

Transforming Lives Through Partnerships

Report to Permanent Observers 2017-2018



OAS | More rights
for more people



OAS | More rights
for more people

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

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Acknowledgments:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. SECRETARY GENERAL'S STATEMENT	3
2. THE OAS: 70 YEARS AT THE SERVICE OF DEMOCRACY	5
3. WHY PARTNER WITH THE OAS?	7
4. PARTNERSHIP WITH THE OAS: NEW TOOLS AND APPROACHES	9
HIGH- IMPACT PROJECTS	
• DEMOCRACY	12-19
• HUMAN RIGHTS	20-23
• SECURITY	24-25
• DEVELOPMENT	26-31
PROJECTS UNDER DEVELOPMENT	
• DEMOCRACY	34-35
• HUMAN RIGHTS	36-44
• SECURITY	45-48
• DEVELOPMENT	49-52



UNTITLED
JOSE PAULO IFANGER (BRAZIL)
ACRYLIC ON CANVAS
CIRCA 1977
23 1/2 X 31 1/2"
COLLECTION OAS ART MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAS

1. SECRETARY GENERAL'S STATEMENT



For 70 years the Organization of American States (OAS) has been at the forefront of promoting freedom and democracy in the Americas. We understand that today's challenges transcend borders, and demand international and multidimensional solutions.

In this complex and interdependent world, issues within one nation increasingly affect the rest. By working together to address the growing threats to democracy and to tackle organized crime, poverty, inequality and discrimination in all its forms, we can all achieve our shared goals.

To this end, the OAS is undertaking multiple actions to strengthen the relationship with Permanent Observers. We continue to develop new approaches and new tools to better articulate the impact of our work together. Recently, the OAS Permanent Council held a fruitful dialogue with Permanent Observers with a view to strengthen cooperation with Member States.

This second Report to Permanent Observers "Transforming Lives Through Partnerships" highlights the impact of projects supported by Permanent Observers and presents new initiatives under development to address Member States' needs. More Permanent Observers are increasingly getting involved in the activities of the Organization, which constitutes a palpable recognition of the prominence of Latin America and the Caribbean in the global architecture, as well as of the OAS's work.

At the recent Summit of the Americas in Peru, governments committed to strengthening institutions to fight corruption in the Hemisphere by ensuring the independence of the judicial power, the strengthening of the rule of law and the transparency of governments.

The magnitude of today's challenges calls us all to foster and promote a new era of collaboration for peace, security and development in our countries. Our commitment to democracy, security and human rights is reflected in our projects and culture of transparency. I look forward to continuing to deepen our partnerships with Permanent Observers to deliver more rights for more people in the Americas.

Luis Almagro
Secretary General



VICTORY DANCE
EVERALD BROWN (JAMAICA, B.1917, D.2002)
OIL ON CANVAS MOUNTED ON WOOD PANEL
1976
33 X 49"
COLLECTION OAS ART MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAS

2. THE OAS: 70 YEARS AT THE SERVICE OF DEMOCRACY

The OAS, oldest regional organization in the world, is an institution founded on the belief that the Western Hemisphere must be ground in a framework of democratic institutions, a system of individual liberties and social justice based on the essential rights of men and women.

Without the OAS, the development of common ground to advance democratic practices could never have taken place. The origins of the OAS date back to the First International Conference of American States, held in Washington, D.C., from October 1889 to April 1890.

- 1928 Creation of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), the first intergovernmental body created to ensure the recognition of women's human rights.
- 1948 Subscription of the Charter of the Organization of American States.
- 1948 "American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man."
- 1951 Entry into force of the letter. Article 1: "establish [among the Member States] an order of peace and justice, foster their solidarity, strengthen their collaboration and defend their sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence."
- 1959 Creation of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.
- 1959 Creation of the Inter-American Development Bank.
- 1961 Adoption of Charter of Punta del Este and creation of the Alliance for Progress.
- 1969 Inter-American Convention on Human Rights approved. Creation of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.
- 1979 The Inter-American Court of Human Rights is established.
- 1986 The Inter-American Commission for the Control of Drug Abuse is created.
- 1989 The International Commission of Support and Verification is created, together with the United Nations, to assist in the demobilization of the Nicaraguan Contras.
- 1991 The XXI General Assembly held in Santiago establishes a mechanism to react to actions that cause an abrupt or irregular interruption of the democratic governments of the Member States.
- 1991 An Inter-American mandate is created to coordinate an Action Program for Environmental Protection.
- 1994 1st. Summit of the Americas, Miami, Florida.
- 2001 Adoption of the Inter-American Democratic Charter.
- 2004 Creation of the Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia at the request of the Colombian State with the objective of monitoring and accompanying peace policies in the country.
- 2008 Belize-Guatemala: OAS General Secretariat coordinates the resettlement of families from the Santa Rosa Community.
- 2009 The Program of Action of Indigenous Peoples in the Americas is adopted with the objective of providing and strengthening the participation of indigenous peoples in the domestic and international decision-making process.
- 2016 The Support Mission against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras (MACCIH) is established, an international cooperation entity with the objective of improving the Honduran justice system.



LUZ Y SOMBRAS
JORGE DEMIRJIAN (ARGENTINA, B.1932)
1985
SCREENPRINT 184/199
25 1/2 X 19 3/4" (SHEET)
COLLECTION OAS ART MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAS
GIFT OF PRAXIS INTERNATIONAL ART

3. WHY PARTNER WITH THE OAS?

The OAS is uniquely placed to help deliver on the ambitious agenda of promoting more rights for more people:

- 1) National offices throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.
- 2) Main political forum for the convening of government authorities and stakeholders at the Inter-American level responsible for democracy, human rights, security, and development.
- 3) Unique Inter-American legal framework in the fields of democracy and human rights.
- 4) Multi-sectorial alignment (democracy, human rights, security, and development).
- 5) In depth-knowledge of country needs, in particular of smaller countries and regions at the subnational level.
- 6) Work on the field (Electoral Missions, Special Missions, Rapporteurships, Hearings) as an input for cooperation.

The OAS has something that no other international organization has: a legal framework to advance democracy and human rights agreed to by its Member States. Those regional principles - when placed in the hands of legislators, judges, attorneys, and other actors in the legal system - become tools that are useful for strengthening the rights of people in the Americas.

Through the Electoral Observation Missions (EOMs), the OAS contributes to the strengthening of democratic processes. In addition, reports on the peace process in Colombia (MAPP) or the fight against corruption in Honduras (MACCIH) can also be used as input to strengthening political and democratic Institutions in OAS Member States. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights' rapporteurships and hearings provide enough information to develop projects and programs with the Governments regarding access to human rights.

In the area of multidimensional security, the OAS has developed an expertise, capacity and reputation in a wide range of topics from cybersecurity and public security to mechanisms to cooperate in the fight against organized crime and drugs.

The OAS has an interdisciplinary approach to development. Ministerial meetings bring a diversity of ministers to the OAS, including authorities in charge of Competitiveness, the Ministries of Labor, Education, Tourism, Sustainable Development, and Energy, among others. Negotiations among 34 Member States shape the declarations and objectives for a common hemispheric development agenda.

Through the OAS Strategic Plan, Member States defined the organization's strategic vision with objectives and programs that respond to their national and regional needs. The General Secretariat identified areas of unique institutional expertise, prioritizing a series of programs, products and services where the organization has a comparative advantage and the capacity to deliver high impact results. This renewed approach will ensure better program execution and strengthen our response to key issues in the region.

In addition, the OAS has prioritized results-based management to design sound development projects, monitor their progress, and measure their results and impact.

ADVANTAGES OF WORKING WITH THE OAS

PILLAR	OUR CORE COMPETENCIES
<i>DEMOCRACY</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-American legal framework. • EOMs as inputs for cooperation. • Expertise and Reputation in Special Missions.
<i>HUMAN RIGHTS</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-American legal framework. • Rapporteurships and Hearings as inputs for cooperation. • Existence of action protocols.
<i>MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expertise and reputation in specific areas (Public Security, Drugs...)
<i>INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple inter-ministerials that offer an interdisciplinary perspective. • Capacity to assist small economies.
<i>INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-American legal framework to develop cooperation. • Strategic Plan.
<i>ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency and accountability.

