

PERMANENT COUNCIL



OEA/Ser.G  
CP/doc.3602/02 rev. 1  
22 May 2002  
Original: Spanish

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL  
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

This document is being distributed to the permanent missions and  
will be presented to the Permanent Council of the Organization.



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL

May 15, 2002

Excellency:

I have the honor to address Your Excellency pursuant to Articles 91 and 112 of the Charter of the Organization of American States to present to the General Assembly and to the Permanent Council the annual report of the Secretary General corresponding to 2001-2002. The report, which describes the activities and financial position of the Organization, was prepared in accordance with the guidelines established in resolution AG/RES. 1452 (XXVII-O/97).

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

César Gaviria

Her Excellency  
Ambassador Margarita Escobar  
Permanent Representative of El Salvador  
to the Organization of American States  
Chair of the Permanent Council  
Washington, D.C.



Official Records  
OEA/Ser.D/III.52 (English)

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL**  
**2001-2002**

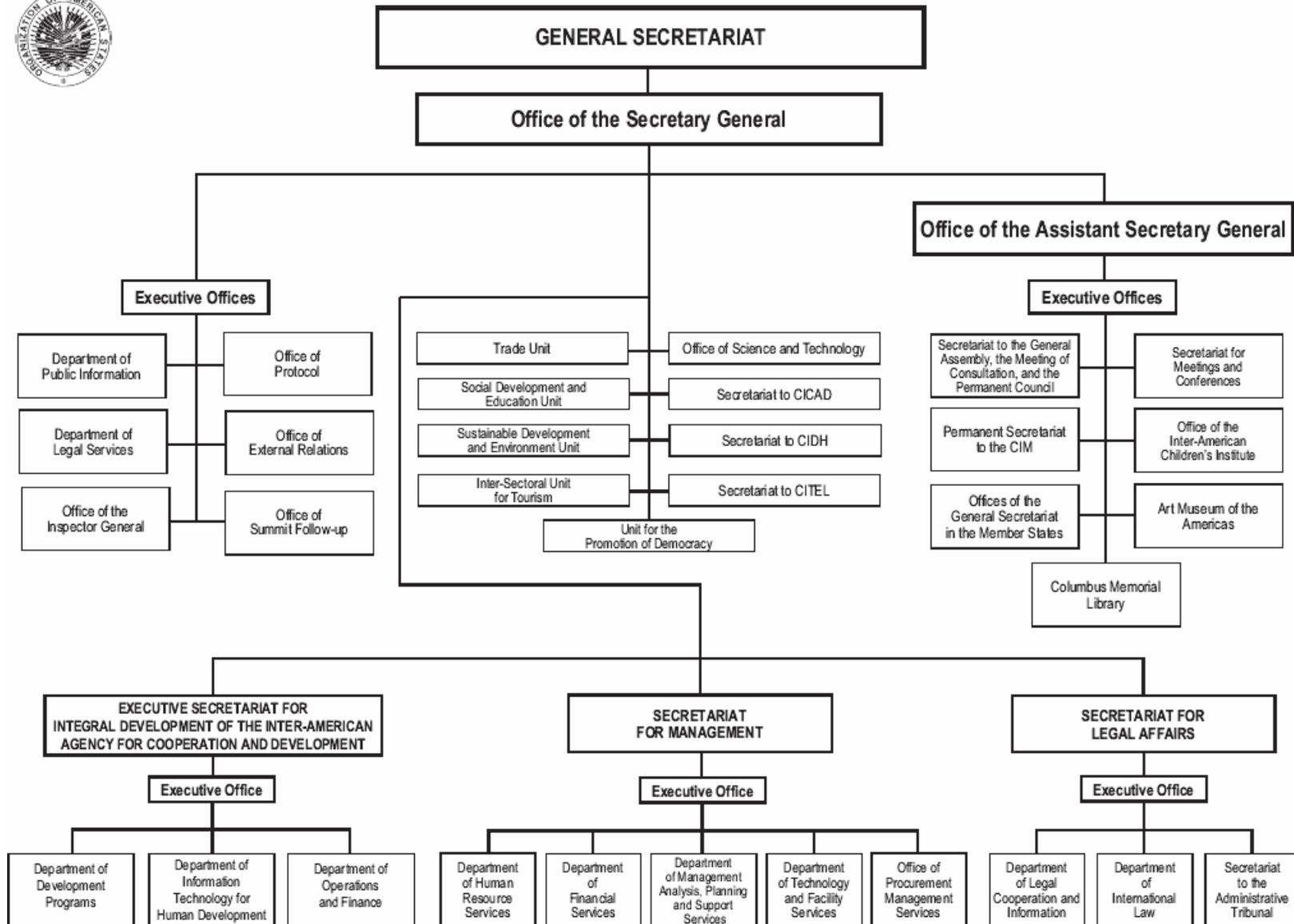
Organization of American States  
Washington, D.C.  
2002



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

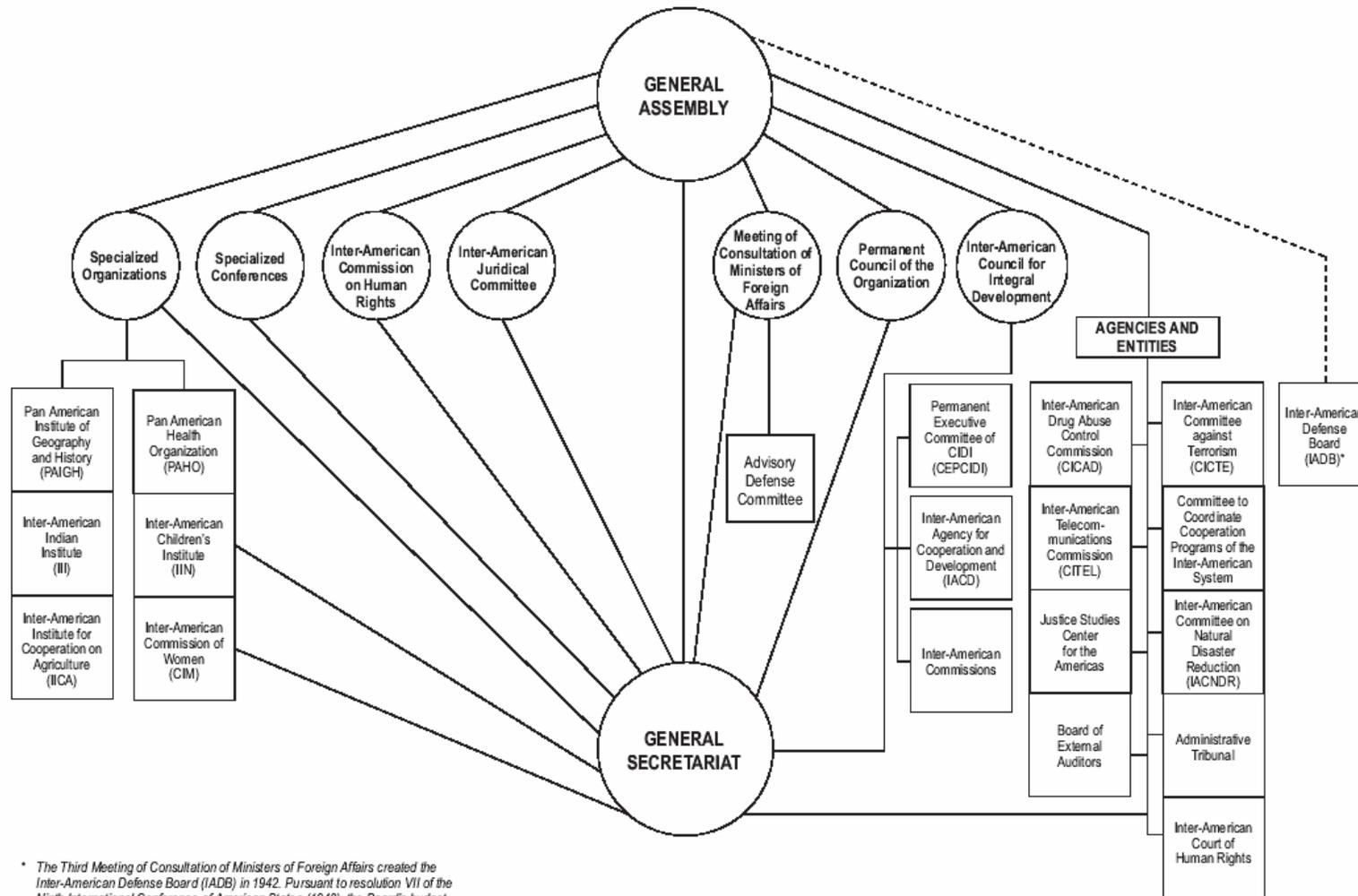
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	xiii
<b>I. GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND COUNCILS</b> .....	1
General Assembly .....	3
Permanent Council.....	22
Inter-American Council for Integral Development.....	24
<b>II. GENERAL SECRETARIAT</b> .....	31
Office of the Secretary General.....	34
Department of Public Information .....	38
Department of Legal Services.....	41
Office of the Inspector General.....	45
Protocol Office .....	47
Office of External Relations .....	49
Office of Summit Follow-up.....	51
Office of Science and Technology.....	55
Trade Unit .....	59
Unit for Social Development and Education .....	63
Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment .....	71
Inter-Sectoral Unit for Tourism.....	76
Unit for the Promotion of Democracy.....	81
Office of the Assistant Secretary General.....	87
Offices of the OAS General Secretariat in the Member States.....	89
Secretariat for Conferences and Meetings .....	92
Art Museum of the Americas.....	94
Columbus Memorial Library .....	97
Coordination and Cooperation with other Organizations .....	100
Executive Secretariat for Integral Development of the Inter-american Agency for Cooperation and Development .....	102
Secretariat for Legal Affairs .....	111
Secretariat for Management.....	121
<b>III. SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS</b> .....	127
Pan American Health Organization .....	130
Inter-American Children’s Institute .....	133
Inter-American Commission of Women .....	135
Inter-American Indian Institute .....	138
Pan American Institute of Geography and History.....	139
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.....	141

<b>IV. OTHER INTER-AMERICAN BODIES</b> .....	143
Inter-American Juridical Committee .....	145
Inter-American Commission on Human Rights .....	147
<b>V. OTHER AGENCIES AND ENTITIES</b> .....	153
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission.....	155
Inter-American Telecommunications Commission .....	160
Inter-American Committee against Terrorism .....	164
Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction.....	166
Justice Studies Center for the Americas.....	167
Administrative Tribunal .....	171
Pan American Development Foundation.....	173
Board of External Auditors.....	175
Inter-American Defense Board .....	177
Inter-American Court of Human Rights.....	179
<b>VI. PERMANENT OBSERVERS</b> .....	183
<b>VIII. TRAVEL BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL</b> .....	187
<b>APPENDICES</b> .....	195
Appendix A: Inter-American Councils, Committees and Commissions .....	197
Appendix B: Conferences and Meetings of the OAS.....	199
Appendix C: Inter-American Treaties and Conventions .....	209
Appendix D: Human Resources.....	219
Appendix E: Financial Situation of the OAS .....	235
Appendix F: Fellowship Statistics .....	239
Appendix G: Contributions from the Permanent Observers.....	245
Appendix H: Program-Budget: Levels of Execution.....	249





## ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



\* The Third Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs created the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) in 1942. Pursuant to resolution VII of the Ninth International Conference of American States (1948), the Board's budget is included in the Organization's budget.

## INTRODUCTION

In compliance with Articles 91 and 112 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), I am pleased to submit the 2001-2002 Annual Report to the General Assembly and to the Permanent Council. In keeping with the guidelines established in resolution AG/RES. 331 of 1978, this report describes the Organization's activities and its financial standing, and spans the period from March 1, 2001 to February 28, 2002.

This past year has been a combination of daunting challenge and gratifying success for the Organization. The Summit of the Americas in Quebec City, the regular session of the General Assembly in San Jose, Costa Rica, and the special session of the General Assembly in Lima were all held this past year. At all three meetings, the OAS was entrusted with new mandates and responsibilities that will strengthen our institution and open up new prospects and opportunities for the inter-American system. The following are but a few of this past year's many noteworthy achievements: the mandate from the Quebec Summit that commissions the OAS to serve as technical secretariat and institutional memory of the summit process; the adoption of the Inter-American Democratic Charter in Lima on September 11; the mission entrusted to the Organization by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Hemisphere to prepare a draft inter-American convention against terrorism.

The results of the Quebec Summit are a vital achievement for the Organization. One can safely say that the Summits of the Americas are, without a doubt, the most effective vehicle of hemispheric integration. The decisions emanating from the Summits steer our work in the Organization. In all, this Summit gave the Organization more than 30 mandates, covering a wide array of subjects. In Quebec, the Heads of State and of Government declared their resolve to strengthen cooperation among international organizations so as to make better use of resources, optimize effectiveness in program delivery, avoid needless overlap and duplication of mandates, increase funding opportunities and ensure consistency in the implementation of the Summit initiatives.

To achieve these ends, our Organization signed a letter of understanding with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) for greater coordination in furthering the summits' mandates. The Office of Summit Follow-up was charged with serving as secretariat of that coordination undertaking, which represents a very small part of the institutional strengthening that is underway to comply with the new mandates and instructions forthcoming from the Quebec Summit.

Undoubtedly the most significant development in the OAS was the adoption of the Inter-American Democratic Charter in Lima. That Charter is the most unambiguous affirmation of the democratic commitment that all the countries of the Hemisphere share and their determination to take on the new challenges together. In keeping with the mandate received from their presidents, after the Quebec Summit the OAS member states prepared to present a draft of the Charter to the ministers of foreign affairs when they convened in San Jose, Costa Rica, for the thirty-first regular session of the OAS General Assembly. Built upon a broad and solid array of international norms, including the OAS' own Charter, resolution AG/RES. 1080, a number of OAS declarations –the Managua Declaration, the Nassau Declaration, and the Santiago Commitment among them- and references to the United Nations Human Rights Committee and our American Convention on Human Rights (the Pact of San Jose), the Inter-American Democratic Charter was so much enhanced that I can only touch upon the

very fundamental, overarching theme. The Charter sets out the inextricable link between democracy and poverty, democracy and development, democracy and the environment, and democracy and the rights of women and children.

On September 11, the day that democracy itself was the target of a cowardly attack, the 34 member states of the OAS reaffirmed their commitment to democracy by adopting the Inter-American Democratic Charter at the special session that the General Assembly held in Lima. The OAS was the first international organization to react to that day's events. The foreign ministers and the Secretary General personally conveyed their support and solidarity to Secretary of State Colin Powell.

The fight against terrorism has figured prominently on the Organization's agenda as part of its systematic effort to preserve and protect hemispheric security evidenced by the creation of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE). In the wake of September 11, the OAS stepped up its efforts in this field and has been invited to share its experience and knowledge in various international forums, as in the case of the invitation received from the Counterterrorism Committee of the United Nations Security Council.

The dastardly terrorist attacks of September 11 underscored the need to be ever ready for future challenges. They also brought home the importance of reacting to new global situations. Terrorist acts are the greatest threat to our civilization, our values, the human rights and public freedoms we cherish, and the principles of tolerance and pluralism. The OAS proved its own response capability with application of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR), the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the special meeting of the Permanent Council to examine the social and economic impact of the September 11 terrorist acts on our own hemisphere, particularly on the countries of the Caribbean and Central America.

The Rio Treaty was applied by its States party at the Twenty-fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. There, they adopted the resolution titled "Terrorist Threat to the Americas." In that resolution the States party to the Treaty asserted that the terrorist attacks against the United States were attacks against all American countries. Accordingly, they pledged to apply all relevant provisions of the Rio Treaty and the principle of continental solidarity, to provide effective reciprocal assistance to address such attacks, and to maintain the peace and security of the continent.

The Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs also entrusted the Permanent Council with preparation of a draft Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, to be presented to the General Assembly of the Organization at its next regular session, which will be held in Barbados. At the close of the Twenty-third Meeting of Consultation, the ministers approved a resolution calling upon the States to strengthen cooperation at the regional and international levels, to pursue, capture, prosecute, and punish and, as appropriate, expedite the extradition of the perpetrators, organizers, and sponsors of these terrorist acts.

On October 31, the Permanent Council held a special meeting to analyze the social and economic impact that the September 11 attacks had upon the hemisphere, particularly in the case of the smaller States that rely on tourism for a significant portion of their revenues. To reverse the destabilizing effects that the attacks were having on these economies, the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development opened special lines of assistance and the Tourism Unit and other offices of the Organization refocused their projects with these difficulties in mind.

Over the course of the past year, the OAS has worked hard to support democracy. It did this through its electoral observation missions, which were always conducted at the invitation of the interested country. We sent missions to observe the elections in Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Peru, Nicaragua and Honduras. In Peru, the OAS saw for itself the profound institutional and political crisis unleashed by the irregularities observed in the 2000 presidential elections. The first round of voting, held on April 8, 2001, proceeded smoothly and enjoyed the Peruvian people's full support. In the second round, on June 3, Mr. Alejandro Toledo was elected to the presidency. The OAS' efforts in Peru bear out the validity and importance of collective action and stand as a warning to all enemies of democracy who would dare challenge the will of the people.

Political and economic events in Haiti since the General Assembly's regular session in Costa Rica continue to be a source of concern to the Organization. The commitment and profile of the General Secretariat in Haiti have been considerably heightened this past year. The OAS continues to strive to effect a resolution of the political crisis engendered by the election irregularities in May 2000. In October 2001, a group of friends on Haiti was established, composed of Germany, the Bahamas, Belize, Canada, Chile, the Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Guatemala, Mexico, Norway, Spain, the United States and Venezuela, to help resolve that crisis.

With the outbreaks of violence last December, the negotiations between the parties came to an impasse. Reacting to these events, the Secretary General called for a renewal of the mandate in order to deal with the new developments. The Permanent Council responded with adoption of resolution CP/RES. 806, establishing a special OAS mission in Haiti.

We also continue our efforts to help settle territorial differenda and peacefully settle differences. Working in compliance with mandates from the OAS Permanent Council and in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, the Organization assisted Belize and Guatemala, and Nicaragua and Honduras, by mediating to achieve the kind of dialogue that would ease tensions.

As the Quebec Summit emphatically reaffirmed, respect for human rights continues to be a centerpiece of our hemispheric agenda. The Inter-American Democratic Charter establishes the inextricable link between respect for human rights and the full and effective exercise of democracy in our region. We have worked hard this year to comply with and carry out the Summit mandates.

Pursuing our efforts to combat the scourge of drug trafficking and drug abuse, in January the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) published its first report on the progress made in fulfillment of recommendations under the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanisms (MEM). According to the report, the countries of the Americas have endeavored to take the measures recommended during the first round of the evaluation process. In some cases, however, those efforts have labored under technical and financial constraints. Over time, this evaluation and analysis process will strengthen our domestic and collective anti-drug efforts.

Through its Trade Unit, the OAS continues to be closely involved in issues of trade policy and economic integration in the hemisphere. The Organization has been instrumental in developing technical cooperation activities for the countries of the region and in supplying technical and analytical support for the negotiations for the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). In the last year, we assisted the member countries at the meetings of the FTAA negotiating groups, which continued to concentrate on preparing a draft of their respective chapters of the FTAA agreement.

The work done by the Trade Unit to assist the groups centered on this mandate and included compilation of studies, analyses and technical assistance that the groups required. This activity was coordinated with the other two institutions on the Tripartite Committee, namely the IDB and ECLAC.

Last year we reported on the critical state of the Organization's finances. The situation was so serious that the Organization's ability to pay the costs of the missions it was assigned was in doubt. The member states acted swiftly to correct the problem. Thanks to their pledge to pay their arrears to the Organization, in fiscal year 2001 the Organization had the liquidity it needed; for the first time in recent years, it was able to cover the budgeted expenses and contributed more than the required minimum to the reserve subfund.

However, the problems affecting the Organization's finances are not just a matter of liquidity. Other issues still pose a threat to our ability to maintain an adequate financial structure. The budget has not kept pace with inflation, and new mandates have been entrusted to the Organization without identifying a source of funding. These issues have to be addressed. The infusion of liquidity was just the first step. Now we have to take a serious look at the budgetary constraints, so that the OAS never again has to endure the financial crises of the past. The General Secretariat is prepared to carry out the new mandates, but the member states will have to take the decisions needed to give the Organization the financial resources it needs to fulfill its obligations. At the very least, the budget will have to be restructured to correct for inflation, so that the Organization can discharge the new mandates.

This past year has been a lesson in how very unpredictable the future is. The scale of the terrorist attacks in the United States was beyond anything imagined. That day the world learned that where there are enemies of liberty and pluralism, democracy will be in peril. The strange twist of fate that the attacks should happen on the very day that the ministers of foreign affairs were convened to sign the Inter-American Democratic Charter underscores this point. The OAS will continue to face up to these and other threats, focusing on its principal areas of activity, such as democracy, anti-terrorism, human rights, regional integration, and the fight against drugs. By its dedication, vision, and work, the OAS proves its commitment to fight for the ideals of democracy and freedom.

César Gaviria  
Secretary General

## **I. GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND COUNCILS**



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly, whose duties and responsibilities are set forth in Chapter IX of the Charter, is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States. It meets each year, at the time stipulated in its Rules of Procedure. Under special circumstances and with the approval of two thirds of the member states, the Permanent Council may convoke a special session of the General Assembly. All member states have the right to be represented in the General Assembly and each is entitled to one vote.

The thirty-first regular session of the General Assembly was in San Jose, Costa Rica, June 3 through 5, 2001, chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica, His Excellency Roberto Rojas. The certified texts of the declarations and resolutions are published in Volume I of the Proceedings for that session (OEA/Ser.P.XXXI-O.2).

### Declarations

In the *Special Declaration on the Colombian Peace Process [AG/DEC.25 (XXXI-O/01)]*, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs called upon armed groups to continue responding with gestures of peace to the firm policy of the State headed by President Andrés Pastrana.

In the *Declaration on the question of the Malvinas Islands [AG/DEC.263 (XXXI-O/01)]*, the General Assembly welcomed the Argentine Government's reaffirmation of its willingness to continue to explore all possible avenues for a peaceful settlement of the dispute and its constructive attitude toward the inhabitants of the Islands. It also reaffirmed the need for the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to begin negotiations, as soon as possible, on the sovereignty dispute in order to find a peaceful solution to the protracted problem. It decided to continue to examine this topic at successive sessions until a definitive solution is reached.

### Resolutions

#### *Democracy*

The General Assembly urged the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD) to continue to support the member states in their efforts to strengthen democratic institutions. It instructed the Permanent Council to study ways of bringing its political bodies into line with the priority that the Heads of State and Government gave to democracy at the Third Summit of the Americas and to pursue its comprehensive consideration of the Summits' priorities and priority topics on the inter-American agenda. For purposes of studying such topics, it instructed the Permanent Council to invite the organs, agencies, and entities of the system, as well as government and academic experts, and to organize special meetings for that purpose, when it deems it necessary. It asked the Permanent Council to continue providing any guidance necessary to the General Secretariat with respect to the activities it may carry out in the area of democracy and, in particular, to the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy, on the basis of the priorities established by the Heads of State and Government in the Summits process and in the inter-American agenda. It also asked the Permanent Council to study and approve the UPD Work Plan for 2002, making certain that the plan included programs and activities to further the mandates related to the promotion and consolidation of democracy that the Third

Summit of the Americas assigned to the OAS. It instructed the Permanent Council to continue to study the updated annual inventory of activities relating to the promotion of democracy in each area of the OAS General Secretariat, and to continue examining the fulfillment of resolution AG/RES. 1637 (XXIX-O/99), "Permanent Specific Fund to Finance Activities Related to OAS Electoral Observation Missions," seeking possible alternatives for the fund's operation.

The General Assembly instructed the General Secretariat to: a) Consolidate ties and coordination among the various areas, units, and offices for the execution of programs and activities relating to the promotion of representative democracy, and to do so with the collaboration of the various organs, agencies, and entities of the system, so as to give due attention to and fulfill the mandates of the Summits of the Americas and the General Assembly; b) Propose the inclusion of specific programs and activities for adequately addressing and complying with the mandates received from the Third Summit of the Americas, contained in Chapter 1 of the Plan of Action, "Making Democracy Work Better"; c) Incorporate the topics addressed and the concerns raised during the special meetings of the Working Group on Representative Democracy when preparing its work plans and programs, and d) Regularly update, through the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy, the annual inventory of activities relating to the promotion of representative democracy. [AG/RES. 1782 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly commended the Government of Guatemala for its efforts and the progress made in fulfilling the commitments of the peace accords. It supported the Government of Guatemala in its wish to continue benefiting from the Special Program of Support by signing a new agreement between that Government and the OAS General Secretariat entitled "OAS Special Program of Support for Strengthening Democratic Institutions in Guatemala". The Assembly also asked the General Secretariat to continue its support of efforts to consolidate democracy and peace in Guatemala, with the signing of the framework agreement. [AG/RES. 1820 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly again expressed deep concern at the continuing political crisis in Haiti, arising from the elections of May 21, 2000. It also took note of the initiative contained in the letter of the President of Haiti, and acknowledged the concerns expressed therein regarding the urgency of normalizing relations between Haiti and international financial institutions. The General Assembly urged the Government of Haiti to move swiftly to form a credible, independent and neutral Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) composed of nine members nominated by the Executive Branch, the Judiciary, political parties -including the Convergence, Fanmi Lavalas, and other political parties- and churches, both Catholic and Protestant. It called upon the Government of Haiti, political parties, and civil society and other relevant institutions of Haitian society to commit themselves fully to this end, in order to resolve the political crisis, strengthen democracy and respect human rights. It instructed the Secretary General to monitor and report to the Permanent Council on implementation of the commitments contained in AG doc.260/01 and to increase his efforts, in consultation with CARICOM and with other interested countries, to contribute more to resolution of the existing political crisis in Haiti, to its social and economic development, and to the strengthening of democracy and greater respect for human rights in that country. To assist him in these efforts the Assembly invited the Secretary General to establish a Group of Friends on Haiti from among interested OAS member states and permanent observers. It asked the Permanent Council to examine, as a matter of urgency, the mandate, modalities, budget, financing and other particulars concerning the establishment of a possible Mission to Haiti. Finally, the General Assembly instructed the

Secretary General to work jointly with member states towards normalizing relations between Haiti and the international community. [AG/RES. 1831 (XXXI-O/01)]

The Assembly reaffirmed the resolve of all its member states to adopt an Inter-American Democratic Charter for the purpose of promoting and consolidating representative democracy as the system of government of all American states. To that end, it instructed the Permanent Council to strengthen and expand, by September 10, 2001, the proposed Inter-American Democratic Charter, in accordance with the OAS Charter, taking into account any consultations that member state governments may carry out in keeping with their constitutional procedures and democratic practices. In keeping with the guidelines for the participation of civil society organizations in OAS activities, the Assembly decided to make the proposed Inter-American Democratic Charter public, in order to help civil society form an opinion. It also instructed the Permanent Council to convene a special session of the General Assembly to be held in Lima, Peru, by no later than September 30, 2001. [AG/RES. 1838 (XXXI-O/01)]

#### *Juridical development*

The Assembly convened the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law (CIDIP-VI), whose agenda would be as follows: a) Standardized commercial documentation for international transportation, with special reference to the 1989 Inter-American Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods by Road, with the possible incorporation of an additional protocol on bills of lading; b) International loan contracts of a private nature, in particular, the uniformity and harmonization of secured transactions law; c) Conflict of laws on extracontractual liability, with an emphasis on competency of jurisdiction and applicable law with respect to civil international liability for transboundary pollution. [AG/RES. 1765 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly reaffirmed how important the Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law was to the dissemination, awareness, application, and strengthening of international law developed in the inter-American framework. It also resolved to support the activities of the Permanent Council of the Organization and the General Secretariat to further the Program, and instructed the General Secretariat to continue to implement it. The General Assembly ordered that the Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law and the Inter-American System of Legal Information be promoted through the OAS Web page, by incorporating legal information on the work and activities of the Secretariat for Legal Affairs and consolidating electronic networks for exchanging information on different legal disciplines. The General Assembly asked the General Secretariat to publish the Inter-American Juridical Yearbook and a systematic, up-to-date work on the institutional framework and legal aspects of the inter-American system. It also asked the General Secretariat to continue to conduct Workshops on International Law and to promote the establishment of an Association of Professors of International Law to facilitate exchanges among lecturers and professors and to analyze the application of inter-American legal standards. The General Assembly also asked the General Secretariat, insofar as possible, to establish an information network through the legal departments or areas specializing in international law at universities or academic centers. It also requested that the General Secretariat continue the regional refresher courses on international law and, in particular, organize a course next year for the region made up of MERCOSUR member states. [AG/RES. 1766 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly urged those member states of the Organization that had not already done so to consider the possibility of ratifying or acceding to the Statute of Rome of the International Criminal Court, as applicable. It also urged the member states of the Organization to participate in the meetings of the Preparatory Committee of the International Criminal Court with a view to ensuring optimal operating conditions for the Court once it was established, for unwavering protection of the integrity of the Statute of Rome. It asked the Inter-American Juridical Committee to include on its agenda the mechanisms to address and prevent the recurrence of serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and the role of the International Criminal Court in that process. [AG/RES. 1770 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly welcomed the increase in the number of member states that had ratified or acceded to various instruments of international humanitarian law, particularly the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Convention of Ottawa) and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. It urged those member states that had not yet done so to consider ratification of, or if applicable, accession to the 1977 Additional Protocols I and II to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and to consider making the declaration contained in Article 90 of Protocol I. The Assembly also called upon member states that had not yet done so to consider ratification or, if appropriate, accession to the Statute of the International Criminal Court and the following instruments relating to weapons which may be excessively injurious or have indiscriminate effects: a) The 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (and the Protocols thereto); and b) The 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. It invited those member states that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the 1954 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict and to its 1954 Protocol, as well as to its 1999 Second Protocol on enhanced protection. The General Assembly urged member states that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child and to its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict, as well as their recruitment into the armed forces and armed groups. It underscored how important it was for member states to pay special attention to the following: a) the widest possible dissemination of international humanitarian law throughout the population, particularly the armed forces and security forces; b) enactment of criminal legislation required to punish those responsible for war crimes and other grave breaches of international humanitarian law; c) enactment of the legislation to regulate the use of emblems protected under international humanitarian law and to punish the improper use thereof, and d) the obligation, in the study, development, acquisition or adoption of new weapons or means and methods of warfare, to determine whether their employment would violate international humanitarian law and, if so, not to adopt it for use within the armed forces or security forces nor to manufacture it for other purposes. The General Assembly urged the member states that had not yet done so to study, with the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the advisability of establishing national committees or commissions to implement and disseminate international humanitarian law. It urged member states and all parties to an armed conflict to respect the impartiality, independence, and neutrality of humanitarian action in accordance with the guiding principles adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 46/182, dated December 19, 1991, and to ensure that the staff of humanitarian organizations are protected. It invited the member states and the parties in a conflict to continue to cooperate with the ICRC in its various spheres of endeavor and to facilitate its work, in particular, by using its advisory services to support states' efforts to implement international

humanitarian law. It also asked the General Secretariat to continue its work in the area of legal cooperation to promote the dissemination, ratification, and implementation of treaties on international humanitarian law and related inter-American conventions. [AG/RES. 1771 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly asked the Inter-American Juridical Committee to further study all human rights and biomedicine-related aspects and to initiate studies for the design of the agenda and topics of the next Inter-American Specialized Conferences on Private International Law (CIDIP) in order to promote the development of private international law in the inter-American system. It also asked the Committee to continue studying the different aspects of the enhancement of the administration of justice. The Assembly underscored the importance of holding the course in international law, as a contribution to a better understanding and increased publicity of legal topics in the inter-American system, and supported all efforts to enable more professors to be part of the course and to increase the number of fellowships so that students from all subregions might attend. It urged the member states to consider the possibility of defraying the costs of participation by national students and professors in it. The General Assembly resolved to support an information system through which the Organization might share its expertise in international law with the region's universities. [AG/RES. 1772 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly instructed the Permanent Council to continue to examine the need for a draft inter-American convention to prevent, punish, and eradicate racism and all forms of discrimination and intolerance. It asked the Inter-American Juridical Committee to prepare a study to facilitate the work of the Permanent Council. It also recommended to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights that it continue to give special attention to this topic within the framework of the inter-American legal instruments now in force. [AG/RES. 1774 (XXXI-O/01)]

The Assembly called upon all OAS member states to consider signing and ratifying, ratifying, or acceding to, as soon as possible and as the case may be, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and its Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, once the latter was open for signature. [AG/RES. 1776 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly resolved to convene the Fourth Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas, to be held in Trinidad and Tobago. It instructed the Permanent Council to prepare the agenda and the preliminary documents for that meeting and to set the date. The Assembly also instructed the Permanent Council to continue monitoring implementation of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Third Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas. [AG/RES. 1781 (XXXI-O/01)]

The Assembly urged those member states of the OAS that had not yet done so to sign or ratify the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, as appropriate, and to participate actively in the mechanism for follow-up on its implementation. It also invited states not members of the Organization, in particular the OAS permanent observers, to accede to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, in accordance with Article XXIII thereof [AG/RES. 1784 (XXXI-O/01)]. The General Assembly urged the States Parties to the Convention to take any measures they deemed appropriate to comply with the commitments they undertook upon ratifying the Convention. The Assembly asked the countries to reply promptly to the Questionnaire on Ratification and

Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. It instructed the Permanent Council to continue to foster the exchange of experiences and information among the OAS, multilateral organizations, and international financial institutions. It requested that the Permanent Council continue to examine alternative ways of financing activities aimed at providing any institutional support the States Parties may need to implement the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. The Assembly instructed the Permanent Council, in following up on the Inter-American Program for Cooperation in the Fight against Corruption, to continue to study corporate social responsibility and the following subjects: training, experience acquired by national institutions, public sector procurement, incompatibilities between public office and private sector interests, and analysis of criminal laws on corruption and related offenses. The Assembly also asked the General Secretariat to continue carrying out the technical cooperation activities designed to contribute to the signing, ratification, or implementation of, or accession to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and to strengthen exchanges of information and experiences among government authorities responsible for this area, including those of the Inter-American Network for Cooperation against Corruption. [AG/RES. 1785 (XXXI-O/01)]

#### *Human rights*

The General Assembly reaffirmed that the principles and standards set forth in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and in the American Convention on Human Rights had special importance with respect to protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families. It urged the member states, in keeping with the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, to focus their efforts on universal adoption of the inter-American human rights system. The General Assembly reaffirmed the duty of states parties to the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations to comply with that Convention, including the right of their nationals, if detained, to communicate with consular officers, regardless of those nationals' immigration status, and the obligation of the states parties in whose territory the detention occurs to inform the foreign national of that right. In this connection, the Assembly called the states' attention to Advisory Opinion OC-16 on this matter, issued by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. It instructed the Permanent Council to continue supporting the work of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in this area and to take into account the efforts of other international organizations on behalf of migrant workers and their families, with a view to helping to improve their situation in the Hemisphere and, in particular and where applicable, the efforts of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on the Human Rights of Migrants of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, those of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and those of the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD). In keeping with the provisions of the chapter on migration in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, the General Assembly also asked the Permanent Council to: a) Study the adoption of measures to strengthen cooperation among states to address, with a comprehensive, objective, long-term approach, the manifestations, origins, and effects of migration in the region, as well as promote close cooperation among countries of origin, transit, and destination so as to ensure the protection of the human rights of migrants; and b) Prepare an inter-American program for the promotion and protection of the human rights of migrants, with the assistance of the appropriate organs and agencies of the inter-American system and of the United Nations. It invited the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD) to consider the advisability of adopting joint cooperation programs in this area. It asked the IACHR to provide the Special Rapporteur for the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families with the necessary and appropriate means to perform

his or her duties. It also asked the Commission to present a report on the status of the rights of all migrant workers and their families. The Assembly invited the member states, permanent observers, organs, agencies, and entities of the inter-American system, or other sources to contribute to the Voluntary Fund of the Office of the Special Rapporteur for issues involving the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families. The Assembly recommended to the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) that in the spirit of inter-American solidarity, which is a key factor in the integral development of member states, it support projects and activities on behalf of migrant workers and their families. [AG/RES. 1775 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly requested the Permanent Council to continue considering the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as it relates to the mandate contained in the Declaration of Quebec City and the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas. It also recommended to the Permanent Council that it continue pursuing mechanisms for the accreditation of representatives of indigenous peoples and the appropriate means to enable them to participate in its deliberations so that their observations and suggestions may be taken into account. The Assembly also recommended to the Permanent Council that a specific fund be established consisting of voluntary contributions to support the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples in meetings related to the Draft Declaration. Finally, it asked the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the Inter-American Juridical Committee, the Inter-American Indian Institute and other international organizations and entities to provide the support and advice required for the Permanent Council's work. [AG/RES. 1780 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly recommended to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) that it take account of the concerns and observations of the member states on the form and content of its annual report, in particular the report of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression. It urged the Commission to continue to promote the observance and protection of human rights, in keeping with the provisions governing its competence and operations. The Assembly urged the member states, pursuant to the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, to focus on the universal adoption of the inter-American human rights system. [AG/RES. 1783 (XXXI-O/01)]

The Permanent Council was instructed to consider the advisability of studying, in cooperation with the competent organs and agencies of the inter-American system, and taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas, the question of the rights and the care of persons under any form of detention or imprisonment. [AG/RES. 1816 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly reiterated its support for the work carried out by human rights defenders and acknowledged the valuable contribution they make to the protection, promotion, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Americas. It deplored acts that directly or indirectly prevented or hampered the work of human rights defenders in the Americas and urged member states to step up their efforts to take the measures needed to guarantee the life, personal safety, and freedom of expression of human rights defenders. The Assembly invited member states to publicize and enforce the instruments of the inter-American system and the decisions of its bodies in this matter, as well as the United Nations Declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups, and institutions to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. It asked the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to continue to pay

due attention to the situation of human rights defenders in the Americas and to consider preparing a comprehensive study in this area. [AG/RES. 1818 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly underscored the importance of studying the link that may exist between the environment and human rights, recognizing the need to promote environmental protection and the effective enjoyment of all human rights. It asked the General Secretariat to conduct a study of the possible interrelationship of environmental protection and the effective enjoyment of human rights. [AG/RES. 1819 (XXXI-O/01)]

The Assembly expressed its support for the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights so that it might continue to carry out promotional, educational, and specialized training activities in the field of human rights at the national, regional, and hemispheric levels, so as to strengthen the effective exercise of those rights. It encouraged the states and international and regional financial institutions to support the various programs of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights and to contribute to its financing. The Assembly also instructed the Permanent Council to invite the Institute to continue to participate in the dialogue on the inter-American system for the promotion and protection of human rights. [AG/RES. 1823 (XXXI-O/01)]

The Assembly acknowledged that on January 31, 2001, the Government of Peru had deposited with the OAS General Secretariat an instrument by which it reaffirmed that the acceptance of the contentious jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights issued by Peru on October 20, 1980, was fully in effect and binding in every respect on the Peruvian state, and that the effectiveness of that declaration of recognition should be understood to have been uninterrupted since its deposit with the OAS General Secretariat on January 21, 1981. The General Assembly also noted that the Government of Barbados had recognized the binding jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, under the terms set forth in Article 62.1 of the Convention. The Assembly reiterated that the judgments of the Court were final and not subject to appeal and that States Parties to the Convention had undertaken to comply with the rulings of the Court in all cases to which they are party. It urged the member states, in keeping with the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, to concentrate on universalization of the inter-American human rights system. [AG/RES. 1827 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly instructed the Permanent Council to begin taking concrete steps aimed at implementing the mandates of the Heads of State and Government with respect to strengthening and improving the inter-American system for the promotion and protection of human rights, as set forth in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas. It also instructed the Permanent Council to continue to consider the participation of victims in proceedings before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights; with the support of the General Secretariat and taking into account the views of the Court and Commission, to study the relationship between the Regulations of the Commission, the Rules of Procedure of the Court, the provisions of the Statutes of those organs, and the American Convention on Human Rights; to promote the exchange of experiences and best practices in adjusting the provisions of international human rights law to domestic law; to continue to go into greater depth in the dialogue on the inter-American human rights system with a view to its improvement and strengthening by ensuring participation by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; inviting the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights and representatives of nongovernmental organizations, and promoting the participation of national institutions involved in the promotion and protection of human rights; to

study the possibility of establishing a specific body under the aegis of the Permanent Council to address issues related to human rights; and to promote, within the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs, the exchange of information on institutional experiences and the development of national mechanisms for the protection of human rights, to obtain an overview, in the framework of the Organization, of the link that must exist between national systems for the protection of human rights and the inter-American system. The General Assembly also called upon the Organization's member states to focus their efforts on the universal adoption of the inter-American human rights system, pursuant to the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas. The Assembly also invited the Commission and the Court to continue supporting the strengthening of the inter-American system for the promotion and protection of human rights and, in particular, to consider the possibility of including in their annual reports information on compliance by the States Parties with the recommendations, decisions, or judgments that the two organs issue in the period under consideration. It acknowledged the participation and contributions of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights and nongovernmental organizations in the dialogue on strengthening the system and urged them to continue to participate in that dialogue. It asked the Inter-American Juridical Committee to contribute to the work of the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs in connection with the dialogue on the inter-American system for the protection and promotion of human rights, when the Committee so requested. [AG/RES. 1828 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly asked the Permanent Council to foster an exchange of views regarding the signature, signature and ratification, or ratification of, or accession to, as the case may be, all hemispheric human rights instruments and to continue to promote the adoption of concrete measures to strengthen and improve the inter-American human rights system, concentrating on universal adoption of the system and its implementation. The Assembly recommended to the Permanent Council that it prepare and convene, prior to the thirty-second regular session of the General Assembly, a specialized technical meeting, with government experts, other organs of the inter-American system, eminent jurists and experts, and civil society participating, to study opportunities to be seized and actions to be taken to achieve universal adoption of the inter-American human rights system and its implementation. It also instructed the Permanent Council to encourage voluntary contributions to the specific fund created to finance that technical meeting either in whole or in part. [AG/RES. 1829 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly reaffirmed its support for, and underscored the relevance and central importance of, the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol on the Status of Refugees, as the principal universal international instruments for the protection of refugees. It therefore urged member states to observe and fulfill their obligations in this area, in accordance with universal and regional instruments pertaining to refugee rights and human rights. Member states were encouraged, where applicable, to withdraw reservations made at the time of accession. The Assembly again appealed for inter-American cooperation in cases of mass internal displacement or the flight of refugees, to facilitate their return or resettlement, in accordance with international standards. [AG/RES. 1832 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly instructed the Permanent Council to initiate the study on the access of victims to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (*ius standi*) and its application in practice. It asked the Permanent Council to consider initiating discussion of this study, with the support of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and civil society. [AG/RES. 1833 (XXXI-O/01)]

*Hemispheric security*

The member states were urged to comply with the recommendations contained in the Work Program of Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE). [AG/RES. 1789 (XXXI-O/01)]

The member states of the region were urged to participate, at the highest possible level, in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. States of the region that had not yet done so were urged to sign and/or ratify the CTBT, as appropriate, so that it might enter into force as soon as possible. [AG/RES. 1791 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly resolved to advance, on every front, the work required to hold the Summit-mandated Special Conference on Security in 2004. It instructed the Permanent Council to hold, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, no fewer than five sessions over the next two years for the preparation of the said Special Conference. The General Assembly also invited the member states to respond to the Committee on Hemispheric Security's "Questionnaire on New Approaches to Hemispheric Security" and asked the Permanent Council to prepare a study on the problems and risks to peace and security in the Hemisphere, as well as to conflict prevention and resolution. It urged the member states to continue to give the Committee on Hemispheric Security their opinions and views on the fulfillment of the security mandates from the Second and Third Summits of the Americas and asked them to provide the Permanent Council with any information they deemed relevant on the application of security-related sub-regional and bilateral agreements to which they were parties, thereby contributing to the process of studying hemispheric security, including its sub-regional aspects. [AG/RES. 1795 (XXXI-O/01)]

The Assembly resolved to request the Permanent Council to continue following developments in the work the United Nations was conducting in connection with the Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. It encouraged the member states to participate actively in the said United Nations Conference and urged them to consider implementing national and regional elements of the 2001 Program of Action that would flow from that UN Conference. It asked that the Permanent Council hold an annual meeting on small arms and light weapons, whose agenda would include a review of the status of implementation of national and regional elements of the 2001 Program of Action. [AG/RES. 1796 (XXXI-O/01)]

The member states were encouraged to apply, as appropriate, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission's (CICAD) Model Regulations when developing national legislation and regulations. The Assembly instructed the Permanent Council to continue discussing the advisability of undertaking a study concerning small arms and light weapons brokering and transit. CICAD was asked to continue its training programs in order to build up the member states' capabilities to implement the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials and to continue providing technical assistance to member states on those matters within its purview, in order to facilitate compliance with the above-mentioned Inter-American Convention and the application of the CICAD Model Regulations, as appropriate. The Permanent Council was asked to hold a seminar on stockpile management, destruction, and identification of small arms and light weapons. [AG/RES. 1797 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly urged the states of the region to deposit their instruments of ratification of the Treaty of Tlatelolco as well as of the amendments to the Treaty approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) in resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII), and 290 (E-VII). It reaffirmed the importance of strengthening OPANAL as the appropriate legal and political forum for ensuring unqualified observance of the Treaty in its zone of application and cooperation with the agencies of other nuclear-weapon-free zones. The member states were urged to negotiate multilateral or bilateral agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency for application of that Agency's safeguards to their nuclear activities. The General Assembly reaffirmed its commitment to continue striving for a nonproliferation regime that was universal, genuine, and nondiscriminatory in every aspect. [AG/RES. 1798 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly also reaffirmed its commitment to the principles of the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions and urged those member states that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention as soon as possible. [AG/RES. 1799 (XXXI-O/01)]

It also urged the member states to sign and ratify the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials. [AG/RES. 1800 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly urged member states to implement, in the manner they deemed most appropriate, the recommendations of the Declaration of Santiago and the Declaration of San Salvador on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and of resolution AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92). It also called upon them to provide to the General Secretariat information on the application of confidence- and security-building measures in the previous calendar year. It urged member states to continue promoting transparency in defense policy with regard to, among other things, modernizing the armed forces, including changes in their structure and composition, the acquisition of equipment and materiel, and military expenditures, in conformity with the said Declaration of San Salvador. It asked the Permanent Council to identify measures to promote the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines and to hold a seminar on preparing defense policy and doctrine papers and then to present a report. It underscored the importance of full participation by all member states in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, and of providing the information needed to prepare the United Nations Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures, in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly. The OAS General Assembly also renewed its request that member states provide said information to the Secretary General. It asked the Permanent Council to hold a meeting on the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions and the two United Nations confidence and security measures cited in the preceding paragraph, in order to increase understanding of and participation in this Convention and these UN measures, and allow for an exchange of views among member states. The Assembly recalled the mandate set forth in resolutions AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99) and AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00), which instructed the Permanent Council to hold, each year, a special meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security with the participation of experts in the analysis and exchange of information on confidence- and security-building measures in the region, especially those identified in the said Declarations of Santiago and San Salvador. The Assembly asked the Secretary General to update each year, on the basis of information submitted by the member states, the roster of experts on confidence- and security-

building measures, and to circulate it to the member states on an annual basis. It instructed the Permanent Council to continue to support the participation of the Committee on Hemispheric Security in regional security meetings and conferences, especially in the Fifth Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas. The General Assembly also asked the Permanent Council to continue encouraging the exchange of experiences in the area of confidence- and security-building measures with other regions, which could include the exchange of information between the Committee on Hemispheric Security and other international organizations working on the subject, such as the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum. It also requested that the Permanent Council conduct an exchange of experiences and information with the OSCE in the year 2002 at OAS headquarters. It instructed the Permanent Council to prepare an experts meeting to evaluate implementation of measures identified in the Declarations of Santiago and San Salvador, and to consider future steps to further consolidate mutual confidence. The General Assembly also instructed the General Secretariat to coordinate with the Inter-American Defense Board to update the inventory of confidence- and security-building measures, based on reports presented by member states pursuant to resolutions AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99) and AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00), and to facilitate access to that inventory. It further instructed the General Secretariat to prepare a catalogue of confidence- and security-building measures undertaken in other regions of the world, with a view to identifying best practices, and that it do so as a contribution to the above-mentioned experts meeting. The General Assembly was also instructed to make operational the cooperative communication network for instantaneous sharing of information on confidence- and security-building measures. [AG/RES. 1801 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly convened the Second High-Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States, with a view to adopting a management model through which the security of small states could be appropriately and adequately addressed, as well as formulating a definition of security for small island states to be forwarded for consideration at the 2004 Special Conference on Security. It instructed the Permanent Council to formalize the site, agenda, and date of the said High-Level Meeting, to carry out the preparations for the holding of the High-Level Meeting, and to continue to address, through its Committee on Hemispheric Security, the special security concerns of small states and report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second regular session on the results of the High-Level Meeting. The Assembly asked the Secretary General to continue to support the efforts of the small island states to address their security concerns, including raising public awareness of these concerns. [AG/RES. 1802 (XXXI-O/01)]

#### *Civil society*

The General Assembly requested the Permanent Council, in accordance with the Guidelines for the Participation of Civil Society Organizations in OAS Activities (the Guidelines), to develop strategies to increase civil society participation in the OAS. It also asked that the Permanent Council study the feasibility of and modalities for enhancing and regularizing the dialogue between the OAS and accredited civil society organizations. Accordingly it asked the Council to prepare and hold a special meeting, with those organizations participating, and to thereby encourage appropriate and broad participation and equitable treatment of topics. The General Secretariat was instructed to put together a database on best practices of civil society participation in the OAS, based on the guidelines approved for such purposes, and to consult other international organizations about their activities to promote civil society's participation. The General Assembly asked the General Secretariat to support

member states that so request, in their efforts to increase the institutional capacity of governments to receive, absorb, and act on civil society input and advocacy, particularly through the use of information and communications technologies. [AG/RES. 1834 (XXXI-O/01)]

#### *Anti-drug Strategy*

The General Assembly requested that CICAD examine the advisability of updating the 1996 Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere to reflect member states' renewed determination to combat all aspects of the ever-changing problem of drugs in the Hemisphere, taking into consideration the results of implementation of the MEM. It also asked CICAD to continue to support the development and strengthening of the MEM. It recommended that member states endeavor to expand and improve their infrastructure for the delivery of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services and asked CICAD to assist countries in developing proposals to raise the necessary international cooperation funding. The Assembly also recommended that member states broaden cooperation to improve the application of the pre-export notification mechanism of controlled chemical substances in order to prevent their diversion for illicit uses. It instructed CICAD to continue to develop cooperation projects aimed at preventing and reducing illicit crops in member states by establishing viable, sustainable economic and social development alternatives. The member states, permanent observers and international trade institutions were urged to endeavor to maintain and strengthen trade-preference systems that support regional alternative development programs aimed at reducing illicit crops in the region, such as the Andean Trade Preference Act, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the special provisions of the Generalized System of Preferences of the European Union (EU) for the Andean and Central American countries, and the EU-Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific (Lomé) Agreement. Member states were also urged to implement the recommendations in the Commission's Model Regulations Concerning Laundering Offenses Connected to Illicit Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Offenses; the Model Regulations to Control Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; and the Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, Their Parts and Components, and Ammunition. The General Assembly asked CICAD to continue to assist member states to set up financial intelligence units and to expand the CICAD/IDB training for law enforcement and court officials who deal with money laundering. The General Assembly recognized CICAD's contribution, through its institutional strengthening program, to preparing and modernizing national anti-drug plans and strengthening national drug control commissions. It asked CICAD's Inter-American Observatory on Drugs to continue to support the member states in developing national systems for gathering statistical data and documentary information on all aspects of the drug problem. The Assembly also urged the member states, permanent observers and international financial institutions to continue to help finance the programs and projects implemented by CICAD in fulfillment of its work plan, in particular its demand reduction and illicit crop prevention and reduction program. It recommended to the member states that they adopt and strengthen information exchange and international cooperation mechanisms on money laundering, control of chemicals, and legal assistance, including the signature of international agreements. The Assembly underscored the importance of collaboration and coordination between the Secretariat of CICAD and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the OECD Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and other competent international organizations. [AG/RES. 1778 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly acknowledged the importance of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism as a tool for objective measurement of the efforts made by member states and the Hemisphere as a whole to combat the drug problem and strengthen international cooperation. It urged the member states to continue lending firm political backing to and support the funding of the MEM through voluntary contributions with a view to making it permanent. The General Assembly requested that at future sessions, the political dialogue on the region's achievements in the fight against drugs be raised to the highest level possible, taking into account the results obtained in the implementation of the MEM and the experiences contributed by the member states. It instructed the Executive Secretariat of CICAD to continue to support the work of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, particularly with regard to all matters related to conducting the second round of evaluations. [AG/RES. 1779 (XXXI-O/01)]

#### *Antipersonnel Mine Removal*

The General Assembly congratulated the Governments of Ecuador and Peru for signing with the General Secretariat the Agreements regarding the Program of Assistance for Integral Action against Antipersonnel Mines within their countries. It urged the General Secretariat to continue supporting the work begun by the Governments of Ecuador and Peru with a view to executing the activities included in the Program of Assistance for Integral Action against Antipersonnel Mines in Ecuador and Peru. It also called upon the General Secretariat to provide assistance and obtain voluntary contributions from member countries, permanent observers, and organizations to the specific fund for the mine-clearing programs and programs for integral action against antipersonnel mines carried out by Peru and Ecuador in their respective territories. [AG/RES. 1792 (XXXI-O/01)]

The Assembly reiterated its appeal to member states and permanent observers, as well as to the international community in general, for the continued collaboration and support needed for the Mine-Clearing Program in Central America (PADCA) and the other programs for Integral Action against Antipersonnel Mines (AICMA) in Central America. It instructed the General Secretariat to continue to carry out cooperation and coordination activities with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Trust for the Americas, the Pan American Health Organization within the framework of the joint Mexico-Canada-PAHO cooperation program, and the Center for International Rehabilitation, in order to continue developing and implementing programs aimed at making the civilian population aware of the danger of mines, the socioeconomic reclamation of de-mined areas, care for antipersonnel-mine victims and their social and psychological rehabilitation, and training for persons with disabilities in the use of new information and communication technologies. It asked the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) to continue to provide technical assistance to PADCA and again requested that the Inter-American Council for Integral Development pay special attention to the integral development of Central American rural areas in which antipersonnel mine-clearing has been completed. Finally, it urged the General Secretariat to continue to provide to the Central American countries, within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources, the support necessary to continue the mine-clearing programs and the programs to heighten public awareness of mines, rehabilitate victims and their families, and begin socioeconomic reclamation of de-mined areas. [AG/RES. 1793 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly reaffirmed the goals of the global elimination of antipersonnel landmines and the conversion of the Western Hemisphere into an antipersonnel-land-mine-free zone, urging member states to ratify or consider acceding to the Convention on the Prohibition of Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction ("Ottawa Convention") as soon as possible and to become parties to the 1980 United Nations Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and its four protocols, as soon as possible. It requested that the member states inform the Secretary General when they have done so. The Assembly encouraged member states to either request assistance from or provide assistance to the OAS Mine Action Team, as appropriate, through its mine clearance, stockpile destruction, mine awareness, and victims assistance programs, in order to advance mine action in the region. It asked the Secretary General to continue to consider the possibility of developing new de-mining programs in the Americas to assist affected member states and urged member states to participate in the Third Meeting of the States Parties to the Ottawa Convention. The General Assembly invited the member states to respond to the three elements of the "Managua Challenge" issued to the States of the Americas that had signed the Ottawa Convention. It again emphasized how important it was that all member states participate in the OAS Register of Antipersonnel Land Mines and encouraged member states that are parties to the Ottawa Convention to provide to the Secretary General a copy of their Ottawa Convention Article 7 transparency reports. The Assembly also encouraged member states that are not yet Parties to the Ottawa Convention to provide similar information with their annual submissions. [AG/RES. 1794 (XXXI-O/01)]

