

Summits of the Americas

Cooperating for the Americas

# THE JOINT SUMMIT WORKING GROUP



# Introduction

*“We call on the multilateral organizations and the multilateral banks to step up their efforts aimed at supporting our governments in the identification of projects, technical studies, and conceptual designs of the public infrastructure needed to improve services for the population and to attain our goals as states.”*

President Juan Carlos Varela, Republic of Panama  
VII Summit of the Americas - April 11, 2015



Seventh Summit of the Americas  
Panama City, Panama, April 10-11, 2015

On behalf of the member institutions of the **Joint Summit Working Group (JSWG)** and on the occasion of its fifteenth anniversary, the Organization of American States (OAS) is pleased to present a summary of some of the advancements made by the JSWG in follow up or related to the **VII Summit of the Americas** held in April 2015 in Panama City, Panama. The initiatives from the Summit are a reflection of the commitment of the JSWG institutions to the citizens of the hemisphere in areas such as: education, health, energy, environment, security, citizen participation, democratic governance and hemispheric partnership for development.

The JSWG was created **fifteen years** ago in response to a request issued at the III Summit of the Americas held in Quebec City, Canada, in 2001 underscoring the need for permanent coordina-

tion in the implementation of mandates through the involvement of international organizations. Since then, the 12 member institutions that make up this group, under the coordination of the OAS, have supported the Summits' process in the implementation of initiatives, as well as during the negotiations of official documents prior to each Summit.

The OAS would like to extend its appreciation to the JSWG for their contributions and hopes that the information presented here will serve to further foster collaboration among its members within the Summits process.

**Organization of American States**

For more information, please visit:  
[www.summit-americas.org](http://www.summit-americas.org)

# Seventh Summit of the Americas

*Prosperity with Equity:  
The Challenge of Cooperation  
in the Americas*

## MANDATES FOR ACTION\*

- Education
- Health
- Energy
- Environment
- Migration
- Security
- Citizen Participation
- Democratic Governance
- Hemispheric Partnership for Development



## EDUCATION



Organization of American States | More rights for more people

### Organization of American States (OAS)

The **Inter-American Education Agenda**, adopted at the VIII Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education, and presented to the Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG) includes: Quality and Inclusive Education; Strengthening of the Teaching Profession; and Comprehensive Early Childhood Care.

Planned activities include: Consultations with Member States and the Young Americas Business Trust (YABT); Field visits to support the Agenda's building process; Development of the Virtual Platform for Education Cooperation in the Americas to improve communications and information exchange among Member States; election of the new Inter-American Commission Chair and announcement of the Bahamas as the host of the 2017 Ministerial Meeting.



### Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

Since the Summit, the IDB has made progress in the initiative, **SUMMA: Innovations for Education**, which is the first laboratory of innovation in education for Latin America and the Caribbean. With around US\$1 million from the Regional Public Goods Fund of the IDB, SUMMA is a public-private partnership that promotes innovative, scalable programs to raise the quality of education in the region.

Specifically, SUMMA's goals are to:

- Promote innovation in education.
- Provide access to evidence-based information to improve decision-making.
- Build networks and strengthen the link between policy makers, social innovators and knowledge generators.

To achieve these goals, SUMMA will work through a network of national and local innovation labs,

private sector organizations, and governments to implement innovations in education systems in order to improve student learning at the pre-school, primary and secondary education levels. Founding member countries include: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay.



ECLAC

### Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

The role of education has been analyzed in regards to social inclusion, from monitoring gaps, progress and challenges, paying special attention to primary and secondary school levels, in addition to the incorporation of ICT in education. Moreover, ECLAC is one of the agencies that supports the work of the **Regional Centre of Inclusive Education (OREI)** activity developed from the inter-agency cooperation with CLADE, UNESCO, OEI, and UNICEF. Also, in cooperation with UNESCO, ECLAC has collaborated with the statis-

tical monitoring of compliance with the “Educational Goals for All” in the region.



### The World Bank

#### Regional Collaboration on Tertiary Education in Latin America and the Caribbean:

The main focus of the initiative is to build momentum to raise quality standards, foster academic partnerships, and strengthen international (professor and student) exchanges. It ties in with the work program set out in the education initiatives supported in Panama, drilling down on the Education Quality agenda. To prepare a set of recommendations for a regional project on tertiary education, two regional forums have been held at Colombia and Mexico, in collaboration with the Government of Colombia and the University of Puebla respectively. These involved focused discussions around four key topics: quality assurance, internationalization, advanced human capital, and teacher training.

### Education Web Platform:

This OAS-led, Panama-based Virtual Platform for Education Cooperation in the Americas is being road-tested across the region. It is a website organized to accommodate discussion and content sharing across three lines of initiatives agreed in Panama: Quality, Inclusive and Equitable Education; Strengthening the Teaching Profession; and Comprehensive Early Childhood Care. The World Bank supports the Platform with relevant content to these three areas. Other areas for World Bank support will include linking and cross-referencing activities of the Out of School and Out of Work: Risk and Opportunities for Latin America’s Ninis report, which will be extended to other activities by the World Bank Education Global Practice. The Ninis report will be presented during the OAS General Assembly in the Dominican Republic this year. The World Bank will also support a discussion forum related to its work on supporting regional collaboration on the quality and internationalization of Tertiary Education.



### Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)

IICA provides technical cooperation for agriculture in hemispheric, regional, and national projects linked to the theme of Education.

#### Promotion of knowledge-intensive agriculture through networks, grants, and information systems:

Of special importance is the approval of 301 grants to enable students to take master’s and doctoral degree courses under the program with Mexico’s National Council of Science and Technology (CONACYT), and the enrollment of 121 students in the master’s degree program in food security operated by the Open and Distance University of Mexico.



## CAF - Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)

### Young Entrepreneur Program:

CAF supports a program of the American Federation of Young Entrepreneurs aimed at promoting opportunities for young people who neither study nor work in Latin America, through articulation between political, business and social leaders with the target population. In this regard, it seeks to identify the priority population segments to be served; to sensitize political and business leaders as to the importance of collaboration in promoting a culture of work among youth; to provide ongoing training opportunities to young people identified under the program; and to strengthen the social capital of young people in vulnerable situations, through the creation of opportunities for interaction with leading personalities from politics, culture, sports, arts and business.



**CABEI**

## Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)

The CABEI is advancing projects and programs in the education sector aimed at improving infrastructure and equipment at schools and universities as well as enhancing the capacities of students and faculty.

Two projects in particular stand out among the efforts of the CABEI to contribute to the education sector:

### Program on Research and Development Capacity-Building in the Republic of Argentina (PROFOCAID):

The project aims to strengthen professional and/or scientific investigation capacities in the areas of research and development for carrying out projects designed to broaden the frontier of knowledge between Argentina and Central American countries.

**Program on Investment in Infrastructure, Plant, and Equipment for San Carlos University, Guatemala:** The San Carlos University project involves the installation of infrastructure and equipment at different academic and administrative units of Guatemala's San Carlos University (USAC) and affiliated entities, including regional and departmental and university facilities, in order to strengthen the support that USAC provides to its students.



## International Labour Organization (ILO)

Ending child labour is a global aspiration embodied in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Goal 8, Target 8.7) and a central strategy to ensure access and continuance in the education system. For this reason, 26 countries in the region, together with employers' and workers' organizations, created in October of 2014 a **Regional Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean Free**

**of Child Labour** as a response to accelerating the pace of reduction of child labour.

The Regional Initiative, whose Technical Secretariat has been entrusted to the ILO, has designed a strategy with four outcomes: 1) achieve the first generation free of child labour by 2025 from a prevention approach, with specific measures for children aged 0-17 years old; 2) remove boys and girls below the minimum age for admission to employment or work, through restoration and protection of rights; 3) remove adolescents from hazardous work, substituting activities, education and training; and 4) eradicate the worst forms of exploitation. To implement this strategy, the Regional Initiative supports the strengthening of processes and information management systems to enhance the ability to better identify and track specific target groups; develops systems for monitoring and evaluation as a means of verification and improvement of the proposed approaches, coordination and inter-agency support, to measure progress and promote strengthening of institutional capacity of countries. For more information: <http://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/en>

### *Initiative in cooperation with:* **OAS - ECLAC**

The **First Forum of University Presidents** was an initiative of the President of Panama, within the framework of the VII Summit of the Americas. It was a joint effort between Panama's Ministry of Education, Panama's Technological University, the Georgia Institute of Technology, ECLAC, and the OAS to address "Prosperity and Education: The Challenge of Cooperation in the Americas," with three subthemes: Academic Mobility, Technology and Sustainable Economic Development. Participating university presidents from diverse higher education institutions in the region prepared a set of recommendations that were submitted to the region's Heads of State and Governments that were meeting at the VII Summit of the Americas.

### *Initiative in cooperation with:* **OAS - IDB - ECLAC - The World Bank - CAF**

#### **Inter-American Education System:**

In follow-up to the Letter of Commitment signed at the VII Summit of the Americas by the CAF, ECLAC, IDB, OAS and World Bank, the OAS through the Secretariat for Access to Rights and

Equity has been assigned to lead the preparation of the project proposal for the development of an Inter-American Education System. This initiative seeks to contribute to the efforts of OAS Member States to expand the access to quality and inclusive education through furthering the coordination of efforts and resources among key education stakeholders in the region. In order to carry-out this initiative, research studies, policy dialogue processes and pilot experiences will be implemented in collaboration with signatory institutions and Member States.

In this sense, the OAS works in the development of a project proposal for the Inter-American Education System in collaboration with the rest of the Secretariats of the Organization under the framework of the Inter-secretarial task force appointed by the Secretary General.

## HEALTH



### **Inter-American Development Bank**

The IDB is part of the **Mesoamerican Health Initiative** - a public-private partnership<sup>1</sup> which aims to reduce maternal and child health inequalities through a results-based financing model which is based on: targeting the poorest 20%; financing evidence-based interventions; 50% average cost-sharing; and, independent verification of results. As of today, five countries achieved their targets and received a cash incentive. Countries have approved pro-poor policies and increased allocation of funding to the poorest individuals. Countries showed significant progress in availability of critical supplies in more than 1,000 facilities; 200,000 children are receiving micronutrients for the first time; and three countries are

<sup>1</sup> Partners include the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Carlos Slim Foundation, the Government of Spain, the IDB and 8 countries of Mesoamerica.

reorganizing their service network. In the coming years, countries are committed to reach population-based targets focused on effective coverage and quality.