4. WORKING TOGETHER TO TACKLE HEMISPHERIC CHALLENGES

As countries in the Western Hemisphere grapple with increasingly complex challenges in the areas of democratic institutions, public security, poverty, inequality, and the full exercise of human rights, we need not only coordinated responses but to scale up partnerships and collaborations.

Deeper engagement between Member States and Permanent Observers is essential to respond to challenges under our four pillars of work: democracy, human rights, security, and development.

By aligning OAS interests and purposes with those of Permanent Observers, the organization is best positioned to use its resources and strengths to produce the greatest tangible and positive results in the lives of beneficiary countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Together we harmonize approaches, leverage knowledge and resources, and create synergies, while avoiding duplications in our programming.

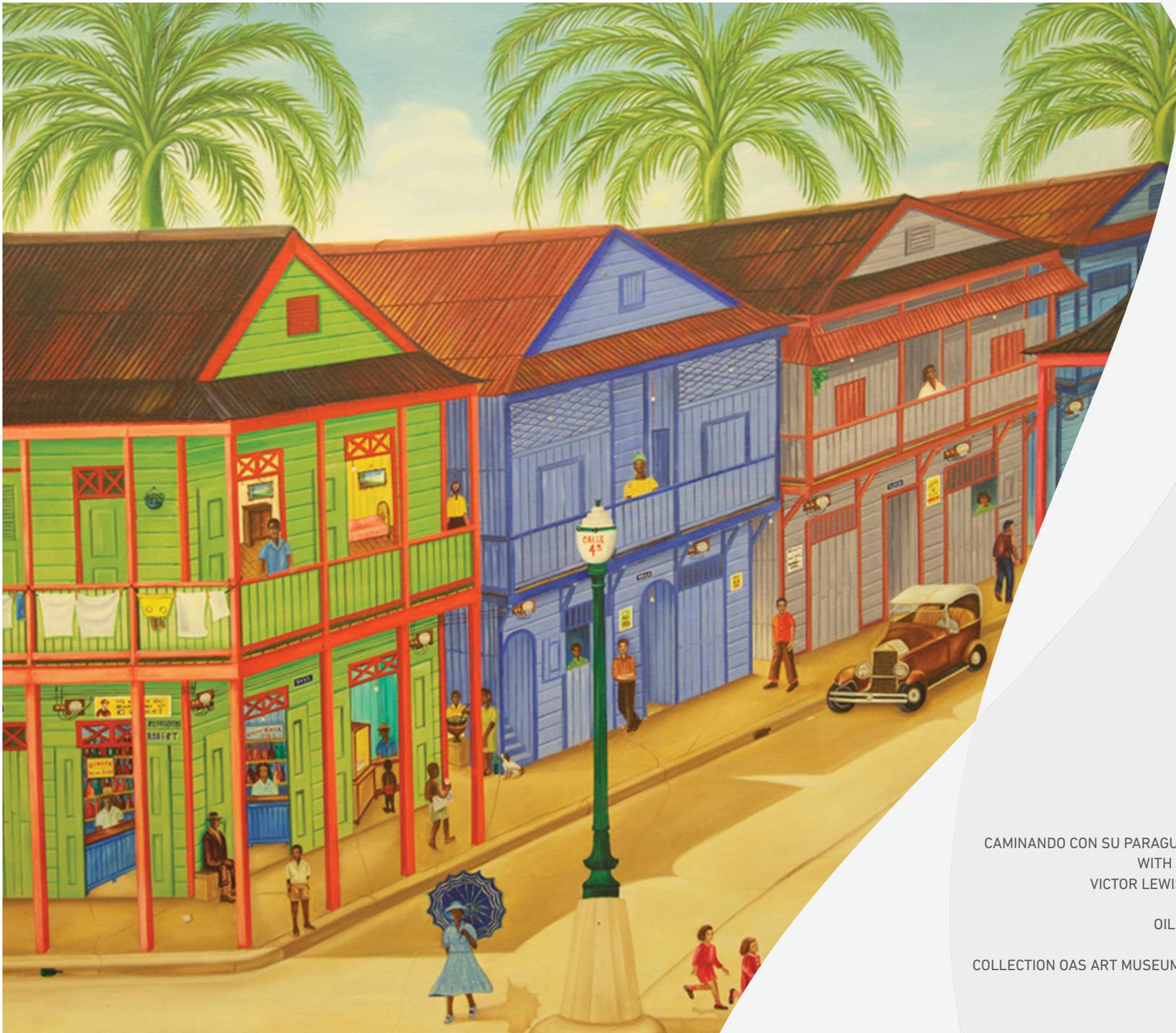
Life-changing results were produced by projects ranging from the Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia (MAPP), the Mission to Support the Fight Against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras, and the Adjacency Zone in Belize-Guatemala, to projects extending the reach of justice to vulnerable populations, unique mechanisms for the protection of human rights, disaster assistance, and strengthening cybersecurity capabilities in the Americas. In addition, the OAS has observed more than 250 electoral processes at all political levels in 27 of its Member States. In the area of human rights, last year the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights processed more 2,500 new petitions and 120 admissibility reports. Furthermore, Member States supported the establishment of a new Rapporteurship on Economic, Social, Cultural and Environment Rights.

In order to achieve our goal of more rights for more people, we continuously work with Member States and Permanent Observers to implement mandates under our four pillars of work and to address emerging needs. The following section presents high-impact projects supported by Permanent Observers and identifies new initiatives and projects under development in 2018-2019 to strengthen our response to key issues in the region.

During 2017, Permanent Observers contributed USD\$19.3 million to projects throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Special thanks to Permanent Observer Missions with designated Ambassadors to the OAS: Spain, France and Italy.

Special recognition to our main contributors in 2017: United Kingdom, European Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Germany, Italy, China, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Turkey, Estonia, France, Ireland, Portugal, Israel, Serbia, Liechtenstein, Monaco and The Philippines.



CAMINANDO CON SU PARAGUAS AZUL (WALKING
WITH A BLUE UMBRELLA)
VICTOR LEWIS (PANAMA, B.1918)
1976
OIL ON CANVAS BOARD
36 X 48"
COLLECTION OAS ART MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAS

HIGH-IMPACT PROJECTS



OAS

More rights for more people

ELECTORAL OBSERVATION MISSIONS (OAS/EOMs) AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OAS/EOM RECOMMENDATIONS

An integral tool for supporting OAS Member States in strengthening their political -electoral systems

RELEVANCE:

OAS/EOMs are the only mechanisms in the hemisphere that both observe elections and collaborate with countries at all stages of the electoral cycle to implement these missions' recommendations:

- **Pre-electoral phase and Election Day:** experts and observers gather data and present their findings to electoral authorities. Their presence also helps to ensure that the opposition is heard, that irregularities are reported, and that elections are not unjustifiably questioned.
- **Post-electoral phase:** EOMS provide vital information that increases the awareness of electoral authorities regarding the strengths and weaknesses of their electoral processes.
- **In between elections,** OAS/DECO works with electoral management bodies to improve their electoral systems by implementing EOM recommendations.

BACKGROUND:

Since 1962, the GS/OAS has observed more than 250 electoral processes at all political levels in 27 of its Member States. Over this time, the OAS has standardized its observation procedures and developed methodologies to observe all facets of the electoral cycle and issue specific recommendations to countries on how to strengthen their electoral systems and processes. From 1999-2015 close to half of all OAS/EOM recommendations were totally or partially implemented by electoral authorities.

AREAS OF ACTION:

DEPLOYMENT OF EOMs:

- Deploy international teams of electoral experts and observers to collect data on all phases of the electoral process.
- Implement specific methodologies to observe and report on key issues including :electoral organization, voting technology, campaign finance, gender equity, the role of media, and traditionally marginalized groups.
- Analyze, compile and present findings and recommendations to Member States.

DEVELOPMENT & UPDATING OF EOM TOOLS:

- DECO develops new tools and updates existing ones to respond to the evolving complexities of electoral observation.
- New Initiative: Publish a Manual for the Observation of Electoral Justice Processes and Mechanisms.
- New Initiative: Creating and implementing a security protocol for OAS/EOMS.
- New Initiative - Update manuals for OAS Electoral Observation Missions.