#### *Natural disasters*

Member states were urged to study and apply those IACNDR recommendations set out in the Report of the Inter-American Committee for Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR). The Assembly asked the Permanent Council to continue studying the recommendations made by the IACNDR. It asked the IACNDR to continue its work in accordance with the Statutes adopted by the Permanent Council and to report to the Permanent Council. The Secretary General was instructed to establish, in coordination with the IACNDR, an information network to exchange scientific and technical knowledge and experiences in order to strengthen coordination of national prevention and response agencies in natural disasters and to convene, in accordance with the relevant mandates of the Third Summit of the Americas, a hemispheric meeting on disaster preparedness and mitigation prior to the thirty-second regular session of the General Assembly. He was also instructed to cooperate with the Inter-American Development Bank on a feasibility study on measures to reduce the cost of catastrophic insurance within the member states, in accordance with the relevant mandate of the Third Summit of the Americas, and to make this study available to the IACNDR for its consideration and further action. [AG/RES. 1803 (XXXI-O/01)]

#### *Trade*

The General Assembly instructed the General Secretariat to continue providing analytical support and technical assistance, and conducting related studies as part of the Tripartite Committee or as requested by the respective bodies established in the Ministerial Declarations of San José, Toronto, and Buenos Aires, under the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) process. It reiterated support for the Trade Unit's collaboration with the Tripartite Committee on trade- and integration-related activities, and for those cooperation activities with other specialized regional, subregional, and

multilateral organizations and institutions. The General Assembly instructed the Trade Unit, through its Foreign Trade Information System (SICE), to continue its work of providing trade and trade-related information to the Hemisphere through its Web site; to continue its work in support of the FTAA process by maintaining, as a member of the Tripartite Committee, the official FTAA Web site; to maintain, as a member of the Tripartite Committee and on an ongoing basis, a calendar of the deadlines that the negotiating groups establish for receiving input from delegations; and to manage, as a member of the Tripartite Committee, the Document Distribution Service (DDS), a secure, confidential, instant, and reliable distribution system of the FTAA negotiation process documents. [AG/RES. 1813 (XXXI-O/01)]

*Relations with other organizations, organs, agencies and entities*

The General Assembly resolved to request the Permanent Council to continue to foster the exchange of experience and information among the OAS, other multilateral organizations, international financial institutions, the private sector, and civil society organizations, among other pertinent bodies, in order to coordinate and strengthen cooperation activities in the area of corporate social responsibility for the benefit of the member states. Accordingly, it instructed the Permanent Council to continue examining the topic of corporate social responsibility, in order to determine its scope and content within the inter-American context, ensuring that civil society and the private sector are appropriately and regularly consulted and that this process is enriched by the experience of other international, national, and nongovernmental organizations. The Assembly also called upon the Permanent Council to convene a meeting as early as feasible, and to seek for that purpose the support of the Inter-American Development Bank and other relevant inter-American organizations, with the participation of representatives of governments and civil society, including business and workers associations, to deepen dialogue on corporate social responsibility in the Hemisphere and raise awareness of key issues to be determined. [AG/RES. 1786 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly welcomed the decision taken by the Inter-Parliamentary Forum of the Americas (FIPA) to strengthen its ties with the OAS by its request that the General Secretariat of the Organization, through its Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD), provide technical support to the Technical Secretariat of FIPA. It instructed the General Secretariat, in accordance with the priorities set by the Permanent Council and its own possibilities, to provide FIPA with technical assistance in the preparations for the next meeting, to be held in Mexico in 2002. [AG/RES. 1804 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly acknowledged the activities carried out under the OAS/UN Cooperation Agreement and asked the General Secretariat to continue implementing the recommendations of the OAS/CARICOM General Meeting held in 1998; to continue and to strengthen cooperation between the OAS General Secretariat and each of the following organizations: the United Nations, the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System, and the General Secretariat of the Caribbean Community. [AG/RES. 1817 (XXXI-O/01)]

*Inter-American summit management*

The General Assembly instructed the General Secretariat that, in any restructuring plan, it should take into account the functions assigned to the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) in coordinating the various dependencies of the OAS that have responsibilities for priority

areas of the Strategic Plan, as established in Article 22.b of the CIDI Statutes. It specifically instructed the Secretary General to present a plan for organizing the General Secretariat's support of the implementation of Summits mandates in the area of cooperation, to rationalize the human and financial resources of the General Secretariat. The plan should also include measures for organizing the General Secretariat's support of political and technical meetings in priority areas for development. [AG/RES. 1812 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly invited the Inter-American Development Bank, as a partner institution in the Summit of the Americas process and an integral member of the inter-American system, to review its policies and procedures to ensure that the greater integration between the values and goals of the Summit process is fully reflected therein. It also encouraged the Bank to incorporate these priorities into the Bank's programs and review the Bank's activities to better support the implementation and follow-up of the Summit Plan of Action. [AG/RES. 1822 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly renewed the mandate to the Permanent Council to coordinate the activities assigned to the Organization of American States by the Summits of the Americas. It instructed the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization to continue to give top priority to carrying out the initiatives assigned to them by the General Assembly, pursuant to the mandates of the Summits of the Americas, and to report regularly to the Special Committee in this regard. The Assembly instructed the General Secretariat to act as the technical secretariat and institutional memory of the Summits process, in accordance with the Plan of Action of the Quebec City Summit, and to continue providing the necessary support to ministerial and sectoral meetings related to the implementation of Summit mandates on topics relevant to the OAS. It further instructed the General Secretariat to develop, in accordance with the Guidelines for the Participation of Civil Society Organizations in OAS Activities, suggestions on ways in which civil society organizations could help monitor and implement Summit initiatives for future recommendation to the Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG). It also instructed the General Secretariat, in collaboration with other relevant multilateral organizations, to (a) coordinate the implementation of the Summit mandates assigned to the OAS; (b) coordinate the monitoring of and exchange of information on such implementation; and (c) develop clear mechanisms to assess said implementation. It welcomed the Memorandum of Understanding between and the letter signed by the presidents of the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank in which they commit to the establishment of a Joint Summit Working Group on coordinating support among other organizations associated with the Summit process in the implementation of the Quebec City Plan of Action, and requested the Secretary General to maintain a permanent dialogue in this regard with the presidents of both these institutions. It also asked the Secretary General to present proposals to the Permanent Council on how to strengthen and reform the institutional and financial mechanisms of the Organization to support the Summits of the Americas process, and instructed the Permanent Council to take the pertinent decisions in this respect. It also instructed the Permanent Council to allocate resources in the program-budget of the Organization that allow for the full and timely execution of this resolution. Accordingly, the Assembly instructed the Secretary General to carry out the activities mentioned in this resolution within those and other resources, and to create, in accordance with the instruction of the Third Summit of the Americas, a specific fund made up of voluntary contributions to finance OAS activities in support of the Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG). [AG/RES. 1824 (XXXI-O/01)]

### *Modernization of the OAS*

The General Assembly congratulated the Secretary General and thanked him for the initiative to evaluate the budgetary implications of the activities that will have to be carried out in order to fulfill the mandates entrusted to the OAS by the Heads of State and Government at the Summit of Quebec City. It instructed the General Secretariat to prepare a draft proposal for restructuring and modernizing the OAS, and entrusted the Permanent Council, through its Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs and the Special Committee on Inter-American Summits Management, with the job of making recommendations on the aforementioned proposal. The General Assembly also resolved to hold a special session of the General Assembly to adopt decisions on the aforementioned recommendations: [AG/RES. 1836 (XXXI-O/01)]

### *Gender-related issues*

The General Assembly noted with satisfaction the Second Biennial Report to the General Assembly on Compliance with Resolution AG/RES. 1456 (XXVII-O/97), "Promotion of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, 'Convention of Belém do Pará'." It also expressed its satisfaction with the progress made by the CIM and the member states in promoting the Convention and in attaining its objectives. The General Assembly encouraged the governments to ratify the Convention of Belém do Pará, and urged all member states to continue to promote measures to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women in the Hemisphere. Finally, it urged the Inter-American Commission of Women and the member states to continue to develop strategies to attain the objectives of this Convention, and to publish the results in the next CIM follow-up report. [AG/RES. 1768 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly received the first report on the implementation and promotion of the Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Women's Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality, in fulfillment of resolution AG/RES. 1732 (XXX-O/00). It reaffirmed the governments' commitment to integrate a gender perspective into their national programs and policies. It welcomed the Secretary General's work and urged him to continue his efforts to implement the objectives of the Inter-American Program and to promote the incorporation of a gender perspective as an integral part of the Organization's activities, policies, programs, projects, and agendas. The Assembly also instructed the Secretary General and the Permanent Council to assign to the Inter-American Commission of Women, in the program-budget for 2002, the human and financial resources it would need in order to serve as an organ for follow-up, coordination, and evaluation of the Inter-American Program and of actions taken to implement that Program, bearing in mind the Organization's other priorities. It requested voluntary contributions to expedite implementation of the Inter-American Program. [AG/RES. 1777 (XXXI-O/01)]

The General Assembly urged the Secretary General to reaffirm the urgent goal that women should occupy, by the year 2005, 50% of posts at each level within the OAS organs, agencies and entities, particularly at the P-4 level and above. It called upon him to continue to make gender equity and equality one of the priorities in his continuing efforts to establish a new management culture in the Organization and to undertake, within the framework of the Permanent Council's discussions on the issue of matching organizational structure and staffing with mandates and resources, to achieve the above mentioned objective. It urged him to appoint qualified women as representatives and special envoys so that they might use their good offices in representing the Secretary General in

matters relating to all areas and sectors. Finally the General Assembly urged the Secretary General to actively seek and support the nomination, election or appointment of qualified women to all vacant positions in the OAS. It asked the Secretary General to continue his work to establish policies of gender equality in the workplace and to make each manager accountable for the application of these policies. The member states were asked to support the efforts of the Secretary General and of the President of the CIM by identifying, and regularly submitting, through their permanent missions to the OAS, the most highly-qualified women candidates to occupy positions of trust within the OAS and, to encourage more women to apply for vacant positions, which would be widely publicized in all member states. [AG/RES. 1790 (XXXI-O/01)]

#### *Children and adolescents*

The General Assembly urged the member states to consider signing and ratifying, ratifying, or acceding to, as the case may be, "The Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction," "The Inter-American Convention on the International Return of Children, of July 15, 1989," and "The Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption." It called on the States Parties to comply with their obligations under this Convention. The Assembly also instructed the Permanent Council, with the support and under the auspices of the Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI), to review the possibility of convening, in the near future, a meeting of government experts on the subject of the international abduction of children by one of their parents. It recommended that the meeting of government experts should consider preparing an inter-American program on cooperation to prevent and remedy cases of international abduction of minors by one of their parents. The program would have specific objectives, including the establishment of a network among the competent national bodies in the member states that would enable them to exchange information and cooperate with each other on the different regulatory and legal aspects involved in preventing and settling cases of abduction. It asked the Permanent Council to invite the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and the Inter-American Juridical Committee to lend their support and legal and technical assistance, within their respective spheres of competence, for the organization and holding of the meeting of government experts. It also asked the Inter-American Children's Institute to prepare a report on the status of international abduction of minors by one of their parents in the Americas, to be presented to the meeting of government experts. It then invited member states, permanent observers, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions, and civil society organizations to collaborate and cooperate with the meeting of government experts. [AG/RES. 1835 (XXXI-O/01)]

#### **Twenty-eighth special session**

The General Assembly opened its twenty-eighth special session in Lima, Peru, on September 10, 2001. Chairing the session was the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, His Excellency Diego García Sayán. The special session was convened to consider and approve the Inter-American Democratic Charter.

## **PERMANENT COUNCIL**

The Permanent Council, one of the organs by means of which the Organization accomplishes its purposes (Article 53 of the Charter), is directly answerable to the General Assembly. The Council is composed of one representative of each member state, especially appointed by the respective government with the rank of ambassador. Chapter XII of the Charter stipulates the functions and responsibilities of the Permanent Council, which takes up any matter entrusted to it by the General Assembly or the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It serves provisionally as the Organ of Consultation, in accordance with the provisions of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR). The Permanent Council sees to the maintenance of friendly relations among the member states and assists them in the peaceful settlement of their differences. It acts as Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly, unless the latter decides otherwise.

Inasmuch as the Permanent Council submits a detailed report of its activities to the General Assembly, only some of its activities and decisions are summarized here.

### **General Secretariat presentations**

The Secretary General addressed the Permanent Council on several occasions. Prominent among these were the presentation he gave upon his return from Guatemala; his address on the occasion of the commemoration of the Santiago Commitment to Democracy and strengthening of the inter-American system and resolution AG/RES. 1080; and his address on compliance with resolution CP/RES. 799 (1298/01) "The Social and Economic Impact of the Terrorist Acts of September 11, 2001, on Member States and the Damage Done Especially to the More Vulnerable and Smaller Economies." The General Secretariat also presented a number of documents to the Permanent Council for consideration. Salient among these were the report on the "Action Plan," in compliance with the Windsor Declaration, the reports on the electoral observation missions in Nicaragua, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Guyana, and Suriname; the reports on the activities of various departments and units of the General Secretariat; the report on the status of quotas and transfers between chapters of the Program-Budget, the report on the change of benefits for contract staff; the report on the three-year plan of action to strengthen *Americas Magazine*, and the report on positions of trust within the Secretariat.

### **Presentations by the Assistant Secretary General**

The Assistant Secretary General filed reports and on several occasions made observations on the following topics: Haiti, Honduras/Nicaragua, the three-year plan of the Columbus Memorial Library, natural disasters and Columbus Day.

### **Chair and Vice Chair**

The Permanent Council was chaired by the Permanent Representative of Chile, Ambassador Esteban Tomic Errázuriz; the Permanent Representative of Colombia, Ambassador Humberto de la Calle; the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica, Ambassador Hernán R. Castro H.; the Permanent

Representative of Dominica, Ambassador Swinburne S. Lestrade, and the Permanent Representative of Ecuador, Ambassador Blasco Peñaherrera. The Vice Chairs during this period were the Permanent Representatives of Honduras, Ambassador Elena Núñez de Ponce; Costa Rica, Ambassador Hernán R. Castro; Guyana, Ambassador M. A. Odeen Ishmael; Guatemala, Ambassador Ronald I. Ochaeta; and Grenada, Ambassador Denis Antoine.

### **Visits to the Permanent Council**

The Permanent Council welcomed the Honorable George W. Bush, President of the United States; the Honorable Alfonso Portillo Cabrera, President of Guatemala; the Honorable Jorge Quiroga Ramírez, President of Bolivia, and the Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Honorable Ralph E. Gonsalves. It was also pleased to receive the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Haiti, His Excellency Joseph Philippe Antonio; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, His Excellency Didier Operti; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador, Her Excellency María Eugenia Brizuela de Ávila; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, His Excellency Luis Alfonso Dávila; the Minister of Culture of Colombia, Her Excellency Araceli Morales, and the Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Chile, Mr. Heraldo Muñoz. It was also honored by visits from Mr. Bernard W. Aronson, former United States Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs and Chairman of the Board of External Auditors; Mr. Carlos Aquino González, Director General of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture; His Excellency Lester Mejías Solís, Nicaragua's Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva and Special Envoy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; George Alleyne, Director of the Pan American Health Organization; José del Val, Director of the Inter-American Indian Institute; Alejandro Bonasso, Director of the Inter-American Children's Institute, Secretary *pro tempore* of the CIFTA Consultative Committee; and José Pileggi, Chairman of COM/CITEL

### **Resolutions**

The resolutions the Permanent Council approved concerned the following matters: support for democracy in Haiti and the situation there; transitory suspension of the application of articles 95 and 96 of the General Standards to Govern the Operations of the General Secretariat, with respect to FEMCIDI; granting OAS permanent observer status to the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia; convocation of the twenty-eighth special session of the General Assembly; invitations to the sessions of the General Assembly; convocation of the Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities Responsible for Policies on Decentralization, Local Government and Citizen Participation in Municipal Government in the Hemisphere; Statutes of the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction; vote of thanks to the Government and people of the Republic of Costa Rica; convocation of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth Meetings of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; date and place of the Sixth Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law (CIDIP-VI); the Draft Rules of Procedure for CIDIP-VI; the date of CIDIP-VI; a Seminar on "The Social and Economic Impact of the Terrorist Acts of September 11, 2001, on Member States and the Damage Done Especially to the More Vulnerable and Smaller Economies"; date of the Fourth Meeting of the Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas; and the transfer of appropriations from chapter 1 to chapter 8 to 9 of the Program Budget, 2001.

## **INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT**

The Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) is an organ of the Organization of American States and is directly answerable to the General Assembly. It has decision-making authority in matters related to partnership for development and was established when the Protocol of Managua entered into force on January 29, 1996 (Chapter XIII). CIDI comprises all the member states of the Organization, which designate one principal representative each, of ministerial or equivalent rank, whom the respective government appoints. It may create such subsidiary bodies and organs as it deems necessary to perform its functions properly. Its purpose is to promote cooperation among the American States to achieve their integral development and, in particular, to help eliminate extreme poverty, pursuant to the provisions of the Charter, especially those set forth in Chapter VII with respect to the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields. CIDI holds at least one meeting each year at the ministerial or equivalent level, and may convene such others as it deems pertinent in its area of competence. Execution and coordination of the respective activities are the responsibility of the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development. The following bodies are answerable to CIDI: the Permanent Executive Committee (CEPCIDI), the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD), the Nonpermanent Specialized Committees (CENPES) and the inter-American committees.

### **First special meeting of CIDI**

With all the member states in attendance, CIDI held its first special meeting at Organization headquarters on May 17, 2001. Ambassador Denis G. Antoine, Permanent Representative of Grenada to the Organization, chaired the meeting. Serving as Vice Chair was Ambassador Hernán R. Castro H., Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the Organization.

In furtherance of Article 95 of the Charter of the Organization, which concerns the formulation of a strategic plan which sets forth policies, programs, and courses of action in matters of cooperation for integral development, CIDI approved resolution CIDI/RES. 1 (I-E/01) establishing the guidelines that were taken into account in the preparation of the new Strategic Plan. It also asked the General Assembly's authorization to approve it, *ad referendum* the General Assembly's own approval at its thirty-second regular session, and to implement it as of January 1, 2002.

Given the fact that the OAS is assigned a paramount role in implementation of the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas and that the heads of state and of government attending that Summit decided to encourage the IACD's efforts to secure financing from both traditional and new sources, CIDI decided to ask the General Assembly that any restructuring plan should consider the functions assigned to the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) as coordinator of the various OAS offices and departments that have responsibilities in priority areas of the Strategic Plan.

CIDI also requested extension of the deadlines and amendment of the mandates that concern the IACD's responsibility for making recommendations on the Statutes of the OAS Fellowships Fund and other instruments to raise funding for the Organization's fellowship and training programs, and to come to an agreement with the member states on new mechanisms by which to carry out the strategies to increase opportunities for learning and fellowships in the region.

In resolution CIDI/RES. 5 (I-E/01) CIDI also approved a procedure for electing the members of the IACD's Management Board. Also, to pursue the work embarked upon in the priority areas, CIDI recommended that in the 2002 program-budget, the General Assembly approve the funding needed to hold ministerials and meetings of inter-American committees.

Through resolution CIDI/RES. 8 (I-E/01), CIDI established the eight nonpermanent specialized committees (CENPES) for the 2002 evaluation exercise and determined each one's membership. In resolution CIDI/RES. 9 (I-E/01), it reiterated its support for the General Secretariat's involvement with the FTAA process' trade- and integration-related activities and its collaboration with regional, subregional and multilateral specialized institutions.

Among other measures, CIDI convoked the following ministerials and meetings: the Second Meeting of Ministers of Education, held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in September 2001; the XII Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, held in Ottawa, Canada, in October 2001; a High-level Meeting to promote implementation of sustainable development in the hemisphere, which was replaced by the Third Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development, held at headquarters in February 2002; the First Meeting of Ministers of Tourism, which will be held in the Dominican Republic in 2002, and the First Meeting of Ministers and High-ranking Authorities in Science and Technology, which will be held in 2002.

### **Sixth regular meeting of CIDI**

CIDI held its sixth regular meeting at Organization headquarters on December 12, 2001. All the member states were represented at the meeting, which was chaired by His Excellency Arturo Montenegro, Minister of the Economy of Guatemala; the meeting's Vice Chair was Mr. Hector González Urrutia, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador.

The meeting featured a dialogue amongst the heads of delegation, special guests and representatives of international organizations and cooperation agencies participating. The theme was *"Instruments of cooperation to respond to the socioeconomic impact of the terrorist acts of September 11, 2001 on member states and the damage caused, specifically to more vulnerable and smaller economies."*

The participants in the dialogue concurred that it was still too early to tell whether the events of September 2001 would have fundamental, lasting effects on the hemisphere. Still, they emphasized the importance of multilateralism and the need to strive for consensus measures for cooperation for development that do not fail to take the long-term development objectives into account. It was noted that the effects of the events had been pronounced in the hemisphere, particularly among the smaller economies of the Caribbean and Central America. The meeting therefore reiterated that hemispheric and regional economic integration had to establish a platform of competitiveness to marshal the investment that development required. The meeting concluded that democracy and prosperity could

not be sustained without a concerted effort to wipe out structural poverty, social alienation and income disparities.

One decision adopted by CIDI at this meeting was approval, *ad referendum* the General Assembly's approval at its thirty-second regular session, of the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005, which spells out the policies, programs and measures in the area of partnership for integral development for the next five-year period. The Strategic Plan envisions two strategic levels: a policy level aimed at strengthening dialogue, agreements and institutional mechanisms, and a programming level in which a number of areas are identified to ensure effective and focused execution of the Plan. The Strategic Plan's objectives are targeted at generating and implementing policies and programs to reduce poverty and inequality, and to implement and follow through with the mandates from the Summits of the Americas.

In resolution CIDI/RES. 106 (VI-O/01), CIDI asked the General Assembly to amend articles 3(m) and 31(a) of its Statutes so that CEPCIDI could develop the guidelines for preparation of the program-budget for partnership for development based on its Strategic Plan.

Because the new modality of cooperation funded with resources from CIDI's Multilateral Special Fund (FEMCIDI) necessitates changes in various provisions of statutes and rules of procedure, in resolution CIDI/RES. 107 (VI-O/01) CIDI extended the transitory application of the new texts of articles 15, 17, 20 and 23 of the FEMCIDI Statutes until such time as the IACD Management Board presented a report to CEPCIDI on the performance of the new modality of cooperation.

At its regular meeting, CIDI also considered and approved rules of procedure for the IACD's Management Board. In resolution CIDI/RES. 109 (VI-O/01), CIDI approved the schedule of specialized or sectoral meetings to be held in 2002. In resolution CIDI/RES. 110 (VI-O/01), it instructed CEPCIDI to continue to provide adequate support to help national agencies and entities that provide international cooperation to participate in its meetings and the activities of the IACD.

CIDI energetically condemned the terrorist attacks that occurred in the United States on September 11, 2001. In resolution CIDI/RES. 111 (VI-O/01) CIDI decided that within its area of competence, the IACD would step up efforts to support the member states, particularly those with the smaller and more vulnerable economies and the relatively less developed, with measures designed to soften the social and economic impact of those terrorist attacks. Therefore, CIDI called for a meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the programs of the inter-American system, to coordinate technical cooperation and the development programs conducted by the various organs, agencies and entities of the inter-American system that are part of the Committee, particularly in the case of those programs aimed at mitigating the impact of the terrorist acts of September 11.

### **Ministerial meetings in specific sectors**

- Second Meeting of Ministers of Education

The Second Meeting of Ministers of Education held under the aegis of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) was in Punta del Este, Uruguay, September 24 and 25, 2001, in furtherance of the mandate from the Third Summit of the Americas. Attending were

delegations from 19 member countries. In accordance with Article 27 of the Rules of Procedure, a preparatory session, an inaugural session, three plenary sessions and one closing session were held. At the meeting, participants discussed the various advances and challenges encountered across the hemisphere with the following issues: establishing comparable indicators, connectivity, horizontal cooperation mechanisms, civil society's involvement in education, and mechanisms to monitor and finance the priorities enunciated at the Third Summit. At the closing session, the ministers and heads of delegation adopted the Declaration of the Ministers of Education of the Americas, the Declaration against Violence, and the resolutions on follow-up mechanisms and on proposed projects in the education area.

- XII Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor

Ottawa, Canada, was the venue for the XII Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, held October 17 through 19, 2001. The ministers concurred that globalization had to bring about social development as well as economic development in order to raise the standard of living for everyone in the region. The ministers recognized that the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001 had had tangible consequences. They also agreed on the role that government must play to ensure an adequate standard of social protection for workers and their families, in the face of the challenges that the changes brought by the new economy pose. The delegations stated that the real integration of the Americas could not be envisioned without an instrument of social cohesion that ensured adequate social benefits for everyone. They further underscored the importance of social dialogue for the development of labor in the Americas, the need to modernize the legal apparatus in terms of labor laws and standards, the necessity of combating unemployment, supporting education, training, vocational training, establishing mechanisms to prevent discrimination against women in the workplace, and supporting the abolition of child labor everywhere in the hemisphere.

### **Inter-American committees within the CIDI framework**

- Inter-American Committee on Ports (CIP)

The Committee held its second meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, September 10 through 13, 2001. It approved the *Agreement of Cooperation among Inter-American Port Authorities*. It also adopted the *2002-2003 Plan of Action of the Inter-American Committee on Ports*, which includes areas of strategic interest to pursue for the development of inter-American port cooperation, such as: modernization of ports and port reforms; excellence in port management; port security; sustainable development and environmental protection; port costs; port facilitation and the logistical chain; ports and the travel industry; developing the human potential, and relations with international organizations and the private sector. The meeting gave its support to the *Port Modernization in Central America Program*, which involves multiple technical issues (cabotage, navigational aids, intake of residue from ships, training, maritime law, environmental action, and others) to facilitate its execution. The Committee also approved the continuation of the three *Technical Advisory Groups (TAGS)*: *Port Operations* (chaired by Mexico), *Port Security* (chaired by the United States), and *Navigational Safety and Environmental Protection* (chaired by Argentina). The TAGs are advisory bodies composed of government experts and members associated with the private sector. The Committee expressed its solidarity with the people of the United States, condemning the terrorist events of September 11, 2001.

For its part, the Executive Board of the Inter-American Committee on Ports is charged with implementing the Committee's resolutions. It held its Third Meeting in Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic, December 3 through 5, 2001. There, the Executive Board identified and detailed the activities to be carried out under the CIP's Plan of Action, which the Committee had approved last September. The Executive Board decided to carry out an extensive training program. The latter will pool the efforts and resources of the Spanish State Ports, the OAS' Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development, UNCTAD, CICAD, IMO, US MARAD, and others. Technical studies will also be carried out for a better understanding of the port bidding and competition control procedures; lower port costs; better port statistics; quality control, and best practices.

- Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development

The Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development was held at Organization headquarters, February 11 and 12, 2002.

The 1996 Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, held in Bolivia, charged the Organization of American States (OAS) with monitoring the various decisions and commitments undertaken in the Declaration and Plan of Action of Bolivia, by way of the Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development (CIDS). Initiatives were identified in five priority areas of activity: health and education; sustainable agriculture and sustainable forestry; sustainable cities and communities; water resources and coastal areas; and energy and minerals. A follow-up was done of these initiatives at the Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee for Sustainable Development.

The meeting was convened to comply with resolutions of the OAS General Assembly and subsidiary bodies, concerning the operations of the CIDS and the mandates from the Third Summit of the Americas, held in Quebec City in 2001. Its purpose was to: 1) review the progress made with execution of the inter-American program on sustainable development during the five years since the Summit on Sustainable Development in Bolivia; 2) contribute to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio+10), which will be held in Johannesburg in September 2002, with a hemispheric presentation on the integrated approach that the Americas have taken to the question of sustainable development; 3) identify means to revitalize the inter-American position on sustainable development in the Summits of the Americas process; and 4) strengthen the OAS' role as a forum for dialogue and integration among the various sustainable development sectors.

The meeting was the scene of a dialogue among the relevant sectors identified in the Bolivian Plan of Action. The ministers of the various sectors were invited to make presentations on the main areas of progress, important trends, the challenges and opportunities for the Inter-American Program on Sustainable Development, as specified in the Plan of Action of the Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, in 1996.

To prepare for the next CIDS, the member states, with the Secretariat's assistance, began to discuss which sustainable development issues should be the priorities, bearing in mind the international activities and policy discussions underway elsewhere, especially the most relevant activities and priorities in the hemisphere. The Secretariat could assist by preparing an analysis of the gaps, in order to determine which aspects of the Santa Cruz Plan of Action and which emerging

issues are of concern, which of them are receiving considerable attention within the OAS and elsewhere, and which could be in need of more focused attention in the hemisphere.

- Nonpermanent Specialized Committees (CENPES)

The Nonpermanent Specialized Committees provide CIDI with technical support in dealing with specialized matters or to develop certain aspects of inter-American cooperation in priority areas of the Strategic Plan.

CEPCIDI convoked the CENPES' Fifth Meeting. The CENPES in the areas of education, economic diversification and integration, liberalization of trade and access to markets, social development and creation of gainful employment, scientific development and technology exchange and transfer, democratic institution-building, sustainable development and environment, and sustainable development of tourism, met at Organization headquarters, October 10-12, 2001. The Culture CENPE held its meetings via tele-conferencing, on the same dates.

The sectoral CENPES conducted the technical evaluation and qualified the proposals for partnership for development that formed the proposed programming that the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development proposed for FEMCIDI funding. The CENPES analyzed and evaluated 103 projects presented by 33 member states. Of this, 89 were given favorable recommendations and involved financing totaling US\$7,972,734. Of the 89 projects recommended, 48 are regional and 41 are national.

The IACD's Management Board approved the programming based on the recommendations from the CENPES. In 2001, the sector-based distribution of FEMCIDI funds broke down as follows: 25.2% for the education sector; 2.82 % for the culture sector; 8.04% for economic diversification and integration; 13.5% for social development and creation of gainful employment; 19.18% for science and technology; 9.54% for democratic institution-building; 14.03% for sustainable development and environment, and 7.7% for sustainable tourism development.

The distribution of the resources by geographic area was as follows in 2001: 27.8% for the English-speaking Caribbean; 27% for the countries of Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic; 19.5% for the Andean countries; 13.2% for the member states of MERCOSUR and Chile; and 12.4% went to Mexico and the United States.

- Permanent Executive Committee of CIDI (CEPCIDI)

During the period covered in this report, CEPCIDI held 12 meetings. The Fifth Regular Meeting of CIDI elected Ambassador Denis Antoine, Permanent Representative of Grenada, as Chairman of CEPCIDI, and Ambassador Luis Alfredo Ramos, Permanent Representative of Colombia, as Vice Chair of CEPCIDI for the 2000/2001 term.

To discharge its responsibilities, CEPCIDI was assisted by the Subcommittee on Policies in Partnership for Development and the Subcommittee on Program, Budget and Evaluation. Among its decisions, CEPCIDI approved the suspension of provisions, the organization of ministerial meetings in specific sectors, preparation and approval of provisions to govern the operations of the IACD, convocation of the meeting of the Nonpermanent Specialized Committees (CENPES) for 2001, and the

extension of the deadline for execution of partnership activities and projects funded with resources from the Multilateral Special Fund of CIDI (FEMCIDI).

CEPCIDI was also in charge of the preparations for the First Special Meeting and Sixth Regular Meeting of CIDI. CEPCIDI discussed the draft agenda for the meeting and established the order of precedence of the delegations at both meetings.

Among the decisions adopted by CEPCIDI, *ad referendum* of CIDI's approval, was resolution CEPCIDI/RES. 67 (LXVI-O/01) whereby it suspended, for one year, application of articles 15, 17, 20 and 23 of the FEMCIDI Statutes, approved transitory application of new texts for those articles, and requested temporary suspension of Article 91 b) of the Organization's Charter and articles 95 and 96 of the General Standards to Govern the Operations of the General Secretariat. CEPCIDI recommended to CIDI, at its Sixth Regular Meeting, that application of those provisions be suspended until March 2002.

In May 2001, CEPCIDI approved resolution CEPCIDI 68 (LXVIII-O/01) wherein it approved the Rules of Procedure of the Management Board of the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD). The Management Board has already applied those Rules of Procedure and CIDI gave them final approval.

## **II. GENERAL SECRETARIAT**



## **THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT**

Chapter XVI of the Charter describes the functions and attributes of the General Secretariat, the OAS' central and permanent organ headquartered in Washington, D.C. Elected by the General Assembly, the Secretary General directs the General Secretariat, serves as its legal representative and participates in all meetings of the Organization with voice but without vote. The Secretary General has the authority to bring to the attention of the General Assembly or the Permanent Council any matter that, in his judgment, could affect the peace and security of the Hemisphere or the development of the member states. It is the Secretary General's responsibility to establish whatever offices he deems necessary within the General Secretariat, to determine the number of staff members, appoint them, regulate their duties and functions, and fix their remuneration. The Assistant Secretary General, also elected by the General Assembly, is the Secretary of the Permanent Council and an advisory officer to the Secretary General, whose functions he performs during the latter's temporary absence or permanent disability. The Assistant Secretary General also acts as the Secretary General's representative in all matters which the latter entrusts to him.

## **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL**

In keeping with the policy and practice decided by the General Assembly and with the pertinent decisions of the councils, the Office of the Secretary General, under the provisions of Article 111 of the Charter, directs the functions associated with the promotion of economic, social, juridical, educational, scientific, and cultural relations among all the member states of the Organization.

### **Strengthening of democracy**

The commitment and involvement of the General Secretariat in Haiti has increased considerably in the last year, to help resolve the political crisis that ensued as a result of the irregularities in the legislative elections held in May 2000. The Secretary General supported the Assistant Secretary General's efforts to smooth the negotiations and steer the parties in the direction of an agreement. In keeping with resolution AG/RES. 1831, on October 2, 2001, the Secretary General established the Group of Friends on Haiti, which operates in Washington, D.C. and Port-au-Prince. It is an advisory body to aid the Assistant Secretary General's efforts to help find a solution to the political and institutional crisis.

### **Prevention of conflicts**

On July 20, 2000, the governments of Belize and Guatemala agreed to establish a framework for negotiations to enter into and facilitate formal, bilateral negotiations at the ministerial level, with a view to finding a permanent solution to their territorial differendum. Buttressing the framework for negotiations that the parties agreed upon is a Panel of Facilitators --appointed by the two countries-- and a Joint Commission charged with taking confidence-building measures. The Secretary General participates in the meetings as a Witness of Honor. Also, a subfund was set up within the OAS Peace Fund, called "Support for the Negotiations between Belize and Guatemala," specifically to be used to defray the expenses associated with the role that the Panel of Facilitators plays in the dialogue between Belize and Guatemala. The governments of Belize and Guatemala have both made donations to this specific subfund, as have the governments of the Bahamas, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Mexico, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Over the course of the year the parties held six ministerial meetings at OAS headquarters, with the Office of the Secretary General providing technical and logistical support. At the meeting held in May 2001, each party explained to the Panel of Facilitators the grounds for its territorial, maritime and insular claims. This was information that the Facilitators could use to put forward workable proposals for a total, definitive and permanent settlement of the differendum. The negotiation process was extended until August 31, 2002. The Panel of Facilitators said it would present its proposals before the end of the process.

### **Hemispheric security**

The General Secretariat provided the Committee on Hemispheric Security with the administrative and technical support needed to fulfill the mandates entrusted to it at the regular session of the General Assembly in Costa Rica and at the Quebec Summit.

The General Secretariat continues work on the inventory of the confidence- and security-building measures and the register of experts on the subject, which are distributed to the member states every year. With the cooperation of the United States government, the General Secretariat made headway on developing an automated system that the member states will eventually use to submit their reports on the application of confidence- and security-building measures. This system should be operational in 2002. Expectations are that the member states will be able to use the system in the near future.

The General Secretariat assisted the Committee on Hemispheric Security by providing advisory assistance and technical support. It was particularly helpful to the Committee in the meetings the latter held in preparation for the Special Conference on Security which, by mandate of the Summits of the Americas, is to be held next year. It also helped prepare the documents for those preparatory meetings. These meetings are examining how best the various aspects of international security can be addressed in concert. They are also studying the problems and threats to peace in the Hemisphere, and looking at and evaluating the instruments related to peace and security, the institutions and processes of the inter-American system, and the subregional security agreements, mechanisms, and procedures.

Acting on mandates from the General Assembly, the OAS General Secretariat took a number of measures to respond to the special security concerns of small island states. In that connection, the General Secretariat assisted the proceedings of the Working Group of the Committee on Hemispheric Security, charged with Preparation of the Second High-level Meeting on Special Security Concerns of Small Island States. At that meeting, which will be held prior to the thirty-second regular session of the General Assembly, a Security Management Model for Small States is expected to be adopted.

In compliance with resolution AG/RES. 1800, the General Secretariat provided administrative and secretariat support to the Consultative Committee of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Production of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials. This Committee held its second regular meeting on May 17 and 18, 2001.

### **Prevention of violence**

The Inter-American Coalition for the Prevention of Violence, established in June 2000, continues to monitor closely the activities undertaken in the Americas to prevent violence. The coalition is made up of the OAS, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the World Bank (WB) and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

Coalition members pledged to work together to aid domestic and hemispheric efforts to prevent and reduce the levels of violence in the Americas. At OAS headquarters on February 22, 2002, the members of the Coalition, convened by the Secretary General, evaluated the results of the activities carried out thus far and examined the Coalition's strategy for the next five years.

### **Terrorism (support to CICTE)**

The terrorist attacks perpetrated in the United States on September 11, 2001 claimed the lives of almost 3,000 people. Among the fatalities were nationals of 28 of the OAS' 34 member countries. Just ten days later, on September 21, the Twenty-third Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs was held. The Ministers adopted Resolution RC.23/RES.1/01, "Strengthening Hemispheric Cooperation to Prevent, Combat, and Eliminate Terrorism." There, they called upon all the OAS member states to take effective measures to deny terrorist groups the ability to operate within their territories; to strengthen regional and international cooperation, particularly mutual legal assistance and timely exchange of information; and to sign or ratify, as appropriate, the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism, adopted on December 9, 1999 in New York.

The Ministers also instructed the Permanent Council to convoke a meeting of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE). They also instructed the Secretary General to provide whatever support was needed for CICTE's activities, in keeping with resolution AG/RES. 1650 (XXIX-O/99).

In furtherance of this resolution, the General Secretariat has labored diligently and effectively to support and respond to the needs of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism. The Committee has since held two special meetings, one on October 15, 2001, and the other on November 29, 2001, as well as its second regular session, held on January 28 and 29, 2002. High-ranking authorities and experts from the member states have participated in these meetings.

During CICTE's second regular session, the OAS member states presented their reports on the measures adopted pursuant to the resolution passed by the Twenty-third Meeting of Consultation. They also adopted a document containing recommendations and findings on measures to be taken to strengthen border and financial controls, and a new work program for the Committee. On the occasion of this meeting, the Secretary General reiterated his own unwavering support of CICTE's activities and of efforts to combat and prevent terrorism in the Americas. In the course of these months, CICTE has built up its staffing, established its offices in the OAS General Services Building, and received donations in cash and equipment from the permanent missions, the permanent observers and the General Secretariat.

The resolution adopted at the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs also entrusted the Permanent Council with preparing a draft Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, with a view to present it to the next regular session of the OAS General Assembly. This mandate was passed to the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs, which then established a Working Group, chaired by the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the OAS, to prepare the draft convention. This working group plans to hold three meetings, with experts from the member states participating.

Also in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR) was applied by its States party. The Twenty-fourth Meeting of Consultation, serving as Organ of Consultation in application of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR) met on September 21, 2001. This meeting adopted resolution RC.24/RES.1/01, "Terrorist Threat to the Americas." The States party to the TIAR asserted that the terrorist attacks upon the United States were attacks on all American States and pledged to apply all

relevant provisions of the Treaty and the principle of continental solidarity, and to provide effective reciprocal assistance to address such attacks and to maintain the peace and security of the continent.

The States parties also agreed to keep the Organ of Consultation duly informed of all measures they take pursuant to this resolution. They resolved that the Meeting of Foreign Ministers would remain open in order to ensure prompt and effective implementation of the resolution. They also decided to appoint a committee, to be made up of the Permanent Representatives to the OAS of the States Parties to the Rio Treaty, for the purpose of engaging in further consultations and taking measures in furtherance of this decision.

Chairing the Committee designated by the Organ of Consultation was the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the OAS. The General Secretariat has provided this committee with all necessary assistance, especially to hold the first meeting, which was on October 16, 2001. During that meeting, Committee members underscored their individual and collective support for the measures taken by the United States Government in exercise of its inherent right of legitimate individual and collective self-defense, and confirmed their readiness to provide assistance and additional support, taking into consideration all the provisions of the TIAR in relation to the September 11 attacks and to prevent and avoid future terrorist attacks.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Department of Public Information was reorganized under Executive Order 99-2. The Department's purpose is to conduct an information-gathering and reporting program by way of print journalism, radio, television, photography, the Internet, reference services, public relations, and production. All this is done to bring news of the OAS to the public in the member states and thus increase knowledge and understanding of the Organization's purposes, programs, and accomplishments.

The Department of Public Information continued to extend the OAS' reach and to open up and improve its communications, products and services. To that end, it has invested in new technology and has created new products to reach specific audiences. It created *Americas Forum/Foro de las Américas*, an on-line magazine (e-zine) that is a medium for hemispheric dialogue on issues of importance to the region. The magazine features articles on topics of interest, sent in by the readers, as well as news, reports and interviews done by Department staff. The publication reaches 14,000 academics, public officials, journalists, students and members of civil society.

Another new product is *Despejando Dudas / Today in the Americas*, programs produced in Spanish and English for the media and carried regularly over the Internet, radio stations and by the Embassy Television Network of the United States Department of State and its embassies. The Department is also working on creating new ways it can collaborate and partner with other sectors of the OAS, including the offices of the General Secretariat in the member states and the Permanent Missions.

### Radio

The Department invested in digital equipment for *The Voice of the OAS*, to update the technology of the equipment and make it possible to be more creative in producing the programs. With the digital studio, the program will be able to broadcast a combination of news, public events and music via the Internet. With the Internet connection, a number of radio stations can link up with *The Voice of the OAS* and local listeners can ask questions of and chat with the panelists on the roundtables the program organizes.

### Press

A total of 236 press communiqués were released between January and November 2001. They were sent to international news agencies, correspondents for the media in Latin America and the Caribbean at headquarters, the news outlets in the OAS member countries, and to the permanent missions and the offices of the OAS General Secretariat in the member states.

The Press section worked closely with the permanent missions to make certain that major events were covered, including visits made by political leaders, and to arrange interviews for visitors from the member states with the media here in Washington and abroad.

- *Weekly Report*

Every Monday, the Press area continues to put out the *Weekly Report* for all staff of the General Secretariat. The Report gives them a summary of the Organization's most recent activities. It is also sent to the permanent missions, the offices of the General Secretariat in the member states, and even to international news agencies. A number of offices in the member states have set up a network for circulating the report, so that it reaches a wide cross-section of government agencies in each country and the local media.

- *Strategic communications*

Strategic communications continues to gain ground for the OAS within the mass media. Coverage of the electoral observation missions is up, both in quality and quantity, as the Department continues to establish and develop personal contacts with leading journalists across the hemisphere.

This section prepares the publication titled "OAS News" which now also appears at the OAS web site. This electronic version complements the print versions published twice monthly in English and Spanish. These printed versions are still being sent to specific audiences throughout the Americas. Some 15,000 copies are printed and sent to the Organization's offices in the member states for distribution to their local contacts.

*Strategic Communications* is the main nexus with the media in the United States. The recent crises in certain countries (Peru, Ecuador and Haiti) have resulted in increased coverage, and efforts are focused on developing closer contacts with key media and journalists and promoting the Organization's values and activities.

In recent months, the OAS has been mentioned in major newspapers like The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Miami Herald, Chicago Tribune, The Financial Times, Dallas Morning News and Time magazine. One important event this year was the Secretary General's visit to the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and his participation on journalism panels with The Boston Globe and The Christian Science Monitor. In the course of the year, the Assistant Secretary General has been interviewed by CNN International on a number of broadcasts, and by other national and international networks.

- *Internet*

The OAS Web site continues to grow. The public's reaction to the quality of its layout and content has been encouraging. This year the Department broadcast, via the Internet, the most important OAS meetings held in Washington and two sessions of the General Assembly—the regular session in San Jose, Costa Rica, and the special session held in Lima.

- *Multimedia*

The Press section is working closely with Multimedia on putting together the panels for *Despejando Dudas/Today in the Americas*. Different prominent journalists host each program, with the result that OAS affairs are receiving better coverage.

Press and Multimedia also collaborate on distribution of *Americas Forum/Foro de las Américas*. On numerous occasions, journalists from various sectors of the media have requested permission to reprint articles that have appeared in the on-line magazine. This has created a new incentive for audience participation, with readers sending in their own articles for publication.

### ***Americas Magazine***

In this past year, the General Secretariat published three issues of volume 53 (2001) of *Americas Magazine*—issues 1 (February), 2 (April) and 3 (June) in Spanish and English. In all, 80,000 copies of each issue were printed. The Canadian Government contributed US\$33,250 to help produce the first three issues of the French-language edition. Under the same agreement with the Government of Canada, 25,000 copies of each issue were distributed free of charge throughout Canada. However, the efforts of the Canadian Government and the General Secretariat to raise funds from other sources to continue to publish the French edition were unsuccessful and its publication had to be suspended.

The General Secretariat published three more issues of volume 53 (2001) of *Americas Magazine*—issues 4 (August), 5 (October) and 6 (December) in English and Spanish. In all, 55,000 copies of each issue were printed. At the present time, the magazine has 30,000 paying subscribers worldwide; 18,000 copies of each issue were sold at magazine stands in the United States and Canada. The magazine is sent to the governments and institutions in the member states free of charge, via the OAS offices in the member states and through library exchanges. The proceeds from subscriptions and sales at magazine stands cover approximately 40% of the magazine's cost.

As part of a sales campaign, the General Secretariat sent 500,000 promotional copies to potential subscribers, offering them a 2002 *Americas* agenda book as an incentive. In keeping with resolution AG/RES.1839 (XXXI-0/01), the General Secretariat also prepared “a three-year plan of action towards strengthening the magazine's financial outlook.” The Permanent Council's Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs now has that plan under study.

## DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL SERVICES

Under Executive Order 96-4, which spells out the Department's functions, the purpose of the Department of Legal Services is to deal with legal matters that arise in connection with the Organization's activities, its relations with other entities, and application of its internal rules and regulations. The Department accomplishes its objectives by providing advisory legal services and representation in litigation and negotiations. It also helps draft legal documents for the General Secretariat, the political bodies and other organs within the Organization. Given its nature, the work is extensive, varied and intensive.

### Legal advisory services

At the regular and special sessions of the General Assembly and in meetings of the Permanent Council, the Department of Legal Services provided legal counsel, both spoken and written, concerning administrative, budgetary and procedural matters. It advised the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs (CAAP) and prepared a number of working papers. It also assisted the various delegations with preparation of draft resolutions, reports and other policy instruments having to do with staff, the budget, measures to improve management of the Organization, and statutes for administration of specific funds.

The Department cooperated with the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) and its organs, including the Management Board of the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD). It did this through legal opinions, draft resolutions, and preparation of rules of procedure. The Department also advised the Executive Secretariat of the IACD on points of law, drafting and negotiation of agreements, refinement of the model agreements for project execution, including the format for the agreements relating to *Best Practices*, and drafting of agreements for execution of specific projects. Here, specific mention should be made of the agreements with Peru's Consejo Superior de Contrataciones y Adquisiciones [Contracting and Procurement Board], the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador, Gilat-To-Home Latin America, Winrock International, and other agreements for delivery of technical and administrative services associated with multimillion-dollar projects in Guatemala and El Salvador. The Department of Legal Services has also been instrumental in preparing and negotiating the legal documents associated with those agreements, such as amendments, contracts, and bidding specifications for execution of a multimillion-dollar project to rebuild housing in Honduran communities hit by Hurricane Mitch.

In the case of the Retirement and Pension Committee, the Department of Legal Services suggested changes to its proposed policies and procedures and advised the Committee and the Secretary-Treasurer on various matters. The Department prepared and revised draft resolutions for the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL) and its Secretariat, as well as legal opinions and cooperation agreements with various international, regional and national organizations, including agreements to give courses over the Internet. With CITEL's Secretariat, the Department drafted the procedures to follow when presenting inter-American proposals at meetings of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). It also provided legal advisory services during the Tenth Meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of CITEL (COM/CITEL), held in Salinas, Ecuador, in December 2001.

The Department also advised the Inter-American Committee on Ports at its second meeting, held in San Jose, Costa Rica, in September 2001, and prepared the executive order that made the Committee's Office part of the structure of the Executive Secretariat of the IACD. At the request of the Unit for Social Development and Education, the Department provided legal advisory services at the Twelfth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, held in Ottawa in October 2001. It also advised this Unit on the wording of the agreements with, *inter alia*, the David Rockefeller Center, Harvard University, the Italo-Latin American Institute, the Youth Orchestra of the Americas Foundation, the Rio de Janeiro Chamber Orchestra and the Greater Caribbean Organisation for Monuments and Sites.

At the request of the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), the Department of Legal Services collaborated with the Assembly of Delegates of the CIM and answered the Executive Secretariat's inquiries during the course of the year. It provided advisory services to the Rowe Fund Committee and its Technical Secretariat in connection with the drafting and negotiation of agreements with institutions in the member states aimed at expanding the scope of the Fund's student loans. It also assisted with preparation of the Rowe Fund Committee's contract with the OAS Credit Unit to administer loans from the Fund. The Department of Legal Services also provided legal advice to the Inter-American Defense Board on staff-related matters, and to the Inter-American Defense College on fundraising. The Department also advised the Inter-American Indian Institute on the payment of executive benefits.

In the person of its Director, the Department counseled the Director General of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture and its Executive Committee on issues of administrative, tax, labor and international law. It played a key role in positioning IICA as a partner organization in the Summit process and in the collection of assessments in arrears prior to the eleventh meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

One Department attorney is assigned to work almost fulltime with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). Through that attorney, the Department was instrumental in preparing and negotiating cooperation agreements for execution of projects on money laundering, firearms, alternative development, and the fight against drug trafficking. The Department represented the Executive Secretariat of the Commission at various forums that had expressed an interest in CICAD's mandates and provided technical assistance to the Permanent Central American Anti-Drug Commission, in the form of recommended amendments to its Bylaws. The Department of Legal Services also advised CICAD on copyright law in the context of the Internet.

In the case of the Secretary General's Office, the Department worked with the Secretary General on preparation of the document on Modernization of the Organization of American States, pursuant to resolution AG/RES. 1836 (XXXI-O/01). It compiled the input from the various areas of the General Secretariat for that document. It also wrote up a series of draft executive orders and proposed the amendments to the statutes, rules of procedure and regulations of various organs that are needed to implement the modernization. The Department also provided legal counsel on other General Secretariat initiatives.

The Department advised the Office of the Assistant Secretary General in connection with the OAS verification missions. It provided its legal services to the Model General Assembly Program and participated in its meetings as a legal advisor. The Department provided legal advisory services to the

offices of the OAS General Secretariat in the member states for drafting and reviewing various contracts for the loan or lease of the offices' premises, for tax- and staff-related matters and for preparation of amendments to headquarters agreements.

The Department prepared an executive order on the reorganization of the Publications Board and the Organization's new publications policy. It was a member of and legal advisor to the Board. It also worked with the Department of Public Information to prepare the executive order concerning that Department's reorganization and helped with the language of cooperation agreements concluded with other entities

The Department of Legal Services worked with the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD) on putting together and reviewing agreements and contracts for the electoral observation mission, mine-clearing operations and the funding for them, projects to automate various stages of the electoral process, projects on modernization of the State and promotion of citizen involvement in electoral processes, and for seminars and training programs in various related areas. The Director of the DSL served as an observer and legal advisor to the UPD's Electoral Observation Mission in the most recent general elections held in Nicaragua.

The Department collaborated with the Unit on Sustainable Development and Environment and with the Inter-Sectoral Unit on Tourism on preparation, review and execution of agreements for projects in different countries. It also advised the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) on the legal consequences of a proposed reform.

The Department of Legal Services advised on the design, negotiation and drafting of the agreements with Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Under those agreements, that country has awarded generous grants for projects run by the UPD and the Trade Unit, among others. It also assisted the Office of Summit Follow-up with the wording of a letter of understanding to create a permanent mechanism to coordinate the various agencies and organizations associated with the Summit process.

At the request of the Secretariat for Management, the Department of Legal Services reviewed and negotiated the legal papers associated with the loan of upwards of 25 million dollars for renovation of the General Secretariat Building. It also advised the Secretariat for Management on how rules and regulations were to be interpreted in specific cases --such as requests for hearing and reconsideration for reclassification of posts, repatriation benefits and home leave-- and on personnel policies and financial and budgetary matters. It also prepared a series of executive orders and administrative memoranda concerning performance contracts, hiring of temporary support staff and local professionals.

The Department provided legal counsel on corporate and tax matters to non-profit institutions associated with the Organization, such as the MOAS Inter-American Studies Foundation (for the Model OAS Assembly), Soroptimist International of the Americas, the "Young Americas Business Trust" and the Foundation for the Americas.

Department staff worked on various Secretariat committees and working groups, as full members and/or legal advisors. Among these were the Insurance Committee, the Selection Committee and the Sales Committee.

## **Litigation**

The Department of Legal Services defended the Organization's interests in a case that a staff member brought against the Secretary General in the Administrative Tribunal. The staff member was seeking payment of the family allowance and a salary based on the scale used for staff members with dependents. An agreement was finally reached to settle the case through the Tribunal.

The Department reached other settlements with contractors, thus sparing the Organization unnecessary litigation.

## **Other activities**

As in previous years, the Department organized a seminar for the Association of Attorneys of International Organizations. Those present shared experiences with administrative, labor, international and tax law. At the invitation of the Secretariat for Legal Affairs, the Director of the DSL presented a paper titled "The Structure of the Organization of American States: A Description" at the seminar on "The Inter-American System and the New Century," held in Rionegro, Colombia, in March 2001.

Thanks to an invitation from the Graduate Program in Comparative Law of the Law School of the Universidad Central de Venezuela, the Director of the Department of Legal Services lectured the graduate students at that university on U.S. law. The DSL also participated in the meetings of the Inter-American Bar Association. One of the Department's principal attorneys is currently IABA president.

The Department collaborated with the Secretariat for Legal Affairs on the first and second editions of a CD-ROM describing the OAS' legal activities and providing general information.

## **OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL**

The activities of the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) are responsive to the provisions of the General Standards to Govern the Operations of the General Secretariat, Chapter XV of the Budgetary and Financial Rules, and Executive Order No. 95-05. Those provisions establish the internal audit function that helps the Secretary General and the governing bodies monitor to ensure that the various levels of administration are fully discharging their responsibilities with regard to the programs and resources of the General Secretariat. The purpose is to ensure a systematic review of the General Secretariat's operating procedures and financial transactions at headquarters and at its offices in the member states. The Inspector General's Office also checks to ensure that the established policies, rules and practices are being observed and carried out correctly, efficiently and economically.

### **Audits**

Between March 1, 2001 and February 28, 2002, the Office of the Inspector General conducted 16 audits to check operations and compliance, for a systematic review of the internal accounting and administrative controls. It also conducted 5 investigations. During the Office's audits of operations, it endeavored to cover as much activity at headquarters as possible. The audits focused on the higher-risk operations and on those with the most potential for greater efficiency, economy and effectiveness. The Office of the Inspector General operated independently, with unrestricted access to all functions, activities, operations, records, properties and staff of the General Secretariat, both at headquarters and in the field.

