) multi-culturality, 2) environment, and 3) gender equality.*
1. Support MoE in developing strategies and implementing the Rural Education programme with the local participation.
 2. Support and empower the Table for Dialogues for the Educational Development for the Aguaruna and Huambisa Ethnic Groups, in co-ordination with MoE, indigenous federations and NGOs.
 3. Support MoE in training rural teachers of 100 communities on basic learning achievements; participatory teaching methods, classroom management, quality indicators and monitoring.
 4. Provide technical assistance to MoE for the validation of existing educational materials, especially in indigenous languages.
 5. Supply educational materials for children and teachers for 100 communities in selected rural areas.

6. Develop and apply a reading and writing test to establish the baseline for four ethno-linguistic groups (Aguaruna, Asháninka, Cocama and Huambisa) in children's basic learning achievement.
7. Support MoE's effort on monitoring through Rural Education Network to assess teachers' performance, school enrolment, attendance, and children's reading and writing skills.
8. Sensitise the population, through alternative local means of communication, on the need to promote right of all children right to a quality, bilingual and culturally sensitive education.

Strategies

a. Information and communication

- Development of effective communication systems that permit quality information to reach the general public about the situation of the Amazonian population, using Child Info as a basic tool;
- Advocacy and social mobilisation techniques to promote the rights of children; and,
- Promotion of alliances with national and local opinion leaders, community-based organisations and women's groups, universities, private sector, the media, local governments and different churches to influence on decision-making on social and economic policy.
- Active participation of women and adolescents.

b. Support to national and local policy

- Improvement of public services in target areas by developing strategic alliances with the health and education sectors at the local level, as well as with local governments and the communities themselves;
- Attainment of the commitment of the central government to provide financial and logistic resources for the operation of social services in the target areas;
- Assistance in developing policy and advocacy in support of the implementation of Programme activities, particularly for those involving municipalities and public sector entities;
- Development of information, co-ordination and participatory mechanisms that contribute in increasing the population's access to sustainable quality services, especially for adolescents;
- Development of public policies that support decentralisation and intercultural programmes proposed by the Peruvian government;
- Development of the capacities of the local MoE offices to sustain the public policy on the universalisation of timely school enrolment; and
- Support in developing the national and local policy in training of teachers and development of educational materials that incorporate the perspectives of gender equity, intercultural bilingual education, use of child-centred teaching method, environmental protection and school management, with family and community participation.

c. Empowerment of the community in management of services

- Promotion of consensus among the different ethnic groups to prevent the reappearance of ancestral conflicts among them and to strengthen the impact of collective activities;
- Strengthening of co-ordination committees and networks of indigenous organisations, community agents, local health and educational personnel, community leaders and authorities to promote intercultural understanding, improving service quality and access, and establishment of comprehensive, participatory planning and co-management of the services to ensure the sustainability;
- Promotion and empowerment of women, especially girls, to help them overcome their vulnerability; and
- Promotion and empowerment of adolescents in health self-care, with a focus on traditional knowledge.
- Opening of opportunities for adolescents to define their needs and solutions on health self-care, with focus on traditional knowledge.

d. Gender and family empowerment

- Empowerment of women leaders within decision – making committees.
- Promotion of knowledge and development of the necessary family skills to take a better care of family health and facilitate parents' participation in their children's education;
- Promotion of a gender role to encourage men's participation in child-rearing practices, and the respect to the rights of women and children, including those of the grandparents; and
- Organisation of adolescents to promote their inclusion in Education for Life training activities.

e. Recovery of ancestral knowledge and traditions

- Recovery of traditional knowledge and practices of environmental conservation and recovery of traditional health care practices, as well as the dissemination of Education for Life knowledge; and,
- Strengthening of synergy of positive features between western health and educational concepts and the traditional knowledge.

f. Improvement and Cultural Adjustment of the Public Services

- Empower the health personnel and teachers.
- Culturally adequate schools, health facilities, and justice services.
- Supply the basic equipment to ensure the basic attention for the mothers and children.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Table 1: Logical framework to illustrating Objectives, Indicators and Means of Verification

Project Description	Key Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions/Risks
<p>General Objective: Ensure that Peruvian government and civil society are fulfilling children's rights by promoting quality information, social mobilisation, and participation for the development of effective, inclusive and equitable public policies, with respect to the diversity of the excluded population of the Amazon Basin.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Plans of Action - Policies adopted - Laws produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child Info - Surveillance data - Congressional reports 	<p>Poverty reduction and eliminating social exclusion become priorities for government policy. Public policies invest in indigenous communities. Persistence of interest in maintaining the social programmes of the Peace Accord.</p>
<p>(1) Rights Promotion and Protection for Indigenous Children and Women. Produce, disseminate and facilitate access to information and knowledge on the situation of the rights of children, adolescents and women in the Peruvian Amazon, with their participation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Amazon rights events and opportunities produced - Number of cases registered and solved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National statistics - Records/reports - Official and local records 	<p>Involvement of indigenous organisations and National Commission on Indigenous People.</p>
<p>Specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidate community defence centres and promote the establishment of 300 community, school and civic defence centres for rural children, adolescents and women, integrating defence centres networks as a local mechanism for right promotion and conflict resolution. • 100% of justice, health, police and fiscal services provide adequate services for the prevention and attention to domestic violence, mistreatment, and sexual abuse. • Promote successful experiences in eradication of extreme cases of child labour, and strengthen links with schools for working children and adolescents. • Reduce in 50% unregistered infants in the Amazon area by promoting their right to a name. 	<p>Data available to public Report Meeting reports and demands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training plan - Training plan - Family feedback - Children registered - Children registered - Revised regulations - Number of defence centres - Cases registered and solved 	<p>National statistics Report Records/reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan produced - Plan produced - Family feedback - Official records - Official records - Study presented - Official and local records - Official and local records 	<p>Child Info to be part of national statistics system. Increased government awareness of indigenous' people's needs and demands.</p>