IMPLEMENTATION OF EOM RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Respond to requests from electoral management bodies to provide technical assistance to implement specific recommendations.
- Monitor and analyze recommendations from previous EOMs in order to assess their level of implementation.
- Design technical cooperation projects to be implemented in coordination with Member State electoral organs.

INTER-INSTITUTIONAL DIALOGUE:

- In order to foster dialogue and the exchange of information and best practices regarding pertinent electoral issues, the OAS/ DECO coordinates multilateral forums that bring together high-level electoral officials from OAS Member States.
- New Initiative: 13th Inter-American Meeting of Electoral Management Bodies (RAE).

ELECTORAL CALENDAR 2018

COUNTRY	DATE OF ELECTION	TYPE OF ELECTION
Colombia	June 17	Presidential (2nd round, if nec.)
Mexico	July 1	Federal
Brazil	October 7	General
Peru	October 7	Municipal and Regional
Brazil	October 28	General (2nd round, if nec.)

ELECTORAL CALENDAR 2019

COUNTRY	DATE OF ELECTION	TYPE OF ELECTION
El Salvador	February 3	Presidential
Dominica	TBD	Parliamentary
El Salvador	March 10	Presidential (2nd round, if nec.)
Panama	May 5	General
Mexico	June 9	Local
Guatemala	June	General
Guatemala	July/Aug	Presidential (2nd round, if nec.)
Argentina	October 27	Presidential and Legislative
Colombia	October	Regional
Bolivia	October	Presidential and Legislative
Haiti	October	Legislative (partial)
Argentina	November	Presidential (2nd round, if nec.)
Bolivia	Nov/Dec	Presidential (2nd round, if nec.)

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SECRETARIAT FOR STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY

MISSION TO SUPPORT THE PEACE PROCESS IN COLOMBIA (MAPP)

RELEVANCE:

At the request of the Colombian Government, since 2004, the MAPP/OAS has monitored and accompanied, in an uninterrupted manner, the peace process in the country.

BACKGROUND:

Thanks to the confidence gained, to the broad knowledge of the territories and to the experience of more than a decade of working in the field, in 2018 the Government expanded the mandate of the MAPP / OAS, assigning monitoring and accompaniment functions on various topics.

FIELD OF ACTION:

SECURITY:

- Armed conflict and criminality.
- Territorial perception on the guerrilla's actions: threats, extortion, forced displacement.
- Implementation of justice through judicial proceedings against armed groups.

SOCIAL CONFLICT:

- Alerts for cases involving subjects with special constitutional protection.
- Impact of social conflict in areas affected by internal armed conflicts.
- Support for dialogue between the parties involved.

REPAIR OF VICTIMS:

- Collective reparation: establishment of national plans.
- Historical memory: implementation of plural and inclusive historical memory processes.

TERRITORIAL RIGHTS:

- Territorial ethnic rights.
- Secondary occupants.
- Conflicts derived from the implementation of Development Programs Focused on the Territory.

TERRITORIAL TRANSITION:

- Effective participation.
- Recommendations on the progress and challenges of the implementation of provisions including the 5 points of the Final Agreement for the Completion of the Armed Conflict.

TRANSITION OF JUSTICE:

- Recommendations on the strengthening of a Transnational Justice System based on lessons learned.
- Information, knowledge and recommendations of macrocriminal investigative mechanisms.

INDIGENOUS JUSTICE:

- Support for the coordination between indigenous, ordinary and transnational justice.
- Support for strengthening centers for existing cooperation.

PENITENTIARY:

- Dynamics of imprisonment and transitional justice framework.
- Technical assistance in the creation of systems that allow special detention conditions.

LOCATION OF THE PROJECT: COLOMBIA



BUDGET:

CATEGORY	2018 USD
Personal	6.340.277
Travels	758.363
Transport	410.026
Activities	761.733
Office	618.329
Equipment	216.454
insurance	297.817
Publications	76.847
Other	417.942
SUBTOTAL	9.897.788
ICR	1.349.698
TOTAL	11.247.486

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SECRETARIAT FOR STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY

MISSION TO SUPPORT THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN HONDURAS (MACCIH-OAS)

Support the Dismantling of Corruption Networks and Strengthen the Criminal Justice System in Honduras.

RELEVANCE:

The MACCIH-OAS aims at improving the quality of services delivered by the justice system of Honduras through active cooperation, technical advice, supervision and oversight of the State institutions responsible for preventing, investigating, and punishing acts of corruption.

BACKGROUND:

After the social demonstrations triggered by the corruption scandal in the Honduran Institute of Social Security (IHSS) that took place in March 2015, the Government of Honduras invited on June 2015, the OAS to facilitate a process of national dialogue to build a mechanism to fight against corruption and impunity in the country. This process culminated in the signing on January 19, 2016 of an agreement between the GS/OAS and the Government of Honduras for the establishment of a Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras (MACCIH-OAS).

ACTIONS:

PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION:

- Strengthen the investigation, prosecution and dismantling of corruption networks.
- To accompany, monitor and "actively collaborate" with the national counterparts to assess, oversee, and evaluate that the corresponding Honduran institutions and authorities to investigate corruption cases and networks.
- To promote the design of a cutting-edge legislation on combating corruption in the private and public sectors.
- To contribute to the fulfillment by the Honduran State of the international commitments it acquired through the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and the Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC).

REFORM TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE:

- Promote the implementation of reforms and recommendations to strengthen the Criminal Justice System.
- To carry out an assessment of the Honduran criminal justice system including recommendations to strengthen the criminal justice system.
- To establish, jointly with civil society and the academia, a decentralized observatory to monitor and assess progress of the Honduran judicial system.

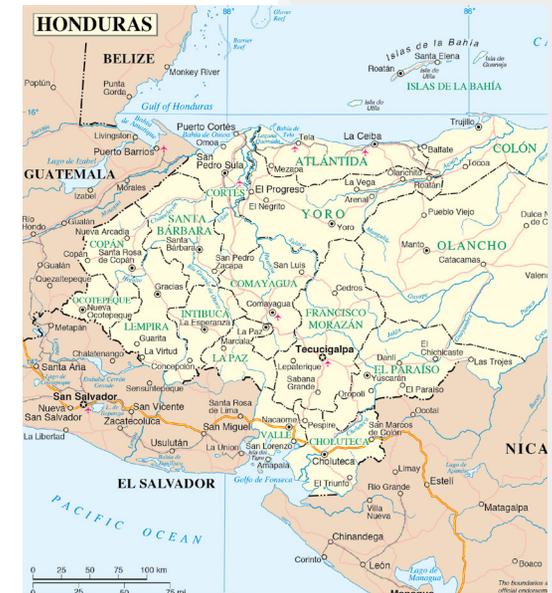
POLITICAL-ELECTORAL REFORM:

- Increase transparency and accountability of political party financing.
- To support the creation and implementation a new normative framework on political/electoral financing.

PUBLIC SECURITY:

- Improve the implementation of reforms and recommendations adopted to strengthen Public Security.
- To present a Plan of Action to promote the implementation of the recommendations identified in the GS/OAS Evaluation Report of the National Public Security System (SNSC).
- Review new laws or other measures to strengthen the Honduran National Police, including the police restructuring and depuration process, as well as the revision of a penitentiary certification system.

AREA OF THE PROJECT:



BUDGET:

ACTIVITY	2018 USD
Staff	6'200.000
Travel	350.000
Operational Expenses	800.000
Training & Workshops	200.000
Equipment & Security	1'350.000
CEJA	100.000
Other Miscellaneous	270.000
ICR	1'380.000
Total Cost	10'650.000

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SECRETARIAT FOR STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY

THE BELIZE-GUATEMALA MEDIATION PROCESS*Principal Support Project for the Maintenance of a Stable, Plural and Lasting Peace***RELEVANCE:**

This territorial dispute is mediated by the OAS, according to the Organization's original mandate regarding the peaceful settlement of disputes.

