



Joint Summit Working Group (JSWG)

Collaborating to Implement Summits Mandates





COLLABORATING TO IMPLEMENT SUMMITS MANDATES

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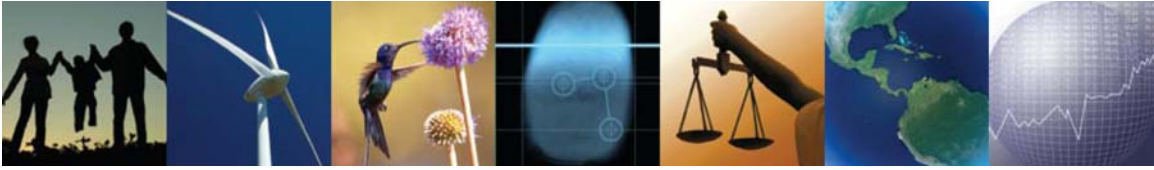
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INTRODUCTION

The Fifth Summit main theme focused on the areas of Promoting: Human Prosperity, Energy and Environmental Sustainability, and included emphasis on Strengthening: Public Security, Democratic Governance, and the Summits of the Americas, Follow-up and Implementation. Just months before the Fifth Summit, the global economic crisis set in and was the focus of discussion and calls for action in Port of Spain.

This brochure highlights some of the initiatives emanating from the Fifth Summit that demonstrate key examples of ways in which the partner institutions of the JSWG are working together on individual, multi-institutional, and regional programs to assist OAS Member States in implementing hemispheric commitments made in the context of the Summits of the Americas process.

To read the complete report, go to: <http://www.summit-americas.org>

OAS Organization of American States
IDB Inter-American Development Bank
ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
PAHO Pan American Health Organization
World Bank World Bank Group
IICA Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
CABEI Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CAF Andean Development Corporation
CDB Caribbean Development Bank
IOM International Organization for Migration
ILO International Labour Organization
UNDP United Nations Development Programme



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Social Development

In paragraph 9 of the Fifth Summit Declaration of Commitment, the Hemisphere's leaders agreed to "establish a network for the exchange of information on policies, experiences, programs and best practices in social protection." Since the **Organization of American States (OAS)** launched the network in September 2009, the Inter-American Social Protection Network (IASPN) has been consolidated as a cooperation mechanism to exchange experiences and knowledge on social protection, mainly by providing a comprehensive knowledge and learning environment based on linkages and expanded cooperation among key both public and private agencies, organizations and institutions to address issues related to combating poverty and reducing social disparities. Within the framework of the IASPN, the OAS has worked in close collaboration with Joint Summit Working Group (JSWG) partners **Economic Commission for Latin America** and the **Caribbean (ECLAC)**, **World Bank**, **International Labor Organization (ILO)**, and the **Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)**; as well as other institutional and academic partners.

Through **ECLAC's** publication, the *Social Panorama of Latin America*, and its publications related to social protection systems and most vulnerable groups such as women and youth, ECLAC continued to disseminate information and to promote the debate on the new employment-related targets incorporated in the MDGs, the demographic dividend as an opportunity for expanding secondary education coverage, and the issue of youth and family violence from a perspective of social inclusion. In this context, ECLAC led an inter-agency effort in the preparation of the document *2010 Assessment of the Millennium Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean*.

For more than a decade, the **World Bank** has worked with countries in LAC to develop home-grown Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs. With Bank support, CCTs have been implemented in 15 countries in LAC for approximately US\$4.6 billion, where the programs are improving the lives of some 100 million people.

About 5 million Mexican families will continue to receive healthcare, food and education for their children thanks to the Conditional Cash Transfer program 'Oportunidades' of the **World Bank** that got an additional US\$1.25 billion funding approved in November 2010. 'Oportunidades' provides a regular income to poor families on condition their children stay in school and go to medical checks. Since it was launched in 1997, high school enrollment rates have risen 33 percent and high school drop-out rates have fallen 20 percent. Other initiatives include: a loan to expand conditional cash transfers to 360,000 Jamaicans to help them maintain their purchasing power and ensure that high school students graduate; and a US\$200 million loan to bolster Brazil's CCT program, 'Bolsa Familia'.

The **Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)** Central American Border Zone Development Program (ZONAF) approved a total of 16 projects during 2010, using a \$6.8 million



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grant from the European Union and funding from other sources in the amount of \$1.4 million. These resources support the development of projects in the areas of water and sanitation, road infrastructure, education, production and marketing, health, energy, and food security in Central America's borderland municipalities.

As part of the Financial Intermediation Program for the Development of Social Housing in Central America, **CABEI** disbursed US\$38.08 million through regional financial intermediaries, benefiting 5,312 households by improving their current living conditions or providing them with new housing solutions.

To contribute to implementing paragraph 10, the **Andean Development Corporation (CAF)** granted the governments long-term loans to assure the execution of public investment projects, primarily aimed at social sectors such as water, health, education, habitat, rural development, etc., in order to facilitate improvement in levels of attention, coverage, productivity, access, training, etc.

As called for in Paragraph 43 **CAF's** Information and Communications Technology Program (TICAF) **has** geared its efforts toward accelerating the positive effect of ICTs on development, focusing on infrastructure, human capital, institutional entrepreneurship, and the digital economy. The Comprehensive ICT Development Index was developed to measure the progress made in those four areas.

The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** has carried out studies on the impact of the economic crisis on MDG attainment, fueling the discussion on the importance of fiscal spending on social programs to reduce poverty. It has also supported the efforts to design strategies to accelerate the achievement MDGs in the region, implemented in two countries in the region: Colombia and Belize.

In an effort to promote human development –linking the fight against poverty and the sustainability of the environment, **UNDP** with UNEP has supported the adoption of the *Poverty and Environment Initiative* (PEI) that provides countries with technical and financial support to integrate poverty and the environment, in both national and sub national planning processes. Such efforts have been carried out in Uruguay and Dominican Republic. UNDP has spearheaded the elaboration of national and regional Human Development Reports (HDR) and MDG Reports (MDGR) in LAC. The Regional Human Development Report provided a new regional analysis on *breaking the intergenerational transmission of inequalities*.