Project Description	Key Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions/Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop capacities to prevent, attend and protect family disintegration within the Child and Adolescent Defence Centres. 			
<p>(2) Safe Motherhood and Integrated Early Child Development Enable 60% of mothers and children, from conception to 3 years of age in 100 selected Amazon communities, to fulfil their right to survival, protection and promotion of their health and hygiene, growth and development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infant mortality rate. - Maternal mortality rate - % of mother with access to a safe, healthy and happy motherhood 	National Statistics Study on mothers' perceptions	Governmental social investment programme in health is sustained and strengthened, with special attention to remote areas. Strategies adapted to the Amazon region's cultural diversity are prioritised.
<p>Specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empower mothers, families and communities with culturally sensitive knowledge and adequate practices in taking care of their health and nutrition, growth and development of children since conception up to three years of age. Guarantee the communities with access to health services with sufficient culturally adequate technical capacities to give an integral attention to the pregnant woman and children in survival, protection and promotion of their health and hygiene, growth and development. Ensure that all children in the program area are registered and have their birth certificate. Reduce 20% of early pregnancies among girls below 18 years of age. Provide authorities, social communicators, and opinion leaders with adequate and timely information on survival, health, nutrition and development of mothers and children to promote public policies that reduce social exclusion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training plan - Number of health centres equipped - Number of agents trained - Pregnant women and infants identified and monitored - Proportion of families well informed - User satisfaction - Immunisation coverage - Immunisation coverage 	Plan produced Progress reports Progress reports Communal maps/census Knowledge, attitudes and practices study Knowledge, attitudes and practices study Official statistics Official statistics	
<p>(3) Basic Education. Promote the development of equitable and culturally adequate educational policies to achieve an increase of 15 % of the educational inclusion and permanence of children in 100 indigenous communities in the selected areas of the Amazon basin.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enrolment rate for primary school - Promotion rate per grade - Percentage of passing grades on standardised achievement tests 	MoE statistics MoE statistics Test results	Local organisations commit themselves to and assume responsibilities for the project. The MoE provides resources to meet the newly created social demands.
<p>Specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee that 50% of children in 2nd and 4th grade achieve basic reading and writing learning achievements. Improve the capacity of teachers in participatory teaching method, and assure the educational materials with quality and adequate cultural, linguistic and environmental contents. Strengthen the local education management through the establishment of Rural Education Networks and self-instructive groups with the participation and surveillance of the communities in 100 selected indigenous communities. Promote community capacities in social surveillance to promote the right to quality education. Provide authorities, social communicators, opinion leaders with adequate and timely information on the education situation of children, to promote public policies that reduce educational exclusion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Census and maps - % of children in school - Children's satisfaction - Learning achievement test - Number of schools with materials - Learning achievements test - Enrolment rate 	Community maps/census Maps/census and official statistics Children's feedback Test results Reports Test results Official statistics	

Budget

2003-2007 AMAZON SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMME BUDGET - IN THOUSAND US\$ -						
COMPONENTS	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	TOTAL
Rights Protection for Indigenous Children and Women	135.0	212.0	221.0	212.0	183.0	963.0
Safe Motherhood and Integrated Early Child Development	115.5	181.5	190.0	181.5	157.0	825.5
Basic Education	77.0	121.0	126.0	121.0	105.0	550.0
Co-ordination and Programme Support	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	475.0
5% NYHQ Recovery cost	19.2	30.2	31.6	30.2	26.1	137.3
TOTAL	441.7	639.7	663.6	639.7	566.1	2,950.8

Partnerships and Programme Management

The Peru-UNICEF Co-operation Programme is overseen by an inter-institutional co-ordination committee – the only one of its kind for a UN agency in Peru. The committee consists of representatives of the ministries of Health, Education, Women and Human Development, the Presidency and SECTI (Technical Secretariat for International Co-operation in the Prime Minister's Office). This committee meets on a regular basis. Members have often expressed their appreciation for this forum as a unique opportunity to interact with colleagues from other ministries.

At a local level, activities will be closely co-ordinated with the regional government, municipalities, indigenous organisations, local and provincial health, education and justice offices, and local leaders and church officials.