BACKGROUND:

The Belize-Guatemala mediation process under OAS auspices has been highly successful when considering that this is a long-standing territorial dispute. During the past 17 years, much progress has been achieved, including: three confidence-building agreements; the Special Agreement to submit the dispute to the ICJ; a Road Map and Plan of Action to strengthen the bilateral relationship; more than a dozen bilateral agreements in key action areas negotiated in a record 12 months; and not one single violent confrontation between the armed and security forces of both countries: a very different reality compared to what it was prior to OAS intervention.

AREAS OF ACTION:**POLITICAL SUPPORT:**

- The Secretary General of the OAS and his Special Representative for Belize-Guatemala Affairs provide political support to help the Parties reach their objective of resolving the territorial differendum.

CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES:

- In 2000, an Adjacency Zone (AZ) subject to a special regime was established in the territory lying one kilometer east and west of the Adjacency Line and 215 kilometers north and south between Belize and Guatemala.

JOINT COMMISSION:

- The Joint Commission, headed by the Ambassadors of Belize and Guatemala, with the support of the OAS, is responsible for strengthening the bilateral relationship through the development of programs and cooperation agreements.

POLITICAL-DIPLOMATIC PROCESS:

- In January 2014, Belize and Guatemala adopted the Road Map Agreement to create a climate of confidence conducive to the fixing of a date for holding the referenda, pursuant to the 2008 Special Agreement to submit the dispute to the International Court of Justice for final settlement.

SUPPORT TO THE ARMED FORCES:

- Patrols and meetings are coordinated between the security and armed forces of Belize and Guatemala, and specialized communications equipment is donated to the armies.

CULTURE OF PEACE:

- The OAS/AZ offers language, sports, carpentry, handicrafts, sculpture, music, cooking, painting, theatre and specialized technical training workshops to the local communities.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE:

- The OAS has voluntarily relocated more than 300 Guatemalan citizens from the Belize-administered Adjacency Zone to Guatemala.

VERIFICATIONS:

- The Verification of incidents in the Adjacency Zone are carried out by OAS/AZ officers in jungle and rural areas by foot, mule or small rowing boats.

**BUDGET PEACE FUND:**

ACTIVITY	2018 USD
Verifications	83.000
High Level Meetings	85.000
Training & Workshops	89.000
Peace Park	40.000
Staff	1'072.000
Community Projects	80.000
Public Awareness	
Campaign	500.000
ICR	365.943
Total Cost	2'814.943

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SECRETARIAT FOR STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY

INTER-AMERICAN PROGRAM OF JUDICIAL FACILITATORS (IPJF)

Improving access to justice in the Americas

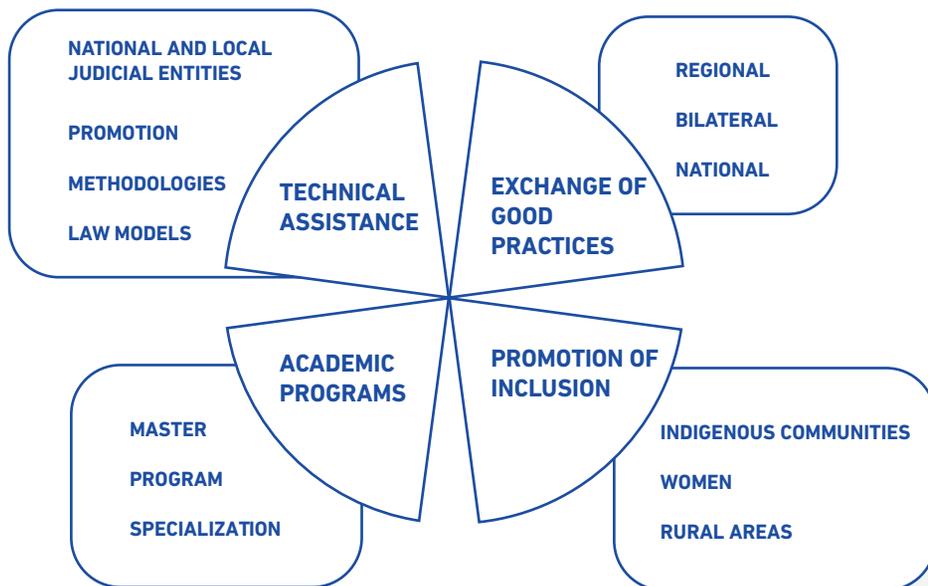
RELEVANCE:

By improving access to justice and increasing citizen security, national governments can provide more rights for more people, rebuilding the confidence of the population in the judicial process, strengthening their trust in government, resulting in greater security and stability. Public confidence and regional stability is necessary to create an economic environment that will foster long-term, inclusive development.

BACKGROUND:

First established as a bilateral program in Nicaragua in 2001 through a partnership with the Kingdom of Sweden, the program became the Inter-American Program of Judicial Facilitators in 2008, and expanded throughout Central America in 2011 through the sponsorship of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The South American program was first established in Paraguay 2008, with the support of Spain, and later expanded to the North of Argentina.

WORKING JOINTLY WITH THE OAS MEMBER STATES, THE IPJF EXTENDS THE REACH OF JUSTICE TO VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AND COMMUNITIES WITH LIMITED, OR NO ACCESS TO EXISTING JUDICIAL INSTITUTIONS.



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SECRETARIAT FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS

MESICIC – THE FOLLOW – UP MECHANISM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION

The OAS Anticorruption Mechanism

RELEVANCE:

The MESICIC is the OAS anticorruption mechanism, which supports its Member States in the implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (IACAC) and provides broad opportunities for participation by civil society.

The IACAC is the first international legal instrument in its field, and has been ratified by all 34 active Member States of the OAS, making it the most ratified inter-American treaty after the Charter of the Organization. It contains measures for the prevention, detection, investigation and punishment for those that commit acts of corruption, as well as for the recovery by States of the property or proceeds of these acts.

BACKGROUND:

The MESICIC, created as a result of a mandate from the III Summit of the Americas, began to operate in 2002. Because it has been consolidated as the hemispheric forum for cooperation in the fight against corruption, at the VIII Summit of the Americas, in Lima, Peru, it was entrusted with new and important mandates.

AREAS OF ACTION:

FORMULATE:

Specific and concrete recommendations to strengthen a country's legal instruments and institutions to prevent, investigate and sanction acts of corruption.

CARRY OUT:

On-site visits to collect information from government authorities, civil society, the private sector and other social actors for the above purpose and to determine areas in which they may need technical assistance.

PROMOTE:

The exchange of anti-corruption best practices among countries and serve as a forum to encourage their use.

PREPARE:

Cooperation tools that are useful for preventing and combating corruption, such as legislative guides, model laws and indicators which allow for objectively determining their results in the area of anti-corruption.

MAKE AVAILABLE:

A website (Anticorruption Portal of the Americas) for the dissemination and exchange of information and cooperation tools in order to prevent and combat corruption.

ENCOURAGE:

Countries to broaden the participation by civil society, the private sector and other social actors in preventing and combating corruption.

ENCOURAGE:

Countries to provide more effective and comprehensive protection for those that witness and report acts of corruption, based on the MESICIC model law in this matter.

ENCOURAGE:

Countries to detect, in a timely manner, the illicit enrichment and conflicts of interest of their public servants, based on the MESICIC Model Law on the Declaration of Interests, Income, Assets and Liabilities of Persons Performing Public Functions.