Gender Issues

ECLAC continued its advocacy role with respect to women's rights in the region, through instruments like the *Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean*. The Observatory was developed as a strategic tool that allows governments to monitor women's



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economic, political and physical autonomy in line with the MDGs and through indicators commonly agreed on. A set of policy recommendations addressing the need to develop evidence and integrate a gender perspective in social protection policies is being implemented in many countries including policy reforms, labor policies, social protection pension schemes and monetary transfers with the support and technical assistance of ECLAC. In addition, at the request of the countries of Central America, a workshop was conducted to develop gender related statistics in the sub-region.

CABEI adopted its Gender Equality Policy on July 1, 2010, seeking, *inter alia*, to promote the creation of formal-sector jobs, businesses, and other economic opportunities; to pursue programs, products, and projects that promote gender equality; and to carry out analyses of the economic and social conditions prevailing in the countries. With this, CABEI became the first agency of the SICA to have such an instrument.

The **ILO** produced a regional report and several national reports on reconciling work and family, along with a research project into domestic work in Latin America. In this same area it also conducted follow-up on the impact of the crisis on women's employment and gender equality, and tripartite committees on equality of opportunities and nondiscrimination were set up in several countries. In the Andean region and Central America, a programme for promoting trade union freedoms and gender equality was carried out, in collaboration with trade-union confederations.

Sustainable Economic Growth

In response to paragraph 20, as part of its efforts to harmonize and encode private international law, the **OAS** has adopted two instruments designed specifically to increase (and possibly double) access to credit in the region: the Model Inter-American Law on Secured Transactions and its Model Registry Regulations. Once implemented within local regulatory frameworks, these instruments will double the assets that can be used to guarantee loans; in turn, this will increase the capital available in the economy, reduce the risks faced by financial institutions, and consequently reduce the cost of interest payments, encourage investment, and promote access to credit for all economic agents, thereby increasing the Gross Domestic Product. The OAS has a mandate to promote the implementation of these instruments, to which end it has organized activities designed to encourage their adoption, including technical and coordination consultations with states, with the International Financial Corporation and the World Bank, in joint programs with the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), and with groups of government experts on secured transactions, among others. The OAS will continue to take steps to promote the adoption of these instruments and, thereby, access to credit in the region.

To promote improved competitiveness as called for in paragraphs 12 and 13, the high-level public policy dialogue among competitiveness authorities and councils was strengthened.



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Representatives from 27 OAS member states gathered on the occasion of the IV Americas Competitiveness Forum (ACF) to analyze the current state of competitiveness in the Hemisphere, exchange experiences and discuss reforms, identifying elements for a 2020 Competitiveness and Productivity Agenda for the Americas. The **OAS** co-organized with the **Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)** “Compete Caribbean” program, a workshop to strengthen institutions promoting competitiveness and productivity in the Caribbean member states. The Observatory of Competitiveness was launched on the Internet www.RiacNet.org. The Dominican Republic in 2011 and Colombia in 2012 were confirmed as hosts of the next Meetings of Competitiveness Authorities and Councils and the ACF. Panama formally offered to host these events in 2013.

The **IDB** has implemented interventions in Colombia to strengthen the competitiveness of the productive sector. The Bancoldex Conditional Credit Line Investment Project (CCLIP) has allowed the private sector to improve its performance by helping reduce the bureaucratic, legal, regulatory, and institutional barriers to trade, and has fostered the development of businesses and access to financing. The total cost of the project is US\$ 650 million.

CABEI disbursed US\$129.1 million through its support programs for micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to promote and strengthen 38,550 productive units in the Central American region with its own resources and with funds from the Spanish International Agency for Cooperation and Development (AECID) and the German development bank KfW.

CAF’s Competitiveness Support Program (PAC) helped strengthen productivity and improve competitiveness in the nations of Latin America. The PAC promoted entrepreneurial capacity, assisted in improving the business climate, and strengthened the development of productive and commercial clusters, through technical assistance and grants.

The **Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)** assisted Borrowing Member Countries (BMCs) to reduce poverty through sustainable economic growth and by strengthening the resilience of BMCs to external shocks. There was also a need to promote a balanced approach to improving the welfare of BMCs’ citizens and ensuring that growth is inclusive, explicitly focused on income and gender disparities and on other inequities, and that it is environmentally sustainable.

Loans and grants approved by **CDB** in 2010 totaled approximately USD299 million (mn) which is a 79% increase on the amount approved in 2009. Funds actually disbursed in 2010 totaled approximately USD323 mn, which is 54% greater than in 2009. The Bank’s Less Developed Countries received 60% of approvals and 62% of disbursements. In 2010, budgetary support through policy-based loans was the largest component with USD95 mn (39% of the total), next was economic infrastructure (including roads, drainage, energy, ports, bridges and water supply) with USD70 mn (29%).



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Labor

In addition to fostering political dialogue, the **OAS** has contributed to strengthening the region's Ministries of Labor, and to intensify technical cooperation and support through the Inter-American Network for Labor Administration (RIAL). This Network was created by the Ministries themselves, and, since 2006, it has trained more than 700 government officials, 60 labor union and company representatives, it has involved more than 16 international organisms including the members of the Joint Summits Working Group (JSWG) and especially ILO, 27 research centers and NGOs, and it has counted on the active participation of all Member States. RIAL's web page: www.rialnet.org provides an account of a fruitful exchange and of the results of the Network in the Ministries, which include the design of new services, the improvement of execution programs, the definition of internal procedures, and a reform to the legal and normative frameworks.

Relevant analysis on macroeconomic policy, fiscal policy and labor markets have continued to be carried out by **ECLAC**. The most recent joint bulletins undertaken with the **ILO** on the employment situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, focused on job-growth post the global crisis, the growth of 'green jobs', the role of women in the workforce, gender parity and measures geared to protecting the income of most vulnerable workers.