During this period, the Office performed the functions associated with audits at headquarters, to evaluate the internal and administrative controls and to ensure that OAS directives and procedure were being observed. The Inspector General's Office reviewed the operations of the tax-reimbursement program, performance contracts and SOC contracts; the operations of the Division of Human Development (Fellowships Department) of the IACD; the Secretariat of Conferences and Meetings; travel expenses of the General Secretariat; the ORACLE – NT Server system; applications and security administered by the Secretariat for Management; internal controls within the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD); and the Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund. It also reviewed the operations and finances of the Offices of the General Secretariat in Belize, El Salvador, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica and Uruguay, and the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN), to determine whether they are conducting their activities in accordance with OAS rules and procedure.

The Inspector General's Office also reviewed 21 projects carried out in several member states to make certain that the agreements had been observed and to determine whether the stated objectives had been achieved. The following were among the audited projects: 1) Improvement of credit systems for development of microenterprise in the Caribbean; 2) Transfer of technology to revitalize communities affected by Hurricane Mitch; 3) Support for operation of the Regional Scientific and Technological Management Program; 4) Assistance with election-related data processing and election organization; 5) Technology-based learning project; 6) Farming and ranching on the intermediate

savannahs; 7) Data system for development with clean technologies; 8) Housing program; 9) Master plan for tourism development on Tigre Island and the Gulf of Fonseca; 10) Bibliographical training US; 11) IDB-IIN-SIPI El Salvador; 12) Rural women and agriculture: informal lending project; 13) Cooperation for development and transfer of technologies for sustainable development in the Caribbean; 14) Planning for adaptation to climate change along coastal areas in the Caribbean; 15) Environmental information system for MERCOSUR (IACD); 16) Program in training teachers for educators from the region; 17) Rural family support program; 18) Regional technical cooperation in integration-related issues; 19) Project to improve education and social development for low-income children by creating and increasing the number of children's orchestras in the region; 20) Model project in scientific-technological integration among Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, Phase II, spatial and temporal expansion of the network; and 21) Model project in scientific and technological integration among Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

### **Other activities**

The Office of the Inspector General monitored the status of recommendations it made in earlier reports, to make certain they were being implemented. Through its analyses, evaluations, research and recommendations, the Office provided advice and assistance on the activities reviewed and served as an observer on a number of the General Secretariat's committees.

The Office did targeted research on the internal mechanisms used to control disbursements from the IACD's Trust for the Americas, and arrived at specific findings with regard to the GS/OAS offices in Guyana, El Salvador, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and the Printing Unit that is part of the Office of Conferences and Meetings.

## **PROTOCOL OFFICE**

The Protocol Office plans and coordinates the official ceremonies of the political bodies of the Organization, the Secretary General, the Assistant Secretary General, the Executive Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries. It serves as liaison between the permanent missions to the OAS and the United States Department of State on matters concerning the privileges and immunities of the members of the missions. It also organizes and coordinates the use of the OAS' Main Building for protocolary and social functions.

### **Protocol and ceremony**

The Office organized protocolary meetings for the visits of the presidents of the United States, Bolivia, Guatemala and Mexico, the Prime Ministers of Canada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Canada and Costa Rica, and the courtesy visits paid by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Croatia and Uruguay.

The Protocol Office organized ceremonies and meetings to commemorate Columbus Day, the birth of Simón Bolívar and the Anniversary of the Discovery of America–Encounter of Two Worlds. It also staged some 35 ceremonies for member countries to sign protocols and other Organization agreements and to deposit their instruments of ratification thereto.

The Office coordinated the proceedings where 12 new permanent representatives officially presented their credentials. It also organized farewells for all outgoing ambassadors. During the regular session of the General Assembly in San Jose, Costa Rica, the Office organized the reception that the Secretary General hosted for 600 guests. It also provided protocol-related assistance for the opening of exhibits that the Art Museum of the Americas organized for the year 2001.

### **Management of the Main Building**

The Office managed the use of the Main Building, where over 215 receptions, breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, seminars and technical meetings sponsored by the General Secretariat or by the Permanent Missions were held. Cash proceeds from the use of the building during the year totaled US\$199,000. The Main Building also played host to 19 country weeks. This program, which the Protocol Office coordinates, assigns one week to each Permanent Mission and to a number of observers missions, during which they organize and host cultural and academic events.

A number of the events staged by organizations that leased the building involved considerable protocol as well. Among these was one of the inaugural balls held on the occasion of President Bush's inauguration, a ceremony organized by the Center for Democracy in honor of His Majesty King Juan Carlos I of Spain, and a fundraising event in which Queen Noor of Jordan participated.

### **Support to the Permanent Missions and liaison with the United States Department of State**

Before they were submitted to the Department of State, the Protocol Office reviewed, completed and processed some 3,600 forms sent by the Permanent Missions and their staff. These include credentials, visa renewals and visa changes, work permits and renewals thereof, importation and purchase of duty-free goods, obtaining and renewing tax-exemption cards and diplomatic driver's licenses, vehicle registration applications, registration renewals, confirmation of insurance and sale or exportation of vehicles. The Protocol Office also offered to serve as liaison between the missions and local and state authorities.

The Directory of Missions, Heads of State/Government and High-ranking Government Officials, OAS Organs and Affiliated Entities was updated, published and distributed. Also, a Handbook was prepared and distributed among the permanent missions, detailing the forms, personal documentation and other information required by the Department of State in order to be able to accredit the diplomats to the OAS and their dependents and to be able to afford them the privileges and services they are due.

## **OFFICE OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS**

The Office of External Relations was established by Executive Order 97-4, of July 23, 1997. Its purpose is to advise the various offices of the General Secretariat and the governing bodies on all activities associated with external relations, while promoting and maintaining communication with the headquarters country of the Organization, nongovernmental organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, nonprofit organizations, and the like.

The Office of External Relations conducted various activities to teach more about the Organization's programs and to increase support for and contributions to its projects and initiatives. Meetings were held with representatives of the permanent observers and with their high-ranking officials to exchange ideas and information about issues of mutual interest, to negotiate cooperation agreements with the General Secretariat and organize events staged in conjunction with it.

In 2001, the Office arranged for close to one million United States dollars in contributions in cash and in kind from various permanent observers. The Office also expanded its page on the Internet about the permanent observers, to include information and documentation pertaining to permanent-observer status, detailed information about each permanent observer country and general data about their contributions to and participation in the Organization's activities. The Office of External Relations also worked closely with the technical areas and prepared a portfolio containing detailed information on a number of technical cooperation programs administered by the General Secretariat that are in need of funding, and then sent the portfolio to the governments of the permanent observers to consider. The Office also organized various ceremonies where observer countries formally presented donations to the Organization. It also coordinated dissemination of the corresponding press releases.

In the case of the visits to the OAS' Main Building by high schools, universities and other institutions of learning, the Office received 4,080 visitors, gave 140 tours and coordinated 69 informative sessions for outside groups interested in the inter-American system. Every week, the Office prepares and distributes some 50 information packets about the Organization's programs and activities.

The Office answered more than 500 requests for information in the course of the year, some of them in the form of e-mail, others in the form of letters and telephone calls. It also helped more than ten publishers of encyclopedias, to update their information about the Organization.

The speakers program put on by the Office featured a series of conferences organized in conjunction with the Center for Latin American Issues of George Washington University, the purpose being to enrich the hemispheric dialogue on priority issues for the member states. Particular mention should be made of the conference on "Hemispheric Trade and the Free Trade Area of the Americas," the conference on "Hemispheric Security and Democracy," the conference on "The Third Summit of the Americas: What Are the Issues," the conference on the "The Third Summit of the Americas: Results and Implications," the conference on "The impact of the events of September 11 on doing business in the Americas" and the conference on "Terrorism, Democracy and Human Rights." This

last event featured syndicated columnist and author Georgie Anne Geyer and was widely covered in the media. The C-SPAN television network gave the conference full coverage.

The speakers program also organized two events for delegates from the missions and high-ranking officials of the General Secretariat, one on the documentary “The Americas in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century” by Charles Krause. Mr. Krause was present to chat with the audience following the presentation. The other event was a roundtable on “Human rights in Latin America and the role of the OAS in the Inter-American Human Rights System,” led by Dr. Klaas Dykman of the University of Hamburg. The Office of External Relations also coordinated a presentation for the Organization’s permanent missions and permanent observers at the American Red Cross on two of its programs with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), titled “Comprehensive treatment of children’s diseases and illnesses prevalent in Latin America” and “HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean.” As part of its speakers program, the Office also organized an informative session about the OAS and its activities for members of the United States Congress’ Legislative Staff Association.

The Office also orchestrated the participation of Organization experts in a seminar on leadership sponsored by Southeastern Louisiana University and sent a representative of the Office to give a talk on leadership in the Americas and the OAS’ role. The Office worked with the University of Maryland’s Public Relations Center to devise a comprehensive public relations strategy for the Organization and agreed that it would send representatives from the office to the University of Maryland to speak to different groups of students about public relations in the multilateral realm.

One of the main initiatives that the Office undertook was creation of a centralized, complete database for reference and use by all areas of the General Secretariat. It also continued to develop and expand the “Children’s Corner”, the OAS’ page on the Web designed to serve as a cyber-information and education center for children, students, teachers and the general public. In the case of activities for young people, during the year the Office worked with the non-profit association AVANCE/Head Start to examine possible joint projects, and with the organizers of the International Children’s Conference of the United Nations Environment Programme. Finally, the Office of External Relations supported the efforts of the Department of Public Information to launch the OAS’ on-line magazine and television program *Despejando Dudas*, two initiatives that aim to better acquaint the public with the Organization’s activities.

## **OFFICE OF SUMMIT FOLLOW-UP**

The Office of Summit Follow-up was established by Executive Order 98-3, of July 16, 1998. Its purpose is to coordinate the activities and follow up on the mandates assigned in the Plan of Action of Santiago, from the Second Summit of the Americas. It is the office of the General Secretariat that advises the Secretary General, the Assistant Secretary General, and the political organs of the Organization on matters related to follow-up of this and future summits.

During the period that this report covers, the Office of Summit Follow-up conducted the following activities:

### **Assisting the work of the Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG) with the preparation and holding of the Third Summit of the Americas**

Coordinating with the authorities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada and with that country's Sherpa, who is Chair of the Summit Implementation Review Group, the Office of Summit Follow-up (OSC) was present every step of the way, as preparations for the Third Summit of the Americas progressed. The Office assisted by organizing SIRG meetings for negotiations leading up to the Third Summit. With the OSC providing technical assistance, these preparatory meetings were held in Washington, D.C., Barbados and Quebec and prepared the documents that the Presidents would eventually sign at the Quebec Summit. The OSC also made available to the national sherpas of the 34 countries, an information network reserved for the governments, found at the Summit Process web site. All the negotiating papers in the process leading up to the Quebec Summit were published at that site. The OSC also assisted with the translation of these documents.

At those meetings, the Office was in charge of preparing and distributing the documents, the logistics of the meetings and secretariat support in the negotiation of the documents in English and Spanish. The OSC assisted Canada's National Sherpa with presentation of his report as Chair of the Special Committee on Inter-American Summits Management (CEGCI). It also coordinated the involvement of the OAS and the other international organizations in the preparations for the Summit and was the liaison to coordinate, through the Special Committee on Inter-American Summits Management (CEGCI), civil society's participation in that process. The Office assisted with and participated in consultations with civil society involving over 200 organizations in 18 countries of the region.

During the Third Summit of the Americas, the Office of Summit Follow-up presented a hemispheric report covering the activities that the IDB, PAHO, ECLAC, the OAS and the World Bank had carried out in furtherance of the mandates from the Santiago Summit. As Secretariat, the Office also took active part in the Style Committee for the official documents that were approved by the Heads of State and of Government and, finally, coordinated the Secretary General's participation in the holding of the Summit.

### **Secretariat of the Summit Process**

Since the Third Summit of the Americas, and in compliance with resolution AG/RES. 1824 (XXXI–O/01), the Office of Summit Follow-up has been performing the functions of Secretariat of the Summit Process. It provided technical and logistical support to two meetings of SIRG's Executive Committee, held in July and October and to the meeting that the SIRG held on October 25 and 26, 2001. Here, the Office was in charge of publishing all the documents from these meetings in that section of the Summit of the Americas Information Network that is reserved for the governments; preparing the minutes of the SIRG meeting; providing all the information the countries require on the Summit process, and following up on the mandates approved by the Heads of State and of Government of the Americas.

### **Support to the Special Committee on Inter-American Summits Management**

The Office of Summit Follow-up provides technical support to the Special Committee on Inter-American Summits Management and coordinates civil society's participation in its meetings. During the period of this report, the Committee held two meetings where representatives of civil society could participate and make their contributions to the Quebec Plan of Action. The Office prepared the Chair's report containing the suggestions that the representatives of civil society made. Those suggestions were then presented to the SIRG. The Office coordinated the OAS' activities in implementing the Summit's mandates and prepared the report that the CEGCI is presenting to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs at the General Assembly, on the OAS' activities in furtherance of these mandates.

### **Support to the Committee on Civil Society's Participation in OAS Activities**

The Office of Summit Follow-up orchestrated the participation of civil society organizations in the OAS' activities. It managed the process of accreditation established by the "Guidelines for the Participation of Civil Society Organizations in OAS Activities" and served as the Committee's Technical Secretariat. In the latter capacity, the Office assisted with and advised on preparation of informative documents and basic papers concerning various mandates related to the accreditation process. In the period covered in this report, it arranged for more than 20 accreditation requests filed by civil society organizations to be submitted to the Committee.

The Office held working meetings with the IDB and the World Bank, national and international cooperation agencies (USAID, IACD), and with civil society organizations. The purpose of these meetings was to help the member states increase relations with civil society and identify new forms of cooperation and joint exercises, and to report on the accreditation process at the OAS. The Office of Summit Follow-up has a portal available to civil society and the member states, and a database on best practices for civil society participation in the OAS.

### **Joint working group of international organizations**

In July international organizations like the IDB, PAHO, ECLAC and the OAS signed a letter of understanding for better coordination in assisting the implementation and follow-up of the mandates from the Summits of the Americas. By this letter of understanding, a joint working group was established, consisting of the above-named organizations and the World Bank. The OAS' Office

of Summit Follow-up provides the Working Group with secretariat services and coordinates its activities.

The Working Group met to plan joint activities and share information about programs, projects and activities conducted in furtherance of mandates from the Quebec Summit. At the meeting of the SIRG, the Office of Summit Follow-up presented, on behalf of the group's member organizations, a report on the activities that each institution had conducted pursuant to the Quebec Summit mandates.

### **Follow-up of the ministerials and sector meetings related to the Summit process**

As part of the follow-up to the ministerials associated with the Summit process, the Office orchestrated the following meetings with those technical areas of the OAS that are charged with the issue in question. At those meetings the Office gave a presentation about the Summit process in general and implementation of the Summits' mandates:

- Meeting of Ministers or High Level Authorities Responsible for Policies on Decentralization, Local Government and Citizen Participation in Municipal Government in the Hemisphere, La Paz, Bolivia, July 29 to 31, 2001.
- Meeting of Ministers of Labor, Canada, October 17 to 19, 2001.
- Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture, Dominican Republic, November 26, 2001.
- Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Hemisphere Transportation Initiative, Washington, D.C., December 4, 2001.

### **Dissemination of the Summits Process**

In an effort to circulate information about implementation of the Summit's mandates, in October the Office of Summit Follow-up published the first issue of the *Summits of the Americas Bulletin*, which was sent to the governments, NGOs, academic institutions, think tanks and newspapers across the region.

The Office also gave presentations at and supported the following events:

- Inter-Parliamentary Forum of the Americas (FIPA), Canada, March 7-9, 2001.
- II Inter-American Conference of Mayors and Local Authorities, Miami, June 2001.
- Preparatory meeting for the Ministerial Meeting on Agriculture and Rural Life, where the Declaration that the Ministers on the Inter-American Board of Agriculture approved at Punta Cana (the OSC provided technical support), Costa Rica, October 29-31, 2001.
- Meeting of the "Partners of the Americas" on Civil Society, Washington D.C., November 30, 2001.
- Meeting of the Inter-American Metrology System, in the Area of Science and Technology, Miami, December 10-14, 2001.
- Inter-American Forum on Political Parties, Miami, December 13 and 14, 2001.

### **Other activities**

The Office of Summit Follow-up runs the virtual office of the Inter-Summit Property Systems Initiative (IPSI), a mechanism created by the Office of Summit Follow-up and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to act on the property-registration mandate that came out of the Second Summit of the Americas. This mandate was reiterated at the Third Summit, in the section on Growth with Equity. The activities in 2001 focused on development of the library of documents and the projects database. The Office of Summit Follow-up also manages the Western Hemisphere Transportation Initiative's web site, which the ministers of transportation use to communicate with each other and publish their follow-up reports on this topic.

## **OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

Created by Executive Order No. 97-1 of January 29, 1997, the Office of Science and Technology (OCyT) is the advisory office on all matters related to science and technology. Its duties and functions are to: strengthen technical capacity and programs that have some scientific and/or technological component; assist the member states in matters within its area of expertise; cooperate with and support the activities of the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development; foster the sharing and circulation of specialized information, and coordinate the Inter-American Prizes awarded within its areas of specialization.

As Technical Secretariat of the First Hemispheric Meeting of Ministers and Senior Officials in Charge of Science and Technology, the Office of Science and Technology (OCyT) prepared a number of documents on areas that are priorities for the region and helped design the new Plan of Action in Science and Technology.

The Office's Business Plan, prepared in the second half of 2001 and available on Internet, sets out its activities and efforts, the priorities it will have and the resources that the Plan will require.

The OCyT presented a paper at the Inter-American Defense College, titled "Science, technology and innovation within the context of the countries' development and growth." The paper was presented on a panel held with experts from other institutions, to discuss the impact that science and technology has on economic development.

### **Technical cooperation projects**

At the request of the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD), the Office was instrumental in reviewing and evaluating more than forty project profiles presented by the member states in the science and technology area. As a result of this exercise, the Office prepared a report that the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology (COMCYT) then used to do its own evaluation and selection of the project proposals presented.

The project proposals were ranked at the COMCYT meeting held in Panama, May 30 and 31, in order to facilitate the work of the IACD in preparing the program presented to the nonpermanent specialized committee (CENPE) on science and technology.

### **MERCOCYT**

During the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Common Market of Scientific and Technological Knowledge (MERCOCYT), held in Bogota, July 26 and 27, the members suggested that the topic "Science and technology and democracy" be added to the agenda of the forthcoming Meeting of Ministers and High-ranking Authorities in Science and Technology. The Committee underscored the importance of science and technology to preserving the democratic system of government in the region, where less advantaged sectors should have access to the techniques and conditions that they need for their own social and democratic advancement.

## **Inter-American Metrology System**

The OCyT served as Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Metrology System (SIM) and coordinated with the institutions conducting activities to support SIM, such as the meetings of its Council, technical committees and General Assembly. That support is a response to the need to build up the countries' technological infrastructure, a vital part of the process of configuring the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA).

In order to promote trade and standardize measurements within the FTAA, the OCyT –with FEMCIDI funds- provided technical and financial support for exercises to compare standards of measurement for ionizing radiation, length, pressure, mass, photometry and volume, as well as courses in mass and dimensional metrology, with various countries of the region participating.

Special mention must be made of the unfailing support of national metrology institutes (IMI) in the hemisphere, like the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST-USA), the National Research Council (NRC-Canada), the Centro Nacional de Metrología (CENAM-Mexico), and the National Institute of Metrology, Standards, and Industrial Quality (INMETRO-Brazil), which make their laboratories, equipment and experts available to the relatively less developed countries of the region.

With the OCyT's assistance, a number of member states prepared the Metrology Project that the United States then presented to IACD, by way of the NIST. In addition to NIST, the executing agencies for that project are CENAM, the NRC and Uruguay's Laboratorio Tecnológico.

The OCyT coordinated preparation and circulation of the SIM Magazine, a biannual publication containing contributions from the national metrology institutes in the region and experts. It also reports SIM activities and publishes papers. The document titled "*Six Specialized Information Systems Supported by the OAS for Latin American and Caribbean Industries based in Biotechnology and Food Technology*", prepared by the OCyT and published at the MERCOCYT portal, will be introduced at an international meeting organized by the United States National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the OCyT, as part of the forthcoming General Assembly of the Inter-American Metrology System (SIM), scheduled for Miami, Florida, next December. The Inter-American Packaging and Labeling Workshop will be held on that occasion.

## **Support to microenterprise and small- and medium-sized business**

Officials and specialists from the Centro Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología de Alimentos de Costa Rica (CITA) and OCyT specialists from the areas of Technological Services and Microenterprise and Small- and Medium-Sized Business and Clean Technologies provided technical assistance and put together a multilateral proposal on how to use science and technology to build up agri-food microenterprise and small- and medium- sized business in the rural areas of a number of countries of the region. COMCYT reacted favorably to this project profile, which was included in the programming recommended by the CENPE.

In Costa Rica, the OCyT and the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center [Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza] (CATIE) explored the idea of creating a Central American sustainable forestation program, with alternatives for expanding into

other regions. They also evaluated the CATIE's capabilities and made contacts, leaving the possibility of future cooperation open.

### **Information and telecommunications**

In the area of information and telecommunications infrastructure, coordination and follow-up activities were carried out in connection with the project on the Hemispheric Inter-university Scientific and Technological Information Network (RedHUCyT) and specialized networks, to promote the new generation of Internet applications and technologies within the region. The Science and Technology portal that the OCyT maintains in its server is being reconfigured. In addition to the RedHUCyT, that server also hosts specialized systems like the Multinational Information System Specializing in Biotechnology and Food Technology (SIMBIOSIS), the Science and Technology Information System (INFOCYT), the Ibero-American Network of Science and Technology Indicators Network (RICYT), the Latin American Chemistry Network (RELAQ), as well as the web pages for the SIM, the Inter-American Accreditation Organizations Cooperation (IAAC), and those of COMCYT and Quality Control in Small- and Medium-sized Business.

The OCyT participated in the Internet2 Consortium held in Washington in March 2001. The Consortium coordinates all networks worldwide that are connected via the Internet2 system. Participating were some 180 universities in North America, Europe, Asia and Latin America. The Regional Coordinator of the RedHUCyT was invited to be one of the principal speakers at "SIGCOMM América Latina", which took place in Costa Rica in April, and concerned data communication in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Association for Computing Machinery organized the event. On that occasion, the Government of Costa Rica praised its contribution to the development of the Internet in Costa Rica and the region as a whole.

The OCyT also participated in the "INET2001" Conference organized by the Internet Society and held in Stockholm, Sweden, June 5 through 8. There, the OAS explained its contribution to the growth of the Internet in the region. At the same time, the OCyT attended the "Annual Meeting of the Coordinating Committee for Intercontinental Research Networking - CCIR", also held in Stockholm. There a "Regional Update" was presented, describing telecommunications and the Internet in the region today. The OCyT took part in the Americas Path Workshop, organized by Florida International University to pinpoint areas of scientific collaboration among the countries connected to the Americas Path and Internet2.

### **INFOCYT and RICyT**

The OCyT supported the INFOCYT and RICyT projects, coordinated, respectively, by Chile's National Science and Technology Council [Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología] (CONICYT) and Argentina's Universidad de Quilmes. These two projects facilitate access to scientific and technological information and to science and technology from the region. CONICYT developed its own software, already installed in El Salvador and Guatemala and available to the countries upon request.

### **Ibero-American Program of Science and Technology for Development (CYTED)**

At the invitation of the Ibero-American Program of Science and Technology for Development (CYTED), the OCyT prepared a paper on “Inter-American Cooperation in Science and Technology – Multilateral Cooperation Mechanisms and Experiences” and presented it at the Ninth Scientific Conference of the CYTED Program. This meeting, held in Mexico in October, issued a Final Declaration, which was presented, through its Secretariat *Pro Tempore*, to the XI Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Presidents, held in Lima.

The OCyT worked to increase cooperation between the OAS and the CYTED Program. Thanks to those efforts, it will be participating in the Joint Meeting of Ibero-American Workshops, financed jointly by the CYTED and the IACD, to prepare professionals from the region. The program includes: a) evaluation, use and feasibility of wind energy, b) materials, and c) comprehensive approaches to the water problem.

### **Inter-institutional co-operation**

In the second half of 2001, the OCyT, the Tourism Unit and the Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment of the OAS entered into negotiations with the United States’ National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to facilitate the conclusion of a cooperation agreement between NASA and the IACD, to train scientists from the region in the use of cutting-edge remote-sensing techniques. The Office also participated in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the OAS General Secretariat and the Universidad Tecnológica de Pereira, which concerns the support that the OCyT and the Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment will provide to the region with priority activities where they have extensive experience.

## **TRADE UNIT**

The Trade Unit was created by Executive Order No. 95-4, of April 3, 1995. Its basic purpose is to assist the member states in trade-related matters, which includes the functions assigned to the OAS at the Summit of the Americas in connection with the establishment of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). Its functions are: to provide technical support to the Special Committee on Trade (CEC); to study the various aspects of trade relations in the Hemisphere; to ensure effective coordination with regional and subregional integration organizations, and to strengthen the trade information systems.

At its thirty-first regular session, held in San Jose, Costa Rica, the OAS General Assembly adopted a resolution on "Trade and Integration in the Americas" [AG/RES. 1813 (XXXI-O/01)] wherein it reaffirmed the OAS' support for the process of free trade and economic integration in the Hemisphere. Accordingly, it instructed "the General Secretariat to continue providing analytical support and technical assistance through the Trade Unit, and conducting related studies as part of the Tripartite Committee or as requested by the respective bodies established in the Ministerial Declarations of San José, Toronto, and Buenos Aires under the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) process." In that same resolution the General Assembly further instructed the General Secretariat to "continue providing technical assistance related to FTAA issues to member countries that request it, particularly smaller economies, as requested by the Trade Ministers in the Ministerial Declaration of San José, and as reiterated at the ministerial meetings in Toronto and Buenos Aires, and as requested in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas."

### **Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA)**

The Trade Unit assisted the member states through the three stages of the FTAA process: meetings of the FTAA negotiating groups; the Sixth Meeting of Ministers of Trade, held in Buenos Aires, April 7, 2001; and the meetings of the deputy ministers, held in Argentina in April and Managua in September 2001.

These activities were coordinated with the other institutions serving on the Tripartite Committee (CT), namely the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). During the period leading up to the Meeting of Ministers of Trade in Buenos Aires and the Quebec Summit of the Americas, it was the OAS' turn to serve as coordinator of the TC. That term began in January 2001, in keeping with the arrangement whereby coordination is rotated every six months.

In furtherance of the measures approved by the Ministers at the Buenos Aires meeting, the negotiating groups focused on preparing a second draft of the FTAA Agreement, endeavoring to come to an agreement on any differences there might be and to achieve a consensus in order to be able to eliminate bracketed material from the drafts. The Ministers decided that the negotiations on market access should begin by May 15, 2002 at the latest. The assistance that the Trade Unit gave to the negotiating groups revolved around this mandate and involved data and document compilation, studies, analyses, and any technical assistance those groups requested.

In the Ministerial Declaration adopted at Buenos Aires, several specific requests were made of the Tripartite Committee, namely: 1) greater circulation, via the official web page, of information on the FTAA process, including publication of the second report of the Committee of Government Representatives on the Participation of Civil Society; 2) fundraising for the list of options that the Trade Negotiations Committee (CNC) approved in Managua and fostering of a process of increasing and sustained communication with civil society; 3) continued development of the database on the needs and sources of technical assistance for the smaller economies and added efforts to strengthen the system; 4) support to the Trade Negotiations Committee, provided by the Tripartite Committee and the Consultative Group on Smaller Economies, with formulation of some guidelines or directives on way of applying the treatment of the differences in the levels of development and size of economies; 5) an instruction to the Tripartite Committee to work in coordination with the Negotiating Group on Market Access and the Negotiating Group on Agriculture to ensure that the Hemispheric Data Base is fully operational.

In Nicaragua, the CNC approved the guidelines for handling the differences in the levels of development and size of the economies in the Hemisphere. These are the guidelines or directives that the negotiating groups and other FTAA bodies will have to take into consideration. As supporting measures, the CNC agreed that the Consultative Group on Smaller Economies should prepare a proposal for a Hemispheric Cooperation Program. The Tripartite Committee will put those mandates into practices and the ministers of trade will issue new directives at the next ministerial, slated for Ecuador. Moreover, pursuant to the mandate of the Ministers in Buenos Aires and the CNC's Managua directives, the Trade-Related Technical Assistance Database was published on the FTAA's official web site in December 2001. The OAS will be responsible for keeping the information in the database current.

During this period, the Unit assisted seven of the ten negotiating groups, namely: investment; services; intellectual property rights; subsidies, anti-dumping and countervailing duties; competition policy; and dispute settlement. The Trade Unit also assisted the Group on Market Access with the topic of standards and technical barriers to trade, and assisted the Technical Committee on Institutional Issues, the Consultative Group on Smaller Economies and the Joint Government-Private Sector Committee of Experts on Electronic Commerce and the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Customs-related Business Facilitation Measures.

### **Foreign Trade Information System (SICE)**

The purpose of the Foreign Trade Information System is to provide up-to-date information on trade in the hemisphere, in the OAS' four official languages. Ever since SICE was transformed into an Internet site ([www.sice.oas.org](http://www.sice.oas.org)), the number of users has increased steadily and in the year 2001 numbered 463,272. The web site has documents on the FTAA process, trade agreements and bilateral investment agreements concluded between OAS member countries, intellectual property, commercial arbitration, trade-related institutions, general information about the countries, businesses, chambers of commerce and quantitative data, including trade flows, tariffs, and prices. The complete content of the site is now available for purchase on CD-ROM.

With SICE's support, the FTAA's Documents Distribution System was launched in April 1999, as a means of storing and circulating current and filed documents generated in the free trade area process. This service is operated in conjunction with the FTAA's Administrative Secretariat. Security-related activities will be expanded in 2002, as the negotiations move on to the next phase. As part of the mandates received at the ministerial meeting held in Toronto in November 1999, the Trade

Unit-SICE kept an updated calendar of the deadlines that the negotiating groups set for receiving papers and suggestions from delegations.

### **Inter-institutional co-operation**

The Trade Unit worked with the IDB and ECLAC to support the various FTAA proceedings and bodies. It also worked on specific projects with international institutions like the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), the Permanent Secretariat of the Treaty of Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), the Andean Community, the Regional Negotiation Mechanisms of CARICOM and MERCOSUR.

### **Technical co-operation**

In response to the mandates received, the Unit emphasized technical assistance for the countries of the region, particularly for the smaller economies. That assistance facilitates their active participation in the trade negotiations underway and strengthens their capacity to put findings into action.

The centerpiece of the technical assistance is the CIDI-funded program titled "Trade and Integration in the Americas: an Advanced Training Program for Government Officials." Multilateral and subregional seminars and workshops were staged under this program, namely the following:

- Sponsored by Trinidad and Tobago, in June and July 2001 a training course for government officials was held for the fourth consecutive year, on regional and multilateral trade negotiations, with the emphasis on the smaller economies. It was organized with Georgetown University and the WTO. Attending the course were 59 participants from 32 countries of the hemisphere, the Regional Negotiating Mechanism (RNM) of the Caribbean and 50 speakers from the member states, international agencies, research centers and nongovernmental organizations.
- In April and October 2001, meetings were held to launch the Hemispheric Integration Research Network, which will give researchers access to current information on trade issues.
- Under Jamaican auspices, a training seminar was held in May on the FTAA and WTO, for staff of embassies and permanent missions.
- In September and October 2001, the Unit organized two seminars in the services area, targeted at government officials. The first was held in Bridgetown, Barbados in September at the request of CARICOM and the RNM. The second was held in Lima in October and was organized in conjunction with the Secretariat of the Andean Community. Participating were the Andean countries, MERCOSUR and Chile. The workshops covered five topics relating to the negotiation of the trade agreements: mechanisms to liberalize services; transparency; most-favored nation treatment; the relationship between the services and investment disciplines, and issues relating to regulation of trade in services.

- In October 2001, Bogota was the site of the Regional Workshop on the Andean Community and Investment Agreements in the Americas. Attending this workshop were 32 delegates from the five Andean countries and from the Secretariat of the Andean Community. Its purpose was to give government officials with investment-related functions, the opportunity to discuss recent developments in this area and to learn more on the subject.

Officials and professionals from the Trade Unit worked with the member states by responding to requests for assistance with specific projects in the area of trade and integration and by taking part in the seminars, workshops and conferences to which they were invited in their capacity as experts on the subject.

### **Publications**

In April 2001, in conjunction with the Brookings Institution Press, a book titled "Toward Free Trade in the Americas" was published, edited by Jose M. Salazar and Maryse Robert. This is the third volume that the Trade Unit has produced to describe and analyze the trends, developments and outlook for integration and the trade agreements between and among the countries of the hemisphere. This book was used as the text in the Training Course for Government Officials.

The following publications were produced under the Trade Unit Studies Series: *Multilateral and Regional Investment Rules: What Comes Next?* Maryse Robert. March 2001. OEA/Ser.D/XXII, SG/TU/TUS-8; *Multilateral and Regional Services Liberalization by Latin America and the Caribbean*. Sherry M. Stephenson. March 2001. OEA/Ser.D/XXII, SG/TU/TUS-9; *Antidumping in the Americas*. José Tavares de Araujo Jr., Carla Macario, and Karsten Steinfatt. March 2001. OEA/SER.D/XXII, SG/TU/TUS-10; *Deepening Disciplines for Trade in Services*. Sherry M. Stephenson. March 2001. OEA/SER. D/XXII, SG/TU/TUS-11; *Business Facilitation: Concrete Progress in the FTAA Process*. Jane Thery. March 2001. OEA/SER.D/XXII, SG/TU/TUS-12; and *Trade and Competition in B2B Markets*. José Tavares de Araujo Jr. May 2001. OEA/ SER.D/XXII, SG/TU/TUS-13.

### **Special Committee on Trade (SCT) and its Advisory Group**

The SCT and its Advisory Group did not meet in 2001. Consequently, the Trade Unit was not called upon to assist these bodies. At its thirtieth regular session, held in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, the General Assembly decided "To accept the recommendation of the Chairman of the SCT, based on his consultations with member states of the SCT, to maintain the *status quo*, that is, to maintain the existence of the SCT without convening the Committee."

## **UNIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

Created by Executive Order No. 96-5, of June 1996, the Unit for Social Development and Education is responsible for providing technical and operational support to the OAS member states and the deliberative bodies of the OAS in their efforts to strengthen educational systems, promote job opportunities and job training, and formulate public policies and strategies aimed at combating poverty and discrimination. To accomplish this objective, the Unit performs and coordinates studies and research, stages activities where information and experiences can be shared, promotes training activities, supports initiatives to further cooperative action between countries, between international cooperation and development agencies and between governmental and nongovernmental institutions, in order to develop policy in education, employment and social development. By a decision of the General Assembly, effective January 1, 2000, the Office of Cultural Affairs became part of the Unit for Social Development and Education.

The focus of the Unit's priorities was on following up on the mandates of the Summit of the Americas, the OAS General Assembly and CIDI. Accordingly, it worked in close coordination with national agencies, international agencies for cooperation and development and organizations of civil society.

### **Social development and elimination of poverty**

#### *Social Network of Latin America and the Caribbean*

The Unit served as Technical Secretariat of the Social Network of Latin America and the Caribbean. The Eighth Annual Conference of the Social Network was held in Santo Domingo, October 23 to 26. Organized by the Social Network, the Dominican Republic's PROCOMUNIDAD, and the OAS, the meeting was attended by the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and the World Bank. The Conference approved the Declaration of Santo Domingo and the Network's Work Program for the year 2002.

Under an agreement with the IDB, the OAS serves as executing agency of the Intra-Regional Internships Program for the Social Network's member institutions. A total of 39 internships were served. The "InternshipNews" newsletter was prepared and distributed, and an evaluation of horizontal cooperation in the Social Network was completed. The findings appear in the publication titled "*Red Social de América Latina y el Caribe: lecciones aprendidas y perspectivas de cooperación entre los Fondos de Inversión Social*" [Social Network of Latin America and the Caribbean: lessons learned and prospects for cooperation between the Social Investment Funds], published in November 2001.

The OAS joined with the Social Network and ECLAC to coordinate the Second Workshop on “Evaluation, Monitoring and Preparation of Social Projects,” in Santiago, Chile, July 9 to 13. It also worked on preparations for the First Meeting of the Social Network’s Coordinating Committee, slated for Colombia in January 2002, and the Seminar on “Ethics and Social Policy” organized by the IDB’s INDES and scheduled for April 2002.

#### *Inter-agency cooperation*

By invitation of ECLAC, the OAS participated in the “Third Inter-Agency Meeting to Follow up on the Declaration on Unity for Children and Adolescents from the Tenth Ibero-American Summit,” which was held in Santiago, Chile, on March 22. That meeting discussed the first draft of the document ‘Building equity from childhood and adolescents in Ibero-America.’ The OAS also prepared the document “Globalization and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,” which was published in ECLAC’s Series on Social Policy [*Políticas Sociales*], No. 48, May 2001.

PAHO invited the OAS to participate in the Meeting of the Inter-Agency Committee for Follow-up of the World Summit for Children, which UNICEF convened for March 27, 2001, in preparation for the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Children. At the “Meeting of experts on health and integral development of children: a proposal for a regional plan for the Americas,” held on September 6, 2001, the OAS gave a presentation on “An approach to children’s rights and policies.”

#### *Academic cooperation*

For the second consecutive year, the OAS was invited to be a member of the faculty at the Second International Conference on Children’s Rights in Education, which Canada’s University of Victoria hosted from August 18 to 22, 2001.

#### *Cooperation with other OAS units*

At the request of the General Secretariat’s Unit for the Promotion of Democracy, the Unit for Social Development and Education participated in the Inter-parliamentary Forum of the Americas, March 7 through 9, 2001, where it advised the Working Group assigned the topic on fulfillment of human potential.

### **Education**

In response to the mandate received from the Second and Third Summits of the Americas, and as Technical Secretariat of the Second Meeting of Ministers of Education of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), the UDSE helped identify the educational challenges and best practices in horizontal cooperation. Specifically:

- In coordination with the IACD, the UDSE convoked five subregional meetings in the period between May and August 2001. They were held to examine and propose mechanisms that would ensure implementation of the initiatives contained in the Plan of Action adopted by the Third Summit of the Americas. Experts in education and international cooperation from the member countries introduced educational

programs to be offered through horizontal cooperation arrangements and to form a “permanent portfolio of consolidated programs.” Also introduced was the Educational Portal of the Americas [www.educoea.org](http://www.educoea.org). Participants examined teacher-training needs where the portal could be used to advantage.

- Creation of the Inter-agency Committee on Education to act on the Third Summit’s educational objectives. The Committee met on August 6 and 7, 2001. In attendance were representatives of the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI), the IDB, the World Bank, UNICEF, SECAB and United Nations Population Fund. Each agency singled out its contributions under each of the topics in the Third Summit’s Plan of Action and a grid was prepared to show the Ministers of Education the areas of support, by agency. It was also suggested that a regional strategy be devised to further the commitments undertaken at Dakar and the Third Summit of the Americas.
- The UDSE participated in the Preparatory Meeting for the Second Meeting of Ministers of Education of the Americas, convoked by the Secretariat of Public Education of Mexico as coordinator of the education topic and of the follow-up on the agreements reached at the Second Summit. The UDSE was confirmed as Technical Secretariat of the G-11 and in charge of monitoring the education-related agreements reached at the Third Summit of the Americas.
- In September the UDSE took part in the Meeting of Ministers of Education of Central America. The purpose of the meeting was to evaluate the subregion’s progress on the commitments undertaken at the Second Summit and to analyze the agreements reached at the Third Summit of the Americas.
- The UDSE took part in the MERCOSUR Meeting of Ministers of Education, held in Montevideo on September 23, 2001. The purpose of the meeting was to analyze the agreements reached prior to Second CIDI Meeting of Ministers of Education.
- The UDSE helped stage the Second CIDI Meeting of Ministers of Education, held in Punta del Este September 24 and 25. There, the UDSE was confirmed as Technical Secretariat in charge of promoting horizontal cooperation mechanisms, facilitating the sharing of experiences, and keeping up contacts among the member countries.

The Ministers of Education and Heads of Delegation approved the education priorities contained in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas in 5 substantive focal areas: 1) equity and quality; 2) management, decentralization, social participation and modernization of teachers’ professional skills; 3) youth, secondary education and certification of job skills; 4) higher education, science and technology and academic mobility; and 5) new technologies working for education. They also approved the Declaration of Punta del Este and the Declaration against Violence, in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11. The Ministers passed resolutions on project proposals in education and on follow-up mechanisms. The latter of these mentions the possible creation of the Inter-American Committee on Education, entrusted to Mexico as coordinator of the G-11 and the country charged with monitoring the agreements reached at the Second Summit of the Americas.

At the same time, the UDSE was also active in the technical matters listed below:

*Permanent portfolio of consolidated programs*

Identification of the educational programs that could be made available for purposes of horizontal cooperation, organizing a Permanent Portfolio of 19 programs. Using that portfolio, a hemispheric survey was done to put together a grid of the supply of and demand for educational programs, so that the horizontal cooperation could get underway.

*Hemispheric diagnostic study on education and social development*

Identification of the key issues, to provoke reflection on the importance of a sustained social policy in the hemisphere, matched by increasing investment. The study is based on the analysis of the human development indicators of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the poverty studies done by ECLAC and the World Bank, the indices on employment and unemployment of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the educational indices developed by Chile/UNESCO-OREALC (PRIE) and the System of Comparable Labor Market Indices [Sistema de Indicadores Comparables sobre Mercados Laborales] (SISMEL).

*Support for the countries' projects in education and early childhood development*

The Unit provided El Salvador's Ministry of Education with technical support in developing research on this subject.

*Cooperation with other international agencies and organizations*

- *OAS/UNESCO Cooperation Program:* support to the States with the Dakar agreement on "Education for All" and the agreements that came out of the Summit of the Americas.
- *OAS/OEI Cooperation Program:* signing of a cooperation agreement with the OEI in February 2001, on quality of education, equality, early childhood development, and training of teachers.
- *OAS/World Bank/UNICEF Cooperation Program on education and child development:* creation of a web page on the "ABCs of Child Development."
- *OAS/PAHO Cooperation Program:* support provided to the countries to achieve quality education, with the accent on the most vulnerable sectors of the population.
- *OAS/ Bernard van Leer Foundation/Government of Israel:* advisory services specializing in child education.
- *OAS/University of Maryland Cooperation Program:* funding was obtained for the 2002 phase of the project on "Strengthening Democracy in the Americas: Values, Citizenship and the Role of Education."

- *OAS/Harvard University-Rockefeller Center Cooperation Program*: an agreement with Harvard University's Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies so that graduate students from schools of education and government might help identify and organize best practices in the UDSE's topic areas.
- *OAS/Harvard Graduate School of Education Cooperation Program*: a seminar on equity and quality in education, in the context of the commitments undertaken at the Third Summit of the Americas.

### **Employment and labor development**

The program on Employment and Labor Development assisted the work of the Conferences of Ministers of Labor held within the CIDI framework. These conferences focused on the labor dimensions of the Summit process and the challenges of modernizing the Ministries of Labor. Accordingly, the following activities were conducted:

#### *Meeting of the Working Group on Modernization of the Ministries of Labor*

This Group, established at the XI Conference in Viña del Mar, met from April 4 through 6, 2001. At this third meeting, the Working Group examined the experiences with labor inspection and labor courts in Brazil and Argentina, reviewed execution of horizontal cooperation projects among the Working Group's member countries, and discussed the draft agenda for the XII Conference, to be held in Canada in October 2001.

#### *Meeting of the Working Group on the Globalization of the Economy and Integration and Their Social Dimension*

The Group's third meeting was in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, April 25 through 27, 2001. In attendance were representatives of 12 countries, present to discuss the labor aspects of the integration processes of the European Union, MERCOSUR and NAFTA. In the case of the European Union, the Working Group examined the process whereby laws are harmonized and a new body of labor law is crafted for the Community as a whole. In MERCOSUR's case, the Group discussed the development of mechanisms to protect workers, while in NAFTA's case, the discussion focused on harmonization of the labor laws of the signatory countries.

#### *Technical meeting in preparation for the XII Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor*

This meeting was in Miami, July 12 and 13. A total of 30 countries were represented, as were employers and unions, international organizations and one permanent observer country. Canada made the preparations for the meeting, with assistance from the UDSE as Technical Secretariat of the Conference. The meeting examined the progress made with implementation of the Plan of Action of Viña del Mar, and agreed upon the draft Declaration and Plan of Action of Ottawa.

### *XII Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor*

The Conference was in Ottawa, October 17 through 19, 2001. A total of 33 member states of the Organization were represented, 26 of them by their Ministers of Labor. Also attending the meeting were representatives of employers and unions, international organizations, permanent observer countries and special guests. The OAS was instrumental in preparing for and organizing the Meeting, together with the Government of Canada, and with support from Chile as Chair Pro Tempore of the XI Conference, and from Brazil as Chair Pro Tempore of the XIII Conference, slated for 2003.

The Ministers concurred that globalization must generate social and economic development in order to raise the standard of living of all people of the region, without exclusion and with no discrimination. They also recognized the contribution that their ministries had made to creating jobs and establishing social protection mechanisms. They underscored how vital social dialogue is to labor development in the hemisphere and acknowledged the need to modernize labor laws and codes. The Ministers underscored the vital importance of combating unemployment, of supporting job training and professional education, of instituting safeguards to protect women from discrimination in the workplace, and of supporting the abolition of child labor in this hemisphere. The XII Conference approved the Declaration and Plan of Action of Ottawa, a resolution condemning the September 11 terrorist attacks, and a statement of support for the peace process in Colombia. The Conference will carry on with the Working Group on the Labor Dimension of the Summit Process and the Working Group on Modernizing the Ministries of Labor.

The UDSE conducted other activities of a technical nature:

- *OAS/ILO Inter-Agency Co-operation:* participation in the Technical Meeting to Evaluate the USA-ILO Project of support to the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, held in Lima, December 3 through 5, to build up coordination among the agencies that support the commitments resulting from the XII Conference of Ministers of Labor.
- *Horizontal Technical Cooperation*
  - Signing of the Operational Agreement between the Secretariat of Labor and Social Security of Mexico and the Council of Ministers of Labor of Central America, Belize, Panama and the Dominican Republic, to support horizontal cooperation among the nine countries on the issue of standardization and certification of job skills.
  - Support for systematization and evaluation of the system of comparable labor market indices, coordinated by Peru, and its future transfer to the Office of the Chair *pro tempore*, which is Uruguay, as a tool to be used to monitor labor markets across the hemisphere.
  - To further the interests of young entrepreneurs, in 2001 the *Young Americas Business Trust* (YABT) established associations with private and governmental organizations, collaborating with Georgetown University's Caribbean Project,

the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity of Buenos Aires, the Permanent Observer Mission of Israel, the Conference of First Ladies of the Americas, Florida International Volunteer Corps, the Prince of Wales Business Leaders Forum, and Southeastern Louisiana University. Working with Argentina, the YABT produced a television program featuring young entrepreneurs, which for six months was carried on cable television throughout Latin America.

## **Culture**

### *Participation in Culture Ministerials sponsored by other international organizations*

- *Forum of Ministers and Senior Officials in Charge of Cultural Policy in Latin America and the Caribbean*, sponsored by UNESCO/OREALC and the Government of the Dominican Republic. The Forum approved the Declaration of Santo Domingo recognizing the importance of the Americas' cultural diversity, especially its tangible and intangible heritage.
- *V Conference of Ministers of Culture of Ibero-America*, in preparation for the Lima Ibero-American Presidential Summit, organized by the Government of Peru, the Executive Secretariat of Ibero-American Summits and the OEI. The Conference examined the progress on its mandates, planned new activities and approved proposals.
- *Annual Meeting of the "CARIMOS" Organisation (Greater Caribbean Organisation for Monuments and Sites)*, by invitation of that Organization; presentation of the OAS' work in the field of architectural or immovable heritage.

### *Technical support to the member states*

- Advisory services to the member states of the Permanent Council's Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs on the issue of the illicit traffic in cultural artifacts.
- Advisory services to the member states in connection with the convocation of the First Meeting of Ministers of Culture within the Framework of CIDI. Participation in CEPCIDI's *travaux préparatoires*, preparing the various basic and reference documents to be introduced at that meeting. Support to the Government of Canada in preparing and tabulating a questionnaire on the agenda and method to be followed at the Meeting of Ministers, and on the procedure to be followed in preparing for the meeting.

### *Publications*

As part of its work to promote and enrich cultural sharing and collections of the Americas, the Unit and the Instituto Cultural Mexicano produced a book titled *Homenaje a Octavio Paz* [Tribute to Octavio Paz]. Also published was the Cultural Study titled "Cultural Industries in the Latin American Economy: Current Status and Outlook in the Context of Globalization," in Spanish and English.

*Relations with other organizations*

- Signing of the cooperation agreement with the Instituto Italo-Latinoamericano, to promote cooperation on projects and sources of financing on this organization's part.
- Preparation of a cooperation agreement with the organization Youth Orchestras of the Americas, of the New England Conservatory of Music in the United States.
- Signing of the cooperation agreement with the CARIMOS Organisation [Greater Caribbean Organisation of Monuments and Sites] and the Chamber Orchestra of Rio de Janeiro.
- Collaboration with the Museum of the Americas to link the museums of the region, and a recommendation for closer ties with the Latin American Institute of Ethnomusicology and Folklore.
- Planning with Southeastern Louisiana University to hold a seminar for Panamanian artisans in January 2002, with the emphasis on training of expert artisans and instruction in marketing techniques.
- Organization of a meeting with leaders of the Confederación de Artesanos Unidos de la Subregión Andina [Confederation of United Artisans of the Andean Region], the Andean and Latin American Council of Handcrafted Articles and Folk Art.

## **UNIT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT**

The Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment was created by Executive Order No. 96-6, of June 28, 1996. It is the General Secretariat's principal unit for matters directly related to sustainable development and environment. Its purpose is to support the activities that the Organization, its organs and entities conduct to craft sustainable development policy and environmental policy in the region. It devises, evaluates, and executes technical cooperation projects in its areas of expertise and provides advisory services and technical support on matters related to sustainable development, including the programs designed to develop environmental legislation, to transfer environmentally sound technologies, and to provide environmental education.

The Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment (USDE) was active in the areas that are focal points of the hemispheric summit process, and in following up the Santa Cruz Plan of Action, adopted by the Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, December 1996). Its activities in 2001 were in keeping with the resolutions adopted at previous sessions of the General Assembly and with the mandates of the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development, approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh regular session, held in Lima in June 1997.

Currently, the USDE has underway a portfolio of projects totaling US\$49 million, more than 90 percent of which is financed with funds from sources outside the OAS. (The Unit's Web page is updated continuously, to introduce the major activities in progress and their links. The site can be accessed at the following Web address: <http://www.oas.org/usde>.)

### **Activities related to the Santa Cruz Summit**

The USDE continued to coordinate and follow up on the Santa Cruz Plan of Action and assisted the Working Group of CEPCIDI's Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development (CIDS) with the preparations for the Santa Cruz+5 meeting. To evaluate execution of the Plan of Action, the USDE designed a form for each country to fill out. That form will then be used as the basis for the consultations and discussions that will precede the Santa Cruz+5 meeting, which will be held in Washington, D.C. in February 2002.

In compliance with the mandates regarding the Santa Cruz Plan of Action and contained in the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development, the USDE carried out the following activities:

- Development of a program for implementation of the Inter-American Strategy for Promotion of Public Participation in the Decision-making for Sustainable Development (ISP), pursuant to resolution CIDI/RES. 98 (V-O/00). The Unit prepared a number of proposals seeking financial support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), UNESCO, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Turner Foundation, and the Government of France.

- Support to the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN) and with creation of its web site. The activities to support IABIN in the form of a project financed by the Global Environment Facility are underway and 26 of the 34 focal points have approved the project. IABIN's statute was approved by the Council and the focal points, and the Executive Committee was elected. In July 2000, Colombia presented a project to OAS/FEMCIDI on a "Prototype Catalogue for the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network", which is IABIN's underlying premise as it will make it easier to share information on biodiversity and will be used as a tool to instruct and make decisions in the Americas.
- Design and structure of the Inter-American Forum on Environmental Law (FIDA); with the support of the Inter-American Water Resources Network (IWRN), USAID, the World Bank and the IDB, roundtables on water policies in Latin America, attended by experts on water resource management policy.
- The Unit provided technical assistance to the Ministry of the Environment and the Secretariat of Water Resources of Brazil, for the IV Inter-American Dialogue on Water Management, which was held September 2 through 6, at Foz de Iguazu. The USDE assisted the Government of Brazil with preparation of a project profile that was to go to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to build up the Inter-American Water Resources Network. The USDE convoked the International Organizing Committee for the IV Dialogue, helped define its program, formulated project proposals to follow-up the event's conclusions, and arranged funds to finance it.
- Pursuant to Point II.4 of the Santa Cruz Plan of Action, Point 4.4 of the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development, and resolution CIDI/CIDS/RES. 3 (II-O/99), the USDE executed special projects that were instrumental in shaping the national and regional policies on integrated management of water resources and coastal areas in a number of countries of the Americas. Those projects form a portfolio of around US\$30 million. The USDE secured funding from the GEF and the World Bank for the Facility's first multinational project for management of subterranean waters, to protect the Guarani Aquifer System that Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay share. For the project as approved by the countries, it requested a grant of close US\$14 million. By agreement with the World Bank, the project is set to begin in 2002.

### **Quebec Summit**

Pursuant to the mandates of the Third Summit of the Americas, held in Quebec, the USDE took the necessary steps "to organize a meeting at the ministerial level before the end of 2001, to be held in Bolivia on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Santa Cruz de la Sierra Summit of 1996, and present contributions to the Rio+10 Summit in 2002, ..." It also complied with the resolutions of the II Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development (CIDS) (CIDI/CIDS/Res.8 (II-O/99)) which recommended that a ministerial/high level meeting to "further implementation of sustainable development in the Hemisphere be held ..." and requested endorsement of convocation of a High Level Ministerial Meeting for Santa Cruz+5 so that, in

combination with the CIDS meeting, it might serve as Preparatory Committee of this meeting. It also suggested that the High Level Ministerial Meeting be in preparation for the Rio+10 hemispheric meeting.

### **Technical cooperation activities**

#### *Water resources and transboundary ecosystems*

The Unit continued to strengthen technical cooperation to the member states for integrated and sustainable management of water resources in transboundary watersheds and coastal areas. The USDE serves on the Steering Committee of the GEF Block B project titled "Integrated Management of Hydrographic Basins and Coastal Areas in Small Island Developing States."

The Strategic Plan of Action for the Binational Bermejo River Basin (PEA), prepared with the cooperation of the USDE and approved by the GEF, was launched for the sum of US\$11,400,000. The first meeting of the Steering Committee was held in Washington, D.C., in May, with the UNEP and the Secretariat of the GEF participating.

Brazil's National Water Resources Agency was put in charge of executing the projects for management of the Upper Paraguay and San Francisco river basins in Brazil, with support from the USDE and with financing from the GEF and the UNEP in the form of a grant in the amount of US\$11 million.

The Strategic Plan of Action for the Integrated Water Resources Management and Sustainable Development of the San Juan River Basin and Its Coastal Zone (CRSJ), which Costa Rica and Nicaragua are conducting with a GEF grant of US\$4 million, continued. The Steering Committee for that project held two meetings, further refined the terms of reference, and set in motion the demonstration projects being conducted in collaboration with academic institutions, civil society and national and local governments.

In July, the Unit completed preparation of the project on the Guarani Aquifer System –for which a GEF grant of US\$14 million is anticipated-- and sent the project to Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay for them to consider, approve and submit. The total for the project is US\$26 million and its launch is planned for June 2002. Those countries have selected the USDE as executing agency, along with the World Bank (GEF implementing agency).

With the USDE's technical assistance, the Central American governments executed a project in partnership titled "Strategic Actions to Strengthen the Policy of Integrated Watershed Management in Central America," financed with FEMCIDI 2000 funds.