### **Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean**

With regard to comprehensive health care, its globalization and prevention of financial risks, ECLAC presented a study on out-of-pocket and catastrophic spending during a Forum organized by the Andean Health Organization (August, 2015). In partnership with UNAIDS, ECLAC is developing a diagnostic study of HIV / AIDS in the region, its impact on spending and financing requirements for prevention and treatment, which will be presented at the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations on AIDS (June, 2016). ECLAC also maintains an active collaboration with countries in the field of digital health. Finally, among other activities, and in agreement

with the World Food Program, it has initiated the first phase of the study to assess the social and economic impacts of malnutrition (malnutrition, obesity and overweight), especially addressing its relationship to chronic non-communicable diseases.



### Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

Countries reported advances in accordance with the **Strategy on Universal Access to Health and Universal Health Coverage (Universal Health)** adopted by the 53rd PAHO Directing Council in 2014. Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Monserrat, Peru, Saba, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela, developed comprehensive national health policies, strategies, and/or plans, including universal health. PAHO'S technical support was increased to support

Member States in the development and/or the implementation of these plans of action, law reforms and/or roadmaps towards Universal Health.

PAHO aims to promote access to and rational use of safe, effective, and quality medicines, medical products, and health technologies, as countries move towards Universal Access to Health and Universal Health Coverage. Member States have made tangible progress in the development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national policies on access, quality, and use of medicines and other health technologies.

The Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and United States of America have developed and implemented financial frameworks for universal health. PAHO supported country studies tackling different aspects of efficiency in health financing. In addition, PAHO commissioned a regional study on fiscal space for health comprising 14 countries of the region and a specific country study for Peru. To date, 6 countries of the region commit at least

6% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to public expenditure in health, namely Aruba, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Uruguay, and United States of America. The dialogue and advocacy interventions are to continue into 2016 with expected country actions to increase fiscal space for health and public health-financing.

PAHO's **Project Zero Maternal Deaths by Hemorrhage** mobilizes governments, civil society, and communities where obstetric hemorrhage is a leading cause of maternal deaths. This project also works toward empowering women so their rights and preferences are respected and they are encouraged to seek timely qualified medical care. The quality of care in maternal health services in the region has improved through human resource training using competency-based training models, strengthening midwifery, reducing unnecessary caesarean sections, improving respectful treatment in health services and handling major obstetric emergencies.



### Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

IICA provides technical cooperation for agriculture in hemispheric, regional, and national projects linked to the theme of Health:

- Agricultural health and food safety assurance in the Americas through the training of sanitary officials, the harmonization of processes to gain access to markets, the use of good agricultural and production practices, emergency response actions, and risk management, particularly those associated with climate change.



### CAF - Development Bank of Latin America

#### Integrated Water Management:

CAF has consolidated its leadership in the provision of financing, cooperation, and technical

assistance for the construction, expansion and rehabilitation of drinking water and sanitation in the countries of the region. The organization also funds programs supporting the management of operating entities to ensure the quality and sustainability of the services offered to the population. Particularly relevant is the financing of credit operations for investment in infrastructure and/or the strengthening of institutions responsible for providing services in the water and sanitation sector in Latin America for an estimated US\$ 1.1 million per year.



**CABEI**

### Central American Bank for Economic Integration

CABEI centers part of its efforts on the health sector, where it focuses on disease prevention, particularly through investment in water and sanitation projects, such as:

**San Jose Metropolitan Water Supply Program, Urban Aqueducts II, and Juanito Mora de Puntarenas Sewerage System, Costa Rica:** The project is benefiting much of the country thanks to the improvement and expansion of water catchment, purification, and distribution systems across 13 networks in the provinces of San José, Alajuela, Puntarenas, and Cartago. The project is also building and expanding a sewage and water treatment system in the province of Guanacaste.

The **Program on Sustainability of the Rural Water and Sanitation Sector in Nicaragua** is carrying out water and sanitation projects in rural areas of Nicaragua, including construction, expansion, and/or refurbishment of water and sewerage systems; equipment installation in water supply systems; and improvements in water quality and sanitation solutions.



### International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Guided by the **World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17)**, IOM is conducting a regional situational analysis of the health and well-being needs and vulnerabilities of migrants, the families they left behind and their host communities. The results of this analysis will serve as the basis for a multi-sectorial consultation process organized by IOM and selected governments and partners to draft a regional migration health framework to promote migrant-inclusive health policies and implement migrant-sensitive services. As a result, IOM promotes the physical, mental and social well-being of migrants and thus encourages the social and economic development of migrants and that of their receiving communities.

### *Initiative in cooperation with:* **OAS - IDB – ECLAC – PAHO – The World Bank - IICA**

As a regional mechanism for multi-sector cooperation on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), the **Inter-American Task Force on NCDs** was established as a mandate from the VII Summit of the Americas. It was launched in July 2015 with the participating agencies: PAHO, the OAS, the Inter-American Commission of Women, the Inter-American Children's Institute, IICA, the IDB, ECLAC and the World Bank. PAHO is leading the Inter-American Task Force on NCDs to promote the response to NCDs across all relevant sectors of government in the region. A joint work plan is being developed, with a focus on the priority topics of tobacco control, obesity prevention in children and adolescents, and cardiovascular disease prevention and control. The elements of the work plan include advocacy and community mobilization, legislation, economic analysis, and capacity building for key interventions for a multi-sector response to NCDs, among others.