As a part of its country-specific Decent Work Programmes, the **ILO** has made progress with business sector development, including technical assistance for promoting companies of different sizes and cooperatives. It has promoted intensive methodologies for employment investment in nations of the Andean region, Central America, and the Southern Cone, which have enabled the establishment of sustainable microenterprises and the construction of local infrastructure.

The **ILO** has worked actively on strengthening labour institutions in all the region's countries to improve the capacity of national systems and public employment services, to transition from informal to formal employment, and to create statistics of use in policy formulation. Notable examples include the creation of a network of labour market observatories, the enhancing of the Central American observatory, and the consolidation of the Labour Analysis and Information System for Latin America and the Caribbean (SIALC).

The **ILO** has emphasized two specific aspects of employment: rural employment, through in-depth reports on labour markets and rural poverty in five of the region's countries (Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, El Salvador, and Peru), conducted in conjunction with ECLAC and the FAO. Two comprehensive regional reports with updated statistics were completed in 2009 and 2010 (Decent Work and Youth in Latin America).

Through the Inter-American Centre for Knowledge Development in Vocational Training (ILO/CINTERFOR), the **ILO** has consolidated a network of national institutions responsible for this topic, and during the period it encouraged the establishment of models and standards for skill



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based professional training. By bringing together training, social dialogue, and job creation, the ILO has developed the System for the Measurement and Improvement of Productivity (SIMAPRO), which has been successfully applied at sugar mills in Mexico and has been expanded into other countries and economic sectors.

Health

In response to paragraph 35, **PAHO** developed the “Initiative for the Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV and the Reduction of Congenital Syphilis,” which aims to achieve the goals of eliminating 2% of cases of vertical transmission of HIV and of reducing the incidence of congenital syphilis to less than 0.5 cases per 1,000 live births by 2015. To this end, programs and interventions have been designed and launched for prevention, early detection, and timely treatment of pregnant women and newborns at the primary care level in all the countries, with an oversight and monitoring system. The initiative has an interagency coordination mechanism led by PAHO and UNICEF. The countries of the Caribbean are at the forefront of the elimination efforts, with the commitment of the highest political levels.

The “Safe Motherhood Initiative in the Americas”, represents a call for redoubled efforts in pursuit of mandate 27 of reducing maternal mortality and ensuring universal access to reproductive health services. It is a part of the activities of the Regional Working Group for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality (GTR), the regional mechanism that brings together the efforts of the organs of the United Nations system, the bilateral international cooperation agencies, and networks of professionals and civil society organizations, to promote programs and policies for reducing maternal illness and mortality in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The “Strategy and Plan of Action for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition” was adopted during **PAHO’s** 50th Directing Council with the goal of reducing, by five percentage points, chronic malnutrition among under-fives and the prevalence of nutritional anemia among pregnant women by 2015. The strategy emphasizes the generation and exchange of information and lessons learned, advocacy, and intersectoral and interagency coordination in capacity building for the provision of integrated services based on renewed primary treatment, on the incorporation of actions within families and communities, and on the mobilization of resources and strategic alliances.

In response to Paragraph 26, as part of its Program to Strengthen Health Management and Supply, **CAF** supported the development of projects to expand and improve health services by facilitating access to funding and execution mechanisms and instruments, including synergies between the public and private sectors.



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Youth and Ageing

In 2010 – 2011, the **OAS** and the Trust for the Americas continued to implement the project “Armando Paz: Building a culture of peace with youth in Central America through media, arts and social dialogue” in El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama. Project activities included five capacity building workshops that reached 120 civil society organizations and representatives from governmental institutions working with youth, four national forums promoting dialogue among youth, private sector representatives and government and the launch of the sub-grant competition “Peace challenge”. The competitions goal was to encourage young people from El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama to submit project proposals to address creatively the problems that are identified as causal factors of violence and insecurity in their communities. The contest ended on April 15, 2011 with the submission of 97 project proposals, 72% of which were submitted by young people between 18 and 26 years old.

The promotion of action in the context of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing was also a key area of focus for **ECLAC**. In response to calls made by the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing, a report titled *Strategy Proposal, from the perspective of Latin America and the Caribbean, for advancing towards an international convention on the human rights of older persons* was shared with the countries of the region. Extensive technical cooperation services were provided to countries all over the region on a wide range of population related topics. ECLAC led a regional course on *Ageing and social protection strategies in Latin America* and continues to make up-dates to the *Regional System of Indicators on Ageing (SISE)*. Seeking to add to the growing literature on the subject, ECLAC published two reports on the subject *Ageing, human rights and public policy* and *Ageing in Latin America, Pension systems and integral social protection*.

In the first year of operation of a pioneering initiative of the **World Bank** to improve the welfare of Latin American kids provided over half a million children with Early Childhood Development (ECD) programs. A \$300 million dollar partnership between the World Bank and Shakira’s ALAS foundation committed US\$100 million to fund such initiatives across the region in 2010 while mobilizing public opinion towards the adoption of national ECD policies.

The **ILO** has continued to support national efforts in the region for the progressive elimination of child labour, particularly in its worst forms, through the IPEC Programme, which has undertaken specific demonstration projects to remove children from situations of exploitation, including commercial sexual exploitation, has supported policies and national tripartite committees in this field, and has made highly significant progress in generating statistics and important knowledge on the matter, including on the situation of children among indigenous peoples.



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Education

In addition to supporting individual students through loans and online education programs, the **OAS** is also playing an important role in bringing countries and their institutions together through innovative partnerships and regionally focused meetings that increase cooperation and consensus on topics related to higher education and the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in education. In 2010, the OAS and UNSECO organized the first Caribbean Conference on Higher Education. The OAS is also influential in setting the agenda for ICT-supported education meetings such as Virtual Educa and is currently serving as the chair for the Multilateral Initiative in Education for Human Development, a joint initiative of the OAS, Virtual Educa, Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO), the Union of Universities of Latin America and the Caribbean (UDUAL) and the Global Foundation for Democracy and Development (FUNGLODE). This initiative seeks to create a productive regional, multilateral space for the promotion of ICTs in support of education and human development.