BUDGET:

CATEGORY	2018 USD
Personnel	450.000
On-Site Visits	146.560
Meetings of the MESICIC Committee of Experts	237.000
Maintenance of Anti-Corruption Portal of the Americas	80.000
Subtotal	913.828
ICR (13%)	118.798
Total	1'032.626

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SECRETARIAT FOR STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY

INTER-AMERICAN PROGRAM OF SUPPORT FOR LEGISLATIVE POWERS

RELEVANCE:

Legislative institutions have the inescapable responsibility to meet new challenges of political affairs; in particular, to decipher and resolve the causes of their distance from society. Thus, legislators have a duty to contribute to raising the quality of politics. The new parliaments of the region must build a new relationship with the electorate; when citizens demand trust, legislators must seek to adhere to their ethical commitments, understanding that a modern parliament is one that is capable of guaranteeing transparency and probity. The Inter-American Program of Support to the legislative powers of the OAS seeks to promote a political-parliamentary culture based on the principles of modern, transparent and inclusive democracy. It is pertinent to highlight the following scheme of relations:

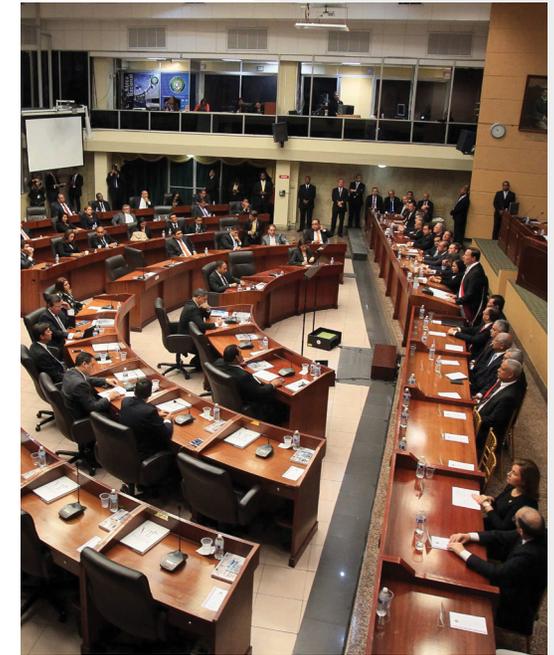
CITIZEN ↔ POLITICAL PARTY ↔ PARLIAMENT ↔ DEMOCRACY

The Inter-American Program of Support to Legislative Powers:

1. Accompany the OAS with plans to strengthen legislative institutions.
2. Promote the Inter-American Forum of Presidents of Legislative Branches and the Inter-American Forum of Young Parliamentarians.
3. Promote technological innovation and best political communication strategies in parliaments.
4. Work to ensure the opening of legislative management and facilitate greater citizen participation.
5. Promote democratic values such as negotiation, tolerance, respect, integrity, probity and ethics in legislative management.
6. Execute initiatives of pedagogy, generation of knowledge, training and improvement of skills.

SCOPE:

- The program promotes the application of the legal instruments of the Inter-American system (Convention against Corruption, CICTE, Security, Cybersecurity, and Sustainable Development). It also reinforces the promotion of citizen participation and civil society and promotes legislative training and research initiatives, through two lines of action: parliamentary diplomacy and technical cooperation. In terms of diplomacy, work is deepened with members of parliaments through the creation of inter-parliamentary working groups to seek consensus and the exchange of good practices. In terms of cooperation, technical and institutional updates are promoted to optimize the legislative and oversight capacities of parliaments
- The program requires the active participation of political organizations, which must incorporate actions that guarantee the exercise of a culture of respect, negotiation and political consensus seeking, so that their own leaders who take the initiative introduce the notions of openness, accessibility, transparency and accountability in the parliamentary work.



"Globalization imposes an imperative of modernization to all the democracies of the world: transparency is not a fashion, it is a reference value that is here to stay," OAS Secretary Luis Almagro.

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SECRETARIAT FOR HEMISPHERIC AFFAIRS

UNIVERSAL CIVIL IDENTITY PROGRAM IN THE AMERICAS (PUICA)

Making the right to legal identity accessible to all in the Americas

RELEVANCE:

Without a birth certificate, an individual is invisible in the eyes of the State. In 2017, over 3 million children under the age of five in Latin America and the Caribbean, or 5% of the region's children, did not have a birth certificate. These children are not able to access important rights and services such as enrolling in school or accessing medical care. The right to civil identity is recognized as a priority in the Sustainable Development Agenda through the commitment to "Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration" by 2030 (target 16.9).

BACKGROUND:

OAS efforts to promote the right to civil identity began in Haiti in 2005 through support to establish the National Identification Office and to register 3.5 million Haitians with a national identification card in advance of the elections. This successful initiative, coupled with the challenges faced by LAC countries to address under-registration, led to the establishment of PUICA in 2008 through General Assembly Resolution AG/RES.2362. To date, in its 10 years of existence, PUICA has implemented technical cooperation projects in 20 OAS Member States.

IMPACT:

Thanks to the efforts made by Member States and with PUICA's support, the under-registration rate in Latin America and the Caribbean has decreased from 11% in 2008 to 5% in 2017 (Source: UNICEF).

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS:

HOSPITAL BIRTH REGISTRATION:

- Hospital registration services set up in 42 hospitals in El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Paraguay (2008-14).
- Awareness campaigns carried out for parents of newborn and medical personnel.
- Hospital registration methodology designed and disseminated.

IDENTITY SERVICES TO VULNERABLE GROUPS:

- Recommendations and support provided to Haitian government for the delivery of identity documents to Haitian migrants in the Dominican Republic (2016-18).
- Support provided to Colombian Civil Registry to strengthen services to people displaced by the armed conflict (2018-19).

HORIZONTAL COOPERATION:

- Elected as Chair of Global Group on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (2018-2019).
- Executive Secretariat services provided to Latin American and Caribbean Council on Civil Registration, Identity and Vital Statistics (2010 to date).
- Successful practices identified and shared throughout the region.

MOBILE CAMPAIGNS IN BORDER AREAS:

- 2000 registration and identification processes completed in border areas of Central American Northern Triangle (2015-18).
- Ticket system set up between El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras to streamline cross-border identity verification (2017-18).

INTEROPERABILITY AND PROCESS MODERNIZATION:

- Civil Registry of Ecuador certified under ISO 9001:2015 standard on Quality Management (2016-2017).
- Inclusion of 450,000 Guatemalan citizens in electoral roll as a result of audit of National Registry of People and Electoral Tribunal databases (2015).



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INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (IACHR)

REGIONAL PROGRAM ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY—PROMOTING AND PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CENTRAL AMERICAN NORTHERN TRIANGLE

To Contribute to the Improvement of Mechanisms of Protection of Human Rights in the Northern Triangle

RELEVANCE:

Local actors involved in defending and protection human rights in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador such as Ombudspersons, other public officers and civil society organizations, need to strength their knowledge and capacities to better fulfill their roles in providing oversight, ensuring accountability, upholding the principle of equality and non-discrimination along with other human rights norms; addressing the needs of victims and doing so in an independent, accountable and effective manner.

BACKGROUND:

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) is the primary organ of the OAS responsible for promoting the observance and protection of human rights in the Americas.

SCOPE:

CAPACITIES IN STATES:

- Exchanging experiences, and sharing knowledge among Ombudspersons from some Latin American countries applying International standards of human rights.
- Training sessions on Inter-American System of Human Rights to Ombudspersons.
- Training program for technical staff on Inter-American Standards on human rights with emphasis on priority topics.

CAPACITIES CSOs:

- Training sessions on Inter-American System on human rights to Civil Society Organizations (CSO).
- Producing compendiums of Jurisprudence on key areas of human rights.
- Providing guidelines to promote, defend and protect human rights with the protection mechanisms of the Inter-American System on human rights.

MIGRATION:

- Providing technical assistance on the implementation on standards on human mobility to public authorities.
- Promotion of standards on human mobility among public officers and members of civil society.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT:

- Raising awareness among public officers about the phenomenon of internal displacement.
- Analysis of international best practices.
- Issuing recommendations aimed at the main duties that States allocate to address the issue of internal displacement.
- Dissemination of recommendations and guidelines regarding internal displacement.
- Providing technical assistance on the implementation of the recommendations.

TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE:

- Assisting justice sector to develop capacity to investigate and prosecute serious violations of HR.
- Strengthening the capacity of the State authorities and other actors to assist victims of HR abuse.
- Technical assistance to strengthen the implementation of international standards.
- Training sessions on international standards on transitional justice.
- Sharing experiences on transitional justice with their counterparts in Colombia, Chile, Argentina and others.