### Inter-American Development Bank

In the last 5 years, the IDB has approved an average of over \$1 billion dollars per year in public and private sector lending to support the region's energy needs, with an aim of increasing access to efficient, sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy, providing a diversified and secure energy source while reducing poverty, promoting improved quality of life, and fostering competitiveness, economic growth and development.

As one example, the **National Sustainable Electrification and Renewable Energy Program (PNESER) in Nicaragua**, (co-financed with 7 other organizations), has connected 55,500 new households, replaced 5,000 efficient street lamps, and has built 40 km of new transmission lines.



UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC

### Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

ECLAC has worked in the field of energy cooperation through the **Energy Efficiency Base Indicators Program (BIEE)** which has the goal of building a database that helps measure the performance of the energy efficiency policies and to formulate policies and programs supported with proper information. In addition, since February 2015, ECLAC is a member of the UN initiative "SE-4ALL/Americas", which is headed in the region by the IDB. Regarding the sustainable energies, during November 2015, ECLAC hosted the VI edition of "Regional Policy Dialogue on Energy Efficiency", with the sponsorship of CAF, IDB, UNEP, World Bank, ADEME/France, Latin American Parliament, and the International Energy Agency.



### CAF - Development Bank of Latin America

The CAF **Regional Energy Efficiency Program (PREE)** promotes the development of an energy efficiency market in Latin America. In this regard, the institution provides loans to strengthen regional energy efficiency both on the supply side, through projects financing the rehabilitation and adaptation of systems of generation, transmission and distribution, and on the demand side by financing companies directly or through intermediaries. Similarly, CAF provides technical assistance for the identification, structuring and monitoring of projects in energy efficiency; training for the preparation of financial instruments; and support for the green business and energy efficiency markets through the institutionalization of a green seal and the certification of carbon footprint standards for companies and their products.

The CAF **Regional Initiative on Patents for Development** aims to guide efforts in innovation in Latin America towards patentable technologies in strategic sectors. CAF, in partnership with several public and private institutions, promotes the conceptualization of new patentable technologies through innovative platforms and training and strengthening programs, focusing on the development of technologies with commercial potential, particularly in the energy sector. In this context CAF is stimulating the development of patents through the identification of problems requiring technological solutions; the launching of regional calls; the evaluation and awarding of patentable technological concepts (CTP); the beginning of the patenting and prototype development processes; and the establishment of incubators. This is complemented by a program of institutional strengthening in patentable technological innovation that supports national and regional institutions to develop and implement strategic plans in the field.



**CABEI**

### Central American Bank for Economic Integration

The CABEI has given priority to investments in electrical generation projects based on renewable resources and initiatives that promote the efficient use of such resources. The CABEI has approved funding of more than US\$ 3.8 billion for the energy sector, which has contributed to increase the installed capacity to 4,100 MW from 1970 to 2014, representing more than 45.0% of 2014. This installed capacity accounted for more than 30.0% of the total power generated. Renewable energy financed by the CABEI produced savings of US\$ 1.6 billion in imported oil.

The CABEI was the main financier of the **Electric Interconnection System for the Countries of Central America (SIEPAC)** which aims at the creation and consolidation of the Regional Electricity Market (MER) and the establishment of interconnected power lines within the region to allow ex-

change of electricity among all members of the MER. Through SIEPAC, installed capacity has been increased to 300 MW and contributed to generating more than 2,000 jobs.

## ENVIRONMENT



### Inter-American Development Bank

Since 2012, the IDB has allocated approximately US\$1.6 billion to projects supporting sustainability, including helping LAC mitigate and adapt to climate change, enhancing sustainability of natural capital, and funding conservation and the preservation of ecosystem services. The IDB's Board of Governors announced recently it decided to raise its level of ambition to dedicate 30% of its loan portfolio to climate action by 2020 in order to help countries implement the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change and achieve their national targets of greenhouse gas reductions and other mitigation and adaptation priorities.



**ECLAC**

### Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

ECLAC has conducted a great number of seminars and research papers on environmental matters. Among several activities carried out on this subject it is worth noting: the "Seventh International Seminar of ECLAC on the environmental footprint, sustainability of international trade and environmental standards" (December 2015), the "International Seminar Resilience of Territories to Climate Change" (November 2015), and the "High-Level Event on Climate Change: Countdown to the COP21: Current Challenges" with the coordination of the Delegation of the European Union in Chile (October 2015).

With regard to research documents, among others are: "Styles of Development, Structural Heterogeneity and Climate Change in Latin America" (December 2015), "Adaptation and Mitigation Measures to Climate Change in Latin America and

the Caribbean: An Overview" (December 2015), "Environmental Tax Reform in Latin America" (December 2015), "Climate Change and Agricultural activities in Latin America" (December 2015), and, "Financing for Climate Change in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2014" (November 2015).



### Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

IICA provides technical cooperation for agriculture in hemispheric, regional, and national projects linked to the Environment theme:

- Promotion of technological and commercial innovations aimed at improving agro-ecological production, agroindustry, fish farming, beekeeping, and water resource management, and reducing food loss. The improvements adopted can be seen in products such as rice, vegetables, poultry, cacao, coffee, flowers, avocados, tomatoes, potatoes, and cassava.
- Increase of public sector capabilities for inte-

grated water resource management, the use of irrigation systems and water harvesting, waste management, and the implementation of measures to combat soil degradation.