Additionally, and in response to the events surrounding the earthquake in Haiti, the **OAS** has implemented the Haiti Emergency Scholarship Program which brings together the institutions of the region in support of Haitian university students affected by the disaster. The Educational Portal of the Americas, which was created to address the Quebec City Summit's concern over the digital divide, is celebrating its 10th anniversary in promoting lifelong learning through the delivery of accessible quality education via online programs. Its initiatives, which promote the use of ICTs in Education, continue to be a priority for the Presidents as expressed in Article 43 of the Port of Spain Declaration.

In response to paragraph 36, **CAF** has promoted programs and projects targeting alternatives for higher technical and technological education, along with programs for improving education infrastructure, through its Program for Improving Educational Quality.

In 2010, **CDB's** loans and grants allocated towards education and training totalled USD32 mn or 13% of the Bank's support budget.

The **World Bank** approved a US\$1 billion loan to Rio de Janeiro to improve the quality of health and education services as part of its overall support to sound economic growth and fiscal policies;

Migration

The **OAS** Migration and Development Program, in response to mandate 17 of the Declaration of Port of Spain, constructed the Database on Legal Frameworks, Regulations, Policies, and Programs on Migration in the Americas (MILEX). One of the specific objectives of this database is to generate comparative matrices about the status of ratification, reserves, and deposits of international transfers applicable to the Inter-American System on human rights, with an



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emphasis on migrant human rights. In addition, the Program has implemented a virtual information tool and the Interactive Map of Temporary Employment Programs for Migrant Workers (MINPET) with the objective of offering the region an instrument for comparative learning that will promote safe, orderly and controlled migration processes.

Further, **OAS** has developed a portfolio of projects and technical studies in which various areas of the Organization participate; more than 21 discussion and analysis forums, 7 special sessions, and 3 workshops at the center of the Special Committee on Migration Issues (SCMI) have been carried out in order to analyze priority topics such as child and youth migration, migrant women, human capital flight, consular protection, migration and natural disasters, extra-continental migration, and the return of migrants to their community of origin, among others.

To contribute to upholding the human rights of migrant workers, the **International Organization for the Migration (IOM)** migration law experts, working with the **OAS TRUST** for the Americas, provided training to members of civil society organizations from Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The training contributed to raise awareness and build local capacities, and to improve assistance to migrant workers.

IOM labour migration programmes between Colombia and Spain, as well as between Guatemala and Canada have allowed thousands of migrants to participate in legal schemes that provide fair pay and social benefits. In the past seven years, IOM Guatemala, working with Canadian employer associations and both governments, has assisted nearly 16,000 migrant workers to travel to Canada for an average stay of six months each year. The programme from Colombia to Spain, initially carried out with the Farmers Union of Catalonia, as well as national and local governments, allowed more than 3,800 Colombians to travel to Spain to work in agricultural endeavours for four to eight months and return to their communities of origin.

To protect migrant workers, the **ILO** is carrying out a subregional project in the Andean region, which has served to strengthen the labour management capacity in countries such as Peru and Bolivia. Progress has also been made in the formulation of trade-union work plans on this topic in the Andean region. The ILO is also embarking on a project addressing this topic in Central America.

Science and Technology

The **OAS** has activities underway on: development of harmonized policy and regulatory guidelines for the ICT market that promote affordable access to innovative technology and applications ; identification of technical standards that promote interoperability among different networks and services; technical analysis for ensuring spectrum availability; promotion of broadband access growth to support applications in the areas of health, education, commerce and government services; use of ICT for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief; establishment of a framework to build confidence and security against cyber threats and cyber attacks;



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consideration of public policy issues pertaining to the Internet such as the development of procedures to build trust on the Internet (i.e. Child online protection); capacity building through a range of targeted training courses; and regional cooperation to prepare for International Conferences of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

The **OAS** has signed agreements with 20 organizations and has 20 Regional Training Centers. This collaboration creates an enabling environment, assisting in the identification of priorities and initiatives and building a richer and more inclusive Information Society, in which everyone can participate.

Agriculture, Rural life and Food Security

Focusing on the issue of agriculture and rural areas, **ECLAC**, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the **Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)** released the report titled: *The Outlook for Agriculture and Rural Development in the Americas: A Perspective on Latin America and the Caribbean*. Related to this report, the three institutions also launched a joint bulletin analysing food price volatility in the region.

In pursuit of mandate 23, **IICA** has collaborated with other Member States and international organizations, and provided technical assistance, experts, and financial support to the Pro-Huerta Haiti multilateral cooperation project with the objective of achieving greater food security in Haiti. Some 15,000 Haitian families participate in the program – an increase of 50% in the number of families benefitting from the production of fresh foods in 2010. **IICA** has provided crucial assistance in Haiti in preparing agricultural land for planting, speeding up the process in several quake-hit areas, keeping farmers' costs to a minimum, while increasing agricultural productivity and yields for certain crops, in order to alleviate food security concerns.

IICA has offered effective support to several other countries in implementing food security projects. In Central America **IICA** was instrumental in obtaining close to US\$7million in funding from the European Union for the development of three cooperative research and technology dissemination projects in that region designed to contribute to food security. The EU also supported a study titled "*Role of the Southern Cone¹ as a World Food Reserve*" featuring alternative scenarios and creating a shared vision of the future of research, technological development and innovation regarding agricultural challenges and opportunities in that region.

In addition **IICA** also provided effective support to several countries in the implementation of food security projects such as Honduras, Bolivia and Venezuela. To complement these actions a *System of Statistical Indicators for the Analysis of the Situation of Agriculture and the Rural Milieu* was jointly developed by **IICA**, **FAO** and **ECLAC**.

