

www.summit-americas.org
summit-info@oas.org
f SummitAmericas
t @SummitAmericas

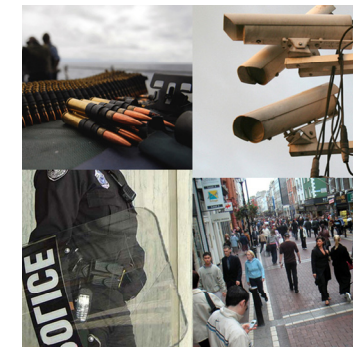
JUNE 2014



The Joint Summit Working Group:
COLLABORATING TO IMPLEMENT
SIXTH SUMMIT MANDATES



Organization of
American States





Introduction

On behalf of the member institutions of the **Joint Summit Working Group (JSWG)** and in its capacity as the **Chair of the Group**, the **Organization of American States (OAS)** and its **Summits of the Americas Secretariat** is pleased to present this compilation on the implementation of the commitments assumed at the Sixth Summit of the Americas, held in Cartagena, Colombia in April 2012.

This booklet which highlights the projects, activities, as well as national and regional initiatives that JSWG members have implemented since Cartagena, clearly demonstrates and reaffirms these institutions' commitment to serve the citizens of the hemisphere. This Secretariat has dedicated itself to deepening the JSWG's role as a resource in the Summits process, and wishes to underscore that while the JSWG is comprised of institutions with individual missions and expertise, its members also comprise and represent a group. Indeed, the Summits process offers these members excellent opportunities to work in partnership to advance the development of the region, and many of these joint efforts are noted with greater detail in the report available at www.summit-americas.org/sisca.

The Summits Secretariat would like to extend its appreciation to the Members of the JSWG for their contributions and hopes that the information presented here will serve to further foster such collaborations within the Summits process.

Summits of the Americas Secretariat
Organization of American States



Members of the JSWG

The **Joint Summit Working Group (JSWG)** coordinates the support of twelve Inter-American and international institutions to the Summits process. These institutions provide technical guidance to countries in the identification and negotiation of issues addressed by the leaders of the region. The JSWG also plans and carries out projects and initiatives to implement Summit commitments and supports Inter-American ministerial meetings and their linkages to the Summits process. Additionally, the group participates in Summit policy dialogues to exchange ideas regarding policy approaches in the Americas. The OAS presides as Chair of the JSWG.

Member Institutions of the JSWG are:

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



The Drug Problem in the Americas

"In this Report we lay out facts that can support decision-making, but we do not impose solutions. It is up to our leaders to develop those solutions, knowing that, in the debates to come, they can rely on a firm basis for their deliberations. This Report, does not, therefore, provide a conclusion, but rather the start of a long-awaited discussion."

José Miguel Insulza, OAS Secretary General

At the **Sixth Summit of the Americas**, the heads of State and Government of the region held an invaluable discussion on the global drug problem and gave an explicit mandate to the Organization of American States to analyze the results of the current drug policy in the Americas and to explore new approaches to strengthen this struggle and to become more effective.

In May 2013, OAS Secretary General Jose Miguel Insulza presented the report entitled **"The Drug Problem in the Americas"** to the Leaders of the Hemisphere by way of the President of Colombia, Juan Manuel Santos, Chair of the Sixth Summit of the Americas.

The report consists of two parts: The **Analytical Report**, which looks into the size and characteristics of the consumption and business of illicit drugs in the Americas, including its effects on the security of our citizens, on the health of our people and the quality of our institutions and their servants. The **Scenarios Report**, which considers four different scenarios examining the paths that the phenomenon could take in the coming years. Three of the four scenarios discussed – Together, Pathways and Resilience – describe alternative futures depending on the relative weight placed on institutional strengthening, experimentation with legal changes or the ability to react to the problem from the community. The fourth – Disruption – warns of what might happen if we fail in the short term to arrive at the shared vision that allows us to unite our efforts to address the problem, while at the same time respecting our diversity.



Connecting the Americas: Partners for Prosperity

At the **Sixth Summit of the Americas**, the Heads of State and Government addressed the central theme, *"Connecting the Americas: Partners for Prosperity"*. The region's leaders discussed and agreed on action-oriented mandates in the areas of infrastructure, poverty elimination, disaster prevention, access to and use of technology, and security.