- Coordination of institutional efforts designed to achieve climate-smart agriculture, promoting capacity development within the ministries of environment and agriculture, the development of plans for climate change adaptation in agriculture, and the integration of the gender perspective to address the threat that climate change poses.



## CAF - Development Bank of Latin America

The **Climate Finance Facility** based on performance is an innovative instrument launched by CAF to promote the implementation of greenhouse gas mitigation measures to support the design of two Sectorial Mitigation Mechanisms that are the basis for the implementation of up to ten pilot projects per sector. The instrument enables the ex-post distribution of a subsidy that

seeks to eliminate barriers that limit investment in mitigation measures, such as high initial costs or the perception of investment risk. The Facility is implemented with funds from the European Commission for an amount of 10 million euros available until December 31, 2021.

### Access to International Climate Funds:

CAF has made significant efforts to catalyze the access of competent national bodies to newly-created international climate funds, such as the Adaptation Fund, the Global Environment Fund (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). As an implementing agency of such funds, CAF assumes the role of capacity building in national entities with potential for accreditation, in order to enhance access to international resources. To this end, CAF carries out training workshops, puts together working groups with stakeholders and creates platforms to support entities that are in the process of accreditation.

### Urban Mobility:

CAF is conducting several financing and technical assistance initiatives to promote sustainable urban mobility in Latin America, particularly in plan-

ning, public transport, road safety, shared mobility, the use of motorcycles and bicycles, among others. Other notable contributions are the structuring and implementation of major mass transport systems such as the metros of Panama, Lima and Quito; or the rapid bus transport in Bogota, La Paz, Fortaleza and Niteroi. The organization has also implemented the Urban Mobility Observatory which regularly updates and publishes data on 28 cities in the region.



**CABI**

## Central American Bank for Economic Integration

Environmental sustainability has been made a crosscutting plank of the CABI's 2015 – 2019 Institutional Strategy in a bid to ensure that contributions in the areas of social development, competitiveness, and integration are environmentally viable over the long term. One example is the **Central American Program on Sustainable Habitat Housing and Development (VIDHAS)**,

which ensures that investments in the housing sector have a particular focus on sustainable development and the creation of resilient and inclusive human settlements, as part of a regulatory framework for sustainability and environmental management.

On an institutional level, in October 2015 CABI secured accreditation as a regional implementing entity of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Adaptation Fund, giving it access to financing from the Fund to implement initiatives that help to combat and mitigate the effects of climate change in the Central American Integration System (SICA) countries. The CABI is also in the process of obtaining accreditation as an implementing entity of the Green Climate Fund, having already been granted observer status on that Fund's board.



## International Organization for Migration

The Central American and the Caribbean region has been identified as one of the most vulnerable to climate change and its effects in the world.

IOM's strategy on environmental migration is centred on:

- a) Preventing forced migration resulting from environmental factors to the extent possible.
- b) Providing assistance and protection to populations affected by climate change and seeking solutions to their situation.
- c) Facilitating migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change.
- d) Working together with stakeholders to increase communities' resilience to underlying risk factors and expected changes in their natural environment.

IOM as the global lead agency of the **Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster**

**dination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster** in situations of natural disasters is involved in camp management support and in strengthening the capacities of local and national authorities in the region for natural disasters emergency relief.



## International Labour Organization

The **"Partnership for Action on Green Economy"** (PAGE) is a global initiative of the United Nations implemented by five agencies (UNEP, ILO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNDP). PAGE supports countries interested in shifting towards more inclusive, low-carbon, and resource efficient economies.

The ILO leads the partnership in Peru, with the aim of incorporating the concept of "green growth" in development policies through the design and implementation of proposals in key sectors of the economy that promote the efficient use of resources, environmental sustainability and creating green jobs.

## MIGRATION



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### Organization of American States

#### Prevention of crimes related to irregular migration in Mesoamerica

The project focuses on three major areas:

1. Prevention of crimes by raising awareness of threats through media campaigns, education campaigns in schools, and working with community leaders and journalists;
2. Combatting crime such as migrant smuggling, trafficking in persons, extortions, kidnappings, and document falsifications through training national authorities on border and documentation control and implementing a system for the exchange of information and illegal traffic alerts;
3. Protection to defend irregular migrant's human rights, particularly of vulnerable groups and victims of crime, through the design and implementation of programs targeted to each group.



## Inter-American Development Bank

The governments of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala have begun implementing the **Plan of the Alliance for the Prosperity of the Northern Triangle** launched in 2014, to respond to structural issues that sustain the irregular and undocumented migration towards the USA. The IDB has been a strong supporter of this regional effort and has mobilized resources to support the design of specific projects and provided a dedicated team of specialists that constitute the Technical Secretariat of the Plan. The Technical Secretariat is in charge of providing technical assistance for the prioritization of high-impact projects and has promoted dialogue amongst the Northern Triangle countries, donor countries and other stakeholders to address such issues as training security forces and fighting organized crime.