¹Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay



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In response to the commitment contained in paragraph 24, **IICA** has established the “*Agricultural Innovation Network in Central America*” to assist the countries of the region in encouraging sustainable agricultural production. This project, with US\$4.7 million in funding provided by the Government of Switzerland, is focused towards enhancing small producers’ productivity and participation in the market chains.

IICA also assisted the government of Haiti to identify priority areas for investing in the rural sector and to formulate projects which were then included in Haiti’s Agricultural Sector Investment Plan. The resulting portfolio of projects totaled US\$790 million and was endorsed by the international donors’ community.

The efforts of **IICA** towards achieving a competitive agricultural sector have promoted strengthening national institutional capacities in important areas, such as animal and plant health, technological innovation and agribusiness. **IICA** has succeeded in developing instruments— international public goods – with this objective. One such tool, the “Performance, Vision, and Strategy (PVS)” instrument has played a key role in strengthening national plant and animal health and food safety services. This work was complemented with the improvement of national agricultural innovation and market information systems, support for the formulation and implementation of public policies to promote agroindustry, and various training courses.

IICA was also active in promoting a value chain approach to enhance the competitiveness of the agrifood sector. This approach has been successfully applied in countries as diverse as Colombia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Panama and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, where appropriate strategies were developed and specialized training provided.

To respond to mandate 25, **IICA** has acknowledged the enormous complexity and scale of opportunities and challenges facing agriculture with regard to multidimensional and multisectoral approaches in its 2010-2015 Strategic Plan. The plan guides the Institute’s efforts in supporting Member States in enhancing agriculture’s contribution to productivity and competitiveness, development of rural territories, management of natural resources and climate change, and to food security.

IICA also contributes to promoting regional rural development initiatives such as the implementation of the Central American Strategy for Rural Territorial Development (ECADERT) with resources from the Spain-Central American Integration System (SICA) Fund. Another example is the support **IICA** provides to the Andean Rural Development Forum to define its rural development strategy, through the Project on Territorial Development Models in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

At the national level, **IICA** has contributed to the work carried out under the “*Mujeres Ahorradoras en Acción*” program of Colombia, which benefits 134,000 women by assisting them in their own development of diverse productive activities which allow these female heads of families to generate their own income.



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IOM has been working with the Government and other partners to address issues around internal displacement and protect the rights of the displaced by: assisting the Government in drafting a national plan for land restitution; creating a national land monitoring system; a programme to formalize rural land ownership; support the formulation, management and execution of the country's land law; the creation of rural development programmes; and build the capacities of entities in the agricultural sector.

In Haiti, issues of land ownership records have made it difficult for humanitarian actors and the Government to relocate persons displaced by the 2010 earthquake. **IOM** experts in this field have been working with government departments, municipalities and land owners to secure the legal rights for shelter construction. This includes surveys of land ownership in priority areas, to record, process and share the information so in the future it can contribute to facilitate a solution to land tenure disputes.

Cultural Diversity

Considering the important role that culture plays in our societies, the **OAS** has launched the celebration of Inter-American Year of Culture 2011. Within the framework of the project "Culture in Development: an Inter-American Information Network" actions to promote cooperation in culture policy between Member States, civil society, and international organizations were carried out, resulting the implementation of 10 technical cooperation missions in which a total of 11 Member States participated in 16 institutions, public and private, as well as the publication of a portfolio of 18 successful practices from different Member States, which testifies to the essential role that culture plays in development and the wellbeing of the nations of the Americas.

ECLAC provided technical cooperation to the countries of the region on the generation and use of statistical information on indigenous and afro-descendants communities in the region. With support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and other international organizations, ECLAC has developed a *Data Bank with indicators for indigenous and afro-descendant peoples (PIAALC)*. In this context, ECLAC continued its support for the identification and measurement of race and ethnic identity through national censuses.

To meet the commitments of mandate 44, the Social Action through Music Program has been one of the **CAF's** most important investments in social responsibility, earning it international recognition over the past 10 years. It also sponsors cultural events and expressions throughout the region.

In the area of intercultural dialogue and promoting the rights of indigenous peoples in the region, the **ILO** is carrying out a regional programme and numerous national initiatives to assist awareness, ratification, and implementation of 1989's Convention No. 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries



Promoting Energy Security

The **OAS** organized the Ministerial Meeting of Energy and Climate in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Energy and the **IDB**. Through the Sustainable Energy Program of the Caribbean (CSEP), Dominica, Saint Kitts & Nevis and the Bahamas developed National Energy Policies. National Energy Policy was adopted in Saint Lucia and a National Action Plan on Energy was adopted in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The OAS has helped the Nevis Island Administration in the development of its Power Purchase Agreement, which resulted in the first 1.1 MW wind farm at Nevis, an 8 MW wind farm in St. Kitts and plant 32 MW of energy on Nevis geothermic

JSWG partners are actively supporting the ongoing consolidation of the Energy and Climate Partnership for the Americas (ECPA). The **OAS** manages the ECPA Clearinghouse, which coordinates dialogue and serves as a resource for initiatives. The **IDB** and the **World Bank** have partnered with several ECPA initiatives to share experiences among countries, develop collaborative projects and advance the creation of Energy Innovation Centers to promote clean energy across the region. **IICA** and ECPA are working on initiatives to increase engagement in agro energy. **ECLAC**, ECPA analyze a potential collaboration in terms of economic development and data gathering in the region is underway. To date, 11 Member states have taken a leading role in implementing ECPA by deepening existing partnerships and creating new initiatives.

ECLAC continues to support the promotion of integrated energy and sustainability policies, to include participation in the *Energy and Climate Change Partnership of the Americas (ECPA)*; the publication of reports on renewable energy, energy efficiencies and bio-fuels; and the delivery of technical cooperation to ministries, organizations and other institutions in the region. ECLAC continued to support the use of the methodology “*Tablero de Comando*”, used for the formulation of policies for the sustainable production and use of biofuels.