The management of the San Francisco River Valley Development Company (CODEVASF) invited the USDE to take part in the preparation of a Plan of Action for Integrated Development of the Parnaiba Valley (PLANAP), whose launch is planned for February 2002. The cost of the Plan is US\$1.1 million.

The Unit supported the work conducted to design a framework project for management of the River Plate Basin. A meeting was held in September where representatives of the five countries in the River Plate Basin agreed upon a work program.

Likewise, execution of the project titled *Program of Strategic Actions for Brazilian Amazonia (PRODEAM)*, which was to have been completed on June 28, 2001, was extended to February 2002. The total for the project was increased to US\$5.092 million.

#### *Inter-American Water Resources Network (IWRN)*

The USDE served as Technical Secretariat of the Inter-American Water Resources Network (IWRN), which made it possible to share information and experience by way of 30 focal points designated by the member states. During the period, the Network prepared for the IV Inter-American Dialogue on Water Management at Foz de Iguazú. Participating in this event were over 1100 specialists from every country of this hemisphere, as well as Europe and Asia. The IV Dialogue was acknowledged to be part of a global process of preparing for the Third World Water Forum, to be held in Japan in March 2003. Through the USDE, the Japanese Government enabled 30 Network focal points to participate, at a cost of US\$80,000. The Dialogue resulted in the Declaration of Foz de Iguazú and the technical reports prepared in connection with the meeting.

#### *Planning for adaptation to global climate change*

The project on "Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change" (CPACC) entered its fourth year and is scheduled to be completed in December 2001. In response to a request from the region to develop a permanent mechanism to address issues related to climate change, the USDE and the CPACC's Regional Project Implementation Unit are working with the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to broaden establishment of a Caribbean Center for Climate Change. Also, given the importance of climate change and its varied effects on the development of small island States, the Unit and the World Bank are jointly executing the project titled "Adaptation of the Major Trend in Climate Change," a GEF Block B project to follow up the CPACC. This project will develop long-range strategies calculated to address the critical needs in the Caribbean's socio-economic sectors, such as tourism, energy, health, agriculture and water.

#### *Caribbean disaster mitigation project*

La USDE conducted the "Post-George Disaster Mitigation (PGDM)" project in St. Kitts and Nevis and in Antigua and Barbuda. This project is funded with a grant for cooperation between USAID and the OAS for the sum of US\$1.5 million. To help develop national plans and policies for mitigating dangerous situations, the project completed an assessment of each country's vulnerability and evaluations of the dangers posed by flood tides, storms, dangerous winds, coastal erosion, droughts, island flooding and volcanic threats.

Through the USAID-funded training program in Coastal Design, Construction and Maintenance (CDCM), the USDE worked with the Faculty of Engineering of the University of the West Indies (UWI) to put together a training program for engineers in how to design, build and maintain coastal infrastructure.

### *Mitigation of natural disasters in Central America*

A project on “Small Valley Flood Alert and Vulnerability Reduction in Central America” was launched in January 2001, in coordination with the Federation of Municipalities of the Central American Isthmus, the Coordination Center for Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC) and the Regional Water Resources Commission for the Central American Isthmus.

The USDE was the executing agency for the project on the “Water Level Observation Network for Central America” (RONMAC), with USAID as the funding agency and the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA) as administrating agency. This project was part of the response to the devastation that Hurricane Mitch caused in four Central American countries.

Under the program for “Reducing the Vulnerability of School Buildings to Natural Hazards,” a workshop was held on Rebuilding Schools in Central America. Also, the Hemispheric Disaster Mitigation Plan for the Education Sector (hemispheric EDUPLAN) was designed, with institutions functioning at the community, educational, administrative and/or geographic levels participating.

The USDE, the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), CEPREDENAC and the United States Department of Transportation teamed up to conduct the “Study on the Vulnerability of Central America’s Transportation Infrastructure to Natural Disasters.”

### *Trade corridors*

The Research and Training Program for Trade Corridor Development (PROCORREDOR) has regional training and research projects underway in related topics, in order to advise the governments, confer with the private sector and prepare the next generation of specialists in the development of trade corridors. The centers cooperating in the PROCORREDOR program, which span the hemisphere from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Peru, Uruguay and the United States, participated in the Hemispheric Conference on Vulnerability Reduction of Trade Corridors to Socio-Natural Disasters (TCC), held in Mendoza, Argentina, in March 2001.

### *Renewable energy in the Americas*

The Technical Secretariat for the ‘Renewable Energy in the Americas’ Initiative (EREA) collaborated with the Government of Saint Lucia on preparation of a Sustainable Energy Plan. The plan sets out the policies that Saint Lucia will use to transform its energy sector, so as to identify domestic renewable energy sources. The Prime Minister presented the Plan to his Cabinet for consideration.

The Unit also conducted activities in Guatemala through the support received from the Ministry of Energy for analysis and formulation of renewable energy legislation. The EREA, which is the lead technical unit in establishing the Energy and Rural Connectivity Initiative, lends support for examination and preparation of renewable energy standards. The EREA works with the Sustainable Energy Initiative for the Islands, teaming with the Climate Institute and Winrock International. This initiative was set in motion with the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD) and will provide telecommunications, computer and electric-power connections for schools and other community services in rural towns and villages.

## **INTER-SECTORAL UNIT FOR TOURISM**

Established by Executive Order 96-7, the Inter-sectoral Unit for Tourism promotes interdisciplinary tourism development, strengthens and stabilizes practical cooperation with other regional and international organizations, revitalizes the Inter-American Travel Congress (CIT), and directs technical cooperation and training programs to promote sustainable development in the member states.

### **Education and training**

#### *Teaching manuals for schools*

In keeping with the mandate of the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Tourism Development, the Inter-Sectoral Unit for Tourism collaborated with the Caribbean Tourism Organisation (CTO) on preparation of teaching manuals for tourism education in elementary and secondary schools. The OAS financed the contracting of two consultants, who completed the publication titled "Training Modules in Tourism for Elementary Schools." A second module, this one for secondary schools, was completed and is now in the printing process.

#### *Training in educating and enhancing awareness of the importance of tourism in Latin America*

The purpose of this program is to educate those involved in the tourism industry about the importance of tourism as a product in Central America. It is being implemented in association with Continental Airlines and includes Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and Belize.

### **Tourism development**

During the period under analysis, the Unit finalized negotiations and in March 2001 won approval of USAID funding to launch the Small Hotel Assistance Program financed by that agency. The Small Hotel Assistance Program was conceived as a way to respond to the poor performance and low profits of small hotels, since the market demands that environmental concerns be factored into the design and operation of tourism businesses.

The program starts from the premise that small hotels account for a significant portion of the available accommodations and help create jobs in a number of OAS member countries. Small hotels require considerable capital investment, much of which comes from local lending institutions. The following activities were completed under the program during the period under analysis:

- *Development of ratings and standards for hotels and other tourism businesses.* Design of ratings and standards for the hotel subsector, with the small hotels being the primary target group. The idea is to enable hotel accommodation services to identify the type of product offered on the market. Meetings were held with technicians, travel agents, tourism operators and other parts of the tourism industry. In the project's second phase in the year 2002, that information will be shared with the hotel sector, and ratings and standards will be adopted. More hotels will be classified, thereby improving their marketing potential among tourism

operators in Europe and North America. Another element of the project will focus on the development of operating standards for tourist attractions. These standards will be put into practice in cooperation with the ministries and regional institutions in charge of the tourism industry.

- *Development of an environmental management system.* This component focuses on the use of water and energy, sewage treatment and solid-waste disposal by the hotels and other businesses in the sector. Its purpose is to lower operating costs and attract tourists who want to spend their vacations in environmentally responsible places. The pilot project was implemented in the countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and Barbados. The Inter-Sectoral Unit for Tourism hopes to complete 200 inspections in 2002, which will be done by the Caribbean Alliance for Sustainable Tourism (CAST).

### **Information technology systems and technology transfer**

#### *Development of an Internet-based system*

This system is being developed to give hotels and other businesses participating in the Small Hotel Assistance Program greater market exposure. The centerpiece of this project is the [www.Caribbeanexperiences.com](http://www.Caribbeanexperiences.com) portal, which will be used to help hotels and other tourism businesses advertise their product on-line.

#### *Technology assistance*

More than 400 hotels in thirteen countries have upgraded their computer technology. They have set up web sites and computerized certain business operations, such as accounting and the reservations system. The project has benefited from the involvement of Net Corps America and Net Corps Canada. The hotel training offered by the Canadian Executive Service Organization (CESO) has helped hotel staff.

#### *Launch of the "Caribbeaninnkeeper.com" web page*

Under this project, hotel operators and people associated with the tourism industry can access, via the Internet, the information needed to operate tourism businesses. The creation of this page was made possible thanks to the cooperation of the Caribbean Development Bank and the Caribbean Hotel Association. During this phase of the project, the content and interface of the web page were improved.

The virtual resource center is complemented by the creation of physical resource centers in the states participating in the Small Hotel Assistance Program. Six centers will be opened in February 2002, and the remaining six will be opened at the end of the year. The centers offer videos and training materials, computer equipment, televisions and video recorders.

### *Development of instructive tools*

Under this project, best practices are developed as instructive “tools.” These best practices include improved accommodations, environmental and financial management, business planning, location, competitive pricing and improved earnings. These best practices can make businesses in the tourism industry more efficient.

### **Activities in Central America**

The Unit assisted tourism development efforts in Central America in three main areas:

- Design, development and preparation of a regional project proposal for assistance to small hotels, similar to the project currently underway in the Caribbean region.
- Support to Central America’s promotional campaign, in partnership with Continental Airlines.
- Support to the Government of Panama for preparation and execution of regional development plans within Panama, funded by the Panamanian Tourism Institute.

### **Regional small hotels assistance project**

Because of the success of the Caribbean Small Hotels Assistance Project, the Unit was invited to work with the Central American governments, by way of the Tourism Project Management Office (GEPROTUR), which is in charge of tourism promotion and marketing and is part of the Central American Integration System (SICA). The Unit will be instrumental in designing and implementing the Central American Small Hotels Assistance Project and will help find funding for it.

Through GEPROTUR, the Unit worked with the national tourism offices of Costa Rica, Belize, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and Panama, on developing a proposal to be submitted to the respective nonpermanent specialized committee (CENPE) of the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD).

Recently, with the Unit’s support, the authorities at the Costa Rican Tourism Institute (ICT) approved the sum of US\$100,000 to implement the Coffee and Tourism Development Project. Among the objectives of the project are diversification of the economic base of Los Santos province, and the introduction of tourism in communities where coffee is grown. Given the decline in coffee prices last year, this initiative is considered a welcome innovation.

Also, by way of the Guatemalan Tourism Institute (INGUAT), the Government of Guatemala submitted a project proposal and the draft of an agreement with the OAS General Secretariat. The proposal includes a diagnostic study and a study to determine what will be needed for the Small Hotel Assistance Program in Guatemala. Nicaragua has indicated that its government would be willing to put up some funding to help get the project’s implementation off the ground. Other Central American states have made commitments to participate in the project, but have not yet found funding for it.

### **Promotional campaign with Continental Airlines**

This was the fourth and most successful year in the promotional campaign sponsored by Continental Airlines. In the last three years, the program has staged promotional seminars in the United States, Canada, and the destination countries, to familiarize travel agents with the tourism products offered by the participating countries. During this period, groups of travel agents from North America were taken to El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras and Panama, where they participated in educational seminars to better prepare them to sell these countries' tourism products. The member states were in charge of providing all the facilities, including meals and local transportation; Continental Airlines took care of the travel, and the Inter-Sectoral Unit for Tourism was in charge of logistics, organization and management. The Ministers of Tourism of the participating countries and SICA also offered their support for the program. Because it was so well received, it will be repeated again in 2002.

### **Other activities in Latin America**

During the period under analysis, the Inter-Sectoral Unit for Tourism had talks with the Maya Organization and supported it in the proposal it submitted to the CENPE, which was favorably received. Talks continue with SICA and the Central American Parliament –PARLACEN- with a view to conducting joint activities.

#### *Involvement of indigenous populations in tourism*

A project is being put together that would get the indigenous populations of Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Belize involved in the tourism sector. The research studies done during the period under analysis will likely be used to put together a project proposal.

#### *Sports tourism*

Research studies were done to prepare a project that would maximize the economic benefits of sports tourism.

#### *Certification for workers in the hotel industry*

The OAS General Secretariat and the American Hotel & Lodging Educational Institute entered into a formal licensing agreement so that the Institute's training and certification materials and standards can be used to train and certify hotel staff. Because those standards are internationally recognized and accepted, hotels can use their staff certification as a marketing tool, thereby helping to raise the standards of the industry in general, but especially in the area of customer service.

#### *Institutional mechanisms*

During the analysis phase, the Inter-Sectoral Unit for Tourism participated in talks with a number of member institutions, such as the Caribbean Tourism Organisation, the Caribbean Hotel Association, the Caribbean Alliance for Sustainable Development, the Natural Resources Management Unit of the Secretariat of the OECS, the SICA, the Caribbean Epidemiological Center (CAREC) and George Washington University. The Unit also started preparations for the First Inter-

American Meeting of Ministers of Tourism held within the framework of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) and for the XVIII Inter-American Travel Congress, which will be convoked in early 2002.

*Tourism development plans – Panama*

For the past eight years, the OAS General Secretariat has helped the Government of Panama, through its Tourism Institute, with development and implementation of the Master Plan for Tourism in Panama and a series of regional development plans. While all this has been very useful, the Unit's consultant indicated that much remains to be done. The Government of Panama is, therefore, studying what more this project can do.

The Government of Panama has funded this effort for the last four years, since the funding needed for the OAS to make a contribution to the project could not be found. At the end of the most recent agreement, in August, it was agreed that the Government of Panama could not contribute more because of the OAS' difficulty in providing it with financial support for the project.

## **UNIT FOR THE PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY**

Established by Executive Order No. 90-3, of October 15, 1990, pursuant to General Assembly resolution AG/RES. 1063 (XX-O/90), the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD) was created to put into practice a program of assistance to help preserve and strengthen member states' political institutions and democratic procedures. The Unit carries out its work plan under the Program of Support for the Promotion of Democracy, which the Permanent Council approved in its resolution CP/RES. 572 (882/91).

The functions of the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD) are: to assist those member states that request its help with their efforts to strengthen the institutions and procedures of democratic government; to support activities that serve to spread and share new knowledge and information about democratic practices and values in the Hemisphere; to foster opportunities for institutions and experts to share their experiences in matters related to the promotion of democracy; to conduct election-observation missions in countries that require them, and to strengthen initiatives for peace and national reconciliation. The UPD's activities respond to the directives, guidelines and mandates established at the Summits of the Americas and the OAS General Assembly. The UPD is organized into the following program areas: democratic institution building; electoral technical assistance; information and dialogue/democratic forum; comprehensive action against antipersonnel landmines, and special programs.

### **Democratic institution building**

The UPD's Legislative Institutions Support Program (Spanish acronym PAFIL) furthered inter-parliamentary dialogue and cooperation and provided support to help strengthen and modernize the legislative branch of government in the hemisphere. It collaborated in establishing the Inter-Parliamentary Forum of the Americas (FIPA) whose inaugural meeting was held in Ottawa, Canada, in March 2001. It also helped organize the first meeting of the Forum of Presidents of the Legislatures of the Andean Region. During this period, the UPD continued to serve as a major source of technical-substantive support to the Forum of Presidents of the Legislative Branches of Government of Central America and the Dominican Republic (FOPREL).

In conjunction with the Andean Parliament, the Unit organized the "Regional Seminar on Communication Strategies in Congress". It provided technical support to the FOPREL Central America strategy-planning meeting, and organized a regional seminar on legislative technique. In November, it provided its assistance with final installation of the Andean Network of Legislative Information (RAIL) at the headquarters of the Andean Parliament, and helped MERCOSUR's Joint Parliamentary Commission (CPC) develop MERCOSUR's Inter-parliamentary Legislative Information Network (RIIL). To generate and spread new knowledge and information on legislative matters and improve parliamentary practices, the Unit supported preparation of a number of comparative studies and, working with academic institutions in the Hemisphere, helped get five books published.

It also held two regional courses on Parliaments, Democracy and Integration, and two high-level seminars: one on legislative modernization and integration for member countries of MERCOSUR, and a second on political reform and parliamentary ethics, held in Honduras. The Unit

also supported the efforts at legislative modernization made by the congresses of Guatemala, Honduras, Ecuador, and Cordoba Province in Argentina.

Through its Program of Cooperation in Decentralization and Local Government, the Unit provided the member states with technical assistance for strengthening the regulatory and institutional framework. Accordingly, it assisted the political bodies of the Organization and the Government of Bolivia with the Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities Responsible for Policies on Decentralization, Local Government and Citizen Participation in Municipal Government in the Hemisphere," held in La Paz, March 29 to 31, 2001.

The chief outcome of this event is the "Declaration of La Paz on Decentralization and on Strengthening Regional and Municipal Administrations and Participation of Civil Society," wherein the participating States agree to the formation of the High-level Inter-American Network on Decentralization, Local Government and Citizen Participation (RIAD). Mexico was designated to host the next meeting and the UPD was asked to serve as the Network's technical secretariat.

The Unit collaborated with the United States' Inter-American Foundation to organize the forum titled "Building Democracy from the Grassroots", which brought together policy makers from central and local governments, civil society, and academia throughout the Hemisphere, along with international agencies and other development practitioners.

In Central America, the Program worked with the Central American Parliament and the Institute of Political Studies (INCEP) to put on a national course in Nicaragua and a subregional course in Guatemala. It examined the decentralization processes in that region. The UPD also provided technical assistance to Costa Rica's Legislative Assembly, to draft a decentralization bill. It promoted cooperation between the Specialized Meeting of Municipalities and Local Governments of MERCOSUR and the RIAD.

Taking into account the specific mandates spelled out in Section VI of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, "Promotion of a Democratic Culture", the UPD conducted training activities, advisory services, research work and publications under the Program for Promotion of Democratic Values and Practices, and gave regional courses to train young leaders. In June, San Pedro de Macoris in the Dominican Republic was the site of the IV Regional Course for Young Leaders of Central America and the Dominican Republic on Democratic Institutions, Values and Practices, in collaboration with the Inter-American Organization for Higher Education's College of the Americas (COLAM/OUI) and various subregional and national institutions.

In August, the Third Andean Course on Analysis and Negotiation of Political Disputes was organized and held in Bogota, in conjunction with the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, the IACD, and the Government of Colombia. The Third Regional Course for Young MERCOSUR Leaders on Democratic Institutions, Values and Practices was held in November. It was sponsored by the Universidad Alberto Hurtado, the Instituto Nacional de la Juventud of Chile's Ministry of Planning and (MIDEPLAN) and COLAM.

The First International Seminar on Political Communication Strategies was held in cooperation with George Washington University's Graduate School of Political Management. Targeted at over 100 communications directors in central government, parliament, regional

governments and the mayor's offices of some of the major cities of Latin America and the Caribbean, it was planned as a means to improve the quality of democratic leadership and government management in the member states.

The Program of Training Courses for Democratic Leaders (CALIDEM) was set up in cooperation with the Inter-American Development Bank. Its goal is to use national training courses to build a corps of democratic leaders. In this first year, the program's theoretical and practical framework was conceived. The process of inviting bids for four national courses for the first quarter of 2002 got underway. The UPD helped the Instituto Luis Carlos Galán para el Desarrollo de la Democracia [Luis Carlos Galán Democracy Development Institute] with a training program in which over 600 of Bogota's young people participated.

The UPD advised on and helped create the network of Youth for Democracy [Jovenes por la Democracia] (JPD), a nonprofit Central American institution with national chapters made up of graduates of the UPD's regional courses. The chapters will promote democracy in their countries. In cooperation with academic institutions, the Unit started research to generate new knowledge about democratic institutions, values and practices and about the roles of the various protagonists in a democratic political system. That research will serve as reference material for the courses offered under the program. It also published the book "Communication Strategies for Governments" [*Estrategias de Comunicación para Gobiernos*] and produced a television program on the Inter-American Democratic Charter and the promotion of the democratic culture.

### **Electoral technical assistance**

In the 2001-2002 period, the Electoral Technical Assistance area focused on strengthening election systems and institutions. It did this through election-related advisory services and assistance, and by doing research papers about strengthening the election systems in the hemisphere.

In 2001, the UPD supported the efforts that Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and Paraguay made to improve their election system and helped design measures and strategies that encouraged the use of better election-organization instruments and procedures. In countries in the Andean, Central America and Caribbean regions, it continued the programs undertaken to modernize election mechanisms using cutting-edge technology developed by Unit experts. With this technology, all or part of the various phases of the election process can be automated, which includes voting, ballot counting and checking, transmission of the votes, and tabulation of the final vote totals.

It also worked on developing and implementing programs in the area of vital statistics. The purpose was to modernize the institutions and procedures used to record those statistics. This was to be accomplished by rearranging records, evaluating administrative structures, conducting studies on possible reforms in the legal framework, providing technological support for registration, notification and control procedures, training staff, waging promotional campaigns about the uses of statistical data, and revisiting the system's objectives.

The UPD assisted the first experiment in horizontal cooperation between electoral agencies in the hemisphere (Brazil-Paraguay) in the field of automation, which implemented a pilot plan for electronic voting. The result was that every level of the electoral administration was computerized.

The system was used during the most recent municipal elections in Paraguay. A population of some 34,000 used Brazilian electronic ballot boxes to cast their votes.

In the field of citizen participation in the voting process and election-related civic education, workshops and seminars were held in Guatemala and Honduras. A media campaign was mapped out to support development of a democratic political culture and encourage citizen participation in elections.

As for research and studies, the UPD began an inter-American study comparing the procedures used in electoral processes. Working meetings were held with experts on the subject and development of a database and an Internet page for the initiative got underway.

### **Information and dialogue / Democratic forum**

The UPD produced and circulated, electronically and in print, information about its activities and about the general subject of democratic development in the hemisphere. The idea was to make vital, detailed and current data on these subjects more readily available and to get that information to a wider audience. The UPD added to the information available at its Web site, and included there data and documents on the recently approved Democratic Charter of the Organization. It also introduced links to the sites for all the election observation missions conducted by the Organization and many of the UPD's special projects.

The UPD also worked to improve the accessibility of new databases and arrange for them to be interactive with the Unit's web page, as is the case, for example, with a database that lists experts on democracy-related issues. It continues to cooperate with Georgetown University's Center for Latin American Studies on the development of the "Political Database of the Americas," a source of academic resources, primary documents and statistical data on democracy-related topics.

The Unit published reports of the election observation missions and special reports, as well as final reports on the activities and seminars conducted by the UPD. It also designed an electronic newsletter called *UPDate*. The newsletter, circulated in English and Spanish to the permanent missions and observer missions, the OAS General Secretariat and a list of contacts associated with the promotion of democracy, contains the latest news on election observation missions, courses, seminars, forums, publications and other UPD activities.

Under the Unit's Democratic Forum, seminars and meetings were held to further dialogue and exchange more information on issues related to the development of democracy. On February 20 and 21, 2001, a conference was held with the countries behind the Community of Democracies initiative, to discuss "The role of multilateral and regional organizations in the defense and promotion of democracy." The meeting was an opportunity for regional and multilateral organizations from various parts of the world to discuss their role in upholding democracy and to share their experiences.

In October 2001, Tegucigalpa was the venue for the Forum on "Democracy, Governance and Elections in Honduras." On December 13 and 14, within the framework of the Democratic Forum and in response to the principles of the Democratic Charter and the mandate from the most recent Summit of the Americas, the first meeting of the "Inter-American Forum on Political Parties" was held in Miami, Florida. The event brought together representatives of political parties, academics,

government representatives and representatives of NGOs, to begin an examination of the status of the political party system in the Americas, and to map out guidelines to strengthen and improve them.

### **Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines (AICMA)**

As part of its mandate to assist national reconciliation and help strengthen peace, through its program on Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines (AICMA) the Unit continued to support “anti-mine” activities in the hemisphere and kept up its advocacy of observance of the Ottawa Convention by the States parties thereto. The AICMA supported de-mining activities in Central America, specifically in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and expanded its activities in Peru and Ecuador. The linchpins of this support continued to be funding and technical advisory assistance; the second of the two was provided by the Inter-American Defense Board.

While much progress has been made in de-mining Central America overall, in Honduras the program is about to enter its final phase, whereupon that country will become the first of the Central American countries to become mine-free, including mine stockpiles. In 2001, the AICMA program supported the Government of Nicaragua with preparations for the Third Meeting of the States parties to the Ottawa Convention, which was held in Managua in September. The meeting focused on strengthening and disseminating the OAS-supported de-mining activities whose purpose is to transform the Hemisphere, as quickly as possible, into an antipersonnel mine-free zone.

The OAS’ leadership in supporting the Ottawa Convention (Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction) was reflected in the AICMA program’s assistance in destroying the mine stockpiles of several member states. That assistance materialized in the form of the “Managua Challenge” Initiative. Under that initiative, over 500,000 mines were destroyed between January and September 2001. Mine stockpiles in Peru and Ecuador were completely destroyed. Nicaragua will destroy another 46,000 in 2002. The Governments of Canada and Australia played a key role in this initiative, with a program to contribute one US dollar for every mine destroyed.

To fully meet the needs of the affected population, in 2001 the OAS supported the Program for Victims of Mines and Unexploded Devices, which has provided assistance to some 340 victims in Central America, most of them in Nicaragua. Without this program, many of these people would not receive any type of rehabilitation and could never be effectively reintegrated as productive members of their communities.

In Nicaragua, AICMA also implemented the Landmine Activity Information Management System (IMSMA) with United Nations support. IMSMA serves as a primary data bank for ranking activities in mine clearance, preventive education and efforts to assist victims and will be used to do an in-depth study of the socioeconomic impact on the regions where landmines are located.

### **Special programs**

The UPD developed and carried out a number of special programs and missions in various countries of the Hemisphere. These included the Program of Support for the Peace Process in Guatemala; the Program of Technical Cooperation for Peace and Re-assimilation in Nicaragua, and the Specialized Agency for the National Governance Program (PRONAGOB, Bolivia).

Also included under the heading of Special Programs is the Organization's election observation (electoral observation missions – MOEs), which is one of the UPD's most visible functions and with the most immediate impact. Over the course of 2001, the UPD organized and conducted observation missions in Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. These missions made a meaningful contribution to the effort to monitor the respective election processes, using a comprehensive observation method.

The UPD also set up a program to assist member states interested in promoting dialogue and the peaceful resolution of internal conflicts. The program aims to support initiatives on the part of governments and civil society to promote dialogue, build consensus and settle social conflicts peacefully. It also helps design and facilitate the process of public dialogue, conflict management and institutionalization of systems to negotiate solutions.

In 2001, the Unit also provided the Offices of the Secretary General and the Assistant Secretary General with support in their efforts at political negotiation in Haiti. It also worked on subregional exercises in sharing experiences in the area of political discourse and continues to receive requests from a number of member states for assistance in this field.

## **OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL**

Under Article 115 of the Charter of the OAS and in keeping with the policy and practice decided by the General Assembly and with the respective resolutions of the Councils, the Office of the Assistant Secretary General is the Secretariat of the Permanent Council, provides advisory services to the Secretary General and is in charge of the other activities entrusted to it.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary General provided technical and operational support to the twenty-eighth special session of the General Assembly, held in Lima; to the XXIII and XXIV Meetings of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Organization headquarters, and for the preparations for the thirty-second regular session of the General Assembly, to be held in Barbados in June 2002.

Pursuant to Executive Order 97-02, the Office coordinated and supervised the following areas: the Secretariat of Meetings and Conferences, the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), the Columbus Memorial Library, the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN), the Art Museum of the Americas, the Inter-American Emergency Aid Committee, and the Offices of the General Secretariat in the Member States. It coordinated cooperative relations with, among others, the United Nations and its specialized bodies, the organs of the inter-American system, the Association of Caribbean States, and the Central American Integration System (SICA). It performed specific coordination functions with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank, in connection with the situation in Haiti.

This Office contributed to the Secretary General's efforts to find solutions to the political-institutional conflict in Haiti, in keeping with the express will of the member states of the Organization. It organized and participated in the Group of Friends on Haiti. The Office also coordinated the OAS International Verification Mission for Honduras and Nicaragua and assisted the Secretary General's Office in the negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the territorial dispute between Belize and Guatemala.

As Secretary of the Permanent Council and its subsidiary bodies, the Assistant Secretary General worked with the representatives of the member states and permanent observers to prepare and hold 23 regular Council meetings, 8 special meetings, 6 protocolary meetings and a joint meeting that the Council held with CEPCIDI. That Office also followed the proceedings of the more than 130 meetings held by the Permanent Council's committees and working groups.

### **Model OAS General Assembly**

The Model General Assemblies help build up secondary and university students' knowledge of the Organization, its agenda and decision-making processes. The Office of the Assistant Secretary General, therefore, supported the holding of the Model General Assembly (the Edgar Maya Model General Assembly) in Washington, D.C., April 8 to 13, 2001.

It also assisted with the activities involved in the twenty-first regular session of the Model OAS General Assembly for university students, which was in San Martín de los Andes, Argentina, April 29 through May 4, 2001. In attendance were 350 students and 32 professors from universities in

Argentina and a number of member countries of the Organization. In advance of that Model General Assembly, training activities were conducted for teachers and students from various countries, all in preparation for the event.

At OAS headquarters, the Office of the Assistant Secretary General provided technical and logistical assistance to the 300 students and 35 teachers from 27 high schools in the United States and Mexico who attended the twentieth regular session of the Model OAS General Assembly for secondary schools, which was from November 28 to December 1, 2001.

## **OFFICES OF THE OAS GENERAL SECRETARIAT IN THE MEMBER STATES**

The Offices of the OAS General Secretariat in the Member States assist with the preparation, execution and evaluation of the OAS' technical cooperation programs in their respective countries. They represent the General Secretariat, provide support to the Organization's other activities, and help publicize its purposes.

As mandated by the General Assembly at its thirty-first regular session, a study was done of the OAS Offices. The study was done by the Office of the Assistant Secretary General and the Secretariat for Management, with the cooperation of the directors of the OAS Offices. The report was then presented to the Chairman of the Permanent Council on November 21, 2001 (CP/doc. 3532/01). The following is a summary of some of the main activities of the OAS Offices in the member states:

### **Administrative and logistical support supplied to the organs of the OAS**

The OAS Offices in the member states helped various organs of the OAS execute approved programs and projects in the respective countries. They also played an active role in the support services provided to the OAS Fellowships Program and assisted fellowship recipients. This included publishing fellowship announcements, advising applicants about procedure, receiving and forwarding fellowship applications, providing information about the fellowship awards, and monitoring the progress of the fellowship recipients.

The OAS Offices in the member states promoted technical cooperation between the OAS and its member states, in collaboration with the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD). A number of the offices offered assistance in readying project proposals for presentation to the IACD. They also maintained periodic contacts with the resident representatives of the donor governments and the regional and multilateral organizations, in order to facilitate implementation of projects already underway and future projects as well.

The Offices performed administrative functions involving, for example, assistance to the Secretariat of Meetings and Conferences and preparations for sessions of the General Assembly, as the Office of the OAS General Secretariat in Costa Rica did. The Offices helped with arrangements for conferences and workshops of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), the IACD and units of the OAS General Secretariat. The offices in the member states also were present at workshops, conferences and symposiums, representing the General Secretariat. They also performed functions associated with institutional representation of the OAS.

### **Support to cooperation**

The OAS Offices in the member states disbursed a substantial amount of resources for a number of areas of the General Secretariat, for projects in the member states. In some cases, the Offices supervised project implementation. The Offices also provided their assistance for the seminars, workshops and training sessions conducted in connection with the Free Trade Area of the Americas.

The specific organs that were assisted by the Offices of the OAS General Secretariat in the member states were: the IACD, the Office of Science and Technology (OCyT), CICAD, CIM, the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), the Trade Unit, the Unit of Social Development and Education (UDSE), the Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment (USDE), the Inter-Sectoral Unit on Tourism, the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD), the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN), and the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (CIDI).

The Offices were active in the following areas:

- a. Combating drugs by helping CICAD with preparation and/or modernization of the national anti-drug plans.
- b. Promoting women's rights by working with CIM to defend equal treatment for women in the public and private sectors.
- c. Strengthening democracy by working with the UPD to increase citizen participation in the political process through election observation missions, peace processes and strengthening of the institutions of democratic government.
- d. Promoting free trade by providing the Trade Unit with support in connection with the member states' participation in the FTAA negotiations and with the related technical cooperation.
- e. Protecting the environment by providing the USDE with their support in efforts to encourage sustainable development, with emphasis on environmental preservation.
- f. Defending human rights by facilitating the work of the IACHR in its support for citizens who are victims of human rights violations.
- g. Developing tourism by working with the Inter-Sectoral Unit for Tourism on improving the local tourism infrastructure and promoting the local potential, particularly the Project on Tourism Sustainability in the Caribbean region.
- h. Promoting education by assisting various areas of the GS/OAS in their efforts to improve education in the region.

### **Information sharing**

In cooperation with the Department of Public Information/Office of External Relations, the OAS Offices in the member states served as intermediaries in information sharing in the member states. They obtained and disseminated information to and/or from the pertinent government bodies (local, regional and international), the NGOs and the news agencies. They also convened workshops and seminars in their respective countries to publicize the various technical assistance programs the OAS conducts in the countries. The OAS Offices also watched political and economic developments in their respective member states and kept the pertinent areas at headquarters abreast of events.

The information was shared by a formal, official arrangement. Many Offices of the OAS General Secretariat in the member states worked with the local government information services to prepare press communiqués that appeared in the local press and electronic media. The Offices conducted the following information-related activities:

- Periodic meetings with government offices to liaison with the OAS (NGOs) to examine development projects already underway and those slated for the future.

- Distribution of OAS fellowship applications and forms requesting information on the undergraduate, graduate and professional development fellowship programs.
- Distribution of materials produced by the Department of Public Information and Americas Magazine, among the local public, the government, the private sector and NGOs.
- Public reporting of official OAS missions.

### **Cooperation with other donors**

Most of the Offices of the OAS General Secretariat in the member states remained in constant contact with the local offices of the international donors and with other multilateral organizations, for the sake of better coordination within the local donor community. The Offices participated in monthly or quarterly meetings of the local donor community and responded when donor missions and visiting dignitaries of other governments requested information. The more intensive coordination among the agencies of the inter-American system and in areas in which the cooperation programs were active was of considerable importance to some member states of the Organization.

### **Summit mandates**

The Office of Summit Follow-up has acknowledged that the pertinent areas of the Secretariat need more guidance so that they can use the Offices in the member states to better advantage in implementing the mandates from the Summits of the Americas. The Office of Summit Follow-up and the Office of the Assistant Secretary General will, therefore, develop specific activities to use the Offices more efficiently in the implementation of the Summit mandates.

## **SECRETARIAT FOR CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS**

The Secretariat for Conferences and Meetings was created in March 1997 by Executive Order No. 97-2, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions AG/RES. 954 (XVIII-O/88) and AG/RES. 1381 (XXVI-O/96), to unify and improve the General Secretariat's conference services. The SCR is composed of the Office of the Director and three divisions: Conferences, Language Services, and Documents and Information.

The modernization that began in 1997 continued during the period covered in this report, as the Secretariat for Conferences and Meetings continued to broaden its horizons, described below:

### **Management of conferences and meetings**

The Secretariat worked with the Management area to develop conference- and meeting-management services, track budgetary execution, improve facilities and equipment, and make the transition to the OASES 11i system. In the area of systems development and operations, it worked with the Systems Department to put together an integrated computerized platform of services. To do this, it developed a more advanced, simpler and more intuitive version of the documents management system (IDMS – Intelligent Document Management System); new versions of the computerized Resource Scheduler of Meetings and Rooms Reservation systems were developed and can now be accessed via the Internet. The three systems were combined, so that now, when the representatives of the member states check their calendar of meetings, they can also obtain the documents for their meetings over the Internet. A database is being developed that will combine the existing systems so that they can be used as an administrative tool for keeping track of services and expenses.

### **Conference services**

In the conferences area, the Secretariat provided logistical support to organize and hold some 500 meetings. A total of 274 meetings of the political and technical bodies, of the Permanent Council and its subsidiary organs, of CIDI and its subsidiary bodies, and of the other organs and specialized agencies, like the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) and the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN), were held at headquarters. Another 233 meetings—a regular session of the General Assembly, a special session of the General Assembly, the VI Regular Meeting of CIDI, the Thirtieth Meeting of CICAD, the Second Meeting of Ministers of Education, the XII Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, technical meetings of the IACHR, CITEL, CICAD and others—were held in the member states. This meant that human and technological resources had to be mobilized and moved from OAS headquarters to the countries hosting the meetings. During the period, the Secretariat updated the six-month schedule of the Organization's meetings, as a tool to use to rationalize the resources needed for conference services.

### **Language services**

The Secretariat expanded the policy on renewing equipment and programs like TRADOS, which was updated and improved to provide better and faster support to the translation process through combined recognition of terminology. The computerized OAS glossary introduced in the four official languages is constantly updated. An Internet portal for the Secretariat of Conferences and Meetings was established to enable outside translators to access the resources of the Language Services Division via the Internet. This portal gives outside translators, no matter where they are on the globe, access to an electronic library containing the reference materials they will need. The list of outside translators and interpreters has grown significantly, with the addition of a large number of professionals from across the Hemisphere, classified according to their area of specialization. This means that the names of more translators and interpreters living in member states have been added, which represents substantial savings when meetings are held away from headquarters.

### **Documents and information**

The Secretariat replaced outdated documents-reproduction equipment in order to maintain the high-speed and efficiency standards that the Organization requires. During the period covered in this report, a total of 5,700 documents were produced, which taken together represented 5,500,000 printed pages and a significant savings for the Organization. This section also assisted the offices of the General Secretariat and the permanent missions and observer missions that required its services to print documents, informative materials, invitations, catalogues and identifications.

The Secretariat set in motion an electronic distribution service for all the permanent missions and observer missions, and the offices of the General Secretariat away from headquarters. It also expanded the information archive and documents management through the IDMS system. The IDMS program allows tight documents control, from the time a document is started to its final filing. By the end of the period covered in this report, a total of 29,179 documents had been classified and stored. When their versions in two or more of the four official languages are tabulated, the total comes to 85,000 documents.

## ART MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAS

The Art Museum of the Americas was created by an OAS Permanent Council resolution in 1976, to stimulate the study of and interest in the art of the Americas, increase inter-American exchange and promote artistic creation in the Hemisphere.

With its exhibits, collections, educational programs and reference services, the Art Museum of the Americas promotes and documents art in the Hemisphere. Some of the activities carried out during the period covered in this report and that best represent the Museum's mission are the following:

### **Exhibits**

A total of 8 exhibits were organized during this period. The exhibits staged at the Museum were the following: *Personal Permanent Records: 17 photographs of South America*; *From the Classic to the Modern: Re-discovering the Body in the Permanent Collection*; *Artistic Imaginings in Clay: Contemporary U.S. Artists in Clay*; and *Interlace*, by Jeannie Thib of Canada.

The exhibits mounted in the Gallery were: *Paintings*, by Marcelo Legrand of Uruguay; *Stereo Portraits* by Paraguay's Bernardo Krasniansky; *Cabinets of Curiosities: Drawings and Etchings* by José Antonio Suárez of Colombia; and *Rumbos Eclécticos* by Elvis López of Aruba. Various exhibits captured the attention of the local press. The exhibit from the permanent collection was written up in *Washington Post Weekend* (8/24/01) and in the *Washington Journal* (8/26/01); the photography exhibit was covered in the *Washington Post* (6/ 8/01); the Bernardo Krasniansky exhibit in *Washington Post Weekend* (8/31/01) and in *Tiempos del Mundo* (8/9/01); the ceramics exhibit was featured in *American Craft Magazine* (2/02). The ceramics exhibit was co-sponsored by the National Tile Heritage Foundation of the United States. Representatives from the Smithsonian Institution and the Corcoran Gallery of Art served on the jury that selected the artists.

### **Permanent collection**

During this period, 21 new works were donated to the permanent collection. Particular mention should be made of the donation made by Mr. Ralph Dimmick, a former staff member of the Organization. He donated a number of drawings and etchings by José Luis Cuevas of Mexico and Raquel Forner of Argentina. The Museum also received works from the artists who participated in the Museum's temporary exhibits program: Marcelo Legrand of Uruguay, Rimer Cardillo of Uruguay, Carolina Mayorga of Colombia and Maricruz Arribas of Peru. The monumental sculpture by John Castles of Colombia, donated in 2000, was placed in the garden on the grounds of the Headquarters building. Works of art from the permanent collection were loaned for exhibits organized by the National Museum of Colombia and the Cultural Center of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The Museum loaned 50 works from the collection to various offices at headquarters and continued to document the permanent collection through "Collection," a special database for museum collections.

## **Conservation and preservation**

Working with the Department of Material Resources, the Museum completed the remodeling of the facility that houses the permanent collection. The walls were waterproofed, the roof was stabilized, asbestos was removed, gutters were replaced and new space, with a larger capacity, was built. This project was essential for the Museum, given the fact that the permanent collection had grown from 250 works in 1976, when the Museum opened, to more than 1,500 works today. The new facility can house up to 500 paintings, 50 sculptures and has shelves for 1000 works on paper, which is double the space available to house the collection. The Museum continued its preventive conservation work (16 works) and in-depth preservation treatments (12 works) in the permanent collection and provided preservation services for treatment of 20 works received on loan for temporary exhibits.

## **Art archives and audiovisual materials**

Through the art archives, the Museum offered references services to students, researchers and collectors interested in Latin American and Caribbean art. It also added to the archives some 400 art catalogues and other bibliographic materials furnished by artists, galleries and other cultural institutions in the Americas. Through its audiovisuals program, the Museum loaned and sold materials for use in classrooms and for reproduction in books and other educational publications. During this period, the Museum modernized the program by converting 45 videos from the U-matic "master" format to standard VHS format. The result was an increase in sales of videos to buyers like the University of Illinois and Facets Multimedia Distributors. It also moved 19 boxes of 16-mm film footage from the audiovisual program to the archives of the Columbus Memorial Library and produced 300 new slides of works of art from the temporary exhibits, for use in publications, in the press and on the Museum's web site.

## **Education**

The Museum produced 2 catalogues, 6 instructive brochures and 2 CD-ROMs. It also offered two art workshops for children. In association with the National Tile Heritage Foundation, it conducted a symposium on ceramic art, with art historians and historians of architecture and ceramics participating. Universities, secondary schools and cultural associations were given guided tours of the Museum, among them Fairfax Collegiate High School, Prince George's County Public Schools, the Association of Concerned Black Men of the DC Public Schools, Wakefield High School, Rotary International Club, Holton Arms High School, the Severn School, Eleanor Roosevelt High School, the Foreign Service Institute, Ocean Lakes High School, Covenant of Life Home School, the Spanish Educational Development Center, Grace Brethren High School, Frostburg State University, Easton High School, Flowers High School, Marymount University, the National Youth Leadership Conference, DCEETA, United States Census Bureau, International Institute of Education, Association for International Development, Manchester High School, the Association of Migrant Farm Workers' Children, and Gilchrist Tours.

## **Virtual Museum**

A Virtual Museum was created at the Museum's web page. The reader can find critiques, art works, and biographical and bibliographical information about various masters of twentieth century art, including Joaquin Torres-García, Fernando de Szyszlo, Jesús Soto, Roberto Matta, Pedro Figari, Marisol Escobar, and José Luis Cuevas.

## **Special activities**

As a member of the "Neighbors to the President" Museum Consortium, the Art Museum of the Americas helped organize and stage "Beyond the Monuments Day" for families, and the "Washington Histories" instructive workshop for elementary and secondary school teachers from Maryland, Virginia and the District of Colombia. The idea was to increase their knowledge about the collections and programs that the members of the Museum Consortium have to offer.

For the Christmas season, the Museum organized a sale of donated art works. The proceeds went to the Museum. By renting the Museum to outside groups, the Museum raised a total of US\$6,000. It filed an application with the Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, seeking a grant of US\$30,000 to support the temporary exhibits program. To increase membership in the Friends of the Museum, three special events were organized, with guided tours of the art collections at the embassies of Colombia, Brazil and Peru. The Museum also provided technical support to the Protocol Office, to help it set up 5 exhibits for its "Art Weeks", and to the Staff Association for its third annual art exhibit. The Director of the Museum was a speaker at a round of lectures on Fernando Botero, given at the Banco de la República de Colombia, and a roundtable on Latin American Art given at the Modern Museum [*Moderna Museet*] in Stockholm.

## **Attendance**

During this period, an estimated 15,300 people visited the Museum. Its web page registered a total of 64,694 "sessions" and 843,944 "hits" during the period from March to November 2001.

## **COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY**

The Columbus Memorial Library was established by the First International Conference of American States on April 18, 1890. The Library operates as a modern information and documentation center that makes vital information available to the permanent missions, the General Secretariat, the diplomatic community and the general public. It is also custodian of the institutional history of the Organization of American States, its predecessor the Pan American Union, and the inter-American system over the last two centuries.

### **The Columbus Memorial Library's Three-Year Plan of Action**

At its thirty-first regular session, the General Assembly adopted resolution AG/RES. 1839 (XXXI-O/01), "Program-Budget of the Organization for 2002, Quotas and Contributions to the Voluntary Fund for 2002," wherein it resolved "To instruct the Secretary General to provide to the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs, through the Permanent Council, by October 31, 2001, a three-year plan of action for strengthening the Columbus Memorial Library, proposing concrete ways in which non-Regular Fund resources can be obtained." That report, the "Three-Year Plan of Action toward Strengthening the Financial Situation of the Columbus Memorial Library," was circulated as document CP/doc.3530/01 and presented to the Permanent Council on November 28, 2001.

### **Automation**

The Library updated its page on the Internet, which has the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC). It gives researchers access to more than 30,000 catalogued publications.

### **Acquisitions**

The Library purchased 450 books, reduced subscription renewals from 130 to 58, and subscribed to two new publications. The Library prepared, processed and approved the purchase of 75 books and publications for the General Secretariat and added 2,543 volumes to the Library.

The Library received 2000 donations in various formats, coming from the offices and departments of the General Secretariat and donors outside the Organization. One important donation was the publications from the Ayacucho Library, which the Permanent Mission of Venezuela offered to the Library. The Library selected and added 1,252 volumes and sent them to the Cataloguing Unit.

Among the most important acquisitions was a special collection from the Caribbean, consisting of some 250 works of literature and reference books acquired from a private institution. The Library also processed the books, papers and publications in Dr. Isidoro Zanotti's collection, which it received in 2000.

## **Cataloguing**

The Columbus Memorial Library catalogued 2,000 books and assigned the OAS publications and documents the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) and the Cataloguing in Publication (CIP) data, which assures that the new publications and documents of the OAS will be available immediately on-line. The Library continues to publish the *Selective List of Books Accessioned and New Periodicals* at its web site and is constantly updating it.

## **Reference services**

The requests for reference services increased to over 25,000. The Library used 37,830 photographs to respond to those requests. To support research activities, the Documents Control Unit answered 1,152 requests; the Archives Management Unit answered another 750 requests. The Reference Unit circulated 11,697 books and 2,003 periodicals, requested 1,974 articles on loan from other libraries, and loaned 1,833 articles to other libraries. The number of e-mail requests climbed steadily: 428 in 1998, 572 in 1999, 1,135 in 2000, and 1,470 in 2001.

The reference service capability also increased with the acquisition of more databases. The Library subscribes to First Search and can access information from 70 databases covering a wide array of topics. It has access to thousands of libraries worldwide and to 5.9 million articles and 9,000 periodicals, including electronic periodicals.

The Library has the Internet search version of the Hispanic American Periodicals Index, which offers information on Latin America and the Caribbean, the Mexico-United States border region and Hispanics in the United States. The Library continues to have access to WorldCat, the Database of the United Nations Treaty Series, and Lexis-Nexis.

## **Documents control**

The Library processed a total of 35,140 documents and published a volume of the “*Summary of the decisions taken at the meetings and texts of the resolutions and declarations approved by the Permanent Council*” for 1999; in Spanish and English it published the *List of resolutions and declarations approved by the General Assembly at the regular and special sessions, 1970 – 1999*; it prepared a manual on how to search for data in the *Inter-American Treaties and Conventions*, in the four official languages, and an *Analytical Index of Resolutions and Declarations on Democracy*. It completed the text of the *Index of the Documents of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, 1980-2001*. The Unit began putting together a catalogue of inter-American documents and publications since 1989.

## **OAS documents and publications**

During this period, the Library had to contend with the problems caused by the closing of the OAS bookstore. The Library received 985 requests. It submitted a new work program that proposes a new list for managing OAS documents and publications. The library prepared a list of universities and specialized libraries and mounted a promotional campaign to offer Organization documents.

## **Preservation**

The Library completed the microfilming of the OAS Official Archives for 1998 and prepared the documents and publications of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights for the period 1995-2001 for microfilming.

## **Archives and records management service**

The Library hosted three training sessions on the most efficient way for an office to manage its records and files, including electronic filing. One of these sessions coincided with National Archives and Information Management Month and included instruction in the use of the newly published Records Management Manual

The Library stored a total of 3,470 boxes with an outside contractor, where another 1,000 boxes of obsolete files were destroyed. The Records Management Center received 600 boxes of semi-active records for storage; it sent 708 empty boxes to the Offices of the General Secretariat to be used to transfer records. The Library processed 50 boxes of records having permanent value and stored in the Archives a film collection from the Art Museum of the Americas.

## **Exhibits**

The Columbus Memorial Library staged exhibits, among them the “U.S. Presidents and the OAS” and “Pan American Union Day Celebrations.” The exhibits displayed the originals of declarations, publications, programs, photographs in black and white, and posters from the Library archives. An exhibit of the publications from Ayacucho Library was also put on display.

## **Guidebooks and bibliographies**

The Library produced *Guyana: A Bibliography of Books in the Columbus Memorial Library*, Hipólito Unanue Series, No. 12. During the year, Library staff and members of the OAS internship program prepared other guides and bibliographies. Due to the recent terrorist attacks and their impact on the member states, the Columbus Memorial Library prepared a “Guide to information resources on terrorism and its economic and social impact.”

## **Donations and gifts**

The Columbus Memorial Library received a generous donation of computers from the Permanent Mission of Korea to the OAS, and a donation from the Smithsonian Institution of dual-face shelving, study tables, metallic shelving and metal book separators, all valued at approximately US\$30,000.

## **Interns and volunteers**

The Library was fortunate to be assisted by interns and volunteers, who have been assigned to specific projects and who have helped compensate for the shortage of staff. One volunteer created a database for the project “Maps Cataloguing” to enter data on the collection of historical maps housed in the Library’s storage space.

## **COORDINATION AND COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS**

Under Article 112.h of the Charter, one of the functions of the General Secretariat is to establish "relations of cooperation, in accordance with the decisions reached by the General Assembly or the Councils, with the Specialized Organizations as well as other national and international organizations."

In keeping with the mandates given in the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its regular session in San José, Costa Rica, and in the resolutions of previous sessions of the Assembly, the General Secretariat continued to coordinate with international and regional organizations and agencies. The most substantial cooperation was with the United Nations (UN), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Secretariat of CARICOM.

One of the most important areas of cooperation in the case of the United Nations and CARICOM was the resolution of the political problems in Haiti. The Organization was constantly sharing information with the United Nations General Secretariat and the Director of the Americas of the Department of Political Affairs. It also engaged in sector-specific cooperative activities with various units and offices of the General Secretariat and the United Nations' departments. Out of that cooperation came projects in various United Nations-related areas, among them a number of environment-related initiatives that are supported by the Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment, and UPD-supported initiatives in the area of mine clearance, good government and democracy.

In May 2001, the Secretariat of CARICOM joined with the OAS to prepare a joint mission to Haiti, headed by both the Secretary General and the former Prime Minister of Dominica, Mrs. Eugenia Charles. In subsequent follow-up missions in June and July, the Secretariat of CARICOM, in the person of the Assistant Secretary-General for Foreign and Community Relations, supported the OAS' resolve in facilitating negotiations among the political parties and civil society and other Haitian sectors. The Secretary General and Assistant Secretary General also attended and participated in the Heads of State Annual Conference, held in Nassau, the Bahamas, June 3 through 6, 2001. The meeting was an opportunity for dialogue with the Heads of State on hemispheric matters and events, including the situation in Haiti. The CARICOM Secretariat continues to concern itself with this issue.

The Secretariats of the OAS and CARICOM worked together on implementation of technical cooperation projects, including the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC) and the Program of Support to Governance in Parliamentary Democracies. The two secretariats were mutually supportive during the election observation missions in Guyana and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, both in March 2001. As a result of those missions and as part of the governance support program, the Secretariats of the OAS and of CARICOM cooperated in the convocation, in January 2002, of a Conference on Constitutional Reform in the member states of CARICOM. The OAS supported and participated in CARICOM's Special Summit on Tourism, held in December 2001.

The Organization of American States continued to be involved in cooperative programs and projects with other regional organizations, with which it concluded formal agreements. These regional organizations are: the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the

Association of Caribbean States (ACS) and the Secretariat of the Central American Integration System (SICA). In the case of the ACS, support of and attendance at each organization's annual meeting was reciprocated and initiatives were formulated in areas of mutual interest. The Secretariat had talks with ACS officials at the session of the General Assembly held in Costa Rica, and a high-ranking official from the Secretariat participated in the ACS Third Summit, in Venezuela. The Organization also intensified cooperation with the inter-American system through the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction, in which PAHO, the IDB, IICA, and the Pan American Development Foundation are actively involved. They have teamed up with the GS/OAS to respond to natural disasters and take measures on issues related to hazard reduction.

## **EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT FOR INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN AGENCY FOR COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

Under Article 98 of the Charter of the Organization, the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) is entrusted by the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) with programs, projects, and activities in partnership for development. The Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD) is a subsidiary body of the CIDI, which determines the policies and directions of the IACD at its regular and special meetings and its sectoral meetings at the ministerial or comparable level. The IACD was established by the General Assembly in June 1999 and began operations in January 2000. The purpose of the Agency is to promote, coordinate, manage, and facilitate the planning and execution of partnership for development programs, projects, and activities in the OAS, particularly those under CIDI's Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development.

During the course of 2001, its second year in operation, the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD) continued the process of establishing and consolidating itself to fulfill its basic mandate of enhancing the quality and quantity of hemispheric technical cooperation.

In terms of policies, the most important activities included approval by CIDI of a new Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development, SEDI's support to the political bodies of the Organization, and the organizing of ministerial meetings in the areas of education and labor and promoting the role of IACD in development issues within the OAS, in light of the mandates given to the Organization at the Third Summit of the Americas in April 2001. In the wake of the terrorist attacks of September 11 in the United States, the need to counter the threats of terrorism became a priority, particularly on the social and economic development agenda, with its stress on poverty reduction programs. With respect to this situation, the topic of dialogue at the regular CIDI meeting focused on cooperative mechanisms to counter the impact of those attacks. Moreover, as a further contribution to the dialogue, the IACD and the IDB held a joint seminar on the development impact of those acts the day before the CIDI meeting.

In terms of programs, the IACD made significant progress in defining new human development projects by diversifying existing fellowship and training activities, creating an "Educational Portal" and negotiating agreements to provide distance training courses. The Agency sought mechanisms for making projects more effective in transferring best practices among countries in various priority areas of development, while a start was made at strengthening and reforming the existing multilateral project financing system under FEMCIDI.

As to the Agency's governance, the Management Board of the IACD, which met three times during the year and conducted a great many electronic consultations, is playing an increasing role in guiding the Agency's operations and in fostering the creation of strategic alliances with other development partners, particularly the National Cooperation Agencies, other inter-American development organizations, subregional development banks, private firms and the nongovernmental sector. During the year, the first rotation of the board's membership took place (four of the nine countries) and a new board was elected.

The IACD was reorganized into two program departments—Development Programs and Information Technology for Human Development—and two new functional departments with strong mandates—Policy Coordination, and Operations and Finance. As well, the responsibility for providing technical secretariat services to the Inter-American Ports Commission was transferred to the IACD by executive order.