In order to adapt and increase access to health facilities and to improve maternal health service alliances, the project will train health care personnel and traditional birth attendants. Community education will require alliances with local health care workers, representatives of radio stations, local government officials, school representatives and leaders of local indigenous federations.

The programme will develop key alliances with indigenous organisations in the target areas, especially to train civil registrars in remote areas. It will co-ordinate with NGOs that have experience in land titling activities, conservation of natural resources and the defence of the rights of indigenous peoples, as well as with NGOs that promote human rights education, prepare educational materials and develop methodologies for the promotion of rights.

Programme strategies promote the concerted participation of all indigenous organisations and leaders, local governments and NGOs, in an effort to develop a culture of co-operation, which is a prerequisite to increasing development levels.

The programme will promote the establishment of a co-ordination committee in each area with the participation of all social actors: political representatives, public service officials, local and indigenous authorities and representatives. The committee will not only plan, implement and monitor project activities, but also promote co-ordination of all stakeholders to participate in their own development. This will help to establish transparent financial management mechanisms.

In each implementation area, a technical team will be hired to provide technical assistance and plan and monitor activities. This team will include consultants in health, education and child rights protection. There

will also be a local co-ordinator responsible for project management. A UNICEF officer will supervise the co-ordinator.

The UNICEF Lima Area Office has an Operations Area responsible for supplies and production of printed materials, which will guarantee the acquisition of quality products at the best possible prices.

At the national level, systematic co-ordination with the ministries of Health, Education and Justice will be developed to share lessons learned in the implementation process. The project will also co-ordinate closely with the Bi-national Fund to complement project activities with other interventions developed in the framework of the Peace Accords in the same area.

AGENCY	MAIN ROLE	LINK WITH PROGRAM	IMPLEMENTATION ROLE	MAIN STRENGTHS
UNICEF	- Technical and financial coordination of the project.	- Municipalities - Departmental and municipal directions for health and education. - PROMUDEH	Monitoring and evaluation of Actions Plan and resources management.	Advocacy for Child rights. Strategy Partnerships with national and international entities working for the children.
PROMUDEH	Implementation of Programs for surveillance and promotion of rights at a communal and family level.	PROMUDEH is the responsible for public policy on child rights and of monitoring the National Plan of action for children.(NPAC)	Allies for the implementation and monitoring of the NPAC, and rights defense centers.	Legal bases for local adaptation are being developed.
Health Ministry, Regional Health Offices	Guidance on maternal health integrated attention to children and sexual health to local authorities and promoters.	Responsible for public health policies and guidelines.	Follow up and technical assistance to local and regional operators for the development of health policies and orientation of international cooperation.	Recognized at local level as the national and regional authority. In charge of monitoring and evaluation of local policies and budget allocation.
Health Ministry, Regional Health Offices, local USE & ADE.	Guidance on education policy and it's implementation at a national level.	Support and follow up to education policies. Responsible for national education policy.	Legal bases, technical strategic guidelines, administrator of national education system. Strengthening of local services for the implementation of inclusive policies and success in primary school for all children. Support bilingual intercultural education system.	Technical capacity and policy guidance.
National Committee of Indigenous People.	Preparation and implementation of policies and plans to guarantee individual and collective rights of indigenous people.	Support and follow up of inclusive policies. Responsible for producing national policies.	Gathers indigenous leaders and organizations. Promotes integrated activities with indigenous people.	Representative and spokesmen for indigenous people.
Committees to fight against poverty and Local Management Committees	Coordination, decision-making and joint implementation of local development plans with participation of public and private institutions grass root organizations and other authorities.	Shared management and budgetary mechanisms for implementation of plans.	Implementation of cooperation program in exclusion areas , establishment of priorities, preparation and follow up of development plans with participation of communities and their representatives.	Provincial and local participation mechanism with increasing popular and communal participation. National decentralization policy is based on these Mesas.

Grass root organizations	Represent the community, receive their demands and necessities and proposals to the government and international cooperation.	Counterparts for decision making, execution and monitoring of activities and results.	Definition of priorities and execution of activities.	Direct participation of children, adolescents and women of rural communities in decision making. Empowerment of grass root organizations to decide on child rights surveillance.
OPS/OMS	Technical assistance to national government, health ministries in health and nutrition issues.	Interagency coordination committee on maternal health and infant integrated health attention.	Technical assistance for the adaptation and implementation of initiatives and strategies in health and nutrition.	Widespread accountability. Support in research and epidemiological surveillance.
UNFPA	Technical assistance at national level in population issues, specially on sexual and reproductive health..	Database for international committee.	Technical assistance for adaptation and implementation	Accountability at national, regional and local levels. Research epidemiological surveillance on sexual and reproductive health.
ONUSIDA	Interagency coordination on HIV/AIDS and reproductive health.	Interagency coordination committee. Agreements and activities coordination.	Initiatives and local actions synergy.	Joint initiatives for prevention, monitoring.
FAO	Interagency coordination on rural development.	Interagency coordination committee. Agreements and activities coordination.	Initiatives and local actions synergy.	Avoids duplication of efforts, local technical assistance among its members.