In what Colombia's President Santos characterized as the *"summit of dialogue and sincerity,"* the Heads addressed political issues of both commonality and difference. The frank dialogue in Cartagena also opened the door for a hemispheric-wide analysis on drug policy in the Americas.

Reflecting the inclusive nature of the process, representatives of the private sector, youth, labor, civil society and indigenous communities lent their voices to the dialogue, offering recommendations and proposals for action.

Since then, Member States and the JSWG institutions have been working on the implementation phase of the process to convert Sixth Summit decisions into actionable programs that impact the citizens of the region.





Integration of Physical Infrastructure in the Americas

The IDB established a *Fund for Initiatives for Regional Infrastructure Integration (FIRII)* to serve as a tool for the promotion of physical integration in the region and has, between 2005-2013, allocated US\$46 million to that end.



Since January 2012, the IDB has approved 36 loan operations that support infrastructure for regional integration for approx. US\$3.64 billion. The Bank has also been supporting several major integration infrastructure corridors as well as the main electricity interconnection programs in the region.

Some IDB supported projects include: *Electricity Interconnection System for Central America - SIEPAC*, the *Andean Electricity Interconnection System (SINEA)*, and the *Arco Norte Interconnection Project*.

ECLAC addressed the need to promote co-modal transport policies and the implementation of low-carbon infrastructure initiatives. It prepared a report on infrastructure financing and put forward policy recommendations to promote and facilitate public-private partnerships.



ECLAC set a research agenda to guide and facilitate the transformation of existing infrastructure and transport services to better integrate the region into global value chains. The preliminary findings of this work have been presented at the International Transport Forum Round Table on ports in Chile, the International Association of Maritime Economists Conference, and the Latin American Railways Association (ALAF).

As part of the *Central American Integration System (SICA)* and as the main source of multilateral financing for the countries of the region, CABEI has expressed its complete and unwavering support for the *Central American Security Strategy (ESCA)*.



In December 2013, CABEI approved the *“Program to Support the Central American Security Strategy”* as a result of the headway its proposal had made in the SICA countries and of its commitment to regional priorities.

Through the *“Program to Support the ESCA,”* CABEI will back regional and national infrastructure and equipping projects aimed at fighting crime, social prevention of violence, social reintegration, and institution-building in Central America’s security and justice sector.

Since June 2012, CAF has been running a program on citizen security and transnational organized crime.



The program promotes design, implementation, evaluation, and monitoring of new public policies to control and prevent insecurity, by providing its member countries with support in information management, use of technology, prevention programs, and design of community policing mechanisms, among others.

CAF also operates credit and technical cooperation grants, primarily for use of security technologies; citizen security infrastructure; support for institutional strengthening of control systems; design of prevention policies; and initiatives with youth at risk of violence.

IOM’s work in the region focuses on building the capacity of immigration departments in several security related areas, such as border control and management, document forensic laboratories, passport biometric programs, cross-border identity cards, irregular migration control, and cooperation with the national police and INTERPOL.

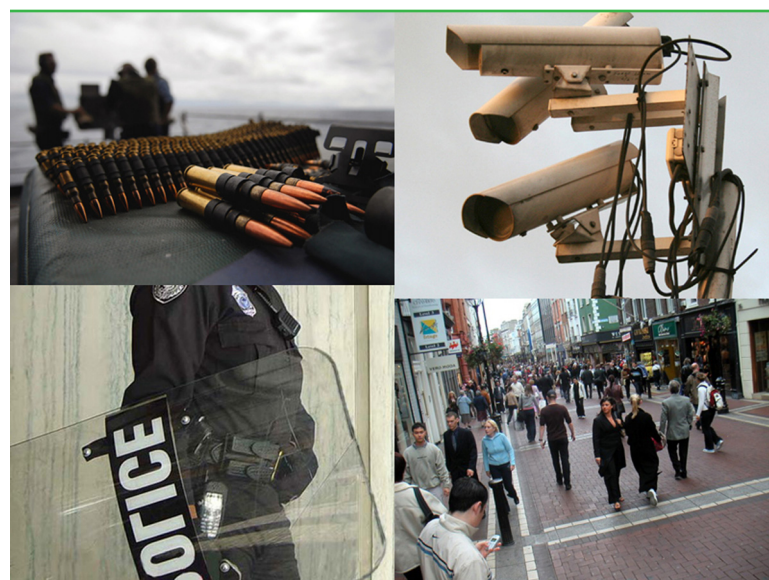


Through International Law Enforcement Academies, IOM provides training to front-line law enforcement, prosecuting officials and judiciary from specific regions seriously affected by trafficking. Participants in the training are apprised of the latest policy guidelines and legislative developments on trafficking, and best practices on how to work with a victim and get a conviction of the trafficker.