### **Activities of the IACD Management Board during 2001**

The Management Board met four times during the period covered by this report. The first of those for meetings was held in St. Kitts and Nevis and addressed issues relating to the statutes of FEMCIDI, the rules of procedure of the Management Board, the Strategic Plan for Partnership and financial and personnel policy. It also examined OAS activities in the Caribbean and the possibilities for enhancing cooperation. The next meeting was held in Washington and discussed the programming process and the use of FEMCIDI funds. The outgoing Chair also presented a report on his term of office.

The third meeting was held in Managua, where the representative of Nicaragua was elected as the new Chairman of the Board and the representative of Belize as the Vice Chairman. A number of reports were considered and presentations were given on the Draft Strategic Plan, the programming of partnership activities, the fellowship program and the Educational Portal of the Americas. Presentations of a financial nature were also made. The final meeting of the Board approved the proposed programming of funds for partnership projects and received a report from the Nonpermanent Specialized Commissions (CENPES). The Management Board also conducted a number of electronic consultations on resource programming.

### **IACD programs**

#### *Programs under FEMCIDI*

At the proposal of the IACD, the 2001 programming cycle included a temporary revision to the current FEMCIDI regime, in order to separate programming into an initial stage for presenting project profiles, followed by submission of these profiles in their final form. It was also authorized to propose and allocate funds for multiyear projects. The experience was positive, although it was implemented on an experimental basis. These changes have facilitated the preliminary evaluation of proposals by the Executive Secretariat, by allowing members of the CENPES to participate in the programming and giving staff of the Executive Secretariat an opportunity to provide advice in the final preparation of the proposals.

The proposed program for 2001 included 103 projects, with requested funding of US\$12.6 million. The CENPES examined and evaluated 103 projects submitted by 33 member states. Eighty-nine projects received a favorable recommendation for a total amount of US\$7.15 million. The net contribution of available funds amounted to US\$6.3 million, after deducting contributions to the Regular Fund and the FEMCIDI Reserve Account, although when taken together with the reserve account, interest received by FEMCIDI 2001 and unprogrammed funds, the available amount is US\$7.97 million. Of the eighty-nine projects recommended, 48 are regional and 41 are national.

The following table indicates the number of projects and the corresponding amounts by sectoral account:

Sectoral Account	Number of Projects	Amounts
Trade	5	US\$ 490,352
Social development	20	US\$1,250,301
Education	22	US\$1,961,412
Culture	2	US\$ 103,000
Science and technology	21	US\$1,656,841
Democracy	6	US\$ 484,524
Tourism	6	US\$ 485,000
Environment	7	US\$ 716,419

*Technical cooperation programs under the best practices initiative*

- Initiatives to encourage transparency in the area of electronic governance: public sector procurement

The objective of this initiative is to foster greater transparency and efficiency in the provision of public services and to promote the use of new technologies in modernizing the State. The first stage of the Electronic Governance program involved identification of various high-quality and cost-effective systems for handling public procurement at the national, provincial and municipal levels.

With the support of the United States Specific Funds, the IACD undertook to prepare a program to encourage participation by small business in electronic procurement procedures and in electronic trade transactions in general, in cooperation with CONUPIA of Chile, the North-South Center of the University of Miami and the IDB Multilateral Investment Fund. The Agency also began work on systematic identification of best practices in electronic governance at the subnational sphere of government, including procurement and licensing, property ownership registration and tax administration. Of particular interest in this area is the effort to enhance revenues and make more effective use of municipal resources.

- Electronic governance academies

At the IDB Annual Meeting in Santiago on March 19, the General Director of the IACD, with the support of Microsoft and participation by the OAS General Secretariat, proposed an initiative on Electronic Governance Academies, in a presentation to high-level government representatives. Subsequently, the Agency negotiated an agreement with the North-South Center of the University of Miami, Microsoft, Compaq and KPMG to study and develop that initiative in depth.

The first stage included a number of high-level national and subregional workshops, financed by the private sector partners, to make institutions aware of best practices and to help them design electronic governance strategies in their countries. The first of these workshops was held in Brazil last October, and further workshops are now being designed in consultation with interested governments, beginning with Chile and Mexico, Argentina, Costa Rica and Peru.

- Rural electrification and telecommunications initiative

Pursuant to the connectivity mandate from the Third Summit of the Americas, the Agency is exploring a major initiative for rural electrification and telecommunications in the neediest areas. This initiative would be based on the successful outcome of the CIDI project in Honduras ("solar villages"), as part of the Best Practices Program. The goal is to provide low-cost and sustainable electrification and telecommunications systems using renewable energy sources. These systems will offer access to telephone, computer and Internet services and will be installed in community service facilities (for example in schools, health centers and churches) in rural towns that have no electricity or telecommunication connections.

The design stage of this project is already underway. This first stage will focus on five countries (Guatemala, Honduras, Bolivia, Colombia and Belize). Data compiled from these five countries will be used as a model for encouraging other OAS member states to participate in this initiative.

- Municipal development program

The objective of this program is to provide technical assistance and training to promote the development of local government in member states. The project and the planned activities will help institutions to enhance their managerial capacities from the development viewpoint. A network of contacts has been established with public and private sector institutions involved in municipal development. Strategic partnerships have been formed with Empresas Públicas de Medellín (EPPM) and with the Brazilian Institute of Public Administration (IBAM) and the Curitiba Institute of Urban Research and Planning (IPPUC) for the supply of best-practice municipal services.

The agreement between the IACD and EPPM, signed during the last OAS General Assembly, establishes a framework for technical cooperation and training for municipal services in the areas of telecommunications, energy, water supply and sanitation, and strategic planning. An agreement was also signed with IBAM to provide technical assistance and training in the areas of fiscal and financial management, municipal human resource development, provision of services, environmental policies, urban development and citizen participation. A similar agreement is under negotiation with IPPUC to take advantage of its specialized technical know-how.

- Program for strengthening labor institutions

The objective of this program is to improve the capacity of ministries of labor to develop and implement effective employment policies in close collaboration with employers and workers. The program is also intended to draw the attention of businesspeople in member states to the need to adopt principles of social responsibility in their business practices, with particular emphasis on workplace health and safety.

In terms of workplace health and safety, negotiations are underway with the Ministries of Labor of Chile and Peru to prepare a technical cooperation program for services in the area of best practices, which could be financed by the Multilateral Investment Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank. There is a similar initiative for strengthening the ministries of labor, but in this

case the services will be provided by DIESE of Brazil, and the counterpart interested in providing cooperation is the Ministry of Labor of Argentina.

- Housing, disaster mitigation and financing in the Caribbean and El Salvador

The objective of this cooperation is to structure a financial package with the support of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, with a focus on the issue of guarantees and the placing of bonds on the United States financial market. A further objective is to allocate various kinds of technical assistance for institutional strengthening of the Eastern Caribbean Housing and Mortgage Bank (ECHMB) to enhance its growth capacity and thereby take advantage of opportunities opened by the liberalization of financial markets. As well, ECHMB is seeking technical assistance to help offset the risks facing the Eastern Caribbean region, and in particular its housing stock, through the constant threat of hurricanes.

A similar IACD effort is underway in El Salvador. The two recent earthquakes in that country had a devastating impact on the rural population, compounding an already serious housing situation in El Salvador. The government has therefore been giving thought to how to deal with some of the basic causes of the housing shortage. Agency personnel are working with the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador and other governmental agencies to incorporate the technical assistance needed for creation of a proper legal, regulatory, legislative and operational framework within which financial assets originating in El Salvador could be securitized and sold on domestic and international markets.

In the area of transparency, preparations were begun for a conference on corruption, which, with the support of the Government of Mexico, will be held in that country in the first half of 2002. Special emphasis has been placed on promoting the freedom of expression and access to information, and on the training of investigative reporters.

*Other programs administered by the IACD with specific funds*

During 2001, the IACD had under its administration several specific funds relating to initiatives for horizontal cooperation and socioeconomic development:

- United States specific funds

In recent years the United States has been supporting CIDI and IACD with specifically earmarked funds, in addition to its annual contributions to FEMCIDI. The value of these funds varied during the year between \$5.4 million and \$6.1 million, as a function of expenses incurred and as new decisions were taken to supplement existing balances.

Generally speaking, these funds have been the major source of assistance for the Agency's new programs under the Best Practices program. A portion of these funds has been earmarked for strengthening the Agency's human development programs, in activities that are yet to be decided.

- Other specific funds

Horizontal Cooperation Fund of Argentina	(US \$2.26 million at 1/1/2001)
Specific and Horizontal Cooperation Funds of Mexico	(US\$1.78 million at 1/1/2001)
IDB-OAS-White Helmets Commission Program	(contract value US\$1.5 million)
IACD-SOPTRAVI Honduras Housing Project	(contract value US\$6 million)
IACD-MINEDUC Guatemala Literacy Project	(contract value US\$4.8 million)
IACD-CONACYT Regional Weather Project	(contract value US\$2.5 million)
IACD-Panama Privatization Program	(US\$0.280 million at 1/1/2001)

As well, the IACD administers other specific funds or horizontal cooperation funds from Uruguay, Peru, Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, Israel and Spain, for total of approximately US\$200,000.

*Human Development and Information Technology Programs*

- Graduate fellowships

Six hundred and eighty applications under the Regular Training Program (PRE) were processed during the year and 167 new graduate fellowships (master's and doctorate degrees) and research fellowships were awarded in universities throughout the region. Most of the recipients are studying in the United States (54.0 percent), with a considerable number in Brazil (8.0 percent), Canada (5.5 percent), Chile (12.9 percent), Costa Rica (8.0 percent) and Mexico (8.0 percent). In addition to the new fellowships, the fellowships office also approved extensions for 115 fellowships, which were originally awarded in 2000 and extended for a further year. The approximate cost of new fellowships and extensions in 2001 is US\$5.4 million.

- Undergraduate fellowships

The Special Fellowships Program for the Caribbean (SPECAP) provides funding for university studies in development areas of priority to the Caribbean region, with a particular focus on fields that have an impact on integral and sustainable development. Twenty-eight new fellowships were awarded and 22 extensions to previous fellowships (awarded in 2000) were granted for a further academic year. The approximate cost of these new fellowships and extensions is US\$900,000.

- Short-term specialized training courses

Short-term specialized training courses under the Fellowships Program include those offered by member states and observers and the technical units of the SG/OAS: Horizontal Cooperation Training Fellowships (CHBA): 65 courses were held and 593 fellowships were awarded; Special Training Program (PEC): 18 courses were held and 99 fellowships awarded; and Specialized Training in Technical Areas (CEAT): the Agency selected and granted 152 fellowships for the three courses announced during the year.

A detailed listing of the fellowships granted during 2001 is found in Annex F to this report.

## **New human development and education programs**

### *The Educational Portal of the Americas*

The Educational Portal is a broad network providing information on distance education and training opportunities in the Americas. It provides access to more than 4,500 distance education courses offered by accredited universities in all academic disciplines, information on available fellowships, teacher training courses, news about events and other links of interest. The portal was implemented with financial support from the United States government.

The Educational Portal was designed and developed in consultation and coordination with Microsoft Corp. and the Technology Institute of Monterrey, Mexico. Strategic alliances have also been negotiated with public and private institutions such as the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization of Ibero-American States, the Connectivity Institute of Canada, UNED of Spain and other universities and institutions of higher education in Latin America and Spain, to obtain equipment, systems, contents and other services necessary for development of the Portal.

The beta version of the Educational Portal was launched in Spanish and English during the meeting of education ministers on Sept. 24 and 25, 2001. The Portuguese and French versions are now available as well. During the period covered by this report, the portal received more than 11 million hits.

### *The Alberto Lleras Leadership Fellowships Program*

This new program commemorates Dr. Alberto Lleras, the first Secretary General of the OAS and a man of vision who promoted education and interchange among the citizens of the Americas. The objective of the program is to establish a broad-based consortium of universities for joint financing of research fellowships and studies, in order to leverage the funds available in university budgets and from member states and to supplement the limited resources of the OAS.

The IACD has signed 16 agreements and is currently negotiating with over 50 other universities that have received preliminary approval from their authorities to enter into a cofinancing agreement. The universities have agreed to share the tuition cost for OAS fellowship holders, something that has reduced the costs to the OAS considerably.

### *E-fellowships*

E-fellowships are a new concept under which recipients participate in higher education programs without leaving their own country during the term of the fellowship. The Fellowships Program will offer electronic fellowships (E-fellowships) as a cost-effective alternative for expanding education opportunities in remote communities.

The Technology Institute of Monterrey (ITESM) has awarded 340 fellowships for distance education courses to be offered through the Educational Portal of the Americas. A similar process is underway with the National University of Distance Education of Spain (UNED), under a cooperation agreement signed by the Agency and UNED to offer distance education opportunities to students from the Americas. As well, negotiations have begun with other leading academic institutions to

secure new offers of E-fellowships. The Agency is currently negotiating 100 fellowships with Project Zero of the Harvard University School of Education.

*Opportunities for interinstitutional financing and education loans*

The Fellowships Program continues to seek out new forms of cooperation with agencies involved in granting and financing fellowships in general. This implies the joint financing of fellowships with universities and the development of loan programs as an alternative for assisting applicants who do not qualify for financing in the form of grants. In this respect, the Agency signed an agreement with LASPAU of Harvard University and the Fulbright Program for joint financing of 20 fellowships for Ecuadorian students in the area of conservation and environmental management.

The Agency also signed an agreement with the Pan American Association of Education Credit Institutions (APICE) for joint financing or mutual guarantees of fellowships. With this program, the Leo Rowe Fund will grant loans to students for undergraduate and postgraduate programs. This agreement will provide greater opportunities for students who apply for a fellowship but who are not selected because of the limited number of fellowships available, or who have received a partial fellowship and require additional funding to cover their financial needs.

As well, the Rowe Fund administered by the IACD is continuing to provide interest-free education loans to 103 undergraduate and postgraduate students in Latin America and the Caribbean, for a total of US\$626,300. The Secretariat has considered and reached agreements with a number of applicants who, unable to provide conventional guarantors, have presented institutions of their countries as guarantors.

**Operations and finances**

*Mobilization of alternative sources of funding*

During the year, three agreements, amounting to US\$115 million, were signed with financial institutions for funding technical cooperation projects, involving two U.S. banks, Bank of America and Riggs National Bank, and the Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada), which has a wide network of branches and offices in Latin America and the Caribbean. The IACD also signed agreements with the Export Development Corp. of Canada (EDC), the official Canadian agency responsible for promoting exports, and the Official Credit Institute of Spain (SICO) whereby the Institute will finance the transfer of specialized technical knowledge.

*Accounting system/financial controls*

In April 2001, EF Kearney was selected to conduct a study of the IACD accounting system and recommend alternatives. This report was submitted in June and was distributed to members of the Management Board. It concluded that the IACD should use the Oracle Financials system, and that it should switch over to the system in January 2002 when the rest of the General Secretariat will be switching to Oracle 11i. The Agency also proposed corrective measures to deal with certain operational shortcomings detected by the external auditors in its internal control systems.

### **The Agency's website**

The IACD website was launched in April 2001, in English and Spanish. Thanks to cooperation with other departments of the Agency, the services offered now include: general information on the IACD (who we are, a message from the Director General, frequently asked questions, etc.), information on programs offered through the Agency (FEMCIDI, horizontal cooperation, the new best practices fund, etc.), information on the OAS fellowships program and educational loans, a digital online library, news about the development and cooperation area, and links to other related sites.

### **Trust for the Americas**

The Trust is a nongovernmental organization affiliated with the IACD, the mandate of which is to mobilize funds in association with the private sector and other nonprofit entities. In 2001, the Trust expanded its existing major programs and its cooperation agreements in two areas: transparency and connectivity.

In the area of connectivity, the Trust continued to apply the Net Corps volunteers model and mobilized funding for the application of information and communication technologies to the training of persons with disabilities, street children and women's organizations that provide leadership training. In the area of transparency, a start was made on programming an anticorruption conference for the first half of 2002. The government of Mexico has expressed its support for holding this event in that country. In this field, special stresses been placed on promoting freedom of expression and access to information, and on training investigative journalists.

In order to strengthen this important instrument for carrying out the mandates of the OAS for hemispheric development, the management of the IACD and the Board of Directors of the Trust held a number of meetings during the year.

## **SECRETARIAT FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS**

The Secretariat for Legal Affairs assists the Organization's organs by preparing studies, documents and legal opinions and by providing legal advisory and technical secretariat services. It collaborates in the preparation of treaties, agreements, and other international instruments and is in charge of legal procedures related to the signing of those agreements and deposit of the instruments of ratification when the General Secretariat is depository. It also provides technical and secretariat services to the Inter-American Juridical Committee and to the Administrative Tribunal. The Secretariat was reorganized under Executive Order No. 96-4 of May 13, 1996. It now focuses on three areas: development of public and private international law, cooperation activities on law-related matters, and information and dissemination in matters of law. The Secretariat is composed of the Office of the Assistant Secretary, the Department of International Law, the Department of Legal Cooperation and Information, and the Secretariat of the Administrative Tribunal.

### **Office of the Assistant Secretary for Legal Affairs**

In pursuit of its functions of directing, planning, and coordinating legal matters, the Office contributed to the codification and development of international law, to the planning and development of activities in legal cooperation and information, and continued its support for the Administrative Tribunal (TRIBAD) and administrative supervision for the Secretariat of the Tribunal.

Consistent with these objectives and responsibilities, the Office took part in the 53rd Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Juridical Committee (CJI) in Ottawa, Canada, from March 12 to 23, 2001, and also attended the 59th Regular Meeting of that body held in Rio de Janeiro in August 2001. At that meeting it provided advisory services primarily on issues relating to the proposed Inter-American Democratic Charter.

At both of these meetings, the Office provided legal support for preparation of a report on the future of the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law and approval of draft legislative guidelines on assisted fertility. The Office also provided assistance in preparing the Sixth Inter-American Specialized Conference on International Private Law (CIDIP-VI), which is scheduled for February 2002.

The Office also participated in the International Law Workshops held in Mexico City, December 11 to 14, 2001. That meeting examined a number of issues of concern in contemporary international law, with a view to improving the teaching of this branch of law and developing international links between the hemisphere's various law faculties, in order to update programs of study in this discipline and improve its teaching. On this occasion, the Office gave a presentation on the principal issues on the OAS legal agenda and on the status of international law in general.

In March 2001, the Office met in Ottawa with senior authorities of the Canadian Department of Justice to discuss possible cooperation in the Organization's legal activities as they affect the Secretariat for Legal Affairs. Subsequently, the Assistant Secretary for Legal Affairs participated as a

speaker at the Montreal conference, as a member of the panel on "harmonizing the existing juridical systems in the Americas".

The Office attended and provided legal advisory services to the 31st regular session of the General Assembly, held in San Jose, Costa Rica, from June 3 to 5, 2001. It also provided legal support during the eighth special session of the General Assembly held in Lima, Peru, September 10 to 12, 2001, on which occasion the Inter-American Democratic Charter was adopted.

The Assistant Secretary for Legal Affairs attended the Course on International Law organized by the University of Panama and the OAS General Secretariat, through the Secretariat for Legal Affairs, in June 2001. On that occasion he gave a presentation on the Organization's political and legal agenda and conducted discussions on the evolution of the inter-American system and on the peaceful settlement of disputes.

As part of its functions to contribute to the progressive development and codification of international law, the Office attended and participated in a number of international conferences and meetings where it discussed the work of the OAS in these fields and reported on OAS activities relating to international legal cooperation.

The Office was an observer at the conference held in Saltsjobaden, Sweden, organized by the International Consortium on Legal Cooperation. This conference was sponsored by the International Bar Association, the Swedish International Development Agency and the Swedish College of Lawyers. This Consortium of institutions is dedicated to promoting and evaluating justice systems from an international perspective, with a view to improving the administration of justice. The Office also attended the meeting on the "Third Summit of the Americas: Results and Impressions", organized by the Center for Latin American Affairs at George Washington University and the OAS Office of External Relations. In April 2001, it participated in a roundtable sponsored by the North-South Center, on "The Quebec City Summit of the Americas: an Updated Report", which was held in Washington D.C.

The Office also participated in April 2001 in the Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law. This conference of lawyers specialized in international law focused on such issues as the history and future of international law and other aspects of this discipline, such as improving mechanisms for promoting human rights; the democratization of international institutions; universal jurisdiction; border disputes between states and the role played by legal advisers of international organizations and international tribunals.

In a similar vein, the Office also participated in the annual meeting of the American Bar Association and took part in the work of the international law and practice section, which dealt with issues such as the global financial system and external public debt; regional trading agreements and anticorruption efforts. As well, conversations were held on the possibility of establishing cooperative relations to promote the Office's program on the coexistence of different juridical systems in the Americas.

Other meetings in which the Office participated included that organized by the American Society for International Law, entitled "To War, to Court, to Both", which discussed various legal problems arising from the use of force against terrorists, with respect to states that are not players in those acts, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of putting terrorists on trial. In October, the

Office also attended a roundtable on "The Andean Region: Migration Consequences of Political Instability and Economic Crisis", organized by the North-South Center in Washington D.C. In November it participated in another roundtable on "Terrorism, Porous Borders and Homeland Security", also sponsored by the Center.

In July 2001, the Office of the Assistant Secretary prepared and published a paper entitled "The Organization of American States (OAS)", as a chapter in the section on international organizations for the International Encyclopedia of Laws Series, Supplement 9, Kluwer Law International. In October, the Office prepared and published an article on "The Third Summit of the Americas and the 31st Regular Session of the OAS General Assembly: current developments regarding the democracy clause adopted by the Quebec City Summit and the proposed Inter-American Democratic Charter", in the American Journal of International Law.

The Office provided legal advisory services on specific issues at different levels within the Permanent Council of the Organization. For example, it provided technical services for the revisions to the Rules of Procedure of the Permanent Council; consideration of the issue on Modernizing the OAS and Renewing the Inter-American System; consideration of the draft Convention for the Prevention and Elimination of Terrorism and follow-up to the discussion and approval of the draft Inter-American Democratic Charter; preparation and technical support for the Fourth Meeting of Ministers of Justice of the Americas; preparation of four volumes relating to meetings of Ministers of Justice; legal advisory services to the 23rd and 24th Meetings of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Relations; support for the Model Assemblies held by the General Secretariat; planning and direction of the CD-ROM on legal activities of the OAS General Secretariat and various other matters.

#### *OAS/SAJ-CIDA Project*

Under a general agreement signed between the OAS General Secretariat and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Assistant Secretary for Legal Affairs undertook a project on international trade in the Americas: Harmonization of Laws and Bijuralism (July 24, 2001). The purpose of this project is to evaluate opportunities to encourage greater legal harmonization and uniformity in relation to hemispheric trade, taking into account the difficulties that stem from the existence of different juridical systems in the Americas. Academic experts and private practitioners were enlisted to provide assistance on issues of legal harmonization in the energy sector, financing, establishment of corporations abroad and legal harmonization in the area of contracts. As part of this project, the Office of the Assistant Secretary will be publishing the studies and papers mentioned above, to keep member states of the OAS informed on these matters and to provide greater information on the various fields and legal problems encountered in international legal transactions.

#### *Management and budgetary matters*

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 96-4, the Office of the Assistant Secretary continued its functions of planning, directing and coordinating all activities of the Legal Secretariat through the preparation, control and execution of the budget for this area as well as the projects for which is responsible. It also conducted administrative and budgetary supervision activities and provided support to the Inter-American Juridical Committee and the Administrative Tribunal.

These activities included: a meeting of the Administrative Tribunal, two meetings of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, the International Law Course (Rio de Janeiro) and the International Law Workshops (Mexico City). In an effort to raise external funding, it assisted the Foundation Center in investigating the various sources and procedures for securing such funds. The Office of the Assistant Secretary also received a donation from the Canadian International Development Agency in support of a project on legal harmonization and bijuralism, involving studies of the legal systems based on civil law and common law. That project is to be completed by the beginning of March 2002.

### **Department of International Law**

The functions that the Department of International Law performed were as follow: advisory services in the field of international law, provided to the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization; Secretariat of the Inter-American Juridical Committee; preparation or coordination of studies and research within its area of competence; dissemination of international law through courses, workshops and publications, and serving as depository of the inter-American treaties and cooperation agreements that the Organization concludes. Details are provided in Annex C to this report.

#### *Advisory services to the organs, agencies and entities of the OAS*

The Department provided legal advice and assistance to the General Assembly, the Permanent Council and its Committees and Working Groups. This work included advisory services provided throughout the preparation of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, in particular the paper GT/CDI-1/01, with a table comparing the texts of the Inter-American Democratic Charter-Draft Resolution rev. 7, the OAS Charter and Resolution AG/RES 1080 (XXI-O/01) on representative democracy. The Department also provided advisory services to the Working Group on Probity and Public Ethics of the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs, including assistance in preparing the follow-up mechanism for the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, which was adopted on May 6, 2001, in Buenos Aires.

With respect to the Committee on Hemispheric Security, the Department of International Law completed compilation and publication of documents on the 20th Meeting of Consultation pursuant to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance. The Department also provided assistance as requested by the Working Group on Representative Democracy, including advisory services with respect to participation by civil society organizations in the activities of the Organization of American States.

The Department supported the work of the Expert Groups responsible for preparing documents on the three issues to be considered by the next Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law (CIDIP-VI) to be held in Washington D.C., February 4 to 8, 2002. These issues relate to international transport, secured transactions, and international liability for transboundary pollution. The Department also prepared studies and background papers on the development of private international law in the Americas, as a contribution to the work of the Inter-American Juridical Committee and for presentation to CIDIP-VI. Finally, the Department of International Law prepared draft rules of procedure and a schedule for this conference, which were duly considered by the Permanent Council.

The Department of International Law assisted the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs of the Permanent Council in evaluating the functioning of the inter-American system for the promotion and protection of human rights, with a view to improving and strengthening it, and cooperated with the chair of the committee in preparing a document summarizing all activities during 2000-2001 with respect to universalizing the inter-American system, including contributions from the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, nongovernmental organizations and national institutions involved in promoting human rights. This report summarizes the mandates from the Third Summit of the Americas and includes proposals from various delegations for strengthening the system.

The Department of International Law also assisted the Chair of the CAJP in preparing reports on observations and recommendations to the annual reports of the Inter-American Court and the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, and the report submitted by that Committee to the Committee on Summits prior to the Summit of the Americas. The Department provided assistance and legal advice on the promotion and respect of international humanitarian law, human rights for all migrant workers and their families, human rights defenders in the Americas, and support for inter-American human rights instruments.

The Department also provided advisory services to the working group established by the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs to prepare a draft inter-American convention against terrorism, with a view to presenting it to the General Assembly at its next regular session, as decided by the 23rd Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Relations. This work was based on the various proposals that have been submitted by delegations and on the draft that the Department prepared on this matter in 1995.

The Department of International Law continued to provide advisory services and assistance to the Working Group to study the Draft American Declaration on Indigenous Peoples, and took part in preparing comparative documents, in drafting a proposal to be submitted by the Chair of the Working Group in January 2002, and in organizing the next special session of the working group, which will take place in the last week of February 2002 in Washington D.C.. During the first half of 2001, the Department cooperated closely with the working group, whose efforts culminated in the special session held April 2 to 6, 2001, where progress was made in considering the draft declaration.

As part of its duties to provide advisory services to the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs of the Permanent Council, the Department of International Law prepared a document entitled "Preparation of a Draft Inter-American Convention against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance (study of the issue in the inter-American system)", in response to a request by the General Assembly to prepare a draft convention. The Department also compiled a report on activities and standards within the Inter-American system and in other international bodies related to this issue.

#### *Secretariat of the Inter-American Juridical Committee*

The Department of International Law, as Secretariat of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, provided technical and administrative support during the two regular sessions of that body, held in March and August 2002. For these purposes it prepared the annotated agendas for each meeting, summarizing developments on each of the points included on the Committee's agenda. It also prepared documents summarizing the mandates to the body from the General Assembly;

prepared draft resolutions; edited reports presented by Committee members; prepared summary minutes of the meetings of the Juridical Committee, and prepared the Annual Report of the Committee to the General Assembly of the Organization. During the recess between sessions of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, the Department assisted the rapporteurs with work on their respective topics. It made arrangements for Committee members to participate as observers in various forums, and complied with the mandates contained in the Committee's resolutions and decisions. The Department of International Law also assisted the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs of the Permanent Council in preparing its observations and recommendations on the annual report of the CJI covering activities during 2000.

With respect to the dissemination and study of international law, and in particular inter-American law, the Department of International Law, under the Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law, organized the International Law Course and the International Law Workshops, supported the Model Assemblies and published documentation related to the REMJAS, the International Law Course and the International Law Workshops.

#### *Courses and workshops on international law*

The Department of International Law, together with the Inter-American Juridical Committee, organized the 28th Course on International Law, which took place in the Rio Business Center in Rio de Janeiro between July 30 and August 24, 2001, with the participation of 26 professors, 30 OAS fellows selected from among more than 100 candidates, and 6 students who paid their own expenses. The central topic of the course was "The Individual in Contemporary International Law". The Department prepared the program for the course, contacted the respective professors and made arrangements for their travel to Rio and their accommodations there. It also selected the fellows for the course, and provided them with needed information and with academic and personal support during their stay in Rio. It also evaluated their participation for purposes of issuance of the document certifying that they had passed the course.

The Department also organized the International Law Workshops for the third consecutive year. They were hosted by the National Autonomous University of Mexico, between December 11 and 14, 2001. The International Law Workshops brought together professors of international law, both public and private, from universities of the Americas to examine current legal issues, exchange ideas and proposals for improving the teaching of international law, strengthening the links between academic institutions in the hemisphere and promoting the study of international law and its systematic incorporation into the programs offered by university law faculties.

The Department provided assistance to the Model Assemblies held during the year: the 21st Model Assembly for Universities, April 29 to May 4, 2001, in San Martin de Los Andes, Argentina and the 20th Model Assembly for Secondary Schools, from November 28 to December 1, 2001, held in Washington D.C. It also participated in the Regional Course on International Law in Panama, June 2001, and hosted a discussion on the Inter-American System in the introductory course for delegates and observers to the Organization.

### *Publications*

In April 2001, the Department published four volumes on the three Meetings of Ministers of Justice or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJAS) that have been held to date under OAS auspices. These works include the principal documents submitted by member states and other participants, as well as the final report from each of the meetings.

In June 2001, the Department published a report on the International Law Workshops held in December 2000 in the city of Cordoba, Argentina, containing papers presented by professors, a record of discussions, conclusions and recommendations from the meeting, as well as the working documents prepared by the Department of International Law.

In August 2001, the Department published volume 19 relating to the 27th Course on International Law, containing the lectures given during the course, which was held in August 2000 in Rio de Janeiro. Twenty lectures are included, published in the original language, as well as a complete list of professors and students participating.

The Department of International Law, together with the Department of Legal Services, directed production of a CD-ROM on legal activities of the General Secretariat. Information was taken from the OAS web page in five areas: Office of the Secretary for Legal Affairs, Department of International Law, Administrative Tribunal, Department of Legal Cooperation and Department of Legal Services. The CD-ROM was available in mid-December, 2001.

### *Inter-American treaties and bilateral cooperation agreements*

Under Article 112.f of the Charter of the Organization, the General Secretariat is depository of the inter-American treaties and agreements and of their instruments of ratification. Also, under Article 112.h, the General Secretariat is to establish relations of cooperation, whenever the General Assembly or councils so decide, with international and national specialized agencies and entities.

Under Executive Order No. 96-04 of May 1996, concerning the reorganization of the Secretariat for Legal Affairs, one of the functions of the Department of International Law is to be the depository of the inter-American multilateral treaties, which is one of the General Secretariat's responsibilities under the Charter of the Organization.

The Department of International Law is also depository of the bilateral agreements that the organs of the OAS conclude with the member states or with other inter-American agencies or national entities in the member countries or observers, as well as agreements signed between member states where the General Secretariat has been designated as depository.

In the case of inter-American multilateral treaties, in the year 2001 the Department made certain that the formalities and procedures required for signature, deposit of instruments and/or accession, formulation of reservations and other statements, denunciation and other legal actions such as designation of the central authority vis-à-vis inter-American multilateral treaties, were observed. The procedures carried out involved taking requests from the member states, reviewing the documents presented (full powers, instruments of ratification and/or accession), coordinating with the Protocol Office, the Secretary General's Office, the Office of the Assistant Secretary General, and the

Public Information Office for purposes of the respective ceremony, preparation of minutes and speeches, making a record of the act, and notifying the member states and interested organs and agencies.

In this connection, it provided legal advisory services to representatives of the member states and to the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization with respect to those formalities and procedures. To November 30, 2001, the Department took part in 15 signings (13 more than in 2000) and 37 deposits of instruments of ratification and accession (24 more than in 2000), as well one procedure whereby a reservation was withdrawn, another whereby a declaration was withdrawn, and 5 procedures for designation of a central authority (4 more than in 2000). Three new legal instruments were registered: the Declaration of States Parties to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, the Declaration of Lima on the Inter-American Democratic Charter, and the Agreement on Mutual Cooperation and Assistance between the Inter-American Port Authorities.

The Department also prepared certifications and supplied up-to-date and complete information on those treaties (their texts, current status of signature and ratification, and so on), at the request of the governments of the member states, the permanent missions and observers to the OAS, organs, agencies, and entities of the Organizations, Offices of the OAS General Secretariat in the member states, other governmental and nongovernmental international organizations and private individuals.

To November 30, 2001, the Department had recorded for the year a total of 73 bilateral cooperation agreements (22 more than in 2000) in a variety of areas and concluded either in 2001 or 2000. In most cases, the final review of the bilateral cooperation agreement was done before it was signed.

### **Department of Legal Cooperation and Information**

During the year covered by this report the Department continued to provide advisory services related to juridical and judicial cooperation and in the development and strengthening of technical cooperation in this area.

With respect to technical cooperation, the Department of Legal Cooperation and Information worked closely with many institutions, foundations, universities, research institutions, international organizations and government institutions in the pursuit of joint initiatives. Strategic alliances were formed with such institutions, including the Ministry of Justice of Bolivia, the Comptroller General of Ecuador and the Comptroller General of Paraguay, the National Council for Sustainable Development of El Salvador, the National Commission for Improving the Administration of Justice of Costa Rica, as well as a number of law faculties such as those of the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana of Colombia, the Universidad Rafael Landívar of Guatemala, the Universidad Centroamericana of Nicaragua and the Universidad Nacional Autónoma of Honduras.

Cooperative activities were also conducted with other international organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Inter-American Development Bank. Some of these activities are described below

Pursuant to the mandate received from Heads of State and Government, the OAS and the IDB pooled their efforts to support member states in the process of ratifying the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, and in updating their criminal legislation to bring them into line with the provisions of that Convention.

The final phase of this project involved Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru. For each of these countries a working document was prepared for a technical workshop attended by national authorities and experts. Some of these workshops involved participation by the Secretary General of the OAS, the President of the IDB and presidents and vice presidents of participating governments. Based on the recommendations and conclusions from those workshops, specific proposals were prepared for bringing national legislation into line with the Convention.

In each of the participating countries, this initiative helped to launch or consolidate moves to adapt criminal legislation to the Convention and thereby facilitate its application in concrete cases. In fact, in several of these, the proposals contributed to enriching the debate on criminal legislation reforms that are being considered by legislatures or that are in the process of preparation by governments. As part of this effort, 11 books were published, one for each participating country, summarizing the activities under way. The results of this initiative also represented a very important contribution to the mechanisms for follow-up to implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, which has been adopted by the states parties.

With respect to that Convention, a project was designed to develop instruments for combating corruption in Central America. Preventive measures were updated in light of Article 3 of the Convention (development of the public right of access to information for the prevention of corruption); promotion of citizen participation in public affairs; protection of witnesses in corruption proceedings; and rules of conduct for the proper, honorable and appropriate performance of public duties, as well as rules governing the declaration of incomes, assets and liabilities by public officials.

Again on this issue, a forum was held on December 5 and 6 on Responsibility and Transparency in the Public Sector in Brazil. This event was organized jointly with the OECD and involved participation by the Commission of Public Ethics and the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Administration, the United Nations, the Financial Administration School (ESAF) and the National School of Public Administration (ENAP) of Brazil. It provided an excellent opportunity for dialogue on the development and implementation of best practices and policies for preventing corruption, reflecting experience in member states of the OECD and the OAS. The Inter-American Network of Institutions and Experts in the Fight against Corruption was expanded and strengthened in its efforts to promote the exchange of information and experience for hemispheric cooperation and coordination in this area.

In the area of international humanitarian law, the Department participated in a regional initiative sponsored by the Government of Canada, the Costa Rican Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship and the National Commission for Improving the Administration of Justice of the Republic of Costa Rica, and International Committee of the Red Cross. As part of that initiative, a conference of government experts on national application of international humanitarian law and the related inter-American conventions was held on March 6, 7 and 8, 2001, in San Jose, Costa Rica. The main

purpose was to promote application of international humanitarian law treaties and the related inter-American conventions, in particular those referring to personal protection and security.

The Department also provided legal support and advisory services to working groups and committees of the Permanent Council. It participated in the working group of the Permanent Council responsible for organizing the next Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas. This support included preparing working documents on cyber crime, mutual legal assistance, extradition and alternative means of dispute settlement and other mechanisms, as well as the preparation of proposed agendas and possible activities that could result from those meetings.

Similar support was provided to the Advisory Committee of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacture of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA). In this connection, the Department prepared directories of national entities or points of contact with a view to promoting cooperation and the exchange of information between the states parties, as well as a directory of central authorities for facilitating mutual legal assistance. It also prepared an inventory of measures already adopted by states to apply the Convention, on the basis of a questionnaire prepared by the OAS General Secretariat, and it produced a paper identifying measures to facilitate the exchange of information, with due regard to any confidentiality concerns of the interested state.

The Department is also providing services as Technical Secretariat Pro Tempore for the follow-up mechanism of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. This mechanism was adopted by states parties on June 4, during the OAS General Assembly. This work has included preparation of draft agendas, concrete proposals on operation of the mechanism and its regulations, and the identification of government experts. For the first meeting of experts, an introductory seminar is being organized to consider how other, similar mechanisms operate in the Americas and elsewhere.

In terms of juridical publications, in addition to the 12 publications produced as part of its technical cooperation projects, the Department continued to provide support for the dissemination of OAS legal issues through publications. A pocket version of the OAS Charter was published in the 4 official languages of the Organization, as were the texts of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, the Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities, the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions and the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacture of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials, and a comparative document on the status of signatures and ratifications of judicial cooperation conventions adopted in the framework of the OAS.

As part of these dissemination efforts, networks have been created and expanded for exchanging information in the field of judicial cooperation; cyber crime and inter-American treaties, work in which the governments of member states have participated actively.

The technical cooperation activities and publications mentioned here are widely available through the web site, the usefulness of which is clear in the growing number of visits recorded.

## **SECRETARIAT FOR MANAGEMENT**

The Secretariat for Management is in charge of the planning, organization, coordination and general oversight of the administrative activities associated with the program-budget, financial management, personnel management, procurement of goods and services, data processing, buildings and properties, communications, security, assets and management of the General Secretariat's systems and procedures. These services are provided by way of the Department of Program and Budget, the Department of Financial Services, the Department of Human Resources, the Department of Material Resources and the Department of Management Systems and Information Technology.

The activities of the Secretariat for Management are explained in detail under each of the reports on its four departments and one office. In summary, however, the two principal activities of the Secretariat involved coordinating the complete renovation of the General Services Building and the General Secretariat's move to Oracle 11i from Oracle 10.7.

The preliminary phase of renovation of what will be the new General Services Building was completed in 2001, with the collaboration of the Procurement Management Office (contracting of services), the Department of Financial Services (financing), and the Department of Technical Services and Facilities (logistics planning). Physical renovation is scheduled to begin in early 2002.

By the end of 2001 preparations were fully underway in the administrative departments to ensure the move to the new database, Oracle 11i, at the beginning of 2002. This system will be implemented throughout the Secretariat, as well as in the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD).

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Management continued its efforts to ensure that all member states are up to date in their quota payments to the Regular Fund. For the first time in recent memory, the Reserve Subfund was completely funded this year and additional resources are available.

### **Department of Financial Services**

The financial situation of the OAS is shown in the financial statements attached at the end of this report, in Appendix E. In the Operating and Reserve Subfunds of the Regular Fund, whose budget is approved by the General Assembly, the combined statement of assets, liabilities and balance of funds presents the financial situation of the Organization at the end of the year (table 1); the combined statements of changes in fund balances reflect the outcome of financial activity during the year (table 2); and the statement of supplementary appropriations at the end of the year (table 3). In the Specific Funds financed by unilateral or multinational contributions for extra-budgetary activities: the combined statement of assets, liabilities and balance of funds at the end of the year (table 4).

The commitment of member states to reduce arrears to the Regular Fund has produced a level of financial liquidity that has allowed the Organization for the first time in memory to meet its budgetary obligations, finance the Reserve Subfund, and maintain an additional reserve.

The Regular Fund's financial situation improved from a deficit of US\$8.7 million at the end of 2000, to a surplus of US\$23.1 million by the end of 2001. This amount is composed of the reserve balance of \$11.1 million (15 percent of quotas), \$3.3 million in supplementary appropriations and \$80.7 million in additional, uncommitted funds.

The following analysis contrasts budget authorization (appropriations) by the General Assembly and the Permanent Council, the financing supplied by the member states, and the levels of execution during the year.

*Appropriations:* At the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly, the General Secretariat was authorized to execute US\$76.0 from the regular budget, using US\$73.7 million in quotas from the member states and US\$2.5 million in other income. In addition, member states approved approximately \$3.3 million in supplementary appropriations in previous years that have not been executed, in light of the financial situation of the Regular Fund (Table 3).

*Financing and execution:* As of December 31, 2001, the Regular Fund collected a total of US\$90.3 million: US\$85.4 million in member states' assessments and US\$4.9 million from other income. This was US\$14.4 million more than what had been budgeted. By the end of the period, the General Secretariat executed activities for a total of US\$75.9 million, US\$0.1 million below the budgeted amount. The final result was a surplus of US\$14.4 million.

*Financial impact:* At the start of the period, the Regular Fund had a total of US\$43.3 million in quotas in arrears from previous years. That figure, combined with the 2001 authorized quotas of US\$73.7 million, represented total receivables of US\$117 million. After collecting US\$85.6 million in quotas, US\$45.0 million in quotas for the present year and US\$40.6 in quotas from previous years, the member states' debt dropped from US\$43.3 million to US\$31.5 million. Of the latter figure, US\$28.7 million are amounts owed for 2001, and US\$2.8 million for previous years.

Contributions to the Specific Funds amounted to approximately \$43.4 million during the year.

The General Secretariat is pleased to report that the financial soundness of the Regular Fund was reaffirmed with establishment of the Reserve Subfund at \$11.1 million, equivalent to 15.0 percent of quotas, and \$3.3 million in supplementary appropriations and an additional figure \$8.7 million to fulfill its mandates.

## **Department of Management Analysis, Planning and Support Services (MAPSS)**

### *Budgetary activities*

The Department provided support services to program heads in analysis, coordination and formulation of the draft program-budget, and served as technical secretariat to the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs (CAAP) of the Permanent Council and the Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly. During the analysis and discussion of the program-budget, it produced follow-up reports on the process leading to the draft budget resolution for the year 2002. With regard to execution of the budget of the Regular Fund for the year 2000, the Department used rigorous controls to comply with the budgetary austerity plan ordered by the Assistant Secretary for

Management at the beginning of the calendar year. The purpose of these controls was to prevent expenditures from exceeding quota collections that finance the budget approved, the amount of which was US\$78 million. In this respect, it produced semi-annual and quarterly reports to keep the CAAP informed. The year ended with obligations of US\$74.3 million and expenditures of US\$69.8 million. The program-budget for 2001, which totals US\$76 million, has been subjected to similar but less rigorous controls. The pace of quota collections has improved and preliminary figures indicate that the total of obligations will reach US\$74.8 million (98 percent).

The Department provided technical and administrative support on budgetary matters to the National Offices, the Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI), the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the Inter-American Juridical Committee, the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development and the Inter-American Defense Board.

Further progress was made with the budget formulation system. This system had to be reviewed to ensure that the application could be maintained and operated by a user without technical assistance from programmers. The system is able to validate data automatically, and the screens were improved to make the system more user-friendly.

With respect to the Prototype Formats for Presentation of the Program-Budget, the Secretariat undertook research and analysis that led to the presentation of the prototypes for a mandate-based budget and a results-based budget. Those prototypes were presented to the Permanent Council in document CP/doc. 3526/01.

The Department also coordinated the efforts of Secretariat personnel through a working group responsible for the migration to the new version of the system. That group has representatives from all areas of the Secretariat for Management. It held 42 sessions between January and November 2001, with a view to organizing the efforts of the participating areas and keeping open channels of communication between the representatives. As well, the Department initiated a work plan to expand the historic information systems, and this is expected to be in operation by the end of 2002.

#### *Management analysis*

Implementation of a new information system has gone hand-in-hand with a review of current budgetary practices and procedures relating to the new business-based financial system. The Department continued its revision and updating of the manuals that serve as guidance and reference to program managers and users of the information system. They include the Manuals on Budget Execution, Budget Formulation, Procurement Regulations, Contracting, Security Policies and Standards, Budgetary and Financial Regulations and the Financial Field Manual. This is in fact an ongoing effort, since these manuals will have to be updated whenever there are changes to the system's tools and procedures.

#### **Department of Human Resources Services**

The Department of Human Resources Services has experienced a substantial increase in requests for support throughout the General Secretariat, which it has had to meet without any increase in available resources. This has been the case with contracts, job classifications, benefits and insurance, and competitions for vacancies. In addition to the enhanced efficiency with which

permanent tasks are conducted, as explained above, a number of special initiatives have been recently undertaken, and these are described below.

The General Secretariat's Student Internship Program continues to grow, and this year received approximately 360 applications from candidates, of whom 161 were selected for various offices of the SG/OAS. In addition to the regular internship program, the General Secretariat received another four young professionals by way of the Canadian Government's "Young Professionals Program", coordinated by the Canadian Foundation for the Americas (FOCAL). Three of them served their internships at headquarters; the fourth served at the Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI) in Uruguay.

This year saw completion of the second round of performance evaluations in the General Secretariat. During this round, much time was spent in assisting supervisors, directors and employees in many aspects of the system. Thanks to this assistance, evaluations were more detailed and the system was better understood. Given the training needs detected during the year, a total of 3700 hours of training was provided to supervisors in personnel management, communications, planning and similar areas. As well, the General Secretariat reimbursed up to \$400 a year to staff members to help cover the cost of courses taken outside working hours. In 2001, more than 70 training reimbursement applications were processed for a total of US\$22,390. Under the same program, training assistance was provided for various employees at offices away from headquarters for courses in computing, languages, personnel management and supervision, project management and adult education.

As part of personnel services, the Health Services Unit performed 4100 consultations during 2001 and the physician contracted through Johns Hopkins University conducted 123 medical checkups. The Health Fairs have seen a significant growth in the number of participants, which attracted 275 staff members this year.

In May 2001, preliminary studies were begun on updating the Oracle module for human resources. During this time improvements were incorporated into the personnel system and the migration from 10.7 to 11i was successfully achieved. A study was also undertaken of the "self-service" modality that will allow employees to access certain fields. This is to begin operation in the first quarter of 2002.

## **Department of Technology Services and Facilities**

### *Activities related to general services*

Activities related to renovation of the General Secretariat's office building are well underway. After contracting a project management company to represent the General Secretariat in technical running of the project, tasks during this period focused on selecting and contracting architects and engineers for the project, finalizing the selection of bids for hiring a General Contractor, and obtaining a mortgage to finance the works, as approved by the General Assembly and the Permanent Council.

In consultation with all areas that will use this building, a preliminary plan was drawn up for its design and architectural programming. The new design updates the principal facilities of the building to new mechanical and engineering standards in order to enhance operational efficiency and

comply with new building codes and regulations. It also includes services and facilities such as modern conference rooms, advanced technology infrastructure, updated security components and an attractive architectural design in keeping with the importance and character of the Organization. The new design includes two vacant floors that will be leased in order to finance the cost of the mortgage.

Other improvements to the building's physical facilities include modern security installations, review and updating of security procedures and mail handling systems following the terrorist acts of September 11. As well, as a result of severe flooding in the metropolitan area of Washington D.C., substantial and urgent repairs were required to the electrical, mechanical and engineering facilities to prevent disruption of several important meetings scheduled by the political parties. The cost of these repairs was covered by the General Secretariat's insurance policy. In addition to regular maintenance activities, several upgrades and repairs were undertaken to the exterior of the buildings of the General Secretariat, their roofs, environmental installations and systems, in order to keep buildings and facilities in proper and safe operating order and to maintain the value of the Organization's properties.

#### *Technology activities*

The organization continued to expand and modernize its technological infrastructure to meet requests for support of new activities and the growing institutional agenda.

As a priority, the security components of the information networks and systems were substantially upgraded and modernized in order to meet higher security standards and the constant threat of external attacks on the Organization's information systems, through implementation of a highly secure system of protection that effectively blocks unauthorized external access to OAS systems. This technology, known as the "DMZ perimeter zone", is the most advanced technology against unauthorized penetration of information systems.

Another important institutional concern is to protect against electronic viruses, which have become increasingly sophisticated and now pose a constant threat to organizations that are connected to the Internet. The General Secretariat has introduced a leading-edge technology, known as "Interscan Virus Wall", that provides three levels of control and protection for the Organization's information networks and systems. This protection has proven to be highly effective and has in fact allowed the Organization to defend itself from attacks that paralyzed other public and private organizations for considerable periods of time.

Further upgrades to technological infrastructure include installation of an automated self-service system that reduces the response time for resolving users' technical problems, completion of a rapid communication link with five offices of the General Secretariat in member states, using the secure VPN connection, modernization of the network servers infrastructure to support the new version of the Oracle Enterprise Application (OASES), increased capacity for handling e-mail traffic and various other recently-designed departmental applications, modernizing the bandwidth system and the Internet infrastructure to meet the growing demand for these services.

#### **Office of Procurement Management Services (OPMS)**

Together with the Department of Legal Services, OPMS revised and distributed the new rules for Performance Contracts (CPR).

With respect to the project for renovating the GSB Building, OPMS negotiated and signed contracts with the architects and the mechanical engineers. It also participated in the project for refinancing the mortgage on the GSB building.

#### *Tenders*

OPMS conducted a number of formal tenders. Some of the most important included:

- External auditors for the General Secretariat.
- Accounting firm to work on tax reimbursement.
- Consultants for the upgrade to Oracle 11i.
- Services to receive satellite images over Bolivia for CICAD.
- Interpretation equipment for the Salon Bolivar.
- A new roof for the administration building.

#### *Oracle Management System (OASES)*

More than 13,000 purchase orders have been or will be processed by OPMS during the year, of which 7,000 were processed electronically. OPMS was heavily involved in training and in preparation of procedural manuals for Oracle 10.7, and subsequently for Oracle 11i. The latter training included directors and administrative personnel at five pilot sites for six operations away from headquarters. Similarly, OPMS staff, together with other areas of the Organization, were actively involved in focus groups and in the task force for implementing the new version of Oracle. The procurement module was revised to broaden its scope and resolve shortcomings in the 10.7 version.

OPMS has responded to the results of the audit by the Inspector General. The Inspector General and the external auditors found no significant shortcomings or problems in OPMS internal controls or operating areas.

### **III. SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS**



### **SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS**

Chapter XVIII of the Charter defines the specialized organizations as intergovernmental organizations established by multilateral agreements and having specific functions with respect to matters of common interest to the American States. They enjoy the fullest technical autonomy, but are to take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly and the Councils. This chapter contains a summary of the reports that were submitted, pursuant to articles 127 and 91.f of the Charter, by the following specialized organizations:

- the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO);
- the Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI);
- the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM);
- the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH);
- the Inter-American Indian Institute (III); and
- the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

## **PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION**

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), established by the Second International Conference of American States (Mexico, 1901-1902), is the World Health Organization's (WHO) regional organization for the Americas. Its mission is technical cooperation with the member states and promotion of cooperation among them. The aim is to preserve a healthful environment and advance toward sustainable human development so that the people of the Americas may achieve Health for All and by All. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., PAHO's present Director is Dr. George A. O. Alleyne.

In the period addressed in this report, PAHO continued to work with the member countries to promote the Pan American spirit and equitable access to health care, through five main program areas. The following examples highlight some of the major activities pursued in each area.

### **Health promotion and protection**

#### *Tobacco consumption*

PAHO has committed itself to reduce tobacco consumption through a series of preventive and promotional activities. To this end, it improved its systems of information and surveillance on tobacco consumption and tobacco-related mortality, recognizing that there are one million tobacco-related deaths in the Americas each year. It also worked with the United States Centers For Disease Control and the World Health Organization in conducting the World Survey on Tobacco and Youth. In May 2001, PAHO launched the "smoke-free America" initiative to reduce exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke throughout the hemisphere. Member states pursued negotiations on a Framework Convention to Control Tobacco Use.

### **Health and human development**

#### *Virtual Health Library (BVS)*

Through the Latin American and Caribbean Center for Information on Health Sciences (BIREME), PAHO pursued development of the regional health information network in support of the planning and execution of public policies. The BVS is a depository of scientific and technical documentation on health that has been recorded, organized and stored in electronic format. It is accessible worldwide through the Internet and is compatible with many international databases. Expansion of the BVS is one of the mandates from the 2001 Summit of the Americas.

### **Health and the environment**

#### *Water and sanitation facilities*

PAHO paid special attention to the development of low-cost technology for providing water and sanitation facilities to low-income urban and rural groups. This initiative is led by the Pan American Center for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences (CEPIS). Among other activities, CEPIS launched a project to improve laboratory data on water quality, it completed a

regional inventory of wastewater treatment and use, pursued work on standards for monitoring drinking water, and conducted a study to establish policy criteria for reducing inequities in access to safe drinking water.

## **Development of health systems and services**

### *Health sector reform*

Through its Regional Initiative for Health Sector Reform in Latin America and Caribbean, PAHO continued its efforts to create instruments and methods, to compile and disseminate information, and to exchange experience in support of health reform in every member state. It established a website with analysis and information on health reform in the form of a virtual library, a thesaurus on reform, more than 20 profiles of national health systems and services, a network of contacts and an inventory of results from the initiative.

## **Disease prevention and control**

### *Prevention of HIV/AIDS infection*

PAHO conducted subregional consultations on its "step-by-step" strategy of comprehensive care for persons infected by HIV or AIDS. It also pursued initiatives in areas of mother-to-child transmission, swifter access to antiretroviral medications, promotion of sexual health and services to groups that are constantly on the move, particularly migrants.

In accordance with the Shared Health Agenda for the Americas, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank and PAHO created a special working group to assist countries in combating HIV/AIDS infections. In particular, PAHO worked with the World Bank in the Caribbean and with the IDB on an initiative in Haiti, and assisted the IDB in incorporating activities to control HIV/AIDS infection in some of its projects in Central America. In the Caribbean, the Caribbean Epidemiology Center (CAREC) of PAHO drew up a regional plan to combat HIV/AIDS infection. In June 2001, PAHO participated in the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on HIV/AIDS in New York.

## **Technical cooperation**

PAHO took the lead in coordinating and drafting the health component of the Action Plan for the Third Summit of the Americas, which was held in April 2001 in Quebec City. This plan, the most ambitious to date, will help countries renew their commitment to the goals of previous Summits and take new action in the areas of health reform, control of communicable and noncommunicable diseases, women's health issues, the environment and indigenous peoples. It will also facilitate the use of available technologies and means for communicating and sharing information. PAHO published a report on progress to date against the commitments from the 1994 and 1998 Summits of the Americas, which can be consulted at <http://www.paho.org/English/DEC/home.htm>.

In pursuit of the Shared Health Agenda launched in 2000, PAHO, the World Bank and the IDB continued their collaboration in four areas of leadership: the national health accounts, pharmaceuticals, epidemiological surveillance and the environment. The three institutions also prepared an action plan for strengthening regional surveillance of communicable diseases, reinforcing surveillance capacities over chronic diseases and establishing goals for achieving better health outcomes.