ECLAC

## Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

ECLAC has been working in the tracking of the **Montevideo Consensus and the Second Regional Conference on Population and Development (México, October 2015)**. In particular, ECLAC elaborated the chapter that deals with the priority action “International Migration and the Human Right Protection for all Migrants” in the Operational Guide included on the Second Conference. This process draws on results of the research done over migration patterns, national policies and regulations agendas, the examination of indigenous, teenagers and children mobility, the future agendas of cooperation, provision of training and technical assistance to countries in the region, support for intergovernmental meetings, conferences and seminars, and technical cooperation with civil society and academic and labor institutions. ECLAC also continued to provide a regional perspective in monitoring the Second

High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development of 2013 and concluded a regional research within the framework of an agreement with the IOM.



## International Organization for Migration

There are approximately 57.5 million international migrants in the Americas, about 50 million in North America and 7.5 million in the other sub-regions. According to the United Nations Population Division, this corresponds to approximately 27 per cent of international migrants worldwide. Most Latin American States and the Caribbean have become net emigration countries; the migratory balance is negative by 6.8 million in Central America, by 3 million in South America and by 1.2 million in the Caribbean. Despite these strong flows from South to North, the movements from South to South have been increasing in recent years. The IOM’s Regional Policy Formulation and

Coordination Committee conceived the 2014–2016 IOM Regional Strategy, an approach that will (a) put migrants’ rights first, (b) build governments’ and stakeholders’ capacities, (c) fully incorporate a gender perspective, and (d) ensure sustainability. IOM’s ultimate goal is to strengthen migration governance in the region and ensure humane and orderly migration that benefits all.

In line with the IOM’s global objective of harnessing the development potential of migration, for the benefit of both societies and migrants while contributing to poverty reduction and sustainable development, the IOM’s work in the field of migration and development in the continent is a priority for the Organization. In this regard, the IOM fosters synergies between labor migration and development, including the facilitation of temporary and circular labor migration, diaspora engagement initiatives, advice on migration and development policies, as well as the implementation of remittances and research projects.

In particular, the IOM is building upon governments’ growing interest in protecting and assist-

ing victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied children, internally displaced persons, and migrants who have been victims of crimes and abuses. The IOM continues prioritizing capacity-building actions, awareness-raising campaigns, and the promotion of public policies that address human trafficking as well as the protection of and assistance to vulnerable migrants.

## SECURITY



### Inter-American Development Bank

The IDB’s loan portfolio in citizen security and justice includes more than 19 projects in implementation in 15 countries, adding up to a total investment of approximately US\$750 million. In addition, through the **Citizen Security Fund (CSF)**, the IDB offers countries a unique grant-making mechanism specifically dedicated to (i) generating and disseminating crime and violence data; (ii) strengthening the capacity of state entities

to manage and evaluate public policies on citizen security; and (iii) promoting dialogue and exchange of knowledge and good practices. Total contributions to the CSF between 2012 and 2015 have amounted to US\$26.9 million, which have financed a total of 61 projects. Among other achievements, the CSF has improved the quality and availability of statistics on crime and violence against women, promoted innovation in the management of correctional facilities, generated new knowledge related to cybersecurity, and advanced regional cooperation and dialogue related to citizen security issues and lessons learned.



**CABEI**

### Central American Bank for Economic Integration

CABEI has been assisting SICA countries in their efforts to improve security in the region as well as supporting the implementation of the **Central American Security Strategy (ESCA)**. The Belize Integral Security Program (BISC) and the Special

Citizen Security Program in El Salvador (PESCES), which envisage the overhaul and re-purposing of existing infrastructure, new construction projects, and equipping national security agencies with the aim of strengthening their operations, broadening the coverage of citizen security services, and lowering the rates of crime and violence by enhancing their operational and response capacity.



### United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

**Citizen Security:** UNDP has been working with strategic partners in the field of citizen security to address critical development aspects such as evidence-based information management for public decision-making. UNDP is supporting 17 governments of the LAC region to develop policies and programmes related with citizen security, justice and rule of law. At the regional level, there are two main projects in Central America: PREVJUVE to

address violence against children and youth; and INFOSEGURA to support political decision-making based on information and evidence.

## CITIZEN PARTICIPATION



### Inter-American Development Bank

Through the **Regional Public Goods Initiative**, the IDB protects traditional Maya Chorti knowledge in Guatemala and Honduras, through climate change adaptation strategies, and biodiversity protection. The project also promotes the bi-national Traditional Knowledge Network based on the active participation of community leaders and their organizations with government institutions to protect Mayan cultural heritage. In 2015, the IDB organized the first indigenous peoples Regional Policy Dialogue with participation of government representatives and community

leaders from ten countries. The dialogue highlighted the contributions of indigenous peoples to the social and environmental development of their countries.



UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC

### Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

ECLAC has continued to offer the course of **Participatory Planning for Structural Change** with the participation of 200 students to date, and aims to share theoretical and practical cases of best practices of development in the region, and carry out a methodological exercise on how to implement a strategy for citizen participation in the development of public policies. ECLAC has also published the manual on "Participatory Planning to Achieve a Structural Change with Equality: Strategies for Citizen Participation in Multi-scale Planning Processes".



## United Nations Development Programme

UNDP in the Latin America and Caribbean region has prioritized the promotion of an **Agenda for Participation and Inclusion** with a special focus on promoting the human rights of the most excluded and discriminated people: women, youth, Afrodescendants and indigenous peoples as agents of their own development. UNDP cooperates with governments to strengthen democratic governance by assisting public institutions to respond to citizens' increasing demands and expectations, provides policy advice and programme and technical assistance. UNDP also strengthens institutional and national stakeholders' capacities to expand citizens' participation in public decision-making processes.

## DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE



Organization of American States | More rights for more people

### Organization of American States

The **Universal Civil Identity Project in the Americas (PUICA)** supports Member States in their efforts to eradicate birth under-registration and ensure recognition of the right to civil identity for all persons in the region. Under-registration in the Americas affects 4 million children and a similar number of adults. All activities of PUICA are geared towards fulfilling five objectives:

1. Universalization and accessibility of civil registration;
2. Strengthening policies, public institutions and legislation;
3. Participation and awareness campaigns;
4. Identification of best practices and;
5. International and regional cooperation.

During 2015 PUICA implemented six cooperation projects in nine countries. The projects fo-

cused on registration campaigns in border areas of South- and Central-America; bedside registration in hospitals and supporting civil registries in implementing quality management systems and modernizing processes. As in previous years PUICA supported the Haitian government in the issuing and delivery of identity cards used by its citizens to participate in the presidential elections.



### Inter-American Development Bank

In 2015 IDB approved US\$ 253 million in loans to support its borrowing countries in their efforts to fight corruption and IDB's **Transparency Fund** provided grant resources totaling US\$3 million to fund projects to enhance access to information and transparency in 8 countries. In addition, IDB supported the implementation of initiatives to promote open government in 6 countries and promoted knowledge exchange and collaboration among countries by funding the Second Regional Policy Dialogue on Open Government in Paraguay.

During 2015 and early 2016, IDB committed grant resources totaling US\$ 4.9 million from the Canadian Fund for Universal Legal identity in LAC to finance projects to reduce under-registration and promote legal identity in 6 countries and has sponsored events, launched competitions, authored publications, and launched an online course in collaboration with the OAS aimed at improving identity management and birth registration in the region.



### Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

In terms of open government, ECLAC has promoted active collaboration between entities and government bodies at all levels, and between them and citizens, supporting countries in the region to formulate policies of open government and develop their own action plans. Since April 2015 ECLAC has trained more than 500 professionals from 19 countries in Latin America and the Carib-

bean. ECLAC has also held several workshops and seminars, co-organized with OAS, UNDESA, the General Secretariat of the Government of Chile, the Alliance for Open Government, and the Presidency of Mexico, among others, on the theme of open data and open government in the context of sustainable development.



### CAF - Development Bank of Latin America

#### Governance, Policy and Public Management Program:

CAF has launched a training program for government officials, technical teams and civil society leaders dealing with issues related to good governance and local management, which seeks to create a comprehensive and ethical vision of public policies in order to undertake processes of transformation and social change. The program aims at providing knowledge to improve quality in the formulation and implementation of public policies; to analyze and work the complexity of reality; and encourage participants to focus on the

demands of citizens by formulating proposals for change. A 6 month executive training program is developed annually, benefiting some 1,500 local managers in nine countries throughout the region, through thirteen universities.



**CABI**

### Central American Bank for Economic Integration

The CABI obtained accreditation under a “6-pillar assessment” by the European Union, which entailed an evaluation in the following key areas:

- Domestic control system
- Accounting system
- Independent external audit
- Management of non-reimbursable funds
- Procurement processes
- Financial instruments

The European Union’s accreditation is an endorsement of the CABI’s transparency and effectiveness in the management of external funds and will make it eligible to administer EU funds.

## HEMISPHERIC PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT



### Inter-American Development Bank Broadband Access to Overcome the Digital Gap:

Between 2013 and 2015, the IDB’s broadband special program financed 32 Technical Cooperation projects with a total allocated amount of US \$10.4 million, prioritizing projects with a focus on dialogue and applications for development as well as support for institutional strengthening. Examples of projects are the ministerial meeting in Punta Cana in 2015, the second year of operation of the training center for Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic and the recently-approved loan for US \$50 million which aims to increase broadband penetration in Nicaragua thus contributing to the economic and social development of the country.



### United Nations Development Programme

#### Conflict Prevention and Democratic Dialogue:

This initiative contributes to Crisis Prevention and conflict management by reinforcing Latin American and Caribbean countries’ capacities. UNDP strengthens democratic institutions by making them more responsive to citizen’s demands through technical assistance and innovative social methodologies to prevent conflict management crisis and build consensus in the region. UNDP’s and other institutions in the region promote democratic dialogue facilitating spaces for citizen participation where stakeholders can share their vision and understanding of complex problems. A concrete tool resulting from such experience was launched on March 2016, jointly by UNDP and OEA, namely “**Early Warning and Response Systems Design for Social Conflict**”, a guide for policy-makers focusing on the prevention of social conflicts in the region.





ECLAC

## Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

In relation with broadband access to overcome the digital gap, ECLAC, jointly with the Government of Mexico, held the **V Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean**, in August 2015, where a balance was presented and the agreements established in eLAC Mechanism for Political Dialogue was renewed. In addition, the Workshop on “Measuring the Quality of Internet Service” was held in October 2015. Among publications, it is worth to note “The State of Broadband in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2015”, and the book “The New Digital Revolution: From the Internet of Consumption to the Internet of Production”.