To assist Member States meeting the commitment in paragraph 45 to diversify their sources of renewable energy, **IICA** disseminates cutting-edge knowledge about second and third generation biofuels, in particular about the utilization of microalgae to produce biofuels.

The funding of energy projects in the framework of its Support Strategy for the Central American Energy Sector received particular attention from **CABEI** in 2010, with approvals totaling \$480.54 million in Central America, Panama, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic, of which some 57% were renewable energy projects.

Also in response to paragraph 45, **CAF**'s Sustainable Energy Program worked for improvements in the quality and coverage of electricity services by encouraging the development of policies, regulatory actions, commercial strategies, and implementation mechanisms to expand electric coverage. CAF also supported the development of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, particularly in small-scale hydroelectric plants, biofuels, wind energy, etc.; it also carried out studies and assessments of their potential.

Promoting Environmental Sustainability



The **OAS** is implementing four projects: (1) Sustainable Cities: Lessons Learned and Best Practices in Public Transport, Cycling & Walking, Sustainable Urban Development, Waste Management, Climate, Energy, & Transport Policy, Traffic Reduction, Outreach & Awareness, (2) The Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN), (3) Species Initiative Western Hemisphere Migratory (WHMSI) and (4) ReefFix, a project on integrated coastal zone management. During 2010, the OAS supported the creation and standardization of national databases on species, specimens, invasive species, ecosystems, protected areas and pollinators and promoted interoperability and value-added tools.

In response to paragraph 60, the **OAS** has provided technical assistance in disaster management, mitigation, and recovery to 23 Member states. The OAS has also partnered with the UN in the implementation of the UN Hyogo Framework for Action Regional Platform of the Americas for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and has contributed to research on DRR, including the application of satellite imagery in disaster emergency response in Guatemala.

ECLAC continues to support the countries of the region through the application of the methodology to assess the macro, socio-economic and environmental impacts of natural disasters, known as the *Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA) Methodology for Assessments of Natural Disasters*. 2010 was a particularly difficult year for the region in terms of natural disasters; ECLAC evaluated the socio-economic impact of natural disasters in seven countries: Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico and St. Lucia.

ECLAC also continues to work on the interrelationships between economic growth, environmental protection, urban development and social equity, with significant attention to the cross-cutting issue of climate change. Significant progress was also made in the study of the economic impact of climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean through the delivery of the report *Economic of Climate Change in Latin America and the Caribbean*.

Analysis, research and technical cooperation services were also provided by **ECLAC** to improve public policy formulation in the areas of management of natural resources, and the provision of public utility and infrastructure services with the aim of fostering sustainable development. ECLAC prepared a publication on *Environmental Indicators of Latin America and the Caribbean*.

Responding to regional demands, the **World Bank's** climate change program has contributed to mainstream climate and disaster management concerns in public policy. An increased awareness of climate change paved the way for key initiatives in Mexico, Brazil and Peru, among others, that cemented the region's green leadership—despite accounting for only about 6 percent of total global greenhouse emissions from the power sector. Currently more than 170 “green” programs are active in the region with Bank support totaling more than US\$5 billion.

In 2010 and 2011, the **World Bank** Group assisted Haiti in safety inspections on 400,000 homes, provided grant financing for repair and reconstruction, helped stabilize government operations,

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addressed the cholera epidemic and helped thousands of children get back to school. To date the World Bank Group has provided US\$479 million in grants and other financing to Haiti, including private sector support by the IFC to the tune of US\$49.6 million.

In addition, the **World Bank** has supported a series of other countries in the region affected by natural disasters, including Chile after the February 2010 earthquake, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines after Hurricane Tomas in October 2010, and Brazil after the January 2011 mudslides in Rio de Janeiro state that killed over 800 people and left thousands homeless. The Bank's support has ranged from damage assessment to the rehabilitation of key infrastructure and capacity building to help better manage disaster risks and improve planning and territorial growth.

In efforts to address commitments made in paragraph 67, **IICA** has implemented a cross-cutting program on "Agriculture, Natural Resource Management and Climate Change" supporting the development of public policies and strategies to improve the agriculture sector's adaptation to and mitigation of the effects of climate change; to enhance sustainable agriculture and sustainable management of natural resources; and to share information on the relevance of climate change issues to agriculture and rural communities. Before the Cancun Climate Summit of (COP 16), IICA delivered to the Ministers a position paper regarding the potential adaptation of agriculture to climate change as well as to its mitigation.

CABEI's Central American Markets for Biodiversity Project (CAMBio), through its Support Program for Bio-friendly MSMEs, allocated resources worth US\$5.7 million through more than 794 loans to regional financial intermediaries (banks, cooperatives, and associations), thus benefiting more than 1,779 Central American micro, small, and medium-sized producers working in such areas as woodland and pasture management systems, coffee and cacao agroforestry, organic agriculture, and sustainable tourism. The Bank also began the placement of partial credit guarantees, the provision of grant assistance for technical and business training, and the awarding of Biodiversity Awards for a total of more than US\$133,000 in four of the region's countries, benefiting more than a thousand bio-friendly microenterprises and small-scale producers.

In Haiti, with teams of agricultural technicians and community members, **IOM** has supported the construction of 81,000 meters of gabions and stone walls; the excavation of 90,000 meters of micro-basins; and planted over 800,000 trees in the watersheds of Gonaives, Saint Marc and Petit-Goave. The massive cultivation of trees and deep rooted grass species help to reinforce barriers, trap water, and strengthen the soil.

Two days after the 12 January 2010 earthquake that devastated Haiti, the **IOM**, with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), the Government of Haiti, and some 170 partner agencies, responded to the crisis by delivering some two million NFI to 200,000 families. IOM also coordinated and distributed 8,110 shelters for displaced population. Early recovery

Promoting Environmental Sustainability



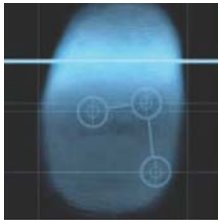
efforts by IOM included, rubble removal, rehabilitation of urban infrastructure including health facilities to support those families that could return to their homes.