BUDGET:

CATEGORY	2017-2020 USD
Personnel and benefits	623.720
Travel Expenses	208.099
Other Direct Cost	60.000
SUBTOTAL	891.819
ICR	133.257
TOTAL	1'025.076

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INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (IACHR)

COMBATING DISCRIMINATION AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN LATIN AMERICA

To Contribute to Increasing the Enjoyment of Human Rights by Women and Girls

RELEVANCE:

Helping to reduce violence and discrimination against women and girls contributes to creating more equal, inclusive and fair societies, enhancing development and prosperity. Promoting the rights of women and girls results in balancing the historical and structural discrimination against them in the region, giving them the opportunity to increase their place, equally and free from violence, in Latin American and Caribbean societies.

BACKGROUND:

During decades, the Commission has used various mechanisms to monitor the human rights situation of women and girls in the countries of the region and has been closely following particular situations of violence and discrimination affecting women and girls in the Hemisphere. The IACHR has urged States to implement all measures necessary to break the circle of tolerance and impunity toward violence and discrimination against young girls and teenage girls and women.

SCOPE:

PROTECTING:

- Studying and evaluating request of Precautionary measures.
- Issuing recommendations to Members States to take action aimed at protecting the fundamental rights to life and integrity of women and girls from irreparable harm.

DEFENDING:

- Preparing merits reports with recommendations and legal standards pertaining to the protection of women and girls against discrimination and violence, aimed at enriching and strengthening International human rights law.
- Submitting cases to the Court.
- Participating in hearings before the Inter-American Court.

PROMOTING:

- Conducting training sessions, seminars, workshops for public officers, members of civil society and others stakeholders on regional legal standards.
- Providing technical assistance, dialogues with public authorities during working visits to promote the application of Inter-American standards on human rights.

FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES:

- Following up the recommendations issued by IACHR to Members States to take action aimed at protecting the fundamental rights to life and integrity of women and girls from irreparable harm.

MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Monitoring the compliance of the recommendations issued by the Commission on the merit reports published, and also on thematic reports.
- Conducting meetings to promote compliance of recommendations on cases and thematic reports and implementing standards into domestic law.

STANDARDS- SETTINGS:

- Preparing concrete and specific recommendations and guidelines for Member States issued by IACHR to a) prevent and protect women and girls against violence; b) eliminate all form of discrimination.

PROJECT LOCATION: LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



BUDGET:

CATEGORY	Y1 USD	Y2 USD	Y3 USD
Personnel	569.079	291.684	122.637
Travel Expenses	35.000	44.021	51.479
Training Cost	45.000	78.701	50.299
Outreach		6.955	5.000
Other Contracts	3.200	28.300	9.800
SUBTOTAL	652.279	449.661	239.215
ICR	102.352	36.214	61.836
TOTAL	754.631	485.875	301.051

Main donor: Global Affairs Canada

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INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

WOMEN'S POLITICAL CITIZENSHIP FOR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

Building Consensus on Parity and Women's Leadership

RELEVANCE:

Given the persistent political exclusion of women and the slow pace of change, States are beginning to rethink democracy from the perspective of parity, as a general democratic principle and as a strategy aimed at solving the current inadequacies of representative democracies.

BACKGROUND:

The countries that have adopted parity are among the leaders in the world with the highest number of women parliamentarians.

AREAS OF ACTION:

ANALYSIS:

- 6 case studies on the adoption of parity (Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua).

LEGISLATIVE AGENDA FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS:

- Consultations with Parliamentarians of the Americas.
- Support for legislative reform on parity, violence against women in politics, sexual and reproductive rights, balancing political and personal life.

LEADERSHIP:

- Inter-American Task Force on Women's Empowerment and Leadership.
- Strengthen institutional cooperation on promoting women's leadership.
- Women's leadership, corruption and democratic governance.

ELECTED OFFICE:

- Capacity-building course for women electoral candidates.
- Over 100 indigenous women trained in Chiapas.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Concrete recommendations to Member States on strengthening the implementation of parity or quota laws, adopting parity or expanding it across the public sector, and strengthening links between legislators and women's rights organizations.

COMMUNICATION:

- #ParityWorks / #LaParidadFunciona.
- #SheLeads / #EllasLideran.
- Series of Webinars on women's political rights, parity, violence against women in politics.

POLICY FORUMS:

- Gender parity and democratic strengthening.
- Women's leadership.
- Violence against women in politics.
- Electoral systems and women's political rights.
- The challenge of political parties.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

- Support to the implementation of quotas or adoption of parity in OAS Member States.
- Capacity-building with political parties and electoral institutions.



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INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM TO THE BELEM DO PARA CONVENTION (MESECVI)

Evaluation and Technical Support to Strengthen the State Response to Violence Against Women.

RELEVANCE:

MESECVI is a systematic and permanent multilateral evaluation methodology that is based on exchange and technical cooperation between the States Party to the Convention and a Committee of Experts.

BACKGROUND:

Established in 2004 to support the implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Belém do Pará Convention).

AREAS OF ACTION:

ANALYSIS:

- 3 Hemispheric Reports.
- 2 Follow-Up Reports.
- 1 Thematic Report (Sexual Violence and Child Pregnancy).
- Over 100 National Reports.

MONITORING:

- System of progress indicators for measuring the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention.
- Capacity-building for over 15 States Party in use of the indicators.
- Capacity-building for civil society organizations on preparing shadow reports.

POLITICAL DECLARATIONS:

- Femicide.
- Prevention of violence against women.
- Violence against women in politics.
- Violence against women and their sexual and reproductive rights.
- Gender equality for the good of humanity.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM:

- Model Inter-American Law on Violence against Women in Political Life.
- Model Inter-American Law on Femicide.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Over 200 recommendations to States Party on Legislation, National Plans, Specialized Services, Access to Justice, Information and Statistics, Budgets.

GENDER JUSTICE:

- 4 hemispheric forums on good practices.
- Capacity –building with over 200 justice sector officials.
- Guide to the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention.
- Virtual course on Violence against Women, Public Policy and Gender Justice.

POLICY FORUMS:

- Sexual violence and child pregnancy.
- Child marriage and early union.
- Trafficking of women and girls.
- Violence, health and sexual and reproductive rights.
- Access to justice for indigenous women.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

- Harmonization of national-level laws and policies with the Convention.
- Strengthening data collection and reporting on violence against women.



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SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

OAS PROGRAM FOR COMPREHENSIVE ACTION AGAINST ANTIPERSONNEL MINES (AICMA)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SECURITY (DPS)

RELEVANCE:

AICMA supports mine action activities including: humanitarian demining, mine-risk education, physical and psychological rehabilitation of landmine victims and their socioeconomic reintegration, destruction of stockpiled mines and promotion of a ban on use, stockpiling, production and transfer of mines. The current focus of the AICMA Program is on support for humanitarian demining in post-conflict Colombia.

BACKGROUND:

Since 1993 to this date, AICMA has benefitted ten Member States including: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru and Suriname. Seven countries have finalized their destruction of arsenal with 1 million landmines being destroyed. Five countries have been declared landmine free, and over 200,000 mines and unexploded munitions have been cleared. Chile, Ecuador and Peru have assumed national ownership of their mine action programs after initial assistance from the AICMA Program. Nearly 2,000 landmine victims have been helped in their rehabilitation and reintegration, and more than one million inhabitants in some 1,500 communities have been sensitized.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY:

- In 2016, with the signing of the Peace Accord between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces, the Global Demining Initiative, the United States and Norway expanded coverage of demining operations to 25 of the country's 32 departments.

- In 2017, AICMA monitored 3,694 non-technical survey reports by military and civilian demining teams and conducted 2,957 on-site monitoring visits to mine clearance areas according to approved operating procedures and national standards.

- The support enabled Colombia to make significant advances on its Strategic Plan for 2016-2021. The Plan classifies 199 of 1,102 municipalities as highly affected by landmines, 291 as medium affected, and 183 as somewhat affected. By April 2018, 227 municipalities were declared free of landmines.

- To date, AICMA Colombia has evaluated and recommended the accreditation of ten demining organizations. More than 5,500 deminers have received accreditation by the Colombian Government based on evaluations by AICMA.

- AICMA conducted mine-risk education campaigns on the dangers and consequences of mines in 35 municipalities in 2017, contacting more than 13,500 men, women and children.

- In the past two years, AICMA Program's Mission in Colombia has grown from some 35 members to more than one hundred.