With respect to infrastructure investment, ECLAC has presented the results of national workshops of integrated and sustainable policies on logistics and mobility and the document “Key Compo-

nents of a Policy of Logistics and Mobility in Central America” which identifies the main features of the new sustainable paradigm and integrated development of logistics and mobility and presents a basic proposal for public policy at the national level and their coordination at regional level.

Related to the access of credit geared toward human development, ECLAC has published the document “Financing for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean”. This document analyzes the evolution of financial flows available to Latin America and the Caribbean to finance their spending needs in both public consumption and investment. It also includes the mobilization of domestic and external resources.



## Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

IICA provides technical cooperation for agriculture in hemispheric, regional, and national projects linked to Hemispheric Cooperation:

- **Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture of the Americas Mexico 2015** and follow-up to the commitments for joint action on sustainable agricultural productivity and rural inclusion.
- Assessment, design, and formulation of policies and strategies for agricultural and rural development, aimed specifically at facilitating business activities and promoting innovation, participatory management, inclusion, and family farming.
- Development and linking to markets, through the creation of committees for competitiveness; training in management, entrepreneurship, associative enterprises, and value added; and the operation of market information systems.



## CAF - Development Bank of Latin America

### Access to Financial Services:

CAF promotes financial development in Latin America by incorporating its micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) into the financial

system, as well as other segments of the economy that have traditionally been excluded. To do this, it runs an ambitious program that seeks to provide access to financial products and services under suitable conditions using efficient, modern and reliable instruments - both through the intermediary financial system as well as through capital markets - which contribute to the growth of MSMEs, in order to promote economic and social development in the region.

In this regard, actions to promote access to financial services, investment financing and improved risk management through the promotion of microfinance, the creation of special mechanisms, micro-insurance and micro-savings products are being carried out; providing support for the development of securities markets, small payment systems, network interoperability and the improvement of market integration regulation; the consolidation of monitoring schemes; the strengthening of financial consumer protection and financial education programs for MSMEs; and the dissemination of knowledge generated through publications and events on lessons learned and the exchange of best practices.



**CABEI**

### Central American Bank for Economic Integration

Securing greater infrastructure investment and ensuring its effectiveness are key components of successful hemispheric partnership for development. In that regard, the CABEI has been the main source of financing for productive infrastructure in and physically connecting the Central American region, a sector in which more than US\$ 5 billion has been approved in road infrastructure projects for paving about 4,100 km and the expansion and reconstruction of more than 6,000 km of road. CABEI's support in road construction has contributed to regional physical integration, more efficient transportation of goods and people between countries and cities and the increase in value in the agricultural, industrial, commercial and tourism sectors.

Some examples to highlight approvals of the last two years are:

In Nicaragua, the CABEI is financing one of the main stretches of the Pacific Corridor through the project **Improvement of the Nejapa-El Cruce-ro-Diriamba-Jinotepe-Nandaime Highway Sections** (58.13 km in length). Another physical interconnection project set to have a major impact on the region is the highway repairs at the entrance to the **Copan Ruins, El Florido and Santa Rosa de Copán**, as part of the Central American Highway CA-4 (115 km in length).



### International Organization for Migration

IOM continues to work to develop governments' capacities to manage migration, advocate for international cooperation on migration initiatives, and include migration issues as a priority in relevant regional platforms and processes.

IOM organizes the annual **Inter-American Course on International Migration** with the aim

of disseminating knowledge useful in designing specific migration policies and programs suitable for each country. The course trains government officers in Latin America and the Caribbean working in the field of migration and aims to develop deeper understanding of the migration phenomenon in the region.

IOM's Latin American Program on Technical Cooperation in Migration aims to contribute to the improvement of the Latin American governments' capacities to manage migration, with a view to enhancing the sustainable economic and human development of countries in the region, in harmony with current integration processes.

#### Endnote:

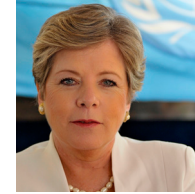
*\*The draft document "Mandates for Action: The Challenge of Cooperation in the Americas" did not reach consensus and was not approved by the Heads of State and Government of the Americas at the VII Summit. During the Meeting at the Ministerial Level of the Summit Implementation Review Group held prior to the VII Summit, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs agreed to send the mandates that did achieve consensus among the Member States, to the Joint Summit Working Group (JSWG) so that these institutions adopt the appropriate decisions in support of the management and implementation of these mandates. To follow-up on this decision by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the OAS, in its capacity as Chair of the JSWG, has been coordinating with the partner institutions the presentation of reports related to implementation of the initiatives emanating from the VII Summit of the Americas.*



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Organization of American States



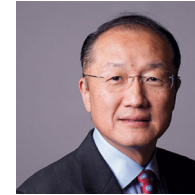
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THE JOINT SUMMIT WORKING GROUP (JSWG): CELEBRATING 15 YEARS OF COOPERATION

The JSWG was created in response to a request issued at the III Summit of the Americas held in Quebec City, Canada, in 2001, underscoring the need for permanent coordination in the implementation of mandates through the involvement of international organizations. Since then, the 12 member institutions that make up this group, under the coordination of the OAS, have supported the Summits' process in the implementation of initiatives, as well as during the negotiations of official documents prior to each Summit.

SUMMITS OF THE AMERICAS SECRETARIAT

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