## **INTER-AMERICAN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE**

Created by the IV Pan American Child Congress in 1924 and established in 1927, the purpose of the Inter-American Children's Institute is to promote the creation of public policy on children's behalf, to articulate the relationship between the State and civil society, and to cultivate a critical awareness of the problems affecting children in the Hemisphere. Headquartered in Montevideo, Uruguay, the IACI's Director General is Mr. Alejandro Bonasso.

The priority of the Inter-American Children's Institute is to make the full protection of children's rights, recognized in the 1989 Convention, part of the region's political agenda. Its objectives are to encourage professionalism in working with children and to decentralize initiatives among agencies engaged in the care and protection of children and the prevention of child abuse.

The institution's agenda focused on providing technical support for national efforts in the areas of child abuse within the family, street children, drug addiction prevention, sexual violence, international adoption, children with different abilities, and civil records. It also encouraged states to equip themselves with child information systems.

The IACI is responsible for executing the 2000-2004 Strategic Plan, which was ratified by the General Assembly. Highlights of activities during the year included:

- Efforts to raise the profile of the issue of children and adolescents on the agenda of the major hemispheric forums, such as the Quebec Summit of the Americas.
- Organization, together with UNICEF, of the Americas Regional Meeting on Commercial Sexual Exploitation, in preparation for the second world congress that was held in Yokohama, Japan.
- The second meeting of First Ladies of Central America, Belize, the Dominican Republic and Panama. Pursuing the work of the previous meeting in El Salvador, the purpose of this meeting was to identify, share and promote initiatives in proposals to ensure that all children and adolescents have documented identity and are able to exert their rights to health and education, recreation and housing, and that there are sound information systems in place for monitoring these rights.
- The agreement reached with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), designating the IACI as executing agency for a project on child labor in the context of the Prototype of Targeted Policies that the agency is promoting, in the amount of US\$250,000, and which includes financing for an institutional strategy to raise external funding for executing programs under the Strategic Plan.
- Preparation of model laws and public policies on child disability, child labor, drug abuse and sexual exploitation, pursuant to Articles 23, 32, 33, and 34 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

- Administrative and budgetary restructuring in order to rationalize and reduce personnel costs so as to free up funding for operational uses.
- Launching of a policy to raise the profile of the IACI, including a change to the institution's logo and a substantial overhaul of its website.
- Strengthening of the Inter-American Youth Information System with the creation of National Data Centers in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. Negotiations for the establishment of a Center in Venezuela are underway.
- Implementation of the Information System on Children (SIPI) in Central America. With IDB financing of more than \$500,000 the system is now operating in Nicaragua.
- The agreement with the nongovernmental organization Plan Internacional to promote a regional policy on civil records in Central America, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, and to prepare and launch a project for recording births in the region, in response to a need that has been underscored in various international forums.
- The agreement with the Latin American Television Network (RAL) to produce a new institutional video on the Right to Identity, for distribution in member states with the financial support of the Spanish Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

## **INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN**

Created by the Sixth International Conference of American States (Havana, 1928), the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) is the OAS' advisory body on matters related to women in the Hemisphere. Its purpose is to promote and protect the civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of women and, in this context, reports to the governments on the progress accomplished and the problems that need to be addressed, and suggests ways those problems can be resolved. The Commission is headquartered in Washington, D.C. Its President is the Honourable Indranie Chandarpal, Minister of Labor, Human Services and Social Security of Guyana. Its Vice President is Nora Uribe of Venezuela. The countries on the CIM's Executive Committee are Canada, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Honduras and Uruguay. The Executive Secretary of the CIM is Carmen Lomellin.

The CIM's activities were guided by the Biennial Work Program 2000-2002 approved by the 30th Assembly of Delegates of the CIM, as well as by the mandates from the 31st General Assembly of the OAS and the Summits of the Americas. Special attention was devoted to the Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Women's Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality (PIA).

### **Incorporation of the gender perspective in ministerial meetings**

The CIM coordinated preparation of recommendations for incorporating the gender perspective into programs and policies of ministries of labor. These were presented at the preparatory meeting for the Twelfth Inter-American Conference of Labor Ministers (CIMT) and were considered at the ministerial meeting held in Ottawa, Canada, in October 2001. Subsequently, the CIM convened a meeting of government officials and civil society representatives to examine insertion of the gender issue into the Declaration and Plan of Action from the 12th CIMT and to make recommendations for its implementation. The general lines of action and recommendations from that meeting (SEPIA I, Gender and Labor) were adopted by the Executive Committee at its Third Regular Session and were submitted to Ministers of Labor and to the Secretariat pro tempore of the 12th CIMT. A similar process has been undertaken to submit recommendations on incorporation of the gender perspective to the meeting of Ministers of Justice, to be held in March 2002.

### **Gender training within the OAS**

The Commission began a joint project (CIDA/CIM/OAS) supported by the government of Canada and the General Secretariat to provide training for OAS employees on integrating the gender perspective into programs and policies. A steering committee was established, a workplan and budget were designed, potential participants were identified and the first training course was held. This two-year program has funding of 500,000 Canadian dollars (US\$327,328).

### **Business leadership project for young women**

A pilot test of this program was conducted in May 2001 in Argentina, under the auspices of the Secretariat for Equality of Opportunity of the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires, with support from the Golda Meir Mount Carmel International Training Center of Israel. The objective of

the course was to train young people in microenterprise management, employment generation, business planning, access to credit, training and distance education and women's participation and leadership. Forty individuals attended, of whom 70 percent were women. Participants included young micro-entrepreneurs, representatives of civil society organizations and municipal officials responsible for production, microenterprise development and employment.

### **CIM Seed Fund**

Pursuant to the mandates from the 30th Assembly of Delegates of the CIM, resources of the 2000-2002 Seed Fund were channeled into a project for implementing the PIA. In this context, the Executive Committee allocated funds to eight projects submitted by Argentina, Chile, El Salvador (2), Guyana, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay.

### **Follow-up to the Summits of the Americas**

The CIM participated in preparatory work for the Third Summits of the Americas. The recommendations from the 30th Assembly of Delegates to incorporate the gender perspective into the Declaration and Plan of Action of the Summit were submitted to the Chair of the Summits Implementation Review Group (SIRG) and received the support of Heads of State and Government.

### **Eliminating violence**

The CIM continued to implement the project on "Violence against women. Regional analysis, including a study of the Convention of Belem do Pará," begun in 1999 and conducted jointly with at the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR) and the Program on Women, Justice and Gender of the United Nations' Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD). During the year two subregional meetings of experts were held in Ecuador and Panama to present the results of the research, analyze them and make subregional recommendations on areas for priority attention. These recommendations included: implementation of interinstitutional and intersectoral policies with the earmarking of funds to combat violence; construction of statistical registries of indicators broken down by sex and age in order to monitor the problem; training for all involved in addressing the problem; and comprehensive care for women who have been the victims of violence, as well as steps to ensure their access to justice. Both countries have set up CIM secretariats pro tempore to monitor implementation of the recommendations in the subregion.

At the thirty-first OAS General Assembly the Permanent Secretariat presented the second biennial report of the CIM on implementation of the resolution AG/RES. 1456 (XXVII-O/97), Promotion of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, "Convention of Belém do Pará", reporting the results of the above-mentioned project and highlighting progress in the region in this area.

Work also continued on the project on "Trafficking in Women and Children in the Americas for purposes of sexual exploitation," a partnership project of the Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI) and the International Human Rights Law Institute of DePaul University in Chicago (IHRLI). Research in Central America was completed and the process of analyzing and commenting on the reports received was begun. In Brazil, project coordination meetings were held with government and

nongovernmental organizations, and progress reports received. Contact was established for beginning work in Mexico, Argentina, Belize, Chile, Colombia and Jamaica.

### **Women's participation in power and decision-making structures**

The CIM participated as co-sponsor and member of the Board for the Women's Representation and Leadership Program (PROLID) of the Inter-American Development Bank, which is financing leadership projects in the hemisphere. During the year financing was approved for ten projects in Central America and the Andean region.

### **Dissemination and outreach**

With technical support from the OAS Department of Public Information, a video was produced on the status of women in the hemisphere, entitled "Women in the Americas". This video is available in Spanish and English and will be distributed in 2002.

## INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

Created by the 1940 Pátzcuaro International Convention, the basic objectives of the Inter-American Indian Institute are to collaborate in the coordination of the member states' indigenous policies and to promote research and training for persons dedicated to indigenous communities' development. The Institute is headquartered in Mexico City and its Director is Mr. José Manuel del Val Blanco.

### Meetings of the Governing Board

The Director of the Institute reported to member countries attending the Governing Board meeting of April 5, 2001, on the economic difficulties facing the Institute as a result of the failure of some member countries to pay their quotas, as well as the decision of the United States to withdraw from the Institute. The latter development has had significant repercussions on the structure of quotas, since the United States' contribution accounted for 45 percent of the Institute's revenues.

That meeting considered the initiative for dissolution and evolution of the Institute, and a special meeting of the Governing Board was convened so that member countries could present their considerations and decisions with respect to that proposal, as well as the alternative of obtaining additional quotas or contributions so as to provide greater solvency for the agency.

At the meeting of the Governing Board on June 14, 2001, member states engaged in a round of opinions on the proposed dissolution and evolution of the Institute, and proposed that its quotas be restructured.

At the Special Meeting of the Governing Board on July 7, 2001, a document entitled "Preliminary Considerations on the Institutional Future of the III", which addressed a number of proposals relating to specific activities that implied evolution of the Institute, as well as proposals on such projects as the Manuel Gamio Center for Documentation and Information on Indigenous Peoples of the Americas and the Permanent Forum of Indigenous Peoples in the OAS. In addition, a proposal was submitted for restructuring the Institute's quotas.

At the meeting of the Governing Board on October 9, 2001, Dr. Jose Manuel del Val Blanco submitted his irrevocable resignation as director of the Inter-American Indian Institute.

### Publications

The Institute published the following materials: "*Pueblos indígenas y derechos constitucionales en América Latina: Un panorama*", by Cletus Gregor Barié (Instituto Nacional Indigenista, México) and "*El encuentro de la gente y los insensatos. La sedentarización de los cazadores Ayoreo en el Paraguay*", by Miguel Alberto Bartolomé (Universidad Católica "Nuestra Señora de la Asunción", Paraguay).

## PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

Created by the Sixth International Conference of American States (Havana, 1928), the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) offers technical cooperation, training at research centers, circulation of publications, and organization of technical meetings in cartography, geography, history, and geophysics. Headquartered in Mexico City, its Secretary General is Mr. Carlos A. Carvallo Yáñez.

The 17th General Assembly, meeting in Bogota, elected authorities for the term 2001-2005 and approved 38 resolutions that will govern the institutional and academic life of PAIGH in the coming years. As well, Meetings of Consultation of the four working committees of PAIGH, in which researchers from the 21 member countries participated, established the policies, strategies, structure and lines of research and work for that period.

PAIGH supported and financed 32 research and training projects in 11 countries. Ten of these were under the Cartography Committee, six under the Geography Committee, eight under the History Committee and eight under the Geophysics Committee, for a total value of US\$226,560. Support was also provided indirectly for events, courses and meetings related to the Institute's scientific and technical interests.

As part of the PAIGH's modernization plan, invitations were issued to submit technical assistance projects for 2002, "*gran aliento*" projects for 2002, and nominations for the Silvio Zavala Prize in the Colonial History of the Americas. Under the first category, 69 applications received from 15 member countries. Under the second category 29 applications were received, constituting scientific and technical progress and representing an interesting portfolio of future projects, to the extent that PAIGH can interest international agencies in their financing. For the Silvio Zavala Prize, 26 works were received from 11 countries. The prize was awarded on February 7, 2002, on the 74th anniversary of PAIGH.

At the request of the OAS Secretary General, the Institute provided technical advice in demarcating the border between Belize and Guatemala. PAIGH thereby played an active role in resolving a serious border problem between these two states, demonstrating the confidence that PAIGH enjoys because of its neutrality and the technical quality of its work.

Continuing with the work to prepare the multimedia atlas, in February 2001 the Institute delivered the Panama Canal Multimedia Atlas to the President of the Republic of Panama, Mrs. Mireya Moscoso, as part of technical cooperation provided to that country. This Atlas, which is available in CD format, provides an innovative source for knowledge, education and formulation of development policies and strategies. It offers multidisciplinary information that will be of interest to a wide variety of users.

During the period covered by this report, medals and diplomas were awarded to researchers and scientists in ten member countries, in recognition of 25 and 50 years of service in PAIGH. As well, there were presentation ceremonies for books on issues related to the Institute's activities published by authors in member countries, most of the seven specialized periodicals published by the

Institute were updated, and several occasional publications were produced, for distribution to the principal libraries and training and research centers in all member countries.

PAIGH edited and distributed the following periodical publications: *Revista Cartográfica*, Issues 68, 69, 70 and 71, *Revista Geográfica*, Nos. 128, 129 and 130, *Revista de Historia de América*, Nos. 126, 127 and 128, *Revista de Arqueología Americana*, No. 17-19, *Revista Geofísica* Nos. 52-53, 54 and 55, and *Boletines Aéreos*, Nos. 268 (January-April), 269 (May-August) and 270 (September-December).

Occasional publications included: *Humboldt el otro descubrimiento*, volumes 1 and 2, *Humboldt y la modernidad*, *Contribuciones a la Historia de la Ciencia en Bolivia*, *España: última colonia de sí misma*, *La Gran Expedición de Alejandro Malaspina a América (1789-1795)*, y *Memorias del IV Simposio Panamericano de Historia de la Comisión de Historia*.

On June 28 and 29, the 55th Meeting of Authorities was held in Bogota. The Advisory Committee on Financial Planning and Evaluation (APEF) met on July 2, in the same city. On October 23, the 56th Meeting of Authorities was held in Bogota. On October 24 to 27, the Meetings of Consultation of the four PAIGH Committees met, and the 17th General Assembly met from October 29 to November 1.

## **INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE**

Founded in 1942, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture is the inter-American system's specialized organization for the agricultural sector. It stimulates, promotes, and supports the member states' efforts to further agricultural development and enhance rural life. Its headquarters are in San José, Costa Rica, and its Director General is Mr. Chelston W. D. Braithwaite.

A central theme of the second Medium-term Plan of IICA (1988-2002) is to reposition agriculture and rural life on the Inter-American agenda. During 2001, therefore, an important component of the institution's activities was the recognition that Heads of State and Government of the Hemisphere had reinforced the Inter-American dialogue and strengthened the commitment to integration and development of the Americas.

In this context, IICA expanded its mission to promote cooperation in support of the sustainable development of agriculture and the countryside, consistent with the vision of the Institute as a leader in cooperation for achieving integral and sustainable transformation of agriculture in the Hemisphere, through targeted activities; excellent quality of execution; a proactive, creative and innovative approach; and client-oriented cooperation that is participatory and committed.

In the Andean zone, advisory services were provided in institutional organization and commercial promotion; modernization of plant and animal health, with the outstanding example of SANIBANANO in Ecuador; integration of the capacities of national and international systems of research and technological development, with participation by more than 6000 professionals in more than 480 specialized events; support for the formulation of policies, plans and programs for rural microenterprise development; and the holding of 10 regional training courses for training trainers.

In the Caribbean region, Distance Learning Centers were developed in four countries, agricultural planning was improved in eight countries, and programs to control the Carambola fruit fly were launched in two countries. Other activities included regional development of agribusinesses, especially for tropical fruits and orchids, agro-ecotourism and fresh produce, non-traditional systems of production for small producers, water resource management, and support for the Caribbean Council of Advanced Agricultural Education and development of microenterprises for rural women and youth.

In the Central American region, technical cooperation focused on developing negotiating capacities and harmonizing agricultural competitiveness policies; strengthening technology transfer systems; community and institutional organization for improving the quality of rural life, supporting consolidation of the Central American Agricultural Council (CAC); strengthening the capacity to formulate policies and execute programs in plant and animal health and hygiene and food safety; and agro-sylvo-pastoral development of border areas.

In the Northern region, progress was made with the interchange program with Canada for farmers, researchers, young experts and leaders, as well as in providing access to information and communication technologies for rural communities. In the United States there was further sponsorship of trade missions to Latin America and the Caribbean, in cooperation with the public and

private sectors. In Mexico, the most significant efforts focused on cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food, for modernizing the plant and animal health and food safety system, development projects for rural and marginal areas, rural microfinance, and the commercialization of small enterprises of social interest.

In the Southern region, work proceeded on the Rural Development Program (PROCODER), on the agriculture development project in the Itaparica settlement in Brazil, the Regional Credit Project in Northeastern Paraguay, analysis of the agricultural sector in Argentina, modernization of vocational education in agriculture and forestry in Chile, modernization of operations and development of small farms in Uruguay, and strengthening agricultural research in all countries of the region.

The IICA Office in Spain was inaugurated at midyear, with broad and decisive support from the Spanish government through the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. This office is expected to become an important instrument in developing strategic alliances with European countries and agencies.

Finally, the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (JIA), the senior body of IICA, has a new dimension thanks to Resolution 1728 of the 30th OAS General Assembly (Windsor, Canada), which defines it as "the primary ministerial forum within the OAS for analyzing and building consensus on policies and strategic priorities for the improvement of agriculture and rural life in the Hemisphere". At the same time, the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, in its section on "Agriculture Management and Rural Development" instructed Ministers of Agriculture at the next JIA meeting to "promote joint action by all the actors of the agricultural sector to work towards the improvement of agricultural and rural life that enables the implementation of the Plans of Action of the Summits of the Americas". In Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, hemispheric consensuses emerged at the Eleventh Regular Meeting of the JIA that were reflected in the Declaration of Punta Cana for Improving Agriculture and Rural Life in the Americas and the Strategic Guidelines for a Shared Agenda for the Agriculture Community and Rural Life in the Americas, which were signed by Ministers or Secretaries of Agriculture of the countries of the Hemisphere.

At the Eleventh Regular Meeting of the JIA, Dr. Chelston W. D. Braithwaite of Barbados was elected Director General of IICA for the term 2002-2006, and he took up his duties as the ninth Director General of the institution on January 15, 2002.

**IV. OTHER INTER-AMERICAN BODIES**



## **INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE**

The Inter-American Juridical Committee is one of the organs through which the Organization of American States accomplishes its purposes (Article 53 of the Charter). Chapter XIV of the Charter determines its composition, duties and responsibilities, and functions. Its purpose is to serve the Organization as an advisory body on juridical matters, to promote the progressive development and codification of international law, and to study juridical problems related to the integration of the countries for the Hemisphere's development. The Committee has its headquarters in Rio de Janeiro and is composed of eleven jurists, nationals of the member states and elected by the General Assembly.

In 2001, the Inter-American Juridical Committee held two regular sessions, the first in Ottawa from March 12 through 23, and the second in Rio de Janeiro, July 30 to August 24. The following items appeared on the Juridical Committee's agenda at both sessions: human rights and biomedicine; the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law (CIDIP); preparations to commemorate the Inter-American Juridical Committee's one hundredth anniversary; the legal dimension of integration and international trade: competition law in the Americas; enforcement of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea by the States of the hemisphere; freedom of information: access to and protection of personal data and information; legal aspects of hemispheric security; enhancement of the administration of justice in the Americas: access to the courts; abduction of minors by a parent; inter-American cooperation against terrorism; study of the inter-American system for the promotion and protection of human rights; the Statute of the International Criminal Court: its potential and problems; possible measures to be taken in addition to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (Caracas); arms trafficking, in light of the decisions that the Committee has taken on this subject; preparation of a draft inter-American against racism and all forms of discrimination and intolerance; and a draft inter-American convention for extraterritorial suppression of sex offenses committed against minors.

The Inter-American Juridical Committee approved reports and adopted resolutions on these subjects. It also approved the report titled "*Observations and comments of the Inter-American Juridical Committee on the draft Inter-American Democratic Charter*" (CJI/doc.76/01), which was sent to the Chairman of the Permanent Council by note dated August 16, 2001.

The following were the members of the Inter-American Juridical Committee in 2001: João Grandino Rodas (Chairman), Brynmor Pollard (Vice Chairman), Jonathan T. Fried, Luis Herrera Marcano, Kenneth O. Rattray, Gerardo Trejos Salas, Eduardo Vío Grossi, Sergio González Gálvez, Orlando Rebagliati, Felipe Paolillo and Carlos Manuel Vázquez.

At the regular session that the OAS General Assembly held in Costa Rica, Mr. Luis Herrera Marcano of Venezuela and Mr. Kenneth O. Rattray of Jamaica were re-elected to the Inter-American Juridical Committee. Mrs. Ana Elizabeth Villalta of El Salvador was elected to replace Mr. Gerardo Trejos of Costa Rica. Their terms will begin January 1, 2002, and run to December 31, 2005. At that session of the General Assembly Mr. Pollard introduced the Annual Report on the Committee's work in the year 2000.

The Inter-American Juridical Committee, with the General Secretariat's Department of International Law providing support and coordination, organized the XXVIII Course on International Law. The course was held in Rio de Janeiro, July 30 to August 24, 2001. Its central theme was "The human person in contemporary international law."

## **INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), one of the organs of the OAS (Article 53 of the Charter), was created by a resolution of the Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held in Santiago, Chile, in 1959. It was formally established in 1960 when the then Council of the Organization approved its Statute. Its Rules of Procedure, approved in 1980, were amended several times, the most recent being in 2000. The Commission represents all the member states of the Organization and is made up of seven members, elected in their personal capacity by the General Assembly. The Commission's main function, under Article 115 of the Charter, is to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as consultative organ of the Organization in these matters.

During the period covered in this report, the IACHR held four sessions: the 110th regular session, February 21 to March 9, 2001; the 111th special session, April 4 to 6, 2001; the 112th special session, in June 2001, and the 113th regular session, October 10 to 19, 2001. The hearings for the last of these sessions took place between November 12 and 16, 2001.

At its regular sessions in 2001, the IACHR held working meetings and audiences where it received representatives of the OAS member states, representatives of the petitioners, spokespersons for non-governmental organizations and other persons from civil society to discuss individual cases and the general situation of human rights in their countries.

In February 2001, the Commission convened under its new officers: Claudio Grossman, President; Juan E. Méndez, First Vice-President; Marta Altolaguirre, Second Vice-President. Also present were the other members of the Commission: Helio Bicudo, Robert K. Goldman, Peter Laurie and Julio Prado Vallejo.

The OAS General Assembly elected the following new members of the Commission for the 2002-2006 term: Diego García Sayán of Peru; Clare Kamau Roberts of Antigua and Barbuda; and José Zalaquet Daher of Chile. The terms of Commission members Claudio Grossman, Hélio Bicudo and Peter Laurie ended on December 31, 2001.

On August 1, 2001, Mr. Santiago Cantón became the Commission's new Executive Secretary, replacing Ambassador Jorge Taiana, who had served with the Commission for five years. Mr. Cantón had, since November 1998, been the Commission's Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression.

### **Sessions**

At its 110th regular session, the IACHR met with the OAS Secretary General. These meetings, which in recent years have become a tradition, are a good opportunity for the Secretary General's Office and the Commission to confer. Both parties agreed on the need to improve the IACHR's administrative autonomy and to avoid any interference in its functions as principal organ of the OAS for the protection of human rights.

At this same session, the IACHR received the Minister of Justice of Peru and its Permanent Representative to the OAS. They presented a proposal for settling 165 cases, which is more than half the cases the Commission now has that involve Peru.

The IACHR held a ceremony with the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) wherein that institution endorsed the Inter-American Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression. Attending the ceremony were the Secretary General of the OAS, César Gaviria; the President of the IACHR, Claudio Grossman; the Executive Secretary, Jorge E. Taiana; the President of the IAPA, Danilo Arbilla; and the IACHR's Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, Santiago Cantón.

Acting on a request received from several non-governmental organizations, the Commission held a hearing on the situation of human rights defenders in the hemisphere. At the hearing, the Commission was informed of threats, attacks and assaults –in some cases fatal– made against human rights defenders and organizations in a number of member states, all in order to interfere with pro-human rights work.

The IACHR frequently requested precautionary measures, provided for in Article 25 of its Regulations, to protect the life and physical safety of persons working in the human rights cause. The Commission received numerous complaints alleging assassinations and intimidation of human rights defenders in Colombia. In most cases, the allegations were made against paramilitary groups. To this day, these actions have gone unpunished. The Commission also received information on Guatemala, where human rights defenders have been searched, threatened and harassed. Reports were also received concerning Cuba, where Cubans do not enjoy freedom of expression and the right of assembly and are subjected to pressure and incarceration.

During the 110th regular session, the Commission examined many individual communications and adopted 63 reports on cases in which violations of human rights protected by the American Convention and/or the American Declaration were alleged. The Commission held 46 hearings on individual cases, the general human rights situation in various States in the hemisphere, precautionary measures, follow-up of recommendations and other issues within its sphere of competence. It also held working meetings with petitioners and representatives of the governments of Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay and Peru.

The Commission held its 111th special session in Chile, at the Chilean Government's invitation. There it had working meetings with dignitaries from the three branches of government in Chile. The President of the Republic, the Honorable Ricardo Lagos, received the Commission. Also present for the Commission's visit with the President was Chile's Minister of Foreign Affairs, María Soledad Alvear.

The Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression went with the Commission on its visit and gathered information on the status of legislative bills whose passage would further protect freedom of expression in Chile. The Commission's presence in Chile coincided with a legislative decision to abolish the death penalty in that country.

The Commission shared information with representatives of various sectors of civil society on the entry into force of the new Code of Criminal Procedure and had an opportunity to conduct visits that gave it a better appreciation of this innovation in the Chilean juridical system.

During its working meetings, the Commission examined numerous individual cases, approved reports associated with the admissibility phase and merits phase of those cases, and decided to publish 14 reports. The Commission was particularly attentive to the friendly settlement processes underway in 91 cases currently with the Commission. Moreover, it decided to request precautionary measures in two cases: one involving a person said to be suffering from mental health problems and sentenced to death in the United States; and another involving the President of the Constitutional Court of Guatemala, who has been the target of serious threats and harassment in that country because of her decisions on the bench. The Commission also examined the progress made on the 37 cases being litigated before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

At its 112th special session, pursuant to Article 21 of the Commission's Statute, the latter decided to recommend to the OAS Secretary General that Mr. Santiago Cantón be appointed Executive Secretary. It also discussed a number of admissibility reports.

At its 113th regular session, the Commission studied a number of individual communications in which violations of rights protected by the American Convention and/or American Declaration were alleged. It adopted 60 reports on the corresponding cases and individual petitions.

The Commission underscored the adoption of the Inter-American Democratic Charter as another step that reinforces the inextricable link between democracy and human rights. The Commission was of the view that failure to comply with the decisions of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights would doubtless be an important factor to consider when deciding, in specific cases, whether a democratic system has been altered and whether democratic institutions and processes are at risk. Such a finding would trigger the mechanisms established in the Inter-American Democratic Charter.

The Commission took cognizance of the appointment of Paraguay's Ombudsman in October 2001. This decision of Paraguay's legislature is of enormous importance, as this office, created under Paraguay's 1992 Constitution, had been vacant ever since.

The hearings for the 113th regular session were held at Commission headquarters from November 12 through 16, 2001. A total of 52 hearings were held, where testimony was taken on individual cases, as were statements by representatives of governments and of non-governmental organizations on the general human rights situation in various member states. The IACHR held a separate hearing on the subject of human rights defenders.

The IACHR underscored the fact that the States had to adopt measures to guarantee the physical safety and life of human rights defenders, to enable the latter to conduct their work freely. At these hearings the Commission was very concerned by the reports that in recent years, 68 human rights defenders in Colombia had been killed. The Commission held a hearing on the case of Digna Ochoa, a human rights defender assassinated in Mexico in October 2001. In conducting its proceedings on the Ochoa case, which was initiated in October 1999, the Commission received the petitioners and the representative for Mexico.

The Commission met with the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Human Rights Defenders, Mrs. Hina Jilani. In the course of the meeting, the mutual concern for the situation of human rights defenders in the Americas was self-evident. The

Commission and the Special Representative shared information on the mechanisms that could be introduced to ensure that human rights defenders would be able to carry on their work. At the end of the hearings session, a roundtable was held where the Commission members whose terms would conclude at the end of 2001, shared some of their experiences during their time with the Commission.

### **Cases and proceedings before the Court**

The Commission complied with a number of the procedures required in the 25 contentious cases and 14 provisional measures proceedings that are pending with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights as of this writing.

In 2001, the IACHR submitted the following cases to the contentious jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights: January 24, 2001, the case of 19 merchants against Colombia; January 24, 2001, case 11,752, Walter David Bulacio against Argentina; July 15, 2001, case 11,703, Juan Humberto Sánchez against Honduras; and June 19, 2001, case 10,636, Myrna Mack Chang against Guatemala.

On March 30, 2001, the Commission requested an advisory opinion from the Court concerning the scope of the special measures of protection required for children under Article 19 of the American Convention on Human Rights, specifically with regard to the judicial guarantees established in that Convention. The Commission participated in several hearings convened by the Court to take up pending cases. It also sought several provisional measures and participated in the proceedings on those requests.

On March 8, 2001, the IACHR held its annual joint meeting with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. The two bodies discussed the implementation of regulatory reforms that allow for greater legal certainty and give victims and their representatives direct access to the proceedings.

The IACHR and the Court examined the common quest for additional sources of funding for their operations; fulfillment of the Court's judgments and the Commission's recommendations; strengthening of the inter-American system for the protection of human rights; coordination between the two bodies in performing their functions, and institutional cooperation in the protection and defense of human rights.

### **Reports on general human rights situations**

In 2001, the IACHR approved a number of reports on the general situation of human rights in countries of the hemisphere. In March 2001, the Commission approved and published the report on "The Situation of Human Rights in Paraguay." The report was prepared using information and documentation received before, during and after the *in situ* visit that the Commission made to Paraguay from July 28 to 30, 1999, at the invitation of the Paraguayan Government. The report mentions those issues that most affect human rights in Paraguay and the problems of impunity, corruption and poverty in that country. It also cited the failure to appoint someone to the office of ombudsman.

In May 2001, the Commission approved and published the *Fifth Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Guatemala*. That report was put together using information and documents received before, during and after the *in situ* visit that the Commission made to Guatemala at that Government's invitation. The report focuses on the primary challenge of creating a judicial system that effectively protects the people's rights, as the judicial system is essential for true defense of individual rights and freedoms. The report points out the persistence of impunity in many cases of human rights violations, past and present. Impunity is contrary to the State's obligations under domestic and international law, negates the principles upon which the peace accords are based, and weakens the legal order.

### **Activities to promote human rights**

The Commission organized and participated in several activities to promote human rights in the hemisphere, specifically in Grenada, Belize, and the Dominican Republic. Those events were in the form of conferences, training workshops and seminars.

### ***In situ* visits**

From June 5 to 8, 2001, the Commission made an *in situ* visit to Panama to observe the overall human rights situation there. During the visit, the Commission met with Panamanian dignitaries, including its President, as well as members of non-governmental organizations and representatives of indigenous communities.

In December 2001, the Commission conducted an *in situ* visit to Colombia to analyze the human rights situation there. It met with high-ranking government authorities, including the President, as well as members of civil society. The IACHR visited the cities of Bogota, Barrancabermeja and Medellín.

At the Peruvian Government's invitation, the Commission also made a protocolary visit to that country between June 22 and 24, 2001. The Commission's President visited Mexico in July 2001, to follow up on individual cases.

In 2001, the Commission received an invitation from the Government of the Dominican Republic inviting it to visit that country. The Commission also considered more of the details related to the invitations it received to visit Ecuador and Venezuela.

### **Entry into force of the new Rules of Procedure**

Approved by the Commission in December 2000, its new Rules of Procedure entered into force on May 1, 2001. It embodies numerous advances in human rights in the Hemisphere and gives victims greater access to the international proceedings, and the parties greater legal certainty.

### **Signature and ratification of inter-American instruments**

On January 8, 2001, the Permanent Representative of Peru to the Organization of American States signed the instrument of ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons. On January 31, 2001, the Permanent Representative of Peru to the OAS delivered to the Secretary General a document in which Peru reinstates its acceptance of the binding

jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. It also stated that it would honor the judgments of the Court that had declared inadmissible Peru's unilateral withdrawal of its recognition of the Court's binding jurisdiction based on a legislative decision of July 7, 1999.

On May 4, 2001, Mexico signed the Inter-American Convention on the Forced Disappearance of Persons. On June 5, 2001, Chile signed the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights "Protocol of San Salvador." On September 10, 2001, Chile also signed the Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty.

The following states ratified the Inter-American Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities: Brazil (August 15, 2001), Peru (August 30, 2001) and Uruguay (July 20, 2001).

### **The Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression**

The Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression lobbied for the need to effectively respect and guarantee the right to freedom of expression as one of the essential elements of democracy. In 2001, the Rapporteur's Office worked with the Commission to prepare reports on cases and petitions that involved the right to freedom of expression and advised the Commission on cases involving provisional and precautionary measures. Through seminars, workshops and lectures, the Office of the Special Rapporteur worked actively to promote the right of freedom of expression.

The Office of the Special Rapporteur continued to press the issue of freedom of expression with a number of countries in the hemisphere, seeking solutions to problems in this area. Accordingly, the Special Rapporteur accompanied the Commission on the *in situ* visits made to Panama and Colombia. During those visits, he met with various government authorities and with representatives and members of civil society.

The Office of the Special Rapporteur presented its *Report on Freedom of Expression in the Americas* to the IACHR. The latter approved the report unanimously and make it part of its Annual Report. The Special Rapporteur's report also featured discussions of topics related to freedom of expression, such as access to information and journalistic ethics.

In November 2001, the Special Rapporteur met with the United Nations Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Opinion and Expression and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's Representative for Freedom of the Media. During this meeting, which is an annual event, the three defenders and promoters of freedom of expression signed a joint declaration.

**V. OTHER AGENCIES AND ENTITIES**



## **INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION**

Established by the General Assembly in 1986, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) works from the principles and objectives spelled out in the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro against the Illicit Use and Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Traffic Therein, as well as the provisions of the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere, approved in 1996 by the Commission and in 1997 by the General Assembly. It is a hemispheric forum enabling the member states to evaluate policies and strategies and to exchange ideas on and experiences with the drug problem. Its main objectives are to expand and strengthen the member states' capacity to lower the demand for illegal drugs and prevent their abuse, to combat their illicit production and trafficking, and to promote a suitable inter-American response through more regional activities involving research, training of specialized personnel and reciprocal assistance.

The demand for narcotics and psychotropic substances increased in the Hemisphere in 2001. Recent research found that drug use appears to have increased in the member states and that new combinations of drugs are being used in areas where drugs were never before a problem. CICAD has responded by facilitating and promoting multilateral cooperation to control the use and production of drugs in the Americas and illegal traffic therein.

Through its programs for 2001—the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), Demand Reduction, Supply Reduction, Alternative Development, Legal Development, Money Laundering, Institution Building, and the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs- CICAD executed the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere. The top priority was implementation and completion of the first round of the MEM evaluations.

### **Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)**

In a show of support for the MEM, the Commission received three new mandates from the Third Summit of the Americas. The Summit called for CICAD and the IDB to step up their joint efforts to raise funds from the international donor community. It recommended the creation of financial intelligence units to make international cooperation against money laundering more effective. It also called for collaboration in the area of alternative development and creation of a mechanism to estimate the social, human and economic costs of drug abuse in the Hemisphere.

In April 2001, the MEM's Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) examined the evaluation process and came up with new and better indicators for the second round of evaluations. The IWG presented the newly revised indicators and its recommendations to CICAD at its twenty-ninth regular session. The Commission approved the 83 indicators, which cover the full anti-drug campaign. They were then sent out to the capitals for the second round of the evaluation process, which is for 2001-2002.

With culmination of the first round of negotiations, and after publishing the countries' reports and the hemispheric report in January 2001, the MEM entered the second phase of its program with an analysis of the action taken on the first round's recommendations. The Group of Government Experts drafted the reports that the Commission approved at its special meeting in January 2002. The national reports on the progress made to carry out the recommendations were sent to the member states on January 30, 2002 and are available to the public. The results of the MEM show that, by working together, the countries have forged an efficient and effective instrument to take on one of the region's most daunting challenges.

### **Demand Reduction**

The main objective of the Demand Reduction Program is to reduce the demand for illegal drugs and other substances by discouraging and preventing initial consumption of them and by treating the negative effects they have on society and on health. CICAD offered formal and informal training for professionals who operate drug prevention programs and who provide treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration services in the member states.

At its fourth meeting, held in Montego Bay, the Group of Experts in Demand Reduction came up with 18 recommendations drug treatment and rehabilitation services for addicts, with the emphasis on prevention and treatment of alcohol abuse. The Group also underscored how important it was that each country should have minimum standards of care by which to regulate treatment centers.

Some of the activities that continued in 2001 were the projects in demand-reduction training at nursing schools in Latin America; the drug-abuse prevention and treatment program for street children and working children; and the Caribbean drug-abuse prevention and treatment program. The On-line MA in Addictions Studies Program will be conducted in conjunction with three Spanish and five Latin American universities and will begin in mid 2002. With CICAD's technical and financial support, some countries developed minimum standards of care and treatment, with due regard for the patients' human rights.

### **Supply Reduction**

The Supply Reduction Program conducted a number of training programs, among them a seminar in Lima for the "Uniform Chemical Control Software Project," conducted in coordination with the United States Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA); a workshop under the Customs Cooperation project, conducted with France's Centre Interministériel de Formation Anti-Drogue (CIFAD), in Fort-de-France, Martinique; and two seminars on intelligence analysis in counter-narcotics, given by the Andean Community Regional School for Anti-drug Intelligence.

The Caribbean Chemical Control Project, co-financed by the European Commission, held its fifth training seminar in Kingston. The Maritime Cooperation and Port Security Project sponsored conferences in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, and Manta, Ecuador, about the port security programs in those two countries. The Group of Experts on Chemicals (Pharmaceutical) Products identified problems and made recommendations in difficult areas of pharmaceutical control, such as legislation and the timely exchange of information.

New equipment was provided for the Inter-American Drug Control Telecommunications Network (RETCOD), with new agencies being established in countries already participating in the project, including Argentina and Panama. In December 2001, a study was published on maritime drug trafficking in Colombia, which included a number of recommendations. To promote multinational cooperation, in January 2002 another study was conducted, this one in cooperation with the Government of Chile. Another is already planned in Ecuador.

### **Alternative Development Program**

Under the Alternative Development Program, implementation of the Land-Use Evaluation and Management Program (GLEAM) concluded in Peru when computer, field and training equipment was shipped for the staff of CONTRADROGAS. CICAD expanded GLEAM's use in other countries of the Andean region, mainly in Bolivia.

CICAD included the Caribbean in the product improvement area of this Program, with the launch of the Organic Banana and Comprehensive Pest Control project in Saint Lucia, Jamaica and Dominica. In Bolivia, two activities were set in motion to improve the production and introduction of new varieties of banana and cacao plants. In Colombia, CICAD worked with the indigenous communities of Cofán and the Indigenous Council of the Guamuez Valley and San Miguel. CICAD is also working with Ecuador and Paraguay to prepare their respective consultative groups. Ecuador's Consultative Group held a meeting in October with the international community, which pledged support in the amount US\$266 million for its activities.

### **Legal Development Program**

The Legal Development Program worked on firearms control and control of chemical precursors. It participated as an observer in the Permanent Central American Anti-drug Committee [Comisión Centroamericana Permanente Antidrogas] (CCP), to provide it with legal and technical support to strengthen its structure. At that Committee's request, CICAD also suggested changes to the Committee's Charter. The Legal Development section also helped devise the Regional Plan of Action of its member countries.

The project of the Regional Center for Juridical Development and Cooperation in Central America (CEDEJU), carried out jointly with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), concluded with a roundtable about what the training program for prosecutors and judges from the countries of the region had accomplished. Recommendations were made for a new training project on applying international instruments to drug crimes and related offenses criminalized in the pertinent national laws.

Three seminars were held for the Central American, Caribbean and South American countries. Held in coordination with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC), the purpose of these seminars was to encourage application of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials and implementation of CICAD's Model Regulations for Control of the International Movement of Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, in accordance with domestic law.

On the question of chemical substances used in the production of illegal drugs, the laws of eleven Caribbean countries were examined to make certain that their provisions squared with the pertinent international and regional instruments, such as the 1988 United Nations Vienna Convention and CICAD's Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances. CICAD worked with the UNDCP's Regional Office for the Caribbean in Barbados to put the necessary legislation into effect in the Caribbean member countries.

In January 2002, the unit made an addition to CICAD's web site, introducing a section on firearms and their parts and components. Also included are the international and regional conventions and the domestic laws on arms control and the central contacts in the member countries for purposes of importing and exporting these products. Also, in January 2002, CICAD and UN-LiREC teamed up to launch a pilot project to introduce a computerized version of the Model Regulations for Control of the International Movement of Firearms. In February, it published a handbook for the countries to use to implement those Model Regulations.

### **Control of Money Laundering**

CICAD's Money Laundering Control Unit worked with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) on training projects targeting public and private financial institutions and the court authorities in the member states. It conducted the pilot project that trained bankers and bank regulators from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay. CICAD and the IDB supplied the program they developed to Spain's Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria (BBVA) to train its staff in Latin America and the Caribbean, estimated at some 50,000; in return, the BBVA will give CICAD, for its own training purposes, the BBVA's new, updated program as well as a version in Portuguese, so that the training courses can be conducted in Brazil. Uruguay's Banco Montevideo also received the training materials in exchange for organizing courses for its staff –approximately 500 in number- and for 80 Uruguayan civil servants whose responsibilities lie in the area of money-laundering control.

A training program for judges and prosecutors got underway in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. The phase of the program wherein needs are evaluated has been completed. To train public officials and strengthen institutions that control money laundering, a program was proposed to the IDB that would target financial intelligence units. The program will materialize in 2002.

At its meeting in Peru, the Group of Experts on Money Laundering agreed that the financial intelligence units needed to be built up in order that they might become effective tools of international cooperation to fight money laundering. They also decided to continue to examine the question of the autonomy of the money laundering offense with a view to enabling the courts to enforce the law more effectively.

### **Institution-building Program**

Strengthening the national institutions coordinating the war on drugs in the member states continues to be the ultimate objective of the activities undertaken under the Institution-building Program. To accomplish this, CICAD worked on technical assistance to create or modernize the national drug strategies and plans, to equip the countries with programming instruments they could

draw upon to steer their own anti-drug policies. CICAD was instrumental in preparing the National Plans of the Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica and Venezuela.

CICAD assisted with the establishment of the National Observatories on Drugs, inviting the countries to avail themselves of the proper information, analysis and research tools needed to determine more accurately the magnitude of the problem and implement effective policies to combat drugs. With funding from Spain's National Drug Plan and the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECI), CICAD progressed with implementation of the institution-building project for the National Drug Committees of Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama), where National Observatories on Drugs have already been created. The Dominican Republic was added to the project, which entered into its second phase (2001-2003) during which it will focus on the Andean countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela). In October, Cartagena de Indias was the site of the Ibero-American Meeting on National Observatories on Drugs, sponsored by CICAD. It was an opportunity to share the most interesting experiences in drug information in Latin America and Europe.

### **Inter-American Observatory on Drugs**

The Inter-American Observatory on Drugs, created in May 2000, provided the member states with financial and technical support to conduct the surveys on drug use using the Inter-American System of Uniform Drug-Use Data (CICDAT), which focused its work on studies of drug use among high school students. The Observatory developed a method by which to estimate the economic and social costs of drugs and published the Statistical Summary on Drugs 2001. The latter is a compilation of data from the member states on the control of the supply of illegal drugs, using the CICDAT data system. It also collaborated with the Statistics section of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) on a review of the *Annual Reports Questionnaire* (ARQ).

A new topic introduced was research into the phenomenon of displacement in the Hemisphere. The meetings on this issue began in February, May and November. At the first meeting, the CICAD Coordinators Group on Displacement agreed upon a definition of the phenomenon and asked the Executive Secretariat to prepare a research protocol that they could use to study displacement in their own countries. At its second and third meetings, the Group examined the national reports on the subject. It recommended a new "displacement" indicator to the Commission, which it suggested should be included in the MEM's second round. That recommendation was approved.

The Observatory also created a regional web page on drugs, designed jointly by CICAD and the national observatories on drugs. The purpose is to supply information on various aspects of the drug phenomenon. Through workshops and training seminars, the Observatory has sponsored a project to help the member states develop national drug data systems.

## **INTER-AMERICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

The Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), established by the General Assembly in 1994, has technical autonomy in the performance of its functions, within the limits set by the OAS Charter, the CITEL statutes and the mandates of the General Assembly. Its main objective is to facilitate and promote continuous development of telecommunications in the Hemisphere. It serves as the OAS' principal advisory body in telecommunications-related matters.

The Declaration of Quebec City acknowledged that the Hemisphere's collective efforts would be more effective through innovative uses of information and communications technologies, to connect our governments and our people and to share knowledge and ideas. This Declaration and the Plan of Action of the Summit of the Americas have helped pinpoint what the priorities and goals will be in the years ahead. In CITEL's case, the Summit has called for it to continue to increase the connectivity and information technology in its role as the principal vehicle of communications in the region.

For CITEL, 2001 was a year to prepare, organize and plan many activities, in order to keep pace with the new world of telecommunications. That world is one shaped not only by the rapid development of new technologies and services, establishment of more open markets and independent regulatory agencies, but also by the economic problems in the private telecommunications business sector.

During the period that this report covers, CITEL published the first issue of its official magazine, CITEL XXI. The first issue featured the "Internet in the Americas." CITEL also focused on narrowing the digital divide, developing the telecommunications infrastructure in the region and making certain that its work continues to be relevant both to the governments of the member countries and to its associate members. By the end of 2001, CITEL's associate members numbered over 230. In this connection, CITEL signed cooperative agreements with various institutions in the global telecommunications community (AHCJET, ETSI, ASETA, Committee T1 (USA), TIA (USA)) and is negotiating several others with CEPT, C/LAA, CREAD, IAF, UPAEP, and ALACEL.

To summarize, in 2001 CITEL organized nine meetings, at which 88 resolutions, 9 recommendations and 19 decisions were approved.

### **Activities of the committees**

#### **Steering Committee**

CITEL's Steering Committee is the Commission's administrative arm and is composed of the Chair and Vice Chair of the Permanent Executive Committee, the three chairs of the Permanent Consultative Committees, and the Executive Secretary. The latter serves as the Steering Committee's secretary. At the eighth meeting, held in Washington, D.C., August 23 and 24, 2001, the Steering Committee reviewed the Plan of Action from the Third Summit of the Americas and then devised a Connectivity Agenda for the Americas to ensure that CITEL acts on the Summit's mandate. This document will be taken up at CITEL's Third Assembly, which will be held in Buenos Aires in August

2002. If approved, it will become the basis of CITELE's program of activities for the 2002-2006 period.

The Steering Committee examined the draft calendar of meetings, the proposed budget for 2002, the changes proposed to CITELE's statute and regulations. It also issued additional directives concerning preparations for the CITELE Assembly and for the Forum of High-ranking Telecommunications Authorities that will be held during the Assembly. The Steering Committee also submitted a report to the OAS Permanent Council on CITELE's present and future activities and accomplishments.

### **Permanent Executive Committee of CITELE (COM/CITELE)**

The Permanent Executive Committee is CITELE's executive body and meets once each year. In 2001 (Salinas, Ecuador, December 10 to 14, 2001), a version of the Connectivity Agenda for the Americas was introduced, with preparation beginning in August of this year under the direction of COM/CITELE's Chair. This document contains general guidelines, facilitating the dialogue, design and start-up of the national connectivity agendas. Those national connectivity agendas have to be devised and executed to ensure continuity. Civil society, the private sector, the public sector, and international and regional organizations will all have to participate in the process. The goal is for all the countries of the Americas to have started on their connectivity agendas before the next Summit of the Americas. They are to set realistic dates, objectives and goals. Funding for the national connectivity agenda is to figure in the national development plans of the governments of the region.

This meeting of COM/CITELE examined the market experiences of the countries of the region. COM/CITELE approved a plan whereby CITELE and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) would organize a meeting in 2002, in conjunction with the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA).

In 2001, CITELE began to develop a first tele-education course on "Regulation of new services and IP applications", based on materials prepared by Peru's National Telecommunications Research and Training Institute [Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Capacitación de Telecomunicaciones] (INICTEL). After analyzing the countries' needs, COM/CITELE approved the 2002 tele-education courses: "Security in public networks," offered by the ITU's Center of Excellence, and "Interconnecting networks," offered by the Colombian Engineering Association [Asociación Colombiana de Ingenieros] (ACIEM).

As part of the COM/CITELE meeting, the Working Group to prepare CITELE for the Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-02) and the World Telecom Development Conference (WTDC-02), both hosted by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), held its fourth meeting. There, the Working Group finished putting together the inter-American proposals for PP-02 that would call for changes in the Constitution and Convention of the ITU. The deadline for presenting the proposals expired in January 2002. At this meeting the Working Group discussed the preparations for WTDC-02 whose theme will be "Bridging the Digital Divide".

### **Permanent Consultative Committee I: Public Telecommunications Services (CCP.I)**

The CCP.I is the technical advisory body on matters relating to coordination of standards, planning, financing, construction, operation, maintenance, technical assistance, equipment certification procedures, rates and other matters associated with the use, implementation and operation of the public telecommunications services in the member states. CCP.I had two meetings in 2001: the XIV Meeting, Natal, Brazil, March 26 to 30; and the XV Meeting, Asuncion, Paraguay, October 1 to 5.

On the topic of coordination of standards, the Committee adopted resolutions on the following: intelligent networks (IN), with recommendations for implementing standards to introduce new services and number portability, a system for tracking serial numbers on mobile terminals reported lost or stolen, and creation of a standardized antifraud system in convergent telecommunications systems (fixed-mobile-IP). It also began examining the inter-operability of various wireless networks, 3G among them, with the wireless and existing cable networks in the Americas, and updating the proposed coordinated standard on the land component of the IMT-2000. Given the rapid pace at which the technologies are changing and the need to get this information to the countries, the decision was to conduct studies that could be made available at CITELE's page on the Internet, so that the governments could research developments in the technologies in various areas, such as Version 6 of the Internet Protocol, third generation wireless systems, broadband and number portability.

The Committee also established the work program of the Inter-American Mutual Recognition Agreement for Conformity Assessment of Telecommunications Equipment. Various countries are adjusting their procedures and domestic laws in order to be able to begin phase 1 (transition phase of mutual recognition of test reports) and phase 2 (operational phase of mutual recognition of certifications) of the Agreement. To expedite the procedures, CITELE will launch a database with the information needed to help put the Mutual Recognition Agreements into practice. It also started work on the first chapters of the "Yellow Book on Telecommunication Equipment Certification Processes in the Americas."

The Working Group on Basic and Universal Services completed preparation of the book on tele-education in the Americas, which recounts the tele-education policies, plans and projects now operable. In 2002, studies and research will get underway to put together a book on tele-medicine in the Americas and manuals on tele-applications. There are also plans to publish a book on Global Information Infrastructure in the Americas, which will look at policies and strategies for planning this type of infrastructure.

### **Permanent Consultative Committee II: Broadcasting (CCP.II)**

The CCP.II is the technical advisory body on matters related to standards, planning, operation and technical assistance for broadcasting in its various modalities. In conjunction with its VIII Meeting (San Salvador, El Salvador, May 7 to 11, 2001), this Committee held a Forum on Broadcasting Policies in the Americas, which consisted of eight sessions and two discussion panels where digital television and audio technologies, satellite broadcasting services and some regulatory issues were examined in depth.

From the conclusions it is apparent that the greatest challenge facing the architects of broadcasting policy is to address and meet society's needs adequately, and take advantage of the new technologies. The chief recommendation is that more studies be done in the field of new technologies, standards and commercial models of broadcasting, in cooperation with the industry, regulators, broadcasters and consumers from the countries of the region.

### **Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications (CCP.III)**

The CCP.III acts as a technical advisory body within the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission with respect to standards coordination, planning, and full and efficient use of the radio spectrum and satellite orbits, as well as matters pertaining to the operation of radiocommunication services in the member states. In 2001, the Committee held its XVII Meeting in Panama City, March 5 to 9, its XVIII Meeting in Ottawa, June 11 to 15, and its XIX Meeting in Guatemala City, November 6 to 9.

At the present time, a report is being prepared on the differences and similarities between the procedures to obtain VSAT licenses in the region. The idea is to help the administrations simplify their procedures. For preparation of the report, the experiences and systems used by the administrations of member countries and other regional organizations were examined.

Inasmuch as the spectrum is a scarce resource and migration of frequency bands of the radiocommunications services is needed to make room for the new services coming up, the CITEL web page features information on the experiences of the countries of the region with this matter. This paper is in preparation for the World Radiocommunications Conference, where the countries decide on spectrum sharing to make way for the launch or growth of the communications services, establish international regulations for the use of frequencies by all the services –from television and radio broadcasting, mobile telephone systems, to maritime and aeronautical navigation, security systems and satellite systems. At the XVIII meeting, the Committee approved the new procedure for submitting inter-American proposals to the World Radiocommunications Conference. It raised to six the number of governments that must support a draft proposal for the latter to become an inter-American proposal, which must not be opposed by more than 50% of the number of votes obtained.

To facilitate the work of the region's regulators and to promote harmonization, guides were approved for high-density implementation of fixed-services earth stations via geostationary satellite, without having to make an individual coordination with the fixed service, and a handbook on low-power devices. Still under study are spectrum positions for IMT-2000 or third-generation mobile services.

## **INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE AGAINST TERRORISM**

Created by the General Assembly [AG/RES. 1650 (XXIX-O/99)], the purpose of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism is to cultivate cooperation to prevent, combat, and eliminate terrorist acts and activities. It is made up of the competent national authorities of all the member states. The Committee conducts its work on the basis of international conventions on this subject, the principles and objectives of the Lima Declaration to Prevent, Combat and Eliminate Terrorism, the Lima Plan of Action on Hemispheric Cooperation to Prevent, Combat, and Eliminate Terrorism and the Mar del Plata Commitment. It is headquartered at the OAS General Secretariat.

On September 21, 2001, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Organization's member states adopted resolution RC.23/RES. 1/01 rev.1, which instructed the Permanent Council to convene a meeting of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism so that it might identify immediate measures aimed at strengthening inter-American cooperation to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism in the Hemisphere.

In keeping with that mandate, CICTE held its first special meeting on October 15, 2001, at OAS headquarters, to begin implementing the OAS' commitments against terrorism, as agreed upon by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

Representatives of the 34 member states, 12 permanent observers, and the organizations of the inter-American system participated in this special meeting. There, a number of delegates reported on the improvements introduced on the domestic legislative front to ensure ratification or application of the twelve United Nations conventions and the Inter-American Convention on terrorism-related issues. Some delegations also said that the obligations contained in United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 had been incorporated into their domestic laws.

In order to implement the provisions adopted and the resolve expressed by all nations of the hemisphere in their effort to combat terrorism, three subcommittees were established within CICTE: a border controls subcommittee, a financial controls subcommittee, and a subcommittee to update the work plan adopted at CICTE's first regular meeting, held in Miami in December 1999.

The subcommittees' proposals were compiled in the report on "Conclusions and Recommendations", which was received and approved at CICTE's second special meeting, held on November 29, 2001. At that meeting a decision was made to present the report to CICTE for formal approval at its second regular session.

CICTE held its second special session at OAS headquarters on January 28 and 29, 2002. In attendance were high-ranking representatives of thirty-three member states, including Ministers of Government in charge of anti-terrorist policy, principal representatives appointed to CICTE and the permanent or acting representatives to the OAS. Also present were representatives of 25 OAS permanent observers. During that session, the member states reported the measures they had taken pursuant to the decisions adopted by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs in the resolution approved at the XXIII Meeting of Consultation. They also approved the work plans that CICTE's three

subcommittees had prepared. The third regular session of CICTE was set for January 2003, at a site yet to be determined.