BUDGET:

CATEGORY	2018 USD
Activities	1'171.137
Personnel	1'613.660
ICR	260.518
TOTAL	2'784.797

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STRENGTHENING CYBERSECURITY CAPABILITIES IN THE AMERICAS

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE AGAINST TERRORISM (CICTE)

RELEVANCE:

The evolution of cyber-related threats to both governments and citizens in recent years has heightened concerns regarding the actual and potential use of the Internet for criminal and terrorist purposes, and has prompted policymakers and other stakeholders to consider the need to build new strategies, policy frameworks, mechanisms, and technical capabilities to defend against these threats. The fact that the Latin American and Caribbean region has experienced one of the fastest growths of Internet users – with a 2,318% increase since 2000 – only heightens the need for greater attention to, and investment in, cybersecurity in the Americas. Recent cyber attacks and incidents affecting OAS Member States have caused interruptions in a myriad of services provided by governments and others, resulting, among other consequences, in the loss of personal information and wealth.

BACKGROUND:

The Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), through its Cybersecurity Program, has been working with Member States for over a decade to build national cybersecurity capabilities as part of efforts to implement the Comprehensive Inter-American Cybersecurity Strategy, adopted by OAS Member States in 2004. More specifically, the Program's efforts are geared towards three specific objectives: (1) increasing access to knowledge and information on cyber threats and risks, by public, private and civil society stakeholders and Internet users, including groups deemed more vulnerable to such threats; (2) enhancing technical and policymaking skills and knowledge of governments and critical infrastructure operators to detect cyber threats, prevent, respond to, and recover from cyber incidents; and (3) promoting more robust, effective, and timely information-sharing, cooperation and coordination among cybersecurity stakeholders at the regional and international level.

SCOPE OF ACTION:

POLICY DEVELOPMENT:

- Development of National Cybersecurity Policies or Strategies.
- Technical support to OAS Member States in the formulation of confidence-building measures for the cyberspace.

CAPACITY BUILDING:

- Organization of cyber exercises.
- Assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national CSIRTs.
- Cybersecurity technical training for law enforcement, critical infrastructure operators and incident response personnel.

RESEARCH AND OUTREACH:

- Research and studies on cybersecurity.
- Organization of cybersecurity awareness raising initiatives.

CYBERSECURITY: ARE WE READY IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN?



BUDGET:

Total	2'000.000 USD
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SECRETARIAT FOR ACCESS TO RIGHTS AND EQUITY

PROGRAM OF COMMUNITY SPOKESWOMEN ON NUTRITION

OBJECTIVE:

Provide strategies and tools to strengthen the capacity of the Guatemalan government on community-based approaches to address behavioral changes and prevent malnutrition of families of the Dry Corridor Zone.

BACKGROUND:

Guatemala is one of the countries with the highest levels of inequality in Latin America. The country ranks 5th in the world in cases of chronic malnutrition in children affecting around 1 million children at the national level. The most affected area is the Dry Corridor of the country where cyclical droughts are causing food insecurity, affecting the livelihoods of this region. Due to this serious problem, the OAS has received a request for support for the implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Chronic Malnutrition (NSPCM) – to reduce child malnutrition by 10% by 2020 – from the President of Guatemala.

IMPACT:

- 213,000 children and women in the Dry Corridor region.
- 11 municipalities of the Dry Corridor.
- 2,000 volunteers in the Dry Corridor region.

COMPONENTS:

COMMUNITY BASED APPROACH:

- Innovative models of community based approaches and community co-creation leading to behavioral change of eating and nutrition habits in rural territories.

BEHAVIORAL CHANGE:

- Education as a key to promote sustainable change in community eating habits with a focus on women since they play a key role in their family nutrition's decisions.

INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION:

- The coordination of key actors and stakeholders at the national and community level to ensure cohesion in communication, training & outreach to families and individuals.

CAPACITY BUILDING:

- Technical assistance & training for government agencies to enable them to reach the communities and families and work collaboratively with key community leaders.

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: GUATEMALA



BUDGET:

	2018 USD
Total	776.393

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SECRETARIAT FOR ACCESS TO RIGHTS AND EQUITY

TOWARDS A COORDINATED RESPONSE TO VENEZUELAN MIGRATION AND REFUGEE FLOWS

RELEVANCE:

The displacement of Venezuelans from their country of origin represents one of the greatest regional challenges as many of them arrive in different countries in the region, and especially in the Southern Cone, a situation that is likely to continue and intensify in the foreseeable future. Countries of the region face the difficult task of offering legal protection, humanitarian aid, and access to services and labor market for the newcomer population; while at the same time dealing with the risks of a potential outbreak of major diseases, or of widespread demonstrations of discriminatory and xenophobic practices, which may alter the social order.

BACKGROUND:

The OAS has emphasized the relevance of providing solutions to phenomena related to international migration and refugee crises. Currently, it is helping create protection mechanisms for Central American migrants and refugees through the Regional Integral Framework for Solutions and Protection (Marco Integral Regional para la Protección y Soluciones or MIRPS). With respect to Venezuelans, SARE has participated in a special mission to Brazil to assess the forced displacement crisis of Venezuelans on-site and to identify ways in which the OAS can engage in supporting this population.

SPAN OF ACTION:

POLITICAL DIALOGUE:

- Host an inter-ministerial conference on the Venezuelan forced displacement crisis.
- Topics to be covered include international coordination for an effective response; health and humanitarian challenges; support to local authorities; support to local economic activities to facilitate integration; and direct support to the newcomer population.

SUPPORT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

- Support to local governments in capacity building to address the challenges of offering access to legal protection; humanitarian aid; public services and labor market.
- In countries where this implies the internalization of this population, provide institutional support to recipient communities.

SUPPORT TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY:

- In coordination with the private sector, international agencies and local NGOs, support projects that provide vocational training; financial literacy, and entrepreneurial skills to the newcomer Venezuelan population to facilitate their economic integration into their host communities.
- Provide support to specific cases of social entrepreneurial activities performed by the newcomer community.

SUPPORT TO THE VENEZUELAN DISPLACED POPULATION:

- Provide temporary financial support to the displaced population so that they can survive in their host communities.



BUDGET:

TOTAL	USD 3 million
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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT FOR INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT

TRANSFORMING SUSTAINABLE CITIES IN THE AMERICAS

How can city officials make a city run more effectively and efficiently within the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA)?

RELEVANCE:

Urban sustainability and decarbonization of our economies is among the most critically important global issues of the 21st century as cities are growing at an unprecedented rate. The proportion of the region's population living in cities doubled from 41% to 80% in the last 60 years and is already 70% in Latin America and the Caribbean. Cities now consume about 75% of the world's energy. 95% of the urban expansion in the next decades will take place in the developing world. As a result, the fight against poverty will therefore be won or lost in cities, making it crucial to make our urban habitats more efficient, cleaner and better to live in - not only for ourselves, but for future generations and the earth's diverse ecosystems.

BACKGROUND:

City Planning and Management: city planning and sprawl, mixed uses, green corridors, city management modernization, efficient city growth, multilevel city governance.

Transportation and Mobility: efficient street design for walkability and private/public transport, mobility options, bike lanes, better integration of transport modes, efficient city fleets, air quality, demand side travel planning.

Built Environment and Lighting: public space lighting, green buildings, retrofitting existing buildings, energy efficiency, identify saving opportunities, incentives for energy, water and sustainability improvements in existing buildings/building sites.

Efficient Management of Water and Waste: waste management and recycling, storm water management, ISO 14000 Certification.

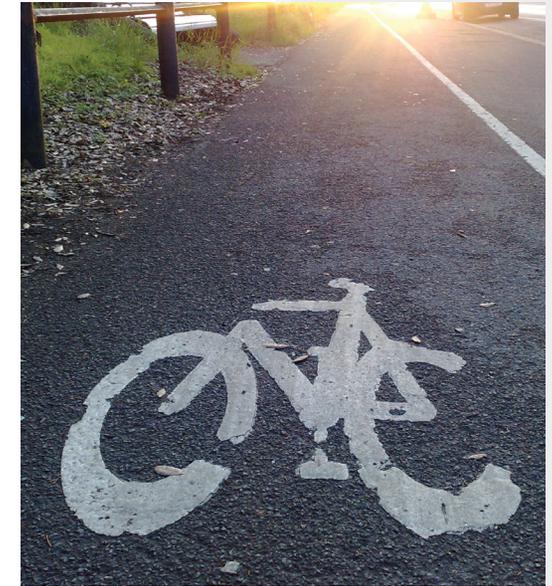
Community Development and Women's Empowerment: education and awareness campaigns, business development, improve local socio-economic resilience, better citizen engagement, mainstream gender to explore access to financing to catalyze greater results on safety, security, gender equality.