UNDP is actively working on citizen security in most of Latin America and the Caribbean. It has supported the development of comprehensive national policies on citizen security, implemented observatories of violence, and engaged in legal reforms to achieve arms control or to design local security plans.



The 2013 UNDP report entitled *“Citizen Security with a Human Face: Evidence and proposals for Latin America”* analyzes the phenomenon of citizen security, studies successful experiences, and proposes concrete recommendations for improvement. Several JSWG institutions – IADB, CAF, OAS, ECLAC and the World Bank – contributed to this report and made it possible to bring together a valuable diversity of visions and data to this study.



Citizen Security and Transnational Organized Crime

The OAS provided support and training for counter-money laundering activities and counterdrug enforcement in its efforts to combat transnational organized crime.



The OAS organized an *Anti-Money Laundering Course for Judges and Prosecutors* in Peru and El Salvador as well as 5 regional workshops on seized and forfeited assets administration for judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officers.

Seminars on counterdrug investigative techniques were held for 343 officers in the region. In collaboration with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, training seminars were also held in Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago and St. Lucia on *Jetway*, an investigative technique that uses human behavior to identify travelers who may be carrying illicit drugs or contraband.

The IDB supports the efforts of Latin American and Caribbean countries to prevent crime and violence through citizen security programs which includes 17 projects in 15 countries. The IDB uses an integrated approach to prevent crime and violence that incorporates interventions from varied disciplines and policy perspectives ranging from education to policing and neighborhood upgrading.



The *Citizen Security Special Program* was approved in 2012 to support more effective citizen security public policies in the Region. This Special Program has a cross-sector approach and supports initiatives originated in different sectors of the Bank. As of December 2013, 20 operations amounting to US\$8.6 million have been approved under this Program.

IICA, working with the *Market Information Organization of the Americas (MIOA)*, consolidated its position as a hemispheric network made up of 33 countries.



IICA spearheaded the projects aimed at creating two training units, namely the *Regional Virtual Food Inspection School* and the *Regional Virtual School for Plant Health Inspectors*. The first will provide food inspectors with basic training, and the second will enhance the technical capacity of national plant protection organizations.

CABEI supported the physical integration of the Central American region by investing in road infrastructure and renewable energy.



CABEI approved 4 road infrastructure projects at a cost of US\$317.4 million to build or improve 124.1 kms of roads used by 227,000 travelers per day. This financing will provide more efficient connectivity with the *Pan-American Highway* by enhancing both local and regional physical integration.

In 2013, 5 clean energy projects of US\$167 million will provide the region with additional electricity and benefit more than 2.98 million customers. Till 2013, CABEI approved more than US\$3 billion for the energy sector, almost 40% of existing installed capacity in the region. Of this total amount, 64% has gone to renewable energy projects.

CAF's involvement in the transport, urban development, and telecommunications sectors is geared towards supporting shareholder countries in their endeavor to build and maintain sustainable and efficient infrastructure as a basic condition for becoming more economically competitive and socially inclusive.



In recent years, CAF has invested US\$9,218 million through 65 physical integration projects in Latin America, so as to form a region that is physically, economically, and socially more connected.

The IOM works with governments to rehabilitate and rebuild infrastructure to help ensure sustainability for migrants and other vulnerable populations.



Implementation of 451 projects in the past decade to benefit 681,000 people in isolated communities along Ecuador's northern and southern borders at a cost of over US\$100 million. The projects implemented include 201 water and 97 sanitation systems; 8 solid waste disposal systems; 86 bridges; 35 roads; and 23 irrigation systems. These activities provided employment to approx. 800 people.