In 2010 with funding from the United Nation's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), **IOM** supported and coordinated shelter and non-food items (NFI) delivery to 24,000 families in Guatemala affected by tropical storm Agatha. The Organization also assisted the Government of Chile in delivering 1,407 temporary shelters and shelter and hygiene kits to the victims of the earthquake that hit the central and southern parts of the country. In Colombia, IOM provided flood shelter to some 1,100 families and NFI to 5,500 persons affected by heavy rain and flooding in the Pacific coastal region of the country.

To contribute to implementing paragraph 58, **CAF's** Latin American Carbon and Clean Alternative Energy Program (PLAC^{te}) has assisted in mitigating and adapting to the problem of climate change and in encouraging the efficient use of clean energies. Its portfolio of 32 projects is equal to a volume of 6.8 million tons of greenhouse gases prevented from entering the atmosphere. Also, the Disaster Risk Management Program (PREVER) supported projects and activities related to risk management and reducing vulnerabilities associated with the El Niño phenomenon, adaptation and vulnerability to climate change, emergency attention to disasters, and risk prevention from a local perspective.

As called for paragraph 64, **CAF's** Biodiversity Program (BioCAF) promoted the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, natural and genetic resources, and biodiversity. In doing so, it focused on promoting initiatives for the conservation of ecosystems, encouraging the promotion of environmental services, and developing mechanisms and tools to promote biodiversity products and services.

UNDP has worked to raise the capacity of multiple stakeholders to put in place effective climate change policies and increase the use of renewable energy sources, and to facilitate access to global investments and financial windows. It assists national Governments and stakeholders in 19 countries to raise awareness about the linkages between planning and financing processes of the post-2012 climate regime to national policies, with important financial support from the Spanish Government and other cooperation agencies. It has also propelled 11 inter-ministerial national dialogues. In biodiversity has channeled capacities to access global investments and REDD financing for forest conservation. It supported elaboration of three Reports on Biodiversity presented at the COP10 in Nagoya. It has also strengthened capacities in governments and CSOs regarding sustainable development of natural resources.



Strengthening Public Security

The **OAS** continues to promote firearms marking and tracking, and the management of arsenals in the Americas, as a means to support capacity-building of Member States. The OAS is also in the forefront of ensuring that our citizens are protected and feel secure, through mechanisms and programs that promote transparency in the acquisition of conventional arms, the application of confidence and security building measures, and education for peace and disarmament, aimed at reducing military expenditures to increase development.

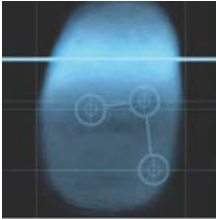
Also, the **OAS** agency on Drug Abuse Control (CICAD) has approved its Hemispheric Drug Strategy, thus culminating a comprehensive reexamination of guidelines for national programs, regional cooperation and policy consensus on drug issues. The Commission began drafting a plan of action that translates the Strategy's guidelines into more specific prioritized national and regional policy and program recommendations that should be measurable and attainable over a fixed period of time. The Commission also elaborated tasks for the SMS in support of Member States. This effort represents the most significant reassessment of drug control policy in 15 years.

In 2010, the **OAS** conducted 114 technical assistance activities providing training to 3,505 participants in the areas of: border controls, critical infrastructure protection, legislative assistance, and combating terrorism. The OAS has also expanded its partnerships with multilateral and international organizations.

The **IOM** has partnered with civil society, governments, and international organizations including the **OAS**, to combat trafficking in persons by implementing dozens of projects in the Americas. These efforts focus on creating and strengthening the capacities of countries to address more adequately different challenges posed by human trafficking, increasingly with a victim-centred approach. Assistance to governments has included developing and bolstering comprehensive legislation, and setting up required infrastructure, such as funding instruments for emergency return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking.

IOM's Counter Human Trafficking projects include conducting research, awareness raising, and training for judges, police and prosecutors on investigation techniques, and victim identification. IOM has recently supported the creation and strengthening of national counter-trafficking coalitions, victim assistance and service providers networks. Comprehensive measures helped implement national and regional information campaigns, support hotlines, and strengthen victim identification to prevent human trafficking.

To support commitments made in paragraph 71, **CAF** created a Citizen Security Program, with the aim of strengthening the capacity of states and their institutions for the comprehensive management of citizen security, through a better understanding of the problem and support and technical assistance for the shareholder countries.



Strengthening Public Security

UNDP has contributed with the *Human Development Report on Citizen Security in Central America* and is developing another one for the Caribbean countries. UNDP's support has underlined sharing lessons and good practices, as well as providing capacity development and technical assistance to LAC countries on the design and implementation of regional, national and local security initiatives (Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Brazil, Mexico and Jamaica) in cooperation with subregional organizations (SICA, CASAC). In addition, the area has been developing protection programs for justice operators and analytical tools to tackle gender-based and intra-family violence.



The Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC), an inter-governmental body established within the framework of the **OAS**, has adopted Reports of Canada, the United States, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Guatemala, to strengthen their laws in order to help competent authorities detect funds paid for corruption when said funds are used to obtain favorable tax treatment.

The reports examine the legal and institutional framework of the states and make specific recommendations for their improvement. Some areas addressed are the denial or elimination of favorable tax treatment for expenditures made in violation of anti-corruption laws, the prevention of the bribery of domestic and foreign government officials, transnational bribery, illicit enrichment, and extradition. There are now 31 States that form part of the Mechanism.

The **OAS** has contributed to the de-escalation of situations that could have posed a threat for peace and democratic stability in the region, the reduction of violence in specific conflict areas and the improvement of support provided by state institutions to populations affected by conflict.