The OAS' action in the international fight against terrorism was especially acknowledged when the Secretary General and the Chairman of CICTE were invited to report to the United Nations Security Council on the efforts undertaken in light of Security Council resolution 1373. The information was well received. Other regional organizations have looked to the OAS as a model for their own anti-terrorist efforts.

In addition to the holding of two special sessions and the second regular session, a small secretariat has been set up for CICTE, partly with General Secretariat resources. That secretariat has undertaken the job of instituting contacts with various multilateral organizations like the United Nations, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and Interpol, all to hone the scope of CICTE's activities and work. Thanks to the support of the member states and permanent observers, CICTE is now in the process of designing training programs and devising an inter-American database of terrorism experts. It will assist CICTE's efforts to induce an exchange of best practices and other information useful to the states of the Hemisphere in their efforts to combat terrorism.

## **INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION**

The Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) was created by the General Assembly through resolution AG/RES. 1682 (XXIX-O/99), to deal with natural disaster-related issues and to serve as the OAS' main forum for analyzing this topic, in coordination with the competent national organizations. It is chaired by the OAS Secretary General and composed of the Chairman of the Permanent Council, the Assistant Secretary General, the President of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Director General of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Secretary General of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH), the Director General of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), and the Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI).

The Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) met twice last year, in response to the earthquakes in El Salvador. Both times, the work focused on orchestrating the responses of the inter-American system's various entities and agencies as they embarked upon their relief and recovery work.

At the meeting the Committee held in January, it examined how it might have responded better to the first series of earthquakes and aftershocks in El Salvador. It was decided that a document should be prepared describing the services that the Committee members offer to respond to disasters and to help rebuild and mitigate the disasters' effects. The OAS General Secretariat prepared this document, using the material supplied by the other members of the IACNDR. That document became part of the Committee's report to the XXXI regular session of the General Assembly in Costa Rica (CP/doc.3460/01). As Committee Chair, the Secretary General plans to enlist the cooperation of the Committee's other members to publish copies of the document on the services that each member can supply.

At the Third Summit of the Americas, the Heads of State and of Government pledged to convoke, within one year, a hemispheric meeting on disaster preparedness and mitigation, with the support of the IACNDR and the involvement of a broad cross-section of government agencies, regional agencies, multilateral development banks, private entities, NGOs and the scientific and technological research community. The meeting would formulate and examine a strategy for implementing the Summit's mandates on disaster management, which were addressed in resolution AG/RES. 1803 (XXXI-O/01). In response to an invitation from the governments of the United States and Costa Rica and with their cooperation, the Secretary General convoked a Hemispheric Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Costa Rica, December 4 to 6, 2001. The Conference brought together the parties that are involved in disaster relief, rebuilding, and mitigation. As members of the IACNDR, the IDB and PAHO also helped organize the Conference.

Finally, it is important to note that the GS/OAS contributed financially to relief efforts in the wake of the earthquake in El Salvador and the hurricanes in Belize and Honduras, in September and October, respectively.

## **JUSTICE STUDIES CENTER FOR THE AMERICAS**

In fulfillment of the mandates set forth in the Plan of Action of the Second Summit of the Americas and the recommendations adopted at the Meetings of the Ministers of Justice or Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas, the Justice Studies Center for the Americas was established by the General Assembly [AG/RES. 1 (XXVI-E/99)] as an intergovernmental entity with technical and operational autonomy. The Center has its own Statute and Rules of Procedure. Its objectives are to help strengthen human resources, facilitate the exchange of information and other forms of technical cooperation, and support reform and modernization of justice systems in the region.

In its first year in operation, the Board of Directors of the Justice Studies Center for the Americas and its professional team succeeded in crafting an institution with a unique, well-defined presence in the region, capable of making a substantial contribution toward improving judicial public policy.

The Center helped enhance the quality of public policy in the justice area by drawing upon the experience and opportunities that regional work affords. Thanks to the Center, more information and knowledge about the justice sector in the countries of the Americas is now available and a regional community interested in these issues has been created. To accomplish this, the Center focused on activities and projects with a high impact on the region. This has meant that in its first year in operation, the Center has taken part in 24 events and made numerous trips to publicize the Center and its purposes.

### **Projects and activities**

#### **Information Center**

The Center is developing its Information Center to serve the juridical community in the region as a medium for communication, exchange of ideas, delivery of services and dissemination of information. The Information Center consists of a number of components:

- A web site: [www.cejamericas.org](http://www.cejamericas.org)

Those who consult this web site can learn about the Center and can access materials, documents, project information, contacts, and links to the most important web sites that the judicial branches of government in the various countries make available. They can also access a number of databases and information for the press. The first virtual forum on judicial reform was held in August-September 2001.

- Databases

Development of databases on legislation, jurisprudence, bibliography and statistics.

- *Nexus* Newsletter

The Center has been publishing monthly issues of the *Nexus Newsletter* since July 2001. The *Newsletter* gives readers a picture of the justice systems today and the reforms underway in the Americas. Subscribers receive the monthly issue of the *Newsletter* by e-mail –in Spanish and English. The *Newsletter* is also available at the web page of the Justice Studies Center and the World Bank.

- Networks

The Center is sponsoring two networks: one consisting of private and academic institutions interested in justice, and another composed of various institutions within the justice sector itself. The network of government institutions has initially been launched with the Public Defenders of America and the Inter-American Association of Attorneys General. The network of civil society organizations will be officially launched in March 2002.

- Judicial Systems Journal

The Center, in partnership with the Institute of Comparative Studies in Criminal and Social Sciences, publishes the *Judicial Systems Journal* every six months. Its purpose is to circulate information on the condition and operation of the systems for administering justice in the countries of the region. The Journal has a board of editors made up of experts on regional legal issues. Two issues (1 and 2) have already been published. Part of this journal can be found on-line at the CEJA web site ([www.cejamericas.org](http://www.cejamericas.org)) and the INECIP web site ([www.inecip.org](http://www.inecip.org)).

## **Studies**

The Center engages in activities whose purpose is to sharpen the approach taken to judicial reform by incorporating instruments of public policy. In 2001, the following activities were carried out and will continue in 2002:

- Follow-up on procedural reforms in criminal law

This project systematically evaluates recent reforms in the criminal justice systems in the countries of the region, such as Argentina, Costa Rica, Chile and Paraguay. In March and April of 2002, the findings of these reports will be made public and discussed at local and international seminars and meetings, whose reports will be published at the Center's web page. In Mexico, a modified observation group is being used to get information on the operation of the criminal justice system in the Federal District and its results.

- Statistics

One of the objectives of this project is to craft a system for compiling and processing data in order to generate judicial statistics and indicators in Latin America and the Caribbean. Another objective is to devise basic tools for developing effective systems for inter-institutional and international comparison of judicial statistics and data; using these tools for on-site confirmation and to test their efficacy; and preparing a manual on how to compile data on the justice systems, so as to

improve the quality of the statistics in the various countries, make them more reliable and more accessible to the various agents of the justice system.

- Role of the NGOs in the democratization of justice

The Center took part in a regional study sponsored by the Ford Foundation to explore possible ways to spur modernization of the judicial systems through a collective, coordinated and permanent effort on the part of the organizations of civil society. The study examines the role that NGOs have played thus far in developing public policy in this area. The study is regional in scope, covering Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Peru.

### **Training**

The Center initiated development of specific courses and helped local institutions offering judicial training to improve their programs.

- Course on tools for judicial reform

The first time this course was offered was in January 2002. It targets professionals involved in the design and conduct of juridical reform programs in the region. A curriculum was designed that introduced the participants to some of the tools that can be used to better ensure a successful reform process. In attendance were professionals from various sectors of the justice system, governmental and nongovernmental alike.

- Distance education

In February 2002, the Center signed a three-year agreement with the Institute of the World Bank to conduct distance courses on various aspects of judicial reform in Latin America. The first of these courses will be given in five countries simultaneously, and will be on the topic of judicial reform and corruption.

### **Technical assistance**

The Center assisted the countries with all aspects of public policy, including diagnostic studies, normative and technical designs, feasibility studies, economic analyses, implementation, follow-up and evaluation processes. In 2001, CEJA conducted the following activities:

- Observation mission to Peru

At the request of the Ministry of Justice, the Center visited Peru from March 18 to 23, 2001, to observe the justice system in that country. It was part of a team coordinated by the United Nations Development Programme. The Center prepared a report on the visit, containing suggestions for a judicial reforms program in Peru. The report had specific proposals in the area of civil and commercial law.

- Training program in Ecuador

As a result of international competitive bidding, the Esquel Foundation awarded a contract to the Center, the Regional Center for the Promotion of Justice (PROJURIS, Ecuador) and the Universidad de Azuay, for execution of a project to prepare "Proposals for Introducing Instruction in the New Code of Criminal Procedure in the Undergraduate Law Program." CEJA's contribution to the project will be to provide an international expert on the subject.

- Committee to evaluate procedural reforms in criminal justice in Chile

The Ministry of Justice of Chile invited the Center, in the person of its Executive Director, to serve on a committee evaluating the introduction of improvements to the reform of that country's criminal justice system. The committee was composed of representatives of four institutions associated with judicial reform in Chile. It was responding to public dissatisfaction with certain procedural aspects of the new system, especially those related to the handling of cases involving petty crime and disturbances of peace. The committee visited regions where the new system is in effect, spoke with everyone concerned, and issued a report in which it suggested changes in the law, which were the changes the committee deemed to be most important (basically involving inter-institutional coordination, training and constant evaluation). The executive branch has proposed those changes to the Chilean congress, which as of this writing has the bill under consideration.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL**

The Administrative Tribunal of the Organization of American States was created on April 22, 1971, by resolution AG/RES. 35 (I-O/71), which the General Assembly adopted at the ninth plenary session of its first regular session. Its function is to settle any disputes that may arise with staff members by reason of administrative decisions, including those relating to the Retirement and Pension Plan of the General Secretariat. It has six members, each of a different nationality and elected by the General Assembly in a personal capacity to a six-year term. Three judges sit at any given session. The Secretary of the Administrative Tribunal heads the Secretariat of the Tribunal, which is part of the Secretariat for Legal Affairs of the General Secretariat. The Secretary provides legal advisory services to the members of the Tribunal, oversees the statutory procedure that cases filed with the Tribunal must follow, and is in charge of the administrative affairs of the Tribunal and its Secretariat. The Secretary of the Tribunal also serves as a legal officer, under the general supervision of the Assistant Secretary for Legal Affairs.

### **General Assembly mandates and recommendations**

At its regular session in San Jose, Costa Rica, the General Assembly elected Mr. Agustín Gordillo of Argentina to the position of Judge of the Administrative Tribunal. His term began on January 1, 2002, and will end December 31, 2007. The term of Dr. Nicholas J.O. Liverpool, from Dominica, ends on December 31, 2002. At its thirty-second regular session, the General Assembly will have to elect a new judge from the candidates nominated. The new judge's term will begin on January 1, 2003, and end on December 31, 2008.

### **Summary of activities**

The Secretariat of the Tribunal prepared the documents produced by the Tribunal and published the bilingual (Spanish and English) versions of the Tribunal's Statute and Rules of Procedure. It also published Tribunal-related administrative and jurisdictional information at the OAS' page on the Internet. From that site readers can access the Tribunal's judgments to date, the OAS Charter, the General Standards to Govern the Operations of the General Secretariat, the Staff Rules, and other basic documents of the Organization.

The Secretariat collaborated with the work done by the Organizing Committee of the Second International Conference of the Canadian Council of Administrative Tribunals (CCAT), held in Quebec in June 2001. At this conference a panel was convened to discuss the topic "Administrative Justice in International Organizations." The President of the Tribunal, José Da Costa e Silva, served as moderator of this Panel, with the Secretariat's assistance.

The Secretariat of the Tribunal maintained contacts and shared information and assistance with the Secretariats of the Administrative Tribunals of other international organizations and with other organs, agencies and persons associated with the business of the Tribunal and its Secretariat.

## **Meetings held**

### *XLIX Session*

The Secretariat of the Tribunal provided the Tribunal with the technical services needed to hold the XLIX regular session in June 2001. These services included all procedural matters associated with the processing of complaints filed with the Tribunal; the search for and classification, preparation and transmittal of information relevant to the cases the Tribunal is hearing; all correspondence between the President, the other members of the Tribunal and other interested parties; arrangements for the Tribunal members' travel and accommodations; and assisting the President with all official business.

During the Tribunal's XLIX session, the presiding judges were the Tribunal's President, José Da Costa e Silva (Brazil), and judges Rosa Montalvo Cabrera (Peru) and Lionel Alain Dupuis (Canada). In Judgment No. 140 the Tribunal decided Complaint No.275, Haran vs. Secretary General. The Tribunal held a public hearing in accordance with its Rules of Procedure and there took statements from the complainant and the witnesses. It also heard the closing arguments of the attorneys for the parties. At the end of the hearing, and in exercise of his authorities under the Tribunal's Statute, the President summoned the parties for a private meeting to try to reach a settlement. Subsequently, during the course of the session, Marta Laura Haran and her attorney came to the offices of the Tribunal Secretariat and presented the original of a "memorandum of understanding" signed by both parties and their attorneys, wherein the complainant asks that her complaint be withdrawn immediately. The Tribunal considered all the background information in the case and decided to endorse the settlement presented. It agreed to the complainant's request that the complaint she filed against the Secretary General be withdrawn. The Secretariat sent each party and the members of the Tribunal a copy of the decisions taken during this session.

At this meeting the Secretariat presented reports to the Tribunal on various regulatory, budgetary and administrative matters pertinent to the Tribunal and its Secretariat.

## **PAN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION**

Established in 1962, the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) is a private, nonprofit, nongovernmental institution that works exclusively in Latin America and the Caribbean. It coordinates some of its activities with the OAS, under a Cooperation Agreement concluded in 1982 to cooperate in cultural, scientific, educational, economic, and social development and in disaster relief. The Secretary General chairs the Foundation's Board of Trustees. Its Executive Director is John Sanbrailo.

During the period covered in this report the PADF helped the General Secretariat respond to countries hit by natural disasters. In the wake of the events that struck El Salvador, Peru, Honduras and Belize, twelve emergency shipments were sent to assist more than 8,000 victims. Among the items sent were tents, blankets, electric generators, water-purification equipment, building materials and prefabricated houses. In El Salvador, the Foundation helped rebuild the José Martí Educational Complex in Santa Tecla, which accommodates 600 students. The sizeable donations from corporate donors -Citigroup, Texaco, Kraft Foods, Duke Energy, Minera Yanacocha, United Way of Miami and International, Lockheed Corporation, Kodak, and others- brought the total amount sent to over US\$750,000.

The health services and educational tools programs sent donations of over US\$3 million to Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela. This year, the programs benefited a larger segment of the low-income population, including urban groups in marginal areas. The number of program donors in the United States and contacts with organizations and institutions in the Latin American and Caribbean community increased.

With funds from USAID, the PADF is conducting a program in Colombia to create jobs and income for families uprooted by the violence. Now three years old, in 2001 this program created over 21,000 sustainable jobs in 14 departments and 93 municipalities in the country. One feature of the program is the cooperation provided by the Government of Colombia through the Social Solidarity Network, and the involvement of the private sector, both international (Chevron-Texaco, Occidental Petroleum, Compaq, Citibank, Bank of Boston, British Petroleum) and national (Cerrmatoso, Indufrial, Carulla-Vivero, Olímpica, Grupo Bavaria, Fundación Alto Magdalena).

In Honduras (the Río Aguán region) and Nicaragua (Río Coco-Wiwilí), working in cooperation with the Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment of the OAS General Secretariat, the PADF completed the programs for flood vulnerability reduction and a local flood warning system. The program in Honduras was funded by USAID, while the program in Nicaragua was funded through private donations. In the case of Honduras, the work of the program was put to the test during Hurricane Michelle and passed. The activities included appreciable donations that featured rescue equipment like boats for the towns in the Aguán area and equipment for fire stations and the Red Cross in both countries.

With USAID funding, the PADF began to execute its Hillside Farming Program in Haiti. For the next five years, it will promote sustainable production and increase rural incomes by developing marketing channels and transferring technology. With the program, groups of farmers from the

community will grow their businesses, improve productivity and gain access to local markets and export systems. The Post-Hurricane George Recovery Program continues to address local economic, agricultural and environmental needs. A total of 27 schools have been rebuilt, which can now serve as shelters in the event of a natural disaster. In late 2001, the United States Department of Agriculture approved a grain monetization program whose proceeds will be used to rehabilitate rural infrastructure and train communities in disaster mitigation.

In the area of corporate social investment, the donation from Philip Morris International helped fund programs for the elderly, for literacy and for AIDS in Brazil, and to conduct initial research and prepare a proposal on Domestic Violence for the countries of Central and South America. Similarly, thanks to the generosity of Massalin Particulares, job-creation and strategic planning programs were executed in five Argentine provinces.

Exploratory missions to the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Ecuador, and Panama have given the PADF ideas for new projects in those countries, starting in 2002. The Foundation also maintains its contacts with organizations in the Caribbean and Latin American community in the United States, so as to be able to develop programs that strengthen those organizations and the projects they conduct to help their respective countries.

## **BOARD OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS**

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution AG/RES. 123, adopted on April 14, 1973, and Permanent Council resolution 124, of June 10, 1975, the Board is responsible for the external auditing of the General Secretariat's accounts. The Board became operational in March 1976 and adopted detailed rules and procedures for discharging its duties and responsibilities in accordance with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Permanent Council. The Board has three members, elected by the General Assembly.

Pursuant to Article 117 of the General Standards, the Board held its annual meeting, March 26 to 30, 2001, to prepare its report on the external audit of the Organization's accounts and financial statements.

On March 30, 2001, the Board presented its observations in the document *Report to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States: Audit of Accounts and Financial Statements, December 31, 2000 and 1999* (OEA/Ser.S JAE/doc.31/01). The report includes: a) the Board's observations and recommendations on ways to improve the operating procedures and internal controls of the OAS and its constituent parts; b) an audit of accounts and financial statements of the Regular Fund and specific funds of the OAS for 2000; c) an audit of accounts and financial statements of the Project on Planning for Adaptation to Global Climatic Change for the year 2000 ("Climate Change Program"); d) an audit of the accounts and the financial statements of the Retirement and Pension Fund for the year 2000; e) an audit of the accounts and the financial statements of the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) for the year 2000; f) an audit of the accounts and financial statements of the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (OAS/Democ) for the year 2000; g) an audit of the accounts and the financial statements of the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD) for the year 2000; h) an audit of the accounts and financial statements of the Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund for the year 2000, and i) an audit of the accounts and financial statements of the Foundation for the Americas for 1999.

Based on the assessments issued by Ernst & Young, LLP on the financial statements presented and in accordance with Article 119 of the OAS General Standards, the Board certified that:

- The financial statements of the Regular Fund and the specific funds of the OAS, the Retirement and Pension Fund, the Inter-American Defense Board, the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy, the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development and the Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund and the financial statement of the Foundation for the Americas for 1999 tally with the respective entity's books, records, documents and vouchers.
- For 2000, the Project on Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change engaged the auditing firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers in Barbados to conduct its audit.
- Ernst & Young verified the securities and cash deposits of the above-named entities for the year 2000 and of the Foundation for the Americas for 1999 by certification from the depository and custodian institutions; the cash assets were confirmed by

means of a physical count. Ernst & Young considered this measure to be appropriate, based on generally accepted auditing standards in the United States.

The Board's Report also contains various recommendations on ways to improve the OAS operating procedures and internal controls, both at headquarters and at the offices of the OAS General Secretariat in the member states.

## **INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD**

Established in 1942 to study and recommend measures for the Hemisphere's defense, the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) is the world's oldest multilateral military organization. It promotes peace and security in the Hemisphere, while also building confidence among the parties through military cooperative relations and partnership and by strengthening relations between civilians and military. The Board promotes cooperative security interests in the Western Hemisphere. It is active in such areas as mine clearing for humanitarian purposes, and confidence-building measures that are directly supportive of the goals of the OAS and the Ministers of Defense. It oversees an advanced academic program of studies in security and defense, given at the Inter-American Defense College.

The efforts of the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) during this period were geared toward supporting the OAS. It did this in the form of technical advisory services to the Committee on Hemispheric Security (CSH) and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), the Education for Peace Program, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters, the List of Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and the Mine-Clearing Assistance Program in Central America.

The Council of Delegates of the IADB formed a Crisis Action Team in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11. The idea was to be better prepared to respond to whatever the OAS (the Committee on Hemispheric Security and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism) might need in this connection. A study on the hemispheric security scenarios and new threats was done and distributed to the delegations accredited to the OAS. The Chairman of the Inter-American Defense Board twice attended meetings of the CSH and CICTE to explain the study and answer questions. The IADB also prepared a document titled "*Toward a New Hemispheric Security System*" as one contribution toward efforts to modernize the structure of hemispheric security.

In keeping with the OAS Secretary General's guidelines, efforts were made to increase the presence of civilians and security forces. Representatives of OAS member countries that do not have military representations in Washington were included. Also, representatives of the Hemisphere's security forces now have a heightened presence at the Inter-American Defense College, either taking courses or serving as advisors.

Through observers, the Board remained a constant presence at the working meetings of the Committee on Hemispheric Security and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism. This has enabled it to follow closely the issues that those bodies are dealing with and to keep itself abreast of what is happening. The study programs at the Inter-American Defense College have undergone substantial revision to modernize them and tailor them to the Hemisphere's academic needs in the area of security and defense.

To enable all the OAS member countries to participate, four one-week seminars have been added to the Inter-American Defense College curriculum. These seminars are on the following topics: 1) the Inter-American System and Transnational Threats (terrorism, drug trafficking, human rights, organized crime, arms trafficking, corruption, etc.); 2) Natural Disasters (prevention and mitigation of their effects); 3) Peacekeeping Operations (in conjunction with Canada's Pearson Centre), and 4)

Crisis Management and Negotiation. By the time the second of these seminars had ended, 28 OAS member countries had participated.

Through its New Initiatives Division, the Defense College expanded its academic ties with centers of advanced military studies and universities throughout the Hemisphere, specialized in security- and defense-related issues. It did this by signing academic cooperation agreements with those institutions. It also developed and introduced a distance-learning course on conflict management and negotiation. Students of this course have hailed from countries within and beyond our Hemisphere. It is also available at the Defense Board's web page, which has been updated. New distance learning courses are in various stages of development. Dealing with terrorism, natural disasters, and human rights, these new distance learning courses are being given in conjunction with international organizations like the OAS and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and with private institutions like American University.

In 2001 the Board advised the OAS on development of the Mine Clearing Assistance Program in Central America (PADCA), while at the same time overseeing operations on all fronts of the Mission of Assistance for the Removal of Land Mines in Central America (MARMINCA). The Board also helped the beneficiary countries with elimination of another 5,000 mines, clearing thousands of square kilometers of land, making them safe again and ready to be worked. It provided technical advisory assistance, planning and supervision services to these multinational programs in Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Costa Rica. It also created the Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines (AICMA), by opening up new mine-clearing areas in Peru and Ecuador. During this period the IADB helped the Committee on Hemispheric Security update the annual inventory of Confidence-building Measures and participated in specialized conferences in El Salvador, Germany and the Hague. The member countries have reported their participation in more than a thousand related activities. Particularly noteworthy during this period has been the ever-increasing number of these measures in all areas of cooperation, especially between neighboring countries. The information received has been compiled into a database and is available at [www.jid.org](http://www.jid.org).

Disaster management was the central theme of the Inter-American Defense Board's 2001 Plenary Assembly. Under the direction of the Council of Delegates, it pursued efforts in the areas of education, communications and coordination. The Inter-American Defense Board participated actively in the Inter-American Committee for Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) and the related working groups. Here, through its Staff, the Board worked with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the Caribbean Disaster Response Agency (CDRA), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), among others.

## INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights is an autonomous judicial institution of the OAS whose purpose is to apply and interpret the American Convention on Human Rights. The Court has both contentious and advisory jurisdiction. It is made up of seven jurists, elected in a personal capacity by the States Parties to the American Convention, during the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

During the period spanned by this report, the judges of the Court were, in order of precedence, as follows: Antônio A. Cançado Trindade (Brazil), President; Máximo Pacheco Gómez (Chile), Vice President; Hernán Salgado Pesantes (Ecuador); Oliver Jackman (Barbados); Alirio Abreu Burelli (Venezuela); Sergio García Ramírez (Mexico); and Carlos Vicente de Roux (Colombia). The Secretary of the Court was Manuel Ventura Robles (Costa Rica). Until June the Assistant Secretary of the Court was Renzo Pomi (Uruguay), who was replaced by Pablo Saavedra Alessandri (Chile) as of August 1, 2001.

### **Business of the Court**

#### *Cases, provisional measures and advisory opinions requested of the Court*

In 2001, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) submitted the following cases to the Court for its consideration: “19 merchants,” a case against Colombia; Bulacio, a case brought against Argentina; and Juan Sánchez, a case against Honduras. It also sought provisional measures in the case of the newspaper “*La Nación*” involving Costa Rica; and the “Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez Human Rights Center *et al.*” and Gallardo Rodríguez cases, both involving Mexico. The Commission also submitted a request seeking another advisory opinion (OC-17), asking the Tribunal to interpret articles 8 and 25 of the American Convention on Human Rights in order to determine whether those provisions were arbitrary limits or whether the states could exercise their own discretion to order special measures of protection in the case of children, given the provisions of Convention Article 19.

#### *Sessions*

In the period that this report covers, the Court held three regular and one special sessions. At the *XXV Special Session*, held March 12 through 16, 2001, the Court delivered its judgment in the Barrios Altos case against Peru, and resolutions on provisional measures in connection with the Constitutional Court and Ivcher Bronstein cases involving Peru. The Court also held public hearings in the case of Villagrán *et al.* v. Guatemala (Reparations), Barrios Altos v. Peru (Merits), Bámaca Velásquez v. Guatemala (Provisional Measures), Carpio Nicolle v. Guatemala (Provisional Measures) and Colotenango v. Guatemala (Provisional Measures). The Tribunal adopted a decision setting out the transitory provisions for application of the Rules of Procedure adopted on November 24, 2000, which entered into force on June 1, 2001.

At its *LI Regular Session*, May 21 to June 2, 2001, the Court delivered judgments in the following cases: Paniagua Morales *et al.* v. Guatemala (Reparations), Cesti Hurtado v. Peru (Reparations), and Villagrán Morales *et al.* v. Guatemala (Reparations). The Court also held public

hearings in the cases of Durand and Ugarte v. Peru (Reparations), Cantos v. Argentina (Preliminary Objections), and on the provisional measures in the case of the newspaper “*La Nación*” involving Costa Rica. It studied the reports that the Inter-American Commission and the states submitted on the provisional measures sought in the Blake case against Guatemala, Alvarez *et al.* (Colombia), Haitians and Dominicans of Haitian origin in the Dominican Republic, and the reports submitted by Peru concerning the progress made in executing the judgments delivered in the following cases: Castillo Páez, Loayza Tamayo, Castillo Petruzzi *et al.*, Ivcher Bronstein and the Constitutional Court.

At its *LII Regular Session*, August 27 to September 7, 2001, the Court delivered judgments in the following cases: the Mayagna (Sumo) Awas Tigni Community v. Nicaragua (Merits and Reparations), Hilaire, Constantine *et al.*, and Benjamin *et al.* against Trinidad and Tobago (Preliminary Objections), Barrios Altos v. Peru (Interpretation of the Judgment on the Merits), Ivcher Bronstein against Peru (Interpretation of the Judgment) and Cantos v. Argentina (Preliminary Objections). It also adopted decisions to lift provisional measures ordered in the cases of Paniagua Morales *et al.* (Guatemala), Loayza Tamayo (Peru) and Digna Ochoa y Plácido (Mexico). In other decisions, it kept in place the provisional measures ordered in the Colotenango, Carpio Nicolle and Bámaca Velásquez cases, all involving Guatemala, and delivered a resolution for adoption of provisional measures in the case of the newspaper “*La Nación*” involving Costa Rica. Finally, the Court held public hearings in the following cases: Trujillo Oroza v. Bolivia (Reparations) and Cantoral Benavides v. Peru (Reparations).

At its *LIII Regular Session*, November 26 to December 7, 2001, the Court delivered judgments in the following cases: Cesti Hurtado v. Peru (Interpretation of the Judgment on Reparations), Cantoral Benavides v. Peru (Reparations), and Las Palmeras v. Colombia (Merits). It adopted two resolutions endorsing settlements reached between the parties in the following cases: Barrios Altos and Durand and Ugarte v. Peru (Reparations). The Court also adopted a decision to join the cases of Hilaire, Constantine and Benjamin *et al.*, all involving Trinidad and Tobago.

The Court adopted decisions on the execution of the judgments in the cases of Caballero Delgado and Santana v. Colombia and Suárez Rosero v. Ecuador. It also passed resolutions on provisional measures sought in the cases of James *et al.* (Trinidad and Tobago), Giraldo Cardona (Colombia), “Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez Human Rights Center *et al.*” (Mexico), and the newspaper “*La Nación*” (Costa Rica). The Court held a public hearing in the case of Bámaca Velásquez v. Guatemala (Reparations). Finally, the Court re-elected Judge Antônio A. Cançado Trindade (Brazil) as its President, and elected Judge Alirio Abreu Burelli (Venezuela) as its new Vice President.

### **Other activities**

The Court welcomed visits from the Honorable Gustavo Noboa Bejarano, President of Ecuador; His Excellency Diego García-Sayán, the Minister of Justice of Peru; the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, His Excellency Hugo Tolentino Dipp; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, His Excellency Celso Lafer; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, His Excellency Didier Operti Badán; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland, His Excellency Erkki Tuomioja; President of the Constitutionality Court of Guatemala, the Honorable Rodolfo

Rohrmoser; and the Chief Justice of Mexico's Supreme Court, the Honorable Genaro Góngora Pimentel. The Court also held a meeting with a delegation from the European Court of Human Rights, composed of its Vice President, the Honorable Elizabeth Palm, and the Secretary of the Chamber over which she presides, Michael O'Boyle.



**VI. PERMANENT OBSERVERS**



## **PERMANENT OBSERVERS**

Permanent observer status in the Organization of American States was established by the General Assembly at its first regular session, held in San José, Costa Rica, in 1971 (AG/RES. 50 (I-O/71)). The permanent observers participate in the Organization's activities and contribute to its programs. As of the date of this report, there were 51 permanent observers in the Organization.

The Office of External Relations was in charge of the activities involving the permanent observers, who were interested in and participated in the Organization's work through informative meetings, documents sharing and special events.

Azerbaijan and Armenia received permanent observer status during the period covered in this report. That brought the total number of OAS permanent observers to 51, as follows: Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, the Holy See, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Yemen.

During this period, the Organization received cash contributions of approximately US\$7.0 million from Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the European Union. It also received contributions in kind of some US\$1.4 million from France, Israel, Italy, Korea, Russia and Spain. Their support went mainly toward the following areas: democracy, human rights, settlement of conflicts, the fight against drug trafficking, terrorism, sustainable development and environment, the fellowship program and the programs of the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN). Australia –which does not have permanent observer status- gave the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD) a grant of US\$39,000. Appendix G of this report itemizes the respective contributions.

Similarly, some permanent observers opted to hold events and special exhibits at OAS headquarters. Prominent among these were the events held to celebrate Azerbaijan's National Day, and several exhibits put on by Spain and Russia. Finally, it is important to point out that the permanent observer countries were present for the regular session of the OAS General Assembly held in San Jose, Costa Rica.



**VII. TRAVEL BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND THE  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL**



### **Travel by the Secretary General**

Official visit to Spain and participation in the Casa de América series of conference titled “*Iberoamérica: discursos claves*” – Presentation on the relations between Latin America and Europe. Madrid, Spain, February 24 to March 1, 2001.

Meeting on the Consultative Group on Central America and El Salvador  
Madrid, Spain, March 6 to 9, 2001

Official visit to Guatemala  
Guatemala City, Guatemala, March 12 and 13, 2001

Forty-second Annual Meeting of the Assembly of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Assembly of Governors of the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC)  
Santiago, Chile, March 17 to 20, 2001

Visit to Haiti, pursuant to Permanent Council resolution CP/RES. 772 (1247/00)  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, March 29 to 31, 2001

Fourth Western Hemisphere Finance Ministers Meeting  
Toronto, Canada, April 3 to 4, 2001

FTAA Trade Ministerial  
Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 4 to 7, 2001

Third Summit of the Americas  
Quebec, Canada, April 18 to 22, 2001

Conference of the States Parties to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption  
Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 30 to May 2, 2001

XXXI Regular Session of the OAS General Assembly  
San Jose, Costa Rica, June 2 to 6, 2001

Visit to Haiti, pursuant to General Assembly resolution AG/RES. 1831 (XXXI-O/01)  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, June 24 to 26, 2001

Visit to Haiti, pursuant to General Assembly resolution AG/RES. 1831-O/01 (XXXI-O/01)  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, June 29 to July 2, 2001

Ceremonies commemorating the tenth anniversary of Colombia’s Constitution  
Bogota, June 4, 2001

XXII Meeting of the Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)  
Freeport, Bahamas, July 5, 2001

Visit to Haiti pursuant to General Assembly resolution AG/RES. 1831 (XXXI-O/01)  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, July 12 through 16, 2001

Inauguration of the President of Peru  
Lima and Cuzco, Peru, July 28 and 29, 2001

High-level Meeting on Strengthening Municipal and Regional Government and on Civil Society  
La Paz, Bolivia, July 29 and 30, 2001

Twenty-eighth special session of the OAS General Assembly  
Lima, Peru, September 9 through 12, 2001

Second Meeting of Ministers of Education within the framework of the Inter-American Council for  
Integral Development (CIDI)  
Punta del Este, Uruguay, September 23 through 26, 2001

XII Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor  
Ottawa, Canada, October 17, 2001

Conference on democratic transition and consolidation  
Madrid, Spain, October 19 to 27, 2001

Meeting of the Consultative Group for Ecuador  
Brussels, Belgium, October 23, 2001

Electoral observation mission to Nicaragua  
Managua, Nicaragua, November 1 to 5, 2001

XI Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and of Government  
Lima, Peru, November 23 and 24, 2001

Visit to Haiti pursuant to General Assembly resolution AG/RES. 1831 (XXXI-O/01)  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, November 10, 2001

Meeting with the Editorial board of the Christian Science Monitor and the Boston Globe and meeting  
with Harvard University students  
Boston, Massachusetts, November 15, 2001

Visit to Haiti pursuant to General Assembly resolution AG/RES. 1831 (XXXI-O/01)  
Port-au-Prince, November 29 to December 1, 2001

Official visit to Brazil  
Forum on Responsibility and Transparency in the Public Sector and meeting with students at the  
Americas Study Center of the Candido Mendes University  
Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro, December 4 through 7, 2001

Inter-American Forum on Political Parties  
Miami, Florida, December 12 to 14, 2001

Inauguration of the President of Nicaragua  
Managua, Nicaragua, January 9 to 11, 2002

Official visit to Barbados  
Conference on Constitutional Reform in the Caribbean  
Bridgetown, Barbados, January 17 to 21, 2002

Official visit to Belize  
First Joint Summit of the Heads of State and of Government of the Caribbean Community  
(CARICOM) and Central America  
Belize, February 4 and 5, 2002

Visit to the Pan American Development Foundation's programs for displaced families in Colombia  
Bogota, Colombia, February 7 to 8, 2002

Meetings with the United Nations Security Council Counterterrorism Committee and with the  
Editorial Board of the New York Times.  
New York, February 28, 2002

### **Travel by the Assistant Secretary General**

Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala and Belize as part of the OAS efforts to assist the two countries' bilateral conciliation process  
Miami, January 15 and 16, 2001

Inauguration of the President of Haiti  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, February 5 to 10, 2001

OAS visit to Haiti, pursuant to Permanent Council resolution CP/RES. 786 (1267/01) of March 15, 2001.  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, March 2 and 3, 2001

Meeting of the Parliamentary Forum of the Americas  
Ottawa, Canada, March 6 to 8, 2001

Conference on the "Americas in a Globalized World"  
Quito, Ecuador, March 18 to 21, 2001

Meeting for consultations with the Government of Haiti and other sectors of the political community and civil society, pursuant to Permanent Council resolution CP/RES. 786 (1267/01) of March 15, 2001  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, April 1 to 4, 2001

Meetings of consultations for settlement of territorial differences between Nicaragua and Honduras  
Managua, Nicaragua and Tegucigalpa, Honduras, April 2 to 8, 2001

Third Summit of the Americas  
Quebec City, Canada, April 18 to 23, 2001

Special OAS mission pursuant to Permanent Council resolutions CP/RES. 772 and CP/RES. 786  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, May 9 to 13, 2001

Special OAS mission pursuant to Permanent Council resolutions CP/RES. 772 and CP/RES. 786  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, May 27 to 31, 2001

Thirty-first regular session of the OAS General Assembly  
San Jose, Costa Rica, June 1 to 6, 2001

Special OAS mission pursuant to Permanent Council resolutions CP/RES. 772 and CP/RES. 786 and General Assembly resolution AG/RES. 1831  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, June 13 to 15, 2001

Visit to Haiti, accompanying the OAS Secretary General, pursuant to Permanent Council resolutions CP/RES. 772 and CP/RES. 786 and General Assembly resolution AG/RES.183  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, June 24 to 26, 2001

Meeting with Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to discuss the mediation efforts of the OAS and CARICOM in Haiti.  
Bahamas, July 3 to 6, 2001

XXVIII Course on International Law, organized by the Inter-American Juridical Committee  
Brasilia, Brazil, August 21 to 27, 2001  
XXVIII special session of the General Assembly  
Lima, Peru, September 8 to 15, 2001

Visit to Haiti, pursuant to resolutions CP/RES. 772, CP/RES. 786 and AG/RES. 1831  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, October 11 to 14, 2001

High-level Seminar on Legislative Modernization  
Montevideo, Uruguay, November 4 and 5, 2001

Meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina  
Buenos Aires, Argentina, November 7 to 8, 2001

Special mission, conducted pursuant to Permanent Council resolutions CP/RES. 772 and CP/RES. 786 and General Assembly resolution AG/RES.1831  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, December 4 through 12, 2001

Seminar on "Peace Building in Haiti", organized by the United Nations and the Governments of Canada and Norway  
New York, January 23 to 24, 2002

Inauguration of the President of Honduras  
Tegucigalpa, Honduras, January 26 to 28, 2002



**APPENDICES**



## **APPENDIX A**

### **INTER-AMERICAN COUNCILS, COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS**

#### **INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT (CIDI)**

Chair: Arturo Montenegro (Guatemala)

Vice Chair: Héctor González Urrutia (El Salvador)

#### **PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT (CEPCIDI)**

Chair: Denis Antoine (Grenada)

Vice Chair: Luis Alfredo Ramos (Colombia)

#### **INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE**

João Grandino Rodas (Brazil) – Chairman

Brynmor Thornton Innis Pollard (Guyana) – Vice Chairman

Gerardo Trejos (Costa Rica)\*

Luis Herrera Marcano (Venezuela)

Kenneth Rattray (Jamaica)

Carlos Manuel Vázquez (United States)

Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)

Orlando Rubén Rebagliatti (Argentina)

Jonathan T. Fried (Canada)

Eduardo Vío Grossi (Chile)

Felipe Paolillo (Uruguay)

#### **INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

Antonio Cançado Trindade (Brazil) – President

Alirio Abreu Burelli – Vice President

Máximo Pacheco Gómez (Chile)

Hernán Salgado Pesantes (Ecuador)

Oliver Jackman (Barbados)

Sergio García Ramírez (Mexico)

Carlos Vicente de Roux (Colombia)

---

\* Dr. Gerardo Trejos completed his term on January 1, 2002. Dr. Anal Elizabeth Villalta of El Salvador will take his place on the Committee.

## **INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

Juan Méndez (Argentina) – Chairman  
Marta Altolaguirre Larraondo (Guatemala) – First Vice Chairman  
José Zalaquett (Chile) – Second Vice Chairman  
Robert Goldman (United States)  
Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador)  
Clare Karnau Roberts (Antigua and Barbuda)

## **ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL**

Nicholas Liverpool (Dominica)  
Rosa Montalvo Cabrera (Peru)  
Lionel Alain Dupuis (Canada)  
Morton Sklar (United States)  
Franz Alvaro Vega Noya (Bolivia)  
Agustín Alberto Gordillo (Argentina)

## **INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN**

Indranie Chandarpal (Guyana) – President  
Nora Uribe Trujillo (Venezuela) – Vice President  
Florence Ievers (Canada)  
Yadira Henríquez de Sánchez (Dominican Republic)  
Carmen Elena Calderón de Escalón (El Salvador)  
Rina M. de Villegas Bermúdez (Honduras)  
Gloria Robaina (Uruguay)

## **INTER-AMERICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

Chairman of COM/CITEL – José Pileggi Veliz (Ecuador)  
Vice Chairman of COM/CITEL – Carlos Forno (Argentina)  
Chairman of the CCP.I – Angela Montoya (Colombia)  
Chairman of the CCP.II – Raúl Zóccola (Uruguay)  
Chairman of the CCP.III – Fernando Carrillo (Mexico)

## **INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION**

Lancelot Selman (Trinidad and Tobago) – Chair	October 2000-October 2001
Mildred Camero (Venezuela) – Vice Chair	October 2000-October 2001
Mildred Camero (Venezuela) – Chair	October 2001-October 2002
Eduardo Ibarrola Nicolín (Mexico) – Vice Chair	October 2001-October 2002

## APPENDIX B

### CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

(From March 1, 2001 to February 26, 2002)

March 1-4	Barbados	Meeting of Global Networks – Caribbean – Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC) - (USDE)
March 5-7	Dominican Republic	Inter-American Meeting on the Inter-American Uniform Drug-Use System (SIDUC) – (CICAD)
March 5-9	Panama City, Panama	XVII Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications (CITEL)
March 6-8	San Jose, Costa Rica	National Application of International Humanitarian Law and Related Inter-American Conventions
March 7-9	Ottawa, Canada	Inaugural Meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Forum of the Americas (UPD)
March 12-15	Washington, D.C.	Working Group on Research into the Economic Impact of Drugs (CICAD)
March 12-23	Ottawa, Canada	LVIII Regular Session of the Inter.-American Juridical Committee (CJI)
March 15	Washington, D.C.	Roundtable on Water Policies in Latin America (USDE)
March 19-23	Caracas, Venezuela	First Workshop on Comparative Studies on Electoral Processes (UPD)
March 21	Washington, D.C.	Preparatory Meeting to Implement the Objectives of the Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Women's Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality (CIM)
March 21-22	Managua, Nicaragua	Steering Committee, San Juan River Basin Project (USDE)
March 21-23	Washington, D.C.	Meeting of Government Experts to Prepare the Conference of States Parties to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.
March 24-25	Mendoza, Argentina	Meeting of PROCORREDOR - (USDE)
March 26-28	Mendoza, Argentina	Hemispheric Conference on Reducing Trade Corridors' Exposure to Natural Disasters (USDE)
March 26-30	Natal, Brazil	XIV Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee I: Public Telecommunications Services. (CITEL)

April 2-6	Washington, D.C.	Working Group to Prepare the Draft American Declaration on Indigenous Populations
April 3	Brasilia, Brazil	Meeting of the National Organizing Committee of the IV Inter-American Dialogue on Water Management (USDE)
April 7	BuenosAires	Meeting of Ministers of Trade – Trade Unit
April 19	Washington, D.C.	Roundtable on Water Policies in Latin America (USDE)
April 20-22	Quebec, Canada	III Summit of the Americas
April 23-27	Washington, D.C.	Seventh Meeting of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (IWG-MEM) – (CICAD)
April 26-27	Washington, D.C.	United against Drugs (CICAD)
May 2-4	Buenos Aires, Argentina	First Conference of States Parties to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption
May 4	Washington, D.C.	Meeting of the Inter-Agency Task Force on the Bolivia Summit Follow-up (USDE)
May 7-11	San Salvador, El Salvador	Eighth Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee II: Broadcasting (CITEL)
May 9-11	Montevideo, Uruguay	76th Regular Meeting of the Directing Council of the Inter-American Children’s Institute (IIN)
May 14-15	Washington, D.C.	Meeting of the Steering Committee for implementation of the Strategic Action Program of the Bermejo River Bi-national Basin (USDE)
May 14-16	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Trade Negotiations Committee – Trade Unit
May 14-18	Antigua, Guatemala	Energy – Training Workshop for the Water Level Observation Network (USDE)
May 16-18	Washington, D.C.	Meeting on the Project for the On-Line Masters Degree in Drug Addictions (CICAD)
May 17	Washington, D.C.	Roundtable on Water Policies in Latin America (USDE)
May 17-18	Washington, D.C.	Second Regular Meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Production of and Trafficking in Firearms, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA)
May 17-18	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Government Procurement – Trade Unit
May 21-22	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Competition Policy – Trade Unit

May 23-24	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Subsidies, Antidumping and Countervailing Duties – Trade Unit
May 24	Washington, D.C.	Meeting on Implementation of the Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Women’s Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality/Introducing the Gender Perspective into the Mandates of the Ministries of Labor (CIM)
May 28-29	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Intellectual Property – Trade Unit
May 29-30	Washington, D.C.	Displacement of Persons and Illicit Crops (CICAD)
May 29 – June 2	Washington, D.C.	XXIX Regular Session of the Inter.-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
May 30 – June 1	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Agriculture – Trade Unit
May 31 – June 2	Washington, D.C.	First International Seminar on Political Communication Strategies (UPD)
June 3-5	San Jose, Costa Rica	XXXI Regular Session of the General Assembly
June 4-5	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Dispute Settlement – Trade Unit
June 6-7	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the Group of Experts on Customs-related Business Facilitation Measures – Trade Unit
June 7-8	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the Consultative Group on Smaller Economies – Trade Unit
June 10-20	San Pedro de Macorís, Dominican Republic	IV Regional Training Course for Young Leaders of Central America and the Dominican Republic on Democratic Institutions, Values and Practices (UPD)
June 11-15	Ottawa, Canada	XVIII Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications (CITEL)
June 11-15	Washington, D.C.	Unit on Sustainable Development and Environment: Exhibition on building associations for the environment (USDE)
June 14-15	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Technical Committee on Institutional Issues – Trade Unit
June 18-20	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Government Procurement – Trade Unit
June 18-22	Antigua	Course on Maintenance of Costal Areas – part of USAID/OAS/IWRN Coastal Infrastructure Design, Construction, and Maintenance Training Program (USDE)

June 19-22	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Services - Trade Unit
June 21	Washington, D.C.	Roundtable on Water Policies in Latin America (USDE)
June 25-26	Belo Horizonte, Brazil	Meeting of the National and International Organizing Committees of the IV Inter-American Dialogue on Water Management (USDE)
June 25-27	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Investment – Trade Unit
June 25-29	Washington, D.C.	Nursing School Training Project of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
June 27-29	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Intellectual Property – Trade Unit
June 28-29	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the Committee of Government Representatives of FTAA on the Participation of Civil Society – Trade Unit
July 2-6	Saint Lucia	Monitoring and Maintenance of Coastal Infrastructure course - part of the USAID/OAS/IWRN Coastal Infrastructure Design, Construction, and Maintenance Training Program (USDE)
July 2-6	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Market Access – Trade Unit
July 9-11	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Subsidies, Antidumping and Countervailing Duties – Trade Unit
July 11-13	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Competition Policies – Trade Unit
July 11-13	Lima, Peru	XIV Meeting of the Group of Experts on Money Laundering of the Inter.-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
July 16	Washington, D.C.	Forum: Building Democracy from the Grassroots (UPD)
July 16-20	Saint Lucia	First Course on Coastal Areas Defense Systems – Part of the USAID/OAS/IWRN Coastal Infrastructure Design, Construction, and Maintenance Training Program (USDE)
July 16-20	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Agriculture – Trade Unit
July 18	Washington, D.C.	Basic Study on Investments – Women and Their Pursuit of Financial Independence (CIM)
July 19	Washington, D.C.	Roundtable on Water Policies in Latin America (USDE)

July 19-20	Washington, D.C.	Second Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM)
July 23-24	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Joint Government-Private Sector Committee of Experts on Electronic Commerce – Trade Unit
July 25-26	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Committee of Government Representatives on the Participation of Civil Society – Trade Unit
July 25-27	Montevideo, Uruguay	Preparatory Conference on Sexual Exploitation of Children, under the umbrella of the Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (IIN)
July 26-27	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Consultative Group on Smaller Economies – Trade Unit
July 29-31	La Paz, Bolivia	Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Hemisphere Responsible for Policies on Decentralization, Local Government and Citizen Participation at the Municipal Level (UPD)
July 30-31	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Dispute Settlement – Trade Unit
July 30 – August 3	Dominica	Second Course on Coastal Areas Defense Systems II – part of the USAID/OAS/IWRN Coastal Infrastructure Design, Construction, and Maintenance Training Program (USDE)
July 30 – August 24	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	LIX Regular Session of the Inter-American Juridical Committee(CJI)
July 30 – August 24	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	XXVIII Course on International Law of the Inter-American Juridical Committee (CJI)
August 8-10	Montego Bay, Jamaica	Meeting of the Group of Experts in Demand Reduction of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
August 13-15	Washington, D.C.	Meeting of the Group of Experts on Chemicals (CICAD)
August 13-15	Charleston, South Carolina	Second Vulnerability Assessment Methodologies, Applications and Gaps Workshop (USDE)
August 20-22	Washington, D.C.	Fourth Meeting of the Working Group to prepare CITELE for the Plenipotentiary Conference and the World Telecommunications Development Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
August 21-23	Managua, Nicaragua	Second Meeting of First Ladies of Central America and the Dominican Republic introducing the Theme “Information systems for monitoring the rights of the child” (IIN)

August 23-24	Washington, D.C.	VIII Meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of CITEL (CITEL)
September 2-6	Foz de Iguazú, Paraná, Brazil	IV Inter-American Dialogue on Water Management (USDE)
September 6-7	Asuncion, Paraguay	Seminar on Electronic Voting –Municipal Elections Pilot Plan (UPD)
September 9	San Jose, Costa Rica	VII Meeting of the Subcommittee on Ports Policy and Coordination (CIP)
September 10-11	Lima, Peru	Twenty-eighth Special Session of the General Assembly
September 10-13	San Jose, Costa Rica	II Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Ports (CIP)
September 10-13	Grenada	Course on Monitoring and Maintenance of Coastal Areas – part of the USAID/OAS/IWRN Coastal Infrastructure Design, Construction, and Maintenance Training Program (USDE)
September 14	Guatemala	National Roundtables on Mechanisms for Mutual Assistance in Case of Damage and Vulnerability Reduction of Transportation Infrastructure in Central America (USDE)
September 17	Panama	National Roundtables on Mechanisms for Mutual Assistance in Case of Damage and Vulnerability Reduction of Transportation Infrastructure in Central America (USDE)
September 17-21	Belize	Caribbean: Meeting: Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC) and of the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) – (USDE)
September 18-19	Managua, Nicaragua	III Meeting of the States Parties to the Ottawa Convention (UDP)
September 24-25	Punta del Este, Uruguay	II Meeting of Ministers of Education (CIDI)
September 24-28	Trinidad and Tobago	Course on Maritime Structures – part of the USAID/OAS/IWRN Coastal Infrastructure Design, Construction, and Maintenance Training Program (USDE)
September 24-28	Washington, D.C.	Group of Experts of the Multilateral Evaluation System (MEM) - (CICAD)
September 30 – October 11	Guyana	First Regional Course on Democratic Institutions, Values and Practices for Young Leaders of the Caribbean (UPD)
October 1-5	Asunción, Paraguay	XV Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee I: Public Telecommunication Services(CITEL)

October 1-5	Washington, D.C.	Meeting of the Intergovernmental Working Group – Drafting of Reports on the Implementation of Recommendations from the MEM (CICAD)
October 5-7	Iguazú, Brazil	Regional Symposium on Comprehensive Care for Children Ages 0 to 4 (UDSE)
October 10-17 November 12-16	Washington, D.C.	113th regular session of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (CIDH)
October 15	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago	Fifth Meeting of the Working Group to prepare CITEL for the Plenipotentiary Conference and the World Telecommunication Development Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
October 15	Washington, D.C.	First Special Session of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE)
October 17-19	Ottawa, Canada	XII Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor
October 21-31	Chile	III Regional Course on Democratic Institutions, Values and Practices for Young Leaders of MERCOSUR (UPD)
October 24-26	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	VIII Annual Conference of the Social Network of Latin America and the Caribbean (UDSE)
October 29 – November 1	Santa Fe de Bogota, Colombia	XVII General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (IPGH)
November 6-9	Guatemala, Guatemala	XIX Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications (CITEL)
November 6-9	Caracas, Venezuela	Group of Government Experts (GEG) to Evaluate Recommendations 1999-2000
November 8-9	Mexico D.F., Mexico	II Meeting of the Permanent Technical Committee on Port Operations (CIP)
November 12-14	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Investment – Trade Unit
November 12-14	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Competition Policies – Trade Unit
November 12-15	Caracas, Venezuela	XXX Regular Session of the Inter.-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
November 15-16	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Consultative Group on Smaller Economies – Trade Unit
November 15-16	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Intellectual Property – Trade Unit

November 29	Washington, D.C.	II Special Session of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE)
December 4-6	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	III Meeting of the Executive Board of the Inter.-American Committee on Ports (CIP)
December 6	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	II Meeting of the Technical Advisory Group on Port Security (CIP)
December 6	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	II Meeting of the Technical Advisory Group on Navigational Safety and Environmental Protection (CIP)
December 10-14	Salinas, Ecuador	X Meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee COM/CITEL (CITEL)
December 11-12	Washington, D.C.	CIM Follow-up Meeting to the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor (CIM)
December 12	Washington, D.C.	VI Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI)
December 13	Washington, D.C.	III Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM)
December 17-20	Yokohama, Japan	II World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (IIN)
January 8-11	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Services (Trade Unit)
January 14	Washington, D.C.	I Meeting of the Committee of Experts of the Mechanism for Follow-up of Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC)
January 14-16	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Investments (Trade Unit)
January 14-15	Washington, D.C.	III Meeting of the Group of Government Experts (GEG) on Implementation of the Recommendations of the MEM (CICAD)
January 16-18	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Competition Policies (Trade Unit)
January 14-16	Miami, Florida	Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN) (USDE)
January 18-20	Washington, D.C.	II Special Meeting of the Inter American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
January 20-22	Bridgetown, Barbados	Constitutional Reform in the Caribbean (UPD)

January 21-23	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Subsidies, Antidumping and Countervailing Duties (Trade Unit)
January 23-24	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the Committee of Government Representatives on the Participation of Civil Society (Trade Unit)
January 24--25	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Consultative Group on Smaller Economies (Trade Unit)
January 28-29	Washington, D.C.	II Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE)
January 28-31	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Market Access (Trade Unit)
January 28-February 1	Geneva, Switzerland	First Inter-sessional Meeting of the Standing Committees of the Ottawa Convention (UPD)
January 29-31	Trinidad and Tobago	Workshop on the Formation of a National Information Network (CICAD)
January 29 February 1	Cartagena de Indias, Colombia	Special Meeting of the Social Network of Latin America and the Caribbean (AICD)
February 4-7	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Intellectual Property Rights (Trade Unit)
February 4-8	Washington, D.C.	VI Meeting of the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law (CIDIP-VI)
February 6-8	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Government Procurement (Trade Unit)
February 11-12	Washington, D.C.	III Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Commission for Sustainable Development (CIDS)/Ministerial Meeting, Santa Cruz (USDE)
February 12	Costa Rica	Training Course for National Coordinators (Central America, Dominican Republic and Mexico) – (CICAD)
February 13-15	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the Joint Government–Private Sector Committee of Experts on E-Commerce (Trade Unit)
February 14-15	Trinidad and Tobago	Training course for national coordinators (the Caribbean, United States and Canada) – (CICAD)
February 18-19	Peru	Training course for national coordinators (South America) – (CICAD)
February 18-21	Mexico D.F., Mexico	XX Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications (CITEL)
February 18-22	Cartagena, Colombia	CICAD/RCMP Seminar on Anti-drug Port Security

February 20-22	Guatemala	Central American Democratic Forum “The Process and Mechanisms of National Dialogue in Central America” (UPD)
February 20-22	Santafe de Bogota, Colombia	Forum on the Culture of Democracy and Electoral Tolerance (UPD)
February 21-22	Washington, D.C.	IV Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM)
February 25-27	Panama City, Panama	Meeting of the FTAA Negotiating Group on Agriculture (Trade Unit)
February 25-March 15	Washington, D.C.	114th Regular Session of the Inter.-American Commission on Human Rights (I-ACHR)
February 25– March 1	Grenada	Workshop to Design and Prepare Grenada’s National Anti-drug Plan (CICAD)
February 26- March 1	Brasilia, Brazil	Seminar for Application of CICAD’s Model Regulations on Firearms, for the South American countries. (CICAD)
February 27-28	San Jose, Costa Rica	Central American Seminar Workshop on Water Resource Management and Mitigation of Natural Disasters, in the framework of the Central American Integration Corridors Strategy (USDE)
February 28	New York	United Nations Meeting for Directors of Comprehensive Anti-Mine Programs (UPD)
February 28	Washington, D.C.	Trade Seminar: “The Doha Development Agenda and the FTAA Process: The Challenge of Trade Capacity Building” (Trade Unit)

**APPENDIX C**

**INTER-AMERICAN TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS  
(Period from January 1 to December 31, 2001)**

<b>INTER-AMERICAN TREATIES</b>			
<b>TITLE OF TREATY</b>	<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>SIGNATURE OR DEPOSIT</b>
Protocol of Reforms to the Charter of the Organization of American States, "Protocol of Cartagena de Indias"	Guatemala	1.Oct.01	Dep. Ratif.
American Convention on Human Rights	Peru	31.Jan.01	Declaration withdrawn
Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights relating to abolition of the death penalty	Chile Paraguay	10.Sep.01 31.Oct.00	Signature Dep. Ratif.
Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights "Protocol of San Salvador".	Chile	5.Jun.01	Signature
Inter.-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons	Peru Mexico Guatemala	8.Jan.01 4.May.01 7.Sep.01	Signature Signature Reservation withdrawn
Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, "Convention of Belem do Pará"	Grenada	15.Feb.01	Dep. Ratif.
Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Civil Rights to Women	Bolivia	16.Nov.01	Dep. Ratif.
Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Civil Rights to Women	Bolivia	16.Nov.01	Dep. Ratif.
Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities.	Argentina Mexico Panama Uruguay Brazil Peru	10.Jan.01 25.Jan.01 16.Feb.01 20.Jul.01 15.Aug.01 30.Aug.01	Dep. Ratif. Dep. Ratif. Dep. Ratif. Dep. Ratif. Dep. Ratif. Dep. Ratif.
Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacture of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials	Barbados Paraguay Costa Rica Uruguay Argentina	6.Apr.01 4.Apr.01 26.Apr.01 20.Jul.01 9.Oct.01	Signature Dep. Ratif. Dep. Ratif. Dep. Ratif. Dep. Ratif. with reservation
Inter-American Convention on Transparency in the Acquisition of Conventional Weapons	Ecuador Guatemala Uruguay	21.May.01 3.Jul.01 31.Aug.01	Dep. Ratif. Dep. Ratif. Dep. Ratif.