9 projects in partnership with the *MINUSTAH* to be completed in 2014, targeting vulnerable communities and critical infrastructure rehabilitation in Haiti.



Poverty, Inequality, and Inequity

Reducing poverty and inequality is one of the pillars of the IDB's Institutional Strategy.



The *Salud Mesoamérica 2015 Initiative* is a public-private partnership that seeks to reduce health equity gaps faced by those living in extreme poverty. The goal is to back the efforts of Mesoamerican governments in reaching the health *Millennium Development Goals* through investments in projects for the poorest 20% of the population, mainly women and children. Between 2012-2013, the Bank approved 53 new operations in *Social Policy for Equity and Productivity* for a total of US\$5 billion. 50% of new approvals in 2013 were aligned with the Bank's lending priority for poverty reduction and equity enhancement.

ECLAC prepared the document *Inclusive Social Protection in Latin America: A Comprehensive, Rights-based Approach, 2012*.



The document highlights that social protection has become one of the pillars of social development. The adoption and advancement of protection of care systems has been one of the main priorities of the last few years. Within the framework of a rights-based-approach to social protection and care systems, ECLAC continued with the analysis of income poverty and new multidimensional approaches to the measurement of poverty and well-being.

The IDB steadfastly promotes the potential of public-private partnerships to address the challenges facing the region, namely in regards to the unmet demand for infrastructure and Internet-connectivity.



The *Broadband Special Program* assists in the creation of a regulatory environment that lays the groundwork for greater access, adoption, and usage of broadband and ICT services. 9 such operations for a total of US\$3.5 million were approved in 2013.

Under the IDB's *Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative*, the *Integrated Operating and Control Center* in Brazil is a platform solution powered with modern technologies operated by experts from multiple government agencies that work collaboratively to provide integrated solutions for complex urban challenges.

ECLAC is the technical secretariat for eLAC, which is a *Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean*. This action plan promotes the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) as instruments for achieving economic development with more innovation and equality.



ECLAC, in collaboration with the Office of the Under-Secretary of Telecommunications of Chile (SUBTEL), created the *Regional Broadband Dialogue* and the *Regional Broadband Observatory*, which allows countries to exchange knowledge and best practices for developing broadband policies.

Social development and infrastructure projects implemented by CAF in Latin America are supported by access to and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs).



In 2013, CAF launched the *Vit@l* program to provide sustainable access to quality health care services for marginalized persons, through the use of ICTs. Projects being executed in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Venezuela have benefited about 100,000 individuals in areas that have no access to health care.

IOM has been working with governments in the region to reduce cross-border crime and irregular migration, by providing support in setting up travel document verification facilities and related training for immigration officials.



Under IOM's mandate to facilitate humane and orderly migration, it will be providing visa application services in Costa Rica for the Government of Canada's *Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC)*. The annual IOM caseload is expected to exceed 3,000 applicants.



Access to and Use of Information and Communication Technologies

OAS: *Strengthening the agenda for Open Data for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.*



This project by the *Latin American Initiative for Open Data (ILDA)*, is a multi-stakeholder initiative that promotes research and the use and appropriation of open data. ILDA focuses on: supporting the development of open data policy; awareness and training of public servants on open government and data; and the development of studies and promotion of use and appropriation of the open data.

To advance this agenda, ILDA works on: dialogue on open data public policies; open data for government transparency; open cities and open data; innovation in health and education; and natural resources.

The **OAS** continues to monitor the project, *“Strengthening the Security Forces, Immigration Officers, Prosecutors and Judges, to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.”*



Within the framework of this project, the OAS has created an information-sharing network of authorities responsible for preventing and combating trafficking in persons. To date, this network is composed of 20 Member States. It also created a virtual learning platform to train consular officers and diplomats in preventive mechanisms and identification of victims of trafficking. The online platform is expected to be released and made available to Member States in 2014.

IICA: Public goods for rural development were produced and made available to the countries.



- a) Systematization and comparative analysis of 18 area-based development experiences and of the *Central American Strategy for Rural Area-based Development (ECADERT)* implementation process.
- b) Preparation of an integrated methodological proposal for the management of rural area-based development.
- c) Cooperation with a gender approach under the *ECADERT*.