Business Development: network/cluster businesses to achieve better energy, economic and environmental outcomes, sustainable industrial development in cities, business incubation in the urban arena.

Public Services: innovation in service delivery, governance structures, partnerships and inclusive approaches, grouping municipalities for the common provision of public services.

Smart cities: Technology innovation for city management/more accountable and participatory governance systems, enhancing civic engagement through digital tools, data gathering and application for municipal purposes.

LOCATION: ALL OF THE AMERICAS



COMPONENTS:

- High-level Policy Dialogue on City Management.
- 10 on-the-ground demonstration projects working with other SEDI stakeholders.
- Capacity Building for Municipal officials.
- Sharing knowledge and best practices among cities/ municipalities through twinning exercises.

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SECRETARIAT FOR ACCESS TO RIGHTS AND EQUITY

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE AMERICAS (SICREMI)

It is the *ONLY* project to provide a concrete response to the need of information for migration governance

RELEVANCE:

SICREMI is unique in the Hemisphere, because of its breadth of coverage, its content (statistics on migration flows, legal frameworks and public policies on migration) and its degree of currency of data. No other entity offers this particular data set and information on the subject of migration.

BACKGROUND:

Since 2009, the OAS and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have been co-operating to develop reliable, timely data on international migration into and from the Americas, while providing evidence on migratory flows, normative frameworks, policies and programs.

SCOPE OF ACTION:

INTERNATIONAL ARENA:

- Contributes directly to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 17) providing disaggregated data by sex and migratory status.
- Contributes to the Objective 1 of the "Zero" rev. 1 of the United Nations' (UN) "Global Compact for a safe, orderly and regular migration", in which States commit to build a strong global evidence base on international migration by improving and investing in the collection, analysis, and the dissemination of accurate, reliable and comparable data, disaggregated by sex, age and immigration status.
- The SICREMI has added 19 countries from the Americas to the United Nations 2015 list of those that have a complete set of data on international migration flows.

NATIONAL CORRESPONDENT NETWORK:

- Shared information among members and exchange of best practices on new developments in the regulatory frameworks, policies and programs that countries carry out in migration.
- Enables collaboration on a regional/international level: It allows international comparisons of results of migratory policies through standardized and harmonized data on the migratory categories.

GENERATION OF TIMELY INFORMATION:

- Immigration statistics for participating countries, emigration statistics for all countries of America. Covers about 95% of immigration/emigration.
- Integrates information from diverse sources, providing a hemispheric perspective in issues such as migratory flows, asylum seekers, remittances, stock of migrants.
- Analyzes the labor market outcomes of emigrants from the Americas in the OECD countries, which receive almost 80% of emigrants from the Americas, through indicators such as unemployment rate, employment rate, participation rate, overqualification of migrants.
- Includes technical articles on aspects such as measurement of international migration, estimation of irregular migration, among others.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING:

- Supports Member States strengthen their information systems.
- Provides toolkits for participating countries to produce comparable, high quality information.
- Allows the elaboration of outcome indicators of policies and access to rights (e.g. Mercosur policies, consular policy in relation to demand for services, identification of challenges).
- Considers gender perspective in the analysis of the type of work that migrant men and women perform, unemployment rates, access to residency.



BUDGET:

CATEGORY	2018-19 USD
Personnel OAS	337.000
Personnel External	232.000
Capacity building	100.000
Technical assistance	34.500
Knowledge management	110.265
Communication outreach	50.000
Publication	50.000
Computer and Office supplies	8.000
Other / MISC	10.000
SUBTOTAL	932.035
ICR	88.873
Total	1'020638

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INTER-AMERICAN COMMUNICATION COMMISSION (CITEL)

ICTS IN EMERGENCY AND DISASTER SITUATIONS IN THE CARIBBEAN REGION

RELEVANCE:

Use of ICTs for emergency and disaster situations in the Americas region. CITEL has been developing and providing recommendations on convergence; network interconnection; spectrum; universal access; telecommunication services for emergencies; economic aspects and communication systems.

BACKGROUND:

The recent episodes in the Caribbean that caused devastation and loss of lives have identified emergency communication as a critical issue for 2018 and beyond. The critical importance of using telecommunication/ICTs to respond to these devastating phenomena is widely recognized due to their role in the phases of disaster prediction, detection, mitigation and relief.

FIELD OF ACTION:

PROJECT STRATEGY AND SCOPE:

Caribbean countries are very much exposed to emergencies and disaster occurrence risks. Many times, the response requirements of disaster events exceed a single nation's or several nations' disaster management abilities. Affected countries call upon the resources of the international response community, regional response agencies and neighbor islands. For this reason, the acquisition of emergency tool kits for beneficiary countries in proximity to each other will improve the capacity to respond to emergencies in cases of disaster. The toolkit will enable the use of a Winlink solution, which was developed within and is mainly used by the Amateur Radio community. In addition the project will develop and deliver an emergency telecommunications training program.

TOOLKIT:

Each Emergency Operations Center (EOC), 14 in total, will be equipped with: 1 HF radio; 1 VHF radio; 1 dipole Multiband antenna; 1 VHF antenna; 1 Automatic Tunner Antenna; 1 SCS PACTOR IV Dragon DR-7800 Modem; Coaxial cable required for the height that the antenna is installed; 1 computer battery holder in case the AC power is interrupted; 1 PC computer with keyboard and mouse; and 1 software for the server administrator.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SOLUTION:

Implementing Regional Emergency Telecommunications Network, providing the Emergency Operation Centers (EOC), in beneficiary countries, with the necessary equipment to connect to the network Winlink 2000, under the characteristics of redundancy and autonomy. The Winlink 2000 system consists of a group of common message servers (CMS) placed in various places around the world. These servers connect over the Internet to radio message servers (RMS) in many geographic locations to form a redundant configuration. Like regular mail, Winlink 2000 messages are sent to a specific address and may contain attachments such as images, weather maps, spreadsheets, ICS forms, etc. Emails can be sent between normal Winlink and SMTP/POP3 stations.

PROJECT BUDGET:

There was a partnership between the ITU, CTU, COMTELCA and CITEL. As a result, the project received a contribution of CHF 200,000 from the ITU, which covers 14 kits for beneficiary countries and the recruitment of a specialist to prepare the content of the training program. An additional contribution from interested partners will enable more toolkits and delivery of the training program.



ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION:

10 toolkits (USD 15.000 each)	USD 150.000
Training Program	USD 50.000
Total	USD 4'200.000

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INTER-AMERICAN COMMUNICATION COMMISSION (CITEL)

CONNECTING THE UNCONNECTED

Project for connectivity in unserved areas through stimulus and scaling of community networks

RELEVANCE:

Telecommunications services are enablers to many human rights: these allow moving basic services closer to the communities, facilitate information access, strengthen participative democracy along with improving local economies' development. In rural areas, community networks have shown economic sustainability at removed areas, so their stimulus is crucial. This project seeks to strengthen initiatives to develop self-administered networks for the community in unserved areas – at least in five CITEL Members States – which allows helping rural, native and displaced people.

BACKGROUND:

There are some successful projects in the region, at different stages, that show the viability, the impact on the population and the sustainability of these initiatives. CITEL has thus indicated the advantages and the importance of strengthening this kind of projects in closing the digital divide. This allows to provide coverage in unserved areas, increasing introduction of services and inclusion of vulnerable people at the digital era; raising their development opportunities, promising their rights along with access to State services.

FIELD OF ACTION:**INFRASTRUCTURE:**

- Building telecommunication infrastructure and networks in unserved towns.
- Optimizing