<b>INTER-AMERICAN TREATIES</b>			
<b>TITLE OF TREATY</b>	<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>SIGNATURE OR DEPOSIT</b>
Inter-American Convention on Corruption	Barbados	6.Apr.01	Signature
	Belize	5.Jun.01	Signature
	Guyana	15.Feb.01	Dep. Ratif. with reservation
	Jamaica	30.Mar.01	Dep. Ratif.
	Guatemala	3.Jul.01	Dep. Ratif.
Inter-American Convention on Serving Criminal Sentences Abroad	St. Vincent and The Grenadines	5.Jun.01	Dep. Accession
	Uruguay	13.Aug.01	Reservation
Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters	United States	25.May.01	Dep. Ratif. with reserv. & interp.
	Brazil	26.Apr.01	Dep. Access. with reserv.
	Nicaragua	9.Oct.01	Dep. Accession
	Brazil	26.Apr.01	Central authority
Optional Protocol to the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters	United States	25.May.01	Central authority
	Bahamas	26.Apr.01	Signature
	Mexico	5.Jun.01	Signature ad ref.
Inter-American Convention on the Admission of Evidence Abroad	United States	25.May.01	Dep. Ratif.
	United States	25.May.01	Central authority
	United States	25.May.01	Central authority
Inter-American Convention on Maintenance Obligations	United States	25.May.01	Dep. Ratif. with interpretation
Inter-American Convention on the Repatriation of Minors	Panama	5.Sep.01	Central authority
	Ecuador	10.Jan.01	Dep. Ratif.
Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors	Costa Rica	26.Apr.01	Dep. Ratif.
	Uruguay	31.Aug.01	Dep. Ratif.
	Argentina	15.Feb.01	Dep. Ratif.
	Costa Rica	26.Apr.01	Dep. Ratif.
Protocol of Tegucigalpa to the Charter of the Organization of Central American States (ODECA)	Uruguay	31.Aug.01	Dep. Ratif.
	Argentina	16.Feb.01	Central authority
Charter of the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama (INCAP)	Costa Rica	4.Sep.01	Dep. Ratif.
Inter-American Convention on an International Amateur Radio Permit	Belize	1.Dec.01	Dep. Accession
	Panama	16.Feb.01	Dep. Ratif.
	Trinidad and Tobago	16.Aug.01	Dep. Accession

**BILATERAL AGREEMENTS**

<b>Title of the Agreement</b>	<b>Country/Organization</b>	<b>Signature</b>
Memorandum of Understanding Number One between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and the United States Library of Congress	United States Library of Congress	21 December 2000
Protocol between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, through and for the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development ("IACD"), and Overseas Private Investment Corporation ("OPIC")	Overseas Private Investment Corporation	9 January 2001
Agreement between the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation ("NORAD") and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States ("GS/OAS") regarding Provision of Financial Assistance to the Program "Culture of Dialogue: Development of Resources for Peace Building in Guatemala" November 2000-December 2001	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	7 December 2000
Letter of Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States	Ireland	20 December 2000
Cooperation Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and the Caribbean Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions	The Caribbean Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions	20 November 2000
Agreement between the Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation and the Organization of American States for the project "Technical Assistance to the Supreme Elections Tribunal (TSE)" (GT013101)	The Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation	27 October 2000
Agreement between the Government of Costa Rica and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States on the Holding of the 30th Regular Session of the General Assembly	Costa Rica	13 December 2000
General Cooperation Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and the Southeastern Louisiana University	Southeastern Louisiana University	29 December 2000
Cooperation Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, through the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development of the Inter-American Agency for Integral Development and the Fundación Cisneros	Fundación Cisneros	18 December 2000
Letter of Understanding between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and the Shell Foundation for the Renewable Energy in the Americas (REIA) Initiative	Shell Foundation	17 January 2001

Title of the Agreement	Country/Organization	Signature
Agreement between the Government of Peru and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States regarding Privileges and Immunities for Observers to the General Elections of 8 April 2001	Peru	2 de February de 2001
Services Contract between the National Elections Court of Bolivia and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States	Corte Nacional Electoral de Bolivia	12 September de 2000
Agreement between the Government of Nicaragua and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States for Execution of the Project "Formulation of a Strategic Action Plan for Integrated Management of Water Resources and Sustainable Development in the Cuenca del Río San Juan and its Coastal Zone"	Nicaragua	
Formulation of a Strategic Action Program for the Integrated Management of Water Resources and the Sustainable Development of the San Juan River Basin and its Coastal Zone	United Nations Environment Programme	1 February 2001
Agreement between the Government of Costa Rica and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States for Execution of the Project "Formulation of a Strategic Action Plan for Integrated Management of Water Resources and Sustainable Development in the Cuenca del Río San Juan and its Coastal Zone"	Costa Rica	
Agreement between the National Elections Board of Peru and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States on Election Observation Procedures for the General Elections of 8 April 2001	Jurado Nacional de Elecciones de Peru	6 February 2001
Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Canada and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States on the Holding of the 58 <sup>th</sup> Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, from March 12 to 23, 2001	Canada	21 February 2001
Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States on Cooperation in Respect of Measures to Reduce Illegal Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition and Other Related Matters	United Nations Department of Disarmament Affairs	25 January 2001
Cooperation Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and the General Secretariat of the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture	Secretaría General de la Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura	26 February 2001

Title of the Agreement	Country/Organization	Signature
Cooperation Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and the General Secretariat of the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture	Secretaría General de la Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura	27 February 2001
Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Guatemala and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States for Establishment of a Sealevel Observation Network for Latin America	Guatemala	2 February 2001
Second Amendment to the Services Contract signed between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and the Technical Assistance Service of Bolivia on 28 February 2000	Servicio de Asistencia Técnica	1 March 2001
Cooperation Agreement between the General Secretariat of the OAS and the Justice Studies Center of the Americas	Centro de Estudios de Justicia de las Américas	3 March 2001
Memorandum of Understanding between the Organization of American States through the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development and Microsoft Corp.	Microsoft Corp.	10 January 2001
Cooperation Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States through the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development and Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey	Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey	10 January 2001
Cooperation Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States through the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development and Ibero-American Science and Technology Education Consortium	Ibero-American Science and Technology Education Consortium	25 January 2001
Agreement Between the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States on the Privileges and Immunities of the Observers of the Election Process in St. Vincent and Grenadines	St. Vincent and Grenadines	March 2001
Electoral Observation Mission of the National Election in Guyana for the Year 2001	Canadian International Development Agency	13 March 2001
Contract between the Danish Human Rights Program for Central America, PRODECA, and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States for the Project "Culture of Dialogue: Development of Resources for Building Peace in Guatemala (OEA/PROPAZ)"	Danish Human Rights Program for Central America	8 December 2000
Contract between the Danish Program for Human Rights in Central America, PRODECA, and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States for the Project "Democratic Values and Political Management"	Danish Program for Human Rights in Central America	8 December 2000

Title of the Agreement	Country/Organization	Signature
Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Honduras and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States for Establishment of a Sealevel Observation Network for Latin America	Honduras	12 March 2001
Amendment to the Agreement between the United States of America and the Organization of American States regarding the Headquarters of the Organization of American States, signed at Washington on May 14, 1992	United States	23 March 2001
Memorandum of Understanding between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (GS/OAS) and the Government of Jamaica (GOJ), under the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change Project	Jamaica	4 April 2001
Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, representing the Leo S. Rowe; the Foundation for Science and Technology (FUNDACYT) of Ecuador; and LASPAU: Academic and Professional Programs for the Americas	Foundation for Science and Technology of Ecuador and Academic and Professional Programs for the Americas	26 April 2001
Cooperation Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States through the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development and Microsoft Corporation	Microsoft Corporation	27 March 2001
Agreement between Argentina and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States for Holding the 21st Model General Assembly of the Organization of American States in San Martín de Los Andes, Province of Neuquén, Argentina	Argentina	
First Amendment to Sub-Agreement No. 004 of the Agreement for Technical Cooperation in Resource Management and Development Between the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States for the Water Level Observation Network for Central America Project	The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	4 May 2001
Letter of Understanding among the Coca-Cola Company, the International Organizing Committee for Dialogue IV, and the Foundation for Inter-American Dialogue on Water Management	Coca-Cola Company & the International Organizing Committee for Dialogue IV & the Foundation for Inter-American Dialogue on Water Management	7 May 2001

Title of the Agreement	Country/Organization	Signature
Additional Amendment to the Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and the Government of Brazil on Functioning of the Office of the OAS General Secretariat, its obligations, privileges and immunities for execution of the projects Alto Paraguai and São Francisco (ANA/GEF/PNUMA/OEA)	Brazil	20 June 2001
Grant between U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and GS/OAS for the REIA project	U.S. Agency for International Development	23 May 2001
Memorandum of Understanding on the Best Practices between the Government of Costa Rica and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States through its Executive Secretariat for Integral Development of the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development	Costa Rica	5 June 2001
Memorandum of Understanding between Bank of America and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, through its Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development, for Establishment of a Facility	Bank of America	23 May 2001
Agreement between the Binational Commission for Development of the Alta Cuenca del Río Bermejo and Grande de Tarija and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States for "Implementation of the Strategic Action Program for the Binational Valley of the Rio Bermejo"	Comisión Binacional para el Desarrollo de la Alta Cuenca del Río Bermejo y Grande de Tarija	14 May 2001
Cooperation Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, through and for the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development, and Williams College for the Americas Leadership Fellowship Program	Center for Development Economics Williams College	30 May 2001
Cooperation Agreement among the United States Department of State through the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States through the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development and LASPAU: Academic and Professional Programs for the Americas for the Fulbright – GS/OAS Ecology Initiative	United States Department of State & LASPAU: Academic and Professional Programs for the Americas	30 May 2001
Memorandum of Understanding between the Foundation Shipping and Transport Education, Rotterdam, the Netherlands and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States	Foundation Shipping and Transport Education, Rotterdam, the Netherlands	30 May 2001
Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and the Government of Nicaragua on Privileges and Immunities for Observers of the General Elections to be held on 4 Nov. 2001	Nicaragua	16 May 2001

Title of the Agreement	Country/Organization	Signature
Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States through the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development and the Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE)	Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE)	6 June 2001
Agreement between the Government of Sweden and the Organization of American States in support of Organization of American States Election Observation Mission to Peru in April 2001	Sweden	
Cooperation Agreement between Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States through Its Executive Secretariat for Integral Development of the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development	Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P.	3 June 2001
Cooperation Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States through the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development and the Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia of Spain	Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia de España	26 June 2001
Agreement between the Government of Chile and the Pan-American Union for Establishment of an Inter-American Center for Statistics Teaching in Chile, signed in Washington D.C., 9 July 1962	Chile	Denunciation effective 11 December 2001
Supplementary Agreement between the Government of Chile and the Pan-American Union for Establishment of an Inter-American Center for Statistics Teaching in Chile, signed in Washington D.C., 9 July 1962	Chile	Denunciation effective 11 December 2001
Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and the Regional Committee for Water Resources for the Establishment of the Sea Level Observation Network Maintenance and Replacement Fund, under the Ronmac Project	Regional Committee for Water Resources	15 July 2001
Contribution Agreement between the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, through its Unit for the Promotion of Democracy	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade	30 May 2001
Memorandum of Understanding between the Fundación de Investigación y Desarrollo Rural and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States for the Project "Formulation of a Strategic Action Plan for Integrated Management of Water Resources and Sustainable Development of the Valley of the Río San Juan and its Coastal Area"	Fundación de Investigación y Desarrollo Rural	9 July 2001

Title of the Agreement	Country/Organization	Signature
Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and the Government of Guatemala for the OAS Special Program of Support for Strengthening Democratic Institutions in Guatemala	Guatemala	18 July 2001
Agreement between the Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Políticos and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States for Implementation of the Modules and Degree Courses "New Political and Social Leadership" in the Context of the Program for Democratic Values and Political Management of the Organization of American States in Guatemala	Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Políticos	26 April 2001
Cooperation Agreement between the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission of the Organization of American States and the European Telecommunications Standards Institute	European Telecommunications Standards Institute	17 de julio 2001
General Cooperation Agreement between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and the Asociación Inter-Americana del Ministerio Público	Asociación Inter-Americana del Ministerio Público	24 July 2001
Agreement on the Holding of the Second Inter-American Ports Commission Meeting	Costa Rica	27 August 2001
Cooperation Agreement on Training in the Prevention and Control of Money Laundering	Inter-American Development Bank & Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A.	6 July 2001
Cooperation Agreement	Instituto Italo-Latinoamericano	26 July 2001
Agreement on the Holding of the 28th Regular Session of the General Assembly	Peru	9 August 2001
Cooperation agreement for the provision of administrative and technical services in executing a program of support for civil society in Uruguay	Ministry of Defense of Uruguay	30 July 2001
Agreement for Implementing the Project "Towards a New Political Culture -- Training Modules for Political Party officials" in the context of the Program for Democratic Values and Political Management of the Organization of American States in Guatemala	Friedrich Ebert Foundation (Representative in Guatemala)	4 July 2001
Agreement on the Project "Formulation of a Strategic Action Plan for Integrated Management of Water Resources and Sustainable Development in the Valley of the Río San Juan and its Coastal Area"	Regional Committee for Water Resources	10 July 2001
Nonreimbursable Technical Cooperation No. ATN/SF-7485-RG. "Combating Money Laundering through the Judicial System" program	Inter-American Development Bank	8 August 2001

Title of the Agreement	Country/Organization	Signature
Second Amendment to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Regional Committee for Water Resources and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States of the Water Level Observation Network for Central America Project ("RONMAC")	Regional Committee for Water Resources	18 September 2001
Memorandum of Understanding on the Project "Formulation of a Strategic Action Plan for Integrated Management of Water Resources and Sustainable Development in the Valley of the Río San Juan and its Coastal Area"	Asociación de Municipios de Río San Juan	7 August 2001
Interinstitutional Agreement for Implementation of the Project "Inter-American Forum for Municipal Training in the Context of the Program for Democratic Values and Political Management"	Comisionado Presidencial para la Modernización del Estado-COMODES & Asociación Nacional de Alcaldes Municipales-ANAM & Instituto de Fomento Municipal-INFOM & Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia-SEGEPLAN & Comisión de Asuntos Municipales del Congreso de la República de Guatemala-CAM	13 September 2001
Grant for (1) Environmental Assessment and Capacity Building for the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) Agreement and (2) Workshop on Policy Frameworks for Clean Production and Energy Efficiency. Grant No: LAC-G-00-01-00008-00	U.S. Agency for International Development	1 October 2001

**APPENDIX D**

**HUMAN RESOURCES**

The following tables contain information on the staff of the General Secretariat from January 1 to December 31, 2000.

Staff members are classified by type of appointment and the fund that finances them; their category and nationality; years of service; grade; sex; and duty station. They are also broken down between those who are and those who are not members of the Career Service.



**TABLE 1**  
**BREAKDOWN OF STAFF BY TYPE OF APPOINTMENT AND FUND,**  
**FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2001**

(Includes all sources of financing)

	<b>Career Service</b>	<b>Long- term</b>	<b>Short- Term</b>	<b>Total</b>
Regular Fund <sup>a/</sup>	253 <sup>b/</sup>	254 <sup>c/</sup>	43	550
Other	5 <sup>d/</sup>	51 <sup>e/</sup>	31	87
<b>TOTAL</b>	258	305	74	637

*a/ Includes staff of the Secretariat of the IACHR, IIN, CIM, and CICAD.*

*b/ Includes 14 individuals in positions of trust who are members of the career service.*

*c/ Includes 57 individuals in positions of trust.*

*d/ Includes one person in a position of trust (Secretary-Treasurer of the Retirement and Pension Fund).*

*e/ Includes 2 persons in positions of trust.*

**TABLE 2**  
**CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY FUND**  
**FROM DECEMBER 31, 2000 TO DECEMBER 31, 2001**  
(Includes all sources of financing)

	<b>December 2000</b>	<b>December 2001</b>	<b>Change</b>	
			<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Regular Fund	546	550	+ 4	+ 1
Other	68	87	+ 19	+ 28
<b>TOTAL</b>	614*	637	+ 23	+ 4

\* Includes two special observers.

**TABLE 3**

**CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY TYPE OF APPOINTMENT**  
**(From December 31, 2000 to December 31, 2001)**  
**(Includes all sources of financing)**

Type of Appointment	December 2000	December 2001	Change	
			Number	%
Career Service	260	244	-16	-6
Career Service In positions of trust	13	14	+1	-8
Staff in positions of trust who are not Career Service	54	59	+5	+9
Long-term	226	246	+20	+9
Short-term	61	74	+13	+21
<b>TOTAL</b>	614*	637	+23	+4

*\*Includes two special observers.*

**TABLE 4**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY CATEGORY AND NATIONALITY**  
**(Includes all sources of financing)**

Countries	December 31, 2000			December 31, 2001		
	Profes sional	General Services	Total	Profes sional	General Services	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	1	2	3	1	2	3
Argentina	25	9	34	26	8	34
Bahamas	-	2	2	-	2	2
Barbados	3	3	6	4	3	7
Belize	1	2	3	1	2	3
Bolivia	10	8	18	11	8	19
Brazil	9	7	16	12	8	20
Canada	18	-	18	15	-	15
Chile	14	5	19	14	7	21
Colombia	30	27	57	29	27	56
Costa Rica	4	2	6	4	2	6
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica		3	3	1	3	4
Ecuador	7	13	20	6	14	20
El Salvador	5	14	19	5	15	20
United States	99	44	143	100	51	151
Grenada	5	2	7	5	2	7
Guatemala	7	10	17	8	11	19
Guyana	1	2	3	1	2	3
Haiti	2	3	5	2	3	5
Honduras	2	2	4	3	2	5
Jamaica	3	3	6	3	3	6
Mexico	12	4	16	14	4	18
Nicaragua	2	9	11	2	10	12
Panama	4	3	7	5	3	8
Paraguay	5	3	8	5	3	8
Peru	27	31	58	28	32	60
Dominican Republic	1	6	7	1	6	7
St. Kitts and Nevis	2	2	4	2	2	4
Saint Lucia	3	2	5	2	2	4
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4	3	7	3	3	6
Suriname	2	2	4	3	2	5
Trinidad and Tobago	9	3	12	9	4	13
Uruguay	31	13	44	28	12	40
Venezuela	12	8	20	13	10	23
Non-member countries	2	-	2	2	1	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>614*</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>637</b>

\* Includes two special observers.

**TABLE 5**

**DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT  
FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2001**

**BY YEARS OF SERVICE**

**(Includes all source of financing)**

<b>Years of Service</b>	<b>Members of the Career Service</b>	<b>Staff not members of the Career Service</b>	<b>Total Staff</b>	<b>Percentage Career Service</b>
Less than 3 years	0	134	134	0
3 to less than 6	0	72	72	0
6 to less than 10	5	139	144	3
10 to less than 15	26	31	57	46
15 to less than 25	107	3	110	97
25 and over	120	0	120	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>41</b>

**TABLE 6**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF THE STAFF OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT**  
**FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2001**  
**BY NATIONALITY**

(Career Service vs. Non-Career Service)  
(Includes all sources of financing)

<u>Country</u>	Members of the Career Service	Staff not members of the Career Service	Total Staff	Percentage Career Service
Antigua and Barbuda	0	3	3	0
Argentina	19	15	34	56
Bahamas	0	2	2	0
Barbados	2	5	7	29
Belize	0	3	3	0
Bolivia	10	9	19	53
Brazil	7	13	20	35
Canada	0	15	15	0
Chile	12	9	21	57
Colombia	17	39	56	30
Costa Rica	3	3	6	50
Dominica	0	4	4	0
Ecuador	12	8	20	60
El Salvador	10	10	20	50
United States	58	93	151	38
Grenada	0	7	7	0
Guatemala	13	6	19	68
Guyana	0	3	3	0
Haiti	2	3	5	40
Honduras	1	4	5	20
Jamaica	3	3	6	50
Mexico	8	10	18	44
Nicaragua	8	4	12	67
Panama	4	4	8	50
Paraguay	2	6	8	25
Peru	25	35	60	42
Dominican Republic	6	1	7	86
St. Kitts and Nevis	2	2	4	50
Saint Lucia	1	3	4	25
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	5	6	17
Suriname	1	4	5	20
Trinidad and Tobago	1	12	13	8
Uruguay	25	15	40	63
Venezuela	4	19	23	17
Non-member countries	1	2	3	33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>41</b>

**TABLE 7**

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE STAFF OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT  
FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2001  
BY GRADE  
(Includes all sources of financing)**

<b>Grade of the Staff Member</b>	<b>Members of the Career Service</b>	<b>Staff not members of the Career Service</b>	<b>Total Staff</b>	<b>Percentage Career Service</b>
Unclassified posts*	1	4	5	20
D-2	1	9	10	10
D-1	9	16	25	36
P-5	43	41	84	51
P-4	24	44	68	35
P-3	26	58	84	31
P-2	28	39	67	42
P-1	5	20	25	20
G-7	7	5	12	58
G-6	44	37	81	54
G-5	32	44	76	42
G-4	19	32	51	37
G-3	16	23	39	41
G-2	3	4	7	43
G-1	0	3	3	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>41</b>

\* *Secretary General, Assistant Secretary General, Executive Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries.*

**TABLE 8**

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE STAFF OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT  
FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2001**

**(MEN-WOMEN)**

**(Includes all sources of financing)**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Members of the Career Service</b>	<b>Staff not members of the Career Service</b>	<b>Total Staff</b>	<b>Percentage Career Service</b>
Women	133	199	332	40
Men	125	180	305	41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>41</b>

**TABLE 9**

**COMPOSITION OF THE STAFF OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT  
FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2001,  
BY DUTY STATION**

**(Includes all sources of financing)**

<b>Duty Station</b>	<b>Members of the Career Service</b>	<b>Staff not members of the Career Service</b>	<b>Total Staff</b>	<b>Percentage Career Service</b>
Headquarters	221	307	528	42
Away from headquarters	37	72	109	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>41</b>

**TABLE 10**  
**NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS**  
**AWARDED, BY AREA**  
**(From January 1 to December 31, 2001)**  
**(Includes all sources of financing)**

Area	# of CPRs	Total (\$US)
10510 Office of the Secretary General	14	103,454
11020 Department of Public Information- Office of the Director	1	508
11060 Press	5	27,086
11061 Publications Unit/Editorial Support	2	20,700
11062 Special Projects Unit	9	54,628
11080 Radio and television	1	1,596
11090 <i>Americas</i> Magazine	127	271,077
11510 Department of Legal Services	1	320
12010 Office of the Inspector General	6	119,676
13010 Office of External Relations	5	20,000
13510 Office of Summit Follow-up	10	98,059
14020 Leo Rowe Fund	1	12
14510 Office of Cultural Affairs	8	27,652
15010 Office of Science and Technology	15	129,657
15510 CICAD – Office of the Executive Secretary	4	26,825
15520 Demand reduction	39	232,414
15530 Supply reduction	5	9,900
15540 Institution building	9	364,167
15550 Legal development	1	1,064
15561 Information Technology	3	12,000
15562 Research and Analysis	8	38,037
15570 Alternate Development	34	1,392,786
15580 Laundering of Assets	3	63,936
16010 Inter-American Commission on Human Rights	42	487,242
16510 Inter-American Telecommunications Commission	5	34,000
17020 Trade Unit	32	393,591
17040 SICE – Foreign Trade Information System	14	164,125
17510 Unit for Social Development and Education	27	228,827
18010 Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment	470	5,854,375
18510 Inter-sectoral Unit for Tourism	33	541,125
19010 UPD – Office of the Executive Coordinator	41	287,293
19020 Democratic institution building	69	281,719
19030 Electoral technical assistance	182	1,050,144
19040 Information and dialogue	37	139,018
19050 Special programs – Electoral Observations	512	3,241,063
19800 Mine-clearing programs	328	2,794,762
21010 Office of the Assistant Secretary General	3	6,694
23010 CIM – Executive Secretariat	18	139,736
24020 SCM – Office of the Director	1	3,500
24040 Division of Conferences and Meetings	4	34,940
24060 Language Services	3	6,453

	<b>Area</b>	<b># of CPRs</b>	<b>Total (\$US)</b>
24070	Documents and Information Division	1	300
25010	Inter-American Children's Institute	59	171,309
26010	Art Museum of the Americas	5	12,800
27020	CML – Office of the Director	6	76,948
27040	Documents Control	1	7,671
27080	Archives	2	217
28002	Office in Argentina	2	22,300
28011	Office in Costa Rica	2	900
28020	Office in Haiti	2	8,400
28022	Office in Jamaica	2	588
28025	Office in Panama	2	14,054
28026	Office in Paraguay	2	900
28027	Office in Peru	2	2,900
28032	Office in Trinidad and Tobago	1	450
28034	Office Uruguay	3	13,800
37030	Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development	6	58,000
42010	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Legal Affairs	15	61,700
44020	Department of International Law	4	12,000
44040	Secretariat of the Inter-American Juridical Committee	7	25,120
46010	Administrative Tribunal	3	39,500
48010	Department of Legal Cooperation and Information	35	186,576
52010	Executive Office of the Assistant Secretary for Management	32	1,000,031
54020	DFS – Office of the Director	11	269,145
54051	Financial Operations	6	47,844
55040	Budget preparation	1	15,000
55050	Information, Development and Management	14	769,708
57010	TFS - Office of the Director	7	111,370
57021	General Services	5	116,530
57031	Facilities Management	7	109,960
57052	Technology Applications and Computers	15	184,825
58020	DHR – Office of the Director	4	20,268
58040	Planning and development of human resources	2	27,600
58060	Compensation and benefits	10	66,191
59020	DMSIT – Office of the Director	4	119,711
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2412</b>	<b>22,278,777</b>

**TABLE 11**

**NUMBER AND COST OF PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS AWARDED,  
BY NATIONALITY**

**(From January 1 to December 31, 2001)  
(includes all sources of financing)**

<b>Country</b>	<b># of CPRs</b>	<b>Cost (\$US)</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	2	50,500
Argentina	101	870,232
Barbados	21	558,500
Belize	4	21,620
Bolivia	72	397,809
Brazil	219	1,366,809
Canada	44	576,255
Chile	27	229,956
Colombia	101	743,676
Costa Rica	56	508,468
Dominica	2	16,000
Dominican Republic	7	25,480
Ecuador	28	165,189
El Salvador	6	25,070
Grenada	9	30,600
Guatemala	114	844,769
Guyana	2	23,883
Haiti	10	18,709
Honduras	24	150,891
Jamaica	6	79,238
Mexico	23	171,382
Nicaragua	65	408,441
Panama	25	142,351
Paraguay	26	135,400
Peru	123	674,378
Puerto Rico	2	2,700
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4	65,250
Saint Lucia	3	15,573
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2	26,950
Suriname	3	9,200
Trinidad and Tobago	11	100,500
Uruguay	48	268,868
United States	369	5,244,661
Venezuela	25	171,938
Unspecified	793	7,364,430
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2377</b>	<b>21,505,676</b>

**OTHER NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES**

<b>Country</b>	<b># of CPRs</b>	<b>Cost (\$US)</b>
Germany	2	8,381
Spain	11	377,970
France	3	157,800
India	4	28,000
Korea, Democratic People's	4	42,000
United Kingdom	11	158,950
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>773,101</b>

**TABLE 12**  
**NUMBER AND COST OF PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS AWARDED,**  
**BY EXECUTION**  
**(From January 1 to December 31, 2001)**  
**(includes all sources of financing)**

Country	# of CPRs	Cost (\$)
Antigua and Barbuda	4	58,516
Argentina	50	556,117
Barbados	23	351,272
Belize	4	19,700
Bolivia	75	334,306
Brazil	185	2,958,773
Brazil – CJI	5	15,120
Costa Rica	85	409,596
Ecuador	22	161,888
El Salvador	7	22,020
United States	809	9,792,383
Grenada	8	18,000
Guatemala	234	1,593,164
Guyana	18	72,640
Haiti	5	9,949
Honduras	135	760,724
IIN/IACI	28	73,921
Jamaica	5	36,988
Mexico	5	15,500
Nicaragua	376	3,345,773
OAS-USDE Project	43	223,461
Panama	23	139,871
Paraguay	34	188,253
Peru	142	618,532
Dominican Republic	4	17,100
Saint Kitts and Nevis	9	79,116
Saint Lucia	5	70,573
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4	38,410
Trinidad and Tobago	11	120,510
Uruguay	47	156,243
Venezuela	10	26,060
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2415</b>	<b>22,284,479</b>

**TABLE 13**

**NUMBER AND COST OF PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS  
AWARDED, BY FUND  
From January 1 to December 31, 2001  
(includes all sources of financing)**

	<b>Fund</b>	<b># of CPRs</b>	<b>Cost (\$US)</b>
111	Regular Fund	507	3,619,755
113	Americas Magazine	79	220,618
114	Supplementary Appropriations	5	145,421
311	Specific Funds of the Regular Fund	1308	12,566,655
321	Specific Funds of the Voluntary Funds	497	5,603,518
411	Medical Benefits Funds	7	66,956
413	Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund	4	33,012
414	Rowe Memorial Benefit Fund	1	1,344
510	Administrative and technical support	7	27,200
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2415</b>	<b>22,284,479</b>

**TABLE 14**

**COMPOSITION OF THE STAFF OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT  
AND VACANCIES IN THE CAREER SERVICE  
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2001  
(Includes all sources of financing)**

	<b>General Services</b>	<b>Profess- ional</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Staff of the General Secretariat as of December 31, 2000</i>			
1. Career Service	121	137	258
2. Staff not members of the Career Service	148	231	379
3. Total Staff (Lines 1 and 2)	269	368	637
 <i>Vacancies in the Career Service</i>			
4. Number of posts in the Career Service a/	324	403	727
5. Members of the Career Service as of December 31, 2000 (Line 1)	121	137	258
6. Additional vacancies anticipated by July 1, 2001, from retirements		1	1
7. Total vacancies anticipated by July 1, 2001 [Lines 4-(5+6)]	203	265	468

a/ The number of persons with permanent appointments, according to the Staff Roster as of December 31, 1982.

**TABLE 15**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY CATEGORY AND NATIONALITY**  
**(Includes all sources of financing)**

Country	December 2000			December 2001		
	Career Service	Non-Career Service	Total	Career Service	Non-Career Service	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	0	3	3	0	3	3
Argentina	21	13	34	19	15	34
Bahamas	0	2	2	0	2	2
Barbados	2	4	6	2	5	7
Belize	0	3	3	0	3	3
Bolivia	12	6	18	10	9	19
Brazil	7	9	16	7	13	20
Canada	0	18	18	0	15	15
Chile	13	6	19	12	9	21
Colombia	18	39	57	17	39	56
Costa Rica	3	3	6	3	3	6
Dominica	0	3	3	0	4	4
Ecuador	12	8	20	12	8	20
El Salvador	12	7	19	10	10	20
United States	60	83	143	58	93	151
Grenada	0	7	7	0	7	7
Guatemala	13	4	17	13	6	19
Guyana	0	3	3	0	3	3
Haiti	2	3	5	2	3	5
Honduras	1	3	4	1	4	5
Jamaica	3	3	6	3	3	6
Mexico	8	8	16	8	10	18
Nicaragua	9	2	11	8	4	12
Panama	4	3	7	4	4	8
Paraguay	2	6	8	2	6	8
Peru	26	32	58	25	35	60
Dominican Republic	6	1	7	6	1	7
St. Kitts and Nevis	2	2	4	2	2	4
Saint Lucia	1	4	5	1	3	4
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	6	7	1	5	6
Suriname	1	3	4	1	4	5
Trinidad and Tobago	1	11	12	1	12	13
Uruguay	28	16	44	25	15	40
Venezuela	4	16	20	4	19	23
Non-member countries	1	1	2	1	2	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>614*</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>637</b>

Category	December 2000	December 2001	Change	
			Absolute	%
Professional	362	368	+ 6	+ 2
General Service	252	269	+ 17	+ 7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>614*</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>+ 23</b>	<b>+ 4</b>

\* Includes 2 special observers.

**APPENDIX E**

**FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE OAS**

**TABLE 1**

**OPERATING AND RESERVE SUBFUNDS  
COMPARATIVE COMBINED STATEMENTS OF ASSETS,  
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES**  
(in thousands)

**Unaudited**

<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>Regular Fund</b>	
	<b>Dec. 31, 2001</b>	<b>Dec. 31, 2000</b>
Cash and equity in OAS Treasury Fund	\$ 28,384	\$ 14,325
Advances to employees	-	11
Other assets	231	360
Amounts to be charged to future years' appropriations	5,365	5,365
Equity in land, buildings and equipment	32,699	31,965
	<u>\$ 66,679</u>	<u>\$ 52,026</u>
<b>LIABILITY AND FUND BALANCES</b>		
Unliquidated obligations	\$ 4,581	\$ 4,469
Quotas/Pledges collected in advance	14	116
Accounts payable and other liabilities	6,244	6,762
Long-term debt	5,193	5,193
	<u>16,032</u>	<u>16,540</u>
Fund balances:		
Operating Subfund Appropriated	3,300	-
Operating Subfund Unappropriated	8,714	-
Reserve Subfund	11,127	8,714
	<u>23,141</u>	<u>8,714</u>
Investment in land, buildings and equipment	27,506	26,772
	<u>\$ 66,679</u>	<u>\$ 52,026</u>

**TABLE 2**  
**OPERATIONS AND RESERVE SUBFUNDS**  
**COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**REGULAR FUND**  
**(in thousands)**

**Unaudited**

	<b>Year ending December 31 of</b>	
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>INCREASES</b>		
Quota/pledge collections	\$ 85,625	\$ 83,403
Less prompt payment credit	212	66
	<u>85,413</u>	<u>83,337</u>
Contribution for administrative and technical support	1,209	1,247
OAS Treasury Fund income	1,218	481
Other income, refunds, and deobligations	2,455	2,911
	<u>90,295</u>	<u>87,976</u>
<b>DECREASES</b>		
Expenditures and obligations pursuant to appropriations:		
General Assembly and Permanent Council	11,835	11,155
Executive Office of the General Secretariat	10,772	9,972
Units and specialized offices	12,062	12,282
Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI)	11,819	11,580
Offices away from Headquarters	5,665	5,971
Activities, Secretariat for Legal Affairs	1,851	1,795
Activities, Secretariat for Management	9,724	9,604
Common administrative and personnel costs	7,016	6,978
Contributions to other agencies	5,123	5,309
	<u>75,867</u>	<u>74,646</u>
Net increase (decrease) during the period	14,427	13,330
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of period	8,714	(4,616)
Fund balance (deficit) at end of period	<u>\$ 23,141</u>	<u>\$ 8,714</u>

**TABLE 3**  
**REGULAR FUND**  
**REVISED STATEMENT OF SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS**  
**From January 1, 1993 to December 31, 2001**

Authority	Inception Date	Purpose	Approp.	Adjusts.	Adjust. Approp.	Transfers	Adjust. Approp.	Accum. Expend.	Unliq. Oblig.	Unoblig. Approp.
AG/RES. 1230	06/07/1993	Administrative Building	795,000	(421,825)	373,175		373,175	355,102		18,073
AG/RES. 1230	06/07/1993	Museum	46,000	305,392	351,392		351,392	252,721		98,671
AG/RES. 1230	06/07/1993	General Secretariat Bldg.	582,000	396,570	978,570		978,570	461,105		517,465
AG/RES. 1230	06/07/1993	Official Residence	150,000	(4,017)	145,983		145,983	90,383		55,600
AG/RES. 1230	06/07/1993	Main Building	8,800,000	(170,905)	8,629,095	(5,956,800)	2,672,295	244,756		2,427,539
AG/RES. 1230	06/07/1993	Little House	203,000		203,000		203,000	134,808		68,192
CP/RES. 621	02/25/1994	Sound System GSB	400,000	(24,095)	375,905		375,905	364,435		11,470
CP/RES .667	02/07/1996	IIN Remodel and Repair Building	160,000		160,000		160,000	85,077		74,923
CP/doc.3143/99	02/11/1999	Fellowship Capital Sub-Fund	415,941		415,941					415,941
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$11,551,941</b>	<b>\$81,120</b>	<b>\$11,633,061</b>	<b>(\$5,956,800)</b>	<b>\$5,260,320</b>	<b>\$1,988,388</b>		<b>\$3,687,873</b>

**TABLE 4**  
**SPECIFIC FUNDS**  
**STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES**  
(in thousands)

**Unaudited**

	<u>Dec. 31, 2001</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2000</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and equity in OAS Treasury Fund	\$ 32,817	\$ 28,151
Advances to staff and other receivables	583	586
	<u>\$ 33,400</u>	<u>\$ 28,737</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>		
Unliquidated obligations	\$ 7,112	\$ 6,361
Accounts payable and other liabilities	1,003	1,306
Fund balances	25,285	21,070
	<u>\$ 33,400</u>	<u>\$ 28,737</u>

**STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES**  
(in thousands)

	<u>Dec. 31, 2001</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2000</u>
<b>INCREASES</b>		
Contributions	\$ 43,350	\$ 42,092
Contributions for tax reimbursements	7,609	4,843
Transfers	957	-
Other income, transfers and interest	7,573	5,779
	<u>59,489</u>	<u>52,714</u>
<b>DECREASES</b>		
Obligations and expenditures	42,630	45,443
Reimbursements to donors and transfers	1,313	13,324
Tax reimbursements to staff	11,410	5,079
	<u>55,353</u>	<u>63,846</u>
Net increase(decrease) during the period	4,136	(11,132)
Fund balances at start of period	21,149	32,202
Fund balances at end of period	<u>\$ 25,285</u>	<u>\$ 21,070</u>

**APPENDIX F**

**FELLOWSHIPS, REGULAR TRAINING PROGRAM (PRA)  
2001 (INCLUDES EXTENSIONS)**

	New Fellows		Extensions		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Antigua and Barbuda	4	\$95,193.00	4	\$79,082.00	8	\$174,275.00
Argentina	5	\$125,035.00	5	\$116,507.00	10	\$241,542.00
Barbados	4	\$104,588.00	1	\$21,916.00	5	\$126,504.00
Bahamas	5	\$80,154.00	6	\$109,848.00	11	\$189,952.00
Belize	5	\$105,540.00	3	\$68,642.00	8	\$174,182.00
Bolivia	5	\$86,757.00	3	\$55,097.00	8	\$141,854.00
Brazil	6	\$186,004.00	5	\$130,576.00	11	\$316,580.00
Canada	5	\$49,388.00	1	\$10,028.00	6	\$59,416.00
Chile	5	\$112,740.00	5	\$70,140.00	10	\$182,880.00
Colombia	15*	\$346,295.00	5	\$88,704.00	20	\$434,999.00
Costa Rica	6	\$140,830.00	7	\$139,060.00	13	\$279,890.00
Dominica	3	\$78,884.00	1	\$9,863.00	4	\$88,747.00
Dominican Republic	5	\$103,626.00	2	\$35,509.00	7	\$139,135.00
Ecuador	5	\$80,396.00	5	\$79,207.00	10	\$159,603.00
El Salvador	6	\$105,142.00	3	\$46,312.00	9	\$151,454.00
United States	6	\$74,728.00	1	\$9,299.00	7	\$84,027.00
Grenada	2	\$42,856.00	4	\$85,789.00	6	\$128,645.00
Guatemala	5	\$96,040.00	4	\$67,763.00	9	\$163,803.00
Guyana	1	\$30,836.00	1	\$20,301.00	2	\$51,137.00
Haiti	5	\$94,640.00	4	\$73,712.00	9	\$168,352.00
Honduras	6	\$108,168.00	5	\$76,852.00	11	\$185,020.00
Jamaica	5	\$117,640.00	2	\$29,632.00	7	\$147,272.00
Mexico	6	\$137,068.00	2	\$45,969.00	8	\$183,037.00
Nicaragua	8	\$161,624.00	8	\$127,660.00	16	\$289,284.00
Panama	6	\$109,868.00	3	\$26,849.00	9	\$136,717.00
Paraguay	6	\$101,124.00	5	\$65,925.00	11	\$167,049.00
Peru	5	\$113,368.00	5	\$60,852.00	10	\$174,220.00
St. Kitts	2	\$62,756.00	0	\$0.00	2	\$62,756.00
St. Lucia	2	\$58,156.00	0	\$0.00	2	\$58,156.00
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	\$22,528.00	0	\$0.00	1	\$22,528.00
Suriname	2	\$38,349.00	3	\$50,783.00	5	\$89,132.00
Trinidad and Tobago	3	\$73,584.00	3	\$53,664.00	6	\$127,248.00
Uruguay	6	\$83,768.00	5	\$95,512.00	11	\$179,280.00
Venezuela	6	\$150,046.00	4	\$41,649.00	10	\$191,695.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>\$3,477,719.00</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>\$1,992,702.00</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>\$5,470,371.00</b>

\* Of the 15 fellowships awarded, 11 were partial fellowships and 1 was later declined by the fellow.

**SPECIAL ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAM (SPECAP)  
2001 (INCLUDES EXTENSIONS)**

	New Fellows		Extensions		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Antigua and Barbuda	2	\$49,056.00	2	\$ 24,660.00	4	\$73,716.00
Barbados	2	\$46,456.00	1	\$ 28,264.00	3	\$74,720.00
Bahamas	2	\$45,149.00	1	\$ 18,564.00	3	\$63,713.00
Belize	3	\$45,756.00	3	\$ 38,511.00	6	\$84,267.00
Dominica	3	\$64,446.00			3	\$64,446.00
Grenada	4	\$36,000.00	3	\$ 25,944.00	7	\$61,944.00
Guyana			2	\$ 27,456.00	2	\$27,456.00
Jamaica	2	\$47,456.00	2	\$ 44,728.00	4	\$92,184.00
St. Kitts	2	\$51,056.00	1	\$ 19,564.00	3	\$70,620.00
Saint Lucia	2	\$37,356.00	2	\$ 29,656.00	4	\$67,012.00
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2	\$50,056.00	2	\$ 36,334.00	4	\$86,390.00
Suriname	2	\$39,456.00	1	\$ 26,244.00	3	\$65,700.00
Trinidad & Tobago	2	\$39,749.00	2	\$ 28,528.00	4	\$68,277.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>\$551,992.00</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>\$348,453.00</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>\$900,445.00</b>

**HORIZONTAL COOPERATION TRAINING FELLOWSHIPS (CHBA) 2001**

<b>Country</b>	<b>No. of Fellowships</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	2
Argentina	47
Bahamas	
Barbados	4
Belize	2
Bolivia	36
Brazil	7
Canada	
Chile	26
Colombia	38
Costa Rica	29
Dominica	
Ecuador	45
El Salvador	31
United States	
Grenada	1
Guatemala	31
Guyana	3
Haiti	9
Honduras	42
Jamaica	3
Mexico	33
Nicaragua	23
Panama	30
Paraguay	31
Peru	36
Dominican Republic	20
St. Kitts	2
Santa Lucia	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2
Suriname	
Trinidad	2
Uruguay	37
Venezuela	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>593</b>

**FELLOWSHIPS, SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAM (PEC) 2001**

<b>Country</b>	<b>No. of Fellowships</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	1
Argentina	7
Bahamas	
Barbados	3
Belize	
Bolivia	4
Brazil	1
Canada	
Chile	6
Colombia	8
Costa Rica	7
Dominica	3
Ecuador	7
El Salvador	3
United States	
Grenada	
Guatemala	6
Guyana	
Haiti	4
Honduras	5
Jamaica	3
Mexico	4
Nicaragua	1
Panama	9
Paraguay	2
Peru	3
Dominican Republic	2
St. Kitts	1
Saint Lucia	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	
Suriname	3
Trinidad	
Uruguay	4
Venezuela	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>

**FELLOWSHIPS FOR SPECIALIZED TRAINING IN TECHNICAL AREAS (CEAT) 2001**

<b>Country</b>	<b>No. of Fellowships</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	1
Argentina	5
Bahamas	
Barbados	1
Belize	1
Bolivia	3
Brazil	2
Canada	
Chile	1
Colombia	3
Costa Rica	2
Dominica	1
Ecuador	2
El Salvador	2
United States	3
Grenada	1
Guatemala	2
Guyana	
Haiti	
Honduras	3
Jamaica	2
Mexico	4
Nicaragua	
Panama	2
Paraguay	3
Peru	4
Dominican Republic	2
St. Kitts	
Saint Lucia	
St, Vincent and the Grenadines	1
Suriname	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1
Uruguay	2
Venezuela	2
Regional CITES	95
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>152</b>



**APPENDIX G**

**CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PERMANENT OBSERVERS**

**January 1 to December 31, 2001**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Contributions in Cash</b>	<b>Chief Contributions in Kind</b>	<b>Total</b>
European Union	US\$73,000 - CICAD: Chemical Precursors-Control Systems in the Caribbean US\$55,000- CICAD: Inter-American Drug Information System (IADIS) Total: US\$128,000		US\$128,000
Japan	US\$155,000 - CICAD: Graduate-level training in the prevention and treatment of drug abuse US\$45,000 - UPD: De-mining Project US\$200,000 - UPD: Electoral Observation Mission, Peru US\$90,000 - UPD: Electoral Observation Mission, Nicaragua US\$40,000 - USDE: Inter-American Dialogue on Water Management  Total: US\$530,000		US\$530,000
Israel	US\$20,000 – Peace Fund Total: US\$20,000	US\$390,000 – Fellowships Total: US\$390,000	US\$410,000
Switzerland	US\$30,000 – UPD – Electoral Observation Mission, Nicaragua  Total: US\$30,000		US\$30,000
Cyprus	US\$3,000 –Peace Fund (Belize-Guatemala) Total: US\$3,000		US\$3,000
Italy	US\$100,000 – UPD – Mine-clearing Project Total: US\$100,000	US\$13,000 – Peace Fund (Honduras/Nicaragua Verification System) US\$24,000 – CICTE (Technical equipment for offices) US\$17,000 – Haiti (Computers for the Special Mission)  Total: US\$54,000	US\$154,000

<b>Country</b>	<b>Contributions in Cash</b>	<b>Chief Contributions in Kind</b>	<b>Total</b>
Finland	US\$60,000 – UPD – Electoral Observation Mission, Nicaragua  US\$60,000		US\$60,000
Korea		US\$25,000 – Department of Public Information (technical equipment) US\$12,500 – Columbus Memorial Library (computers) US\$12,500 – Young Americas Business Trust (Computers) US\$50,000 – Haiti and Dominican Republic (2 Jeeps and computers for the national offices) US\$15,000 – Interns in the General Secretariat US\$63,000 – IACD – Fellowships Total: US\$178,000	US\$178,000
The Netherlands	US\$42,000 – IACD- Conference of Journalists US\$682,000 – UPD – Electoral technical assistance plan, Guatemala US\$229,000 – UPD – Policy Management, Guatemala Total: US\$953,000		US\$953,000
Denmark	US\$60,000 – UPD – Electoral observation mission, Nicaragua US\$100,000 – Peace Fund US\$31,000 – UPD – Political values – Guatemala Total: US\$191,000		US\$191,000
Norway	US\$40,000 - UPD – Electoral observation mission, Nicaragua US\$25,000 - UPD – Electoral observation mission, Peru US\$167,000 – UPD – PROPAZ II US\$274,000 – UPD – Policy management, Guatemala US\$1,156,000 –UPD- De-mining Project Total: US\$1,662,000		US\$1,662,000

Country	Contributions in Cash	Chief Contributions in Kind	Total
Spain	US\$255,000 – UPD – De-mining Project US\$110,000 – Peace Fund US\$537,000 – CICAD – Institution-building of the Andean countries’ national anti-drug committees/national observatories US\$16,000 – Inter-American Children’s Institute – Video on Children’s Identity Rights US\$166,000 – IACHR – Publications Program  Total: US\$1,084,000	US\$190,000 – IACD- Fellowships – Engineering and Port Management Courses US\$230,000 – IACD – Fellowships – Education Portal of the Americas US\$19,000 – CICAD – Seminar National Anti-drug Plan US\$33,000 – CICAD – Workshop on Regional Plan of Action of the Central American CCP. US\$3,000 – CICAD – Masters On-line Project US\$92,000 – CICAD – Fellowships, Universidad Complutense US\$8,000 – CICAD – Ibero-American Meeting, on On-line Masters in Drug Addictions. Total: US\$575,000	US\$1,659,000
Sweden	US\$718,000 – UPD – TCP- Phase II US\$62,000 – UPD – Electoral Observation Mission, Nicaragua US\$29,000 – UPD Electoral Observation Mission, Peru US\$68,000 – UPD Electoral Observation Mission, Honduras US\$640,000 – UPD De-mining Project US\$120,000 – IACHR  Total: US\$1,637,000		US\$1,637,000

<b>Country</b>	<b>Contributions in Cash</b>	<b>Chief Contributions in Kind</b>	<b>Total</b>
United Kingdom	US\$35,000 – UPD – Electoral technical assistance, Caribbean US\$20,000 – UPD – Electoral Observation Mission, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines US\$12,000 – UPD – Electoral Observation Mission, Haiti US\$10,000 – UPD – Electoral Observation Mission, Nicaragua US\$38,000 – UPD – Electoral Observation Mission, Peru US\$30,000 – UPD – Constitutional Reform, Caribbean US\$272,000 – UPD – De-mining Project US\$24,000 – IACHR – Seminar in Caribbean US\$55,000 – Peace Fund Total: US\$496,000		US\$496,000
France	US\$29,000 – CICAD- RETCOD Total: US\$29,000	US\$3,000 – Dept. of International Law (Professor for course on international law in Rio) US\$5,000 – CICAD – Anti-drug training course for Central American customs officials, held in Martinique. Total: US\$8,000	US\$37,000
Russia		US\$165,000 – Offices of the General Secretariat in the member states (sports utility vehicles) US\$165,000	US\$165,000
*Australia	US\$39,000 – UPD Total: US\$39,000		US\$39,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>US\$6,962,000</b>	<b>US\$1,370,000</b>	<b>US\$8,332,000</b>

\* Australia does not have permanent observer status.

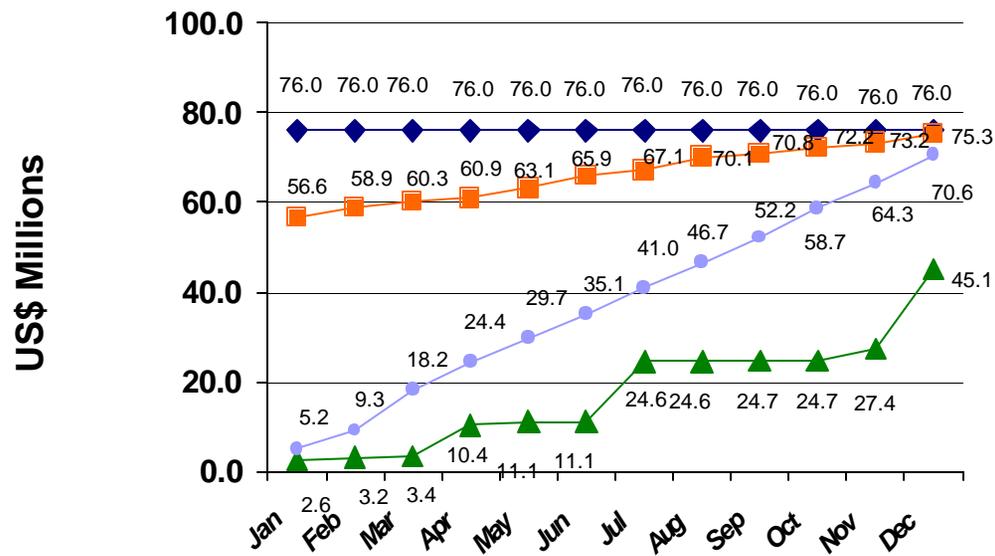
**APPENDIX H**

**PROGRAM-BUDGET: LEVELS OF EXECUTION**

Regular Fund 2000												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Approved	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0
Quotas	2.6	3.2	3.4	10.4	11.1	11.1	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.7	27.4	45.1
Obligated	56.6	58.9	60.3	60.9	63.1	65.9	67.1	70.1	70.8	72.2	73.2	75.3
Expenditures	5.2	9.3	18.2	24.4	29.7	35.1	41.0	46.7	52.2	58.7	64.3	70.6

Regular Fund 2000												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Approved	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0
Quotas	2.4	2.7	4.5	12.3	26.5	26.7	26.8	26.8	27.3	27.3	27.3	33.5
Obligated	51.1	57.3	56.3	58.1	59.2	61.5	63.6	66.5	68.5	70	73.4	74.3
Expenditures	6.6	11.4	17.4	22.8	27.9	34.6	40.2	45.4	51.1	57.1	62.8	69.8

## 2001 Regular Fund Budgetary Execution Report and Quotas collected from January to December



## 2000 Regular Fund Budgetary Execution Report and Quotas collected from January to December