CABEI provides financing to the region’s social sectors and supports its member countries’ efforts to improve their citizens’ quality of life in coordination with its social development strategic axis.



In 2013, CABEI approved more than US\$841 million to create opportunities to improve coverage of services and basic needs pertaining to hospital networks, social housing, water and sanitation, small farmer support programs, etc.

With respect to human development, CABEI fosters support for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises via its financial intermediation programs. In 2013, CABEI disbursed US\$465.5 million through MSME support and social inclusion programs.

CAF supports its Latin American and Caribbean shareholder countries’ efforts to reduce poverty, inequality, and inequity by providing funds for social investment in health, education, water and sanitation, and rural and agricultural development.



The aim of CAF’s *PASOS por la Inclusión (STEPS to Inclusion)* program is to reach the most vulnerable communities through capacity-building so as to make them agents of their own development. Currently there are 36 social and productive inclusion projects benefitting 76,000 persons from excluded communities.

The *Program for Improved Educational Quality* seeks to promote modernization of technical education, expansion of early childhood education care, and improved access to quality education.

The **IOM** develops policies and strategies that help migrants better integrate into new communities as well as assisting receiving communities to recognize the positive contributions that migrants can make.



IOM provides technical assistance to countries in the Americas to develop comprehensive migration policies, as has been the case of Jamaica with the development of the *National Policy and Plan of Action on International Migration and Development* and with Costa Rica in drafting its *Migration Law*.



Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

Two new contingent lending instruments to mitigate ex-ante exogenous shocks to the borrowing member countries' economies were approved by the IDB in 2012.

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A new *Development Sustainability Contingent Credit Line* will make US\$6 billion available to the IDB's 26 borrowing member countries from 2012-2014. It is designed to help countries protect its poorest citizens from any exogenous factors. A separate *Contingent Credit Line for Natural Disasters (CCL)* will help countries cover urgent financing needs that arise immediately after a natural disaster.

In 2013 two lines of credit were approved under the *CCL* for US\$486 million (Peru US\$300 million and Nicaragua US\$186 million).

ECLAC has established a methodology for estimating the economic consequences of a disaster and determining the financing needed to rebuild affected areas. Since 1972, when the methodology was established, ECLAC has taken part in over 90 estimations of the social, environmental and economic impacts of disasters, mostly climatic or geophysical origins, in 28 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. ECLAC's methodology was adopted by the World Bank and applied in 40 countries outside the region, mainly Africa and Asia.

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In April 2014, ECLAC launched the third edition of its *"Handbook on Disaster Assessment"*, produced in collaboration with PAHO.

IICA promoted changes in agricultural insurance policies in Colombia, Haiti, Paraguay and Peru.

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The Institute developed methodologies for quantifying and analyzing the links among food security, agriculture, trade and climate change, including a methodology for identifying and analyzing the main 21 sources of risks that are a constraint to income generation in small-scale agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean.

IICA made available to the countries a new online system for sharing innovative technologies for climate change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture, as well as for more resilient agriculture. The tool is available at <http://infoagro.net/programas/CambioClimatico/>.

In the framework of the cooperation agreement signed between CABEL and the *World Food Programme (WFP)*, the CABEL is joining in efforts to develop the *"Resilience Agenda for Central America,"* for disaster-risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and food and nutrition security.

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To this end, in 2013 a proposal was drafted in partnership with the WFP on demand requirements in the countries for the studies and diagnostics needed to identify investments in Central America's Dry Corridor, strengthening the region's resiliency processes.

CAF has a *Natural Disaster Management Comprehensive Program (PRIDES)*, an initiative to provide governments in its 18 shareholder countries with support in natural disasters.

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The *"Contingent Credit Facility for Natural Disaster Emergencies"* is a special credit instrument that CAF has made available to its shareholders for the post-disaster recovery.

IOM plays an important role in *Disaster Risk Management and Humanitarian Coordinated Response* to displacement induced by natural disasters. It is also involved in the adaptation of the *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*.

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IOM in Haiti provides emergency relief assistance, return and relocation services to over 170,000 internally displaced persons living in camps. Pursuant to the government of Haiti's strategy and policy for camp closure, humanitarian actors have assisted 56,000 households of internally displaced persons through rental subsidies for one year, distribution of shelter packages or reconstruction of houses.