Following the interruption of the democratic order in Honduras in June 2009, DSDSM supported negotiations which led to the signature of the Tegucigalpa-San José Accord by forming a High Level Commission to evaluate the situation in Honduras, presenting a report to the Assembly in July, and provided technical assistance to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission since May 2010. In Colombia, the Mission to Support the Peace Process (MAPP) of the **OAS** concentrated its recent efforts on projects to support victims, with a particular emphasis on indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities. The Mission's mandate was renewed for three years (2011-2014) and includes new areas of responsibilities, in particular the monitoring of the land restitution process.

The **OAS** also continued supporting the peaceful resolution of the territorial dispute between Belize and Guatemala. The OAS Office in the Adjacency Zone conducted over 200 verifications in the past two years. The OAS facilitated the creation of the High Level Working Group between the two countries which met for the first time in March 2010 to assess the implementation of confidence-building measures, analyze specific incidents and discuss bilateral issues. In addition, the mission implemented a program to foster a culture of peace among Adjacency Zone communities.

Pursuant to the commitments on the topic assumed at the Fifth Summit, and in response to mandates from the General Assembly, the **OAS** coordinated the drafting of a Model Inter-American Law on Access to Public Information, with the participation of the organs, agencies, and entities of the OAS, the member states, and civil society organizations. In addition, in order to provide the legal framework necessary to ensure access to information in the region, the OAS General Assembly adopted resolution AG/RES 2607 on the Model Law in June 2010, with the final text of it attached thereto. Following that resolution, the OAS organized a special meeting of the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs on the topic and an international seminar on

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the Model Law in Mexico City. As a result of those efforts, several states have taken the Model Law and its Implementation Guide into account in enacting or amending their regulatory frameworks, including Argentina, Bolivia, El Salvador, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic.

As called for paragraph 79, **CAF** contributed to the strengthening of democratic governance through actions to bolster solid and efficient institutions, and partnerships with broad participation, under its Programs for Governance and Political Management, Leadership for Transformation, and Improving Local Management.

UNDP and the **OAS** produced a *Second Regional Democracy Report* that underlines three fundamental challenges in order to strengthen democratic governance in LAC: develop new forms of political participation to respond to the representation crisis and to genuinely include cultural and ethnic diversity-; reinforce the State's republican structure, the independence of powers, their mutual control and their accountability-; and increase the real political power of the State within the framework of republican checks and balances. Improvements should be made on strategic public policies on fiscal management, social inclusion and public security to advance more sustainable democratic governance. The diagnosis and conceptual framework of the Report has served as the basis for providing strategic support to countries in the region. UNDP has promoted analysis to strengthen democratic governance, assisted stakeholders to develop multisectoral dialogue spaces, and contributed with management systems for transparency and accountability of national and local governments. UNDP also contributes to strengthening capacities for inclusive participation of women, youth, indigenous people and Afro-descendant populations, and furthers participation in local communities of vulnerable populations promoting dialogue and leadership development.

Currently, **UNDP** is developing a regional *Report on the State in LAC*, to systematize good practices in the area of political and social citizenship to share among governments in the region.



Strengthening the Summit of the Americas, Follow-up and Implementation

To assist Member States in complying with Summit directives and to facilitate the alignment of goals and strategies with Summit mandates, the **OAS** launched the Summit Implementation and Follow-Up System (SISCA) in January 2010. Since then, several Member states have been trained in SISCA and are currently utilizing the system. A new version of SISCA will be launched in June 2011 to facilitate the direct drafting of national and JSWG reports on Summit implementation through SISCA.

To increase participation by stakeholders, the **OAS** launched the Summits Virtual Community (SVC), a virtual space that allows users to contribute to online forums and thematic discussion groups on key Summit themes, and provides access to Summit-related materials and information. To date, the SVC has registered users from 31 Member states who have participated in two hemispheric virtual consultations on issues of sustainable development and gender.

ECLAC continued working on the systematization and dissemination of statistics and supported countries in strengthening their national statistical systems and capacities in the areas of national accounts, the measurement of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with suitable indicators, the conduct of household surveys, and the development of environmental statistics.

CAF has maintained its active participation in regional and hemispheric forums, in order to ensure appropriate levels of coordination in executing the plans of action and follow-up mechanisms agreed upon.

Responding to the Economic Crisis



Since the Fifth Summit, **IDB** Members have agreed to a 70% capital increase in new resources into the Bank, which will allow the IDB to double its pre-crisis lending program.

In response to the financial crisis, the **World Bank** Group stepped up its commitment to LAC, approving new financing for more than US\$15 billion in the last two fiscal years (2009-2010). By June 2011, lending for the fiscal year 2011 is expected to reach around US\$12 billion. Emphasis has been given to the economic recovery with a renewed focus in social protection, human development and the environment. The Bank is supporting country efforts to create opportunities for all, while continuing to put solid macroeconomic and financial policies in place.

CABEI adopted its 2010-2014 Institutional Strategy, “Competitiveness with Integration and Social Development,” with the aim of assisting the economic reactivation of Central America following the global crisis, and plans to channel funding worth more than US\$5 billion over the period.

The **CDB** has implemented initiatives not only aimed at mitigating the effects of the economic crisis, but also at improving conditions for longer-term sustainable growth and poverty reduction. In 2010 the CDB continued to provide support for macroeconomic policy reform process in its borrowing member countries (BMCS), and to provide critical budgetary support. In 2010, USD37 mn or 15% of total loans and grants approved by CDB were devoted to financial sector stabilization.

In monitoring the evolution of the crisis, the **ILO** followed two main lines of action. First, in conjunction with **ECLAC**, it conducted follow-up of the situation in the region’s economies and labour markets, which was publicized by means of joint ILO-ECLAC bulletins. Second, it identified a series of policies and programmes implemented by various countries to mitigate the impact on society and on labour markets, which were presented in a series of ILO Notes on the crisis published in 2009. In 2010, a second series was issued, identifying factors that made it possible for the economic recovery to create decent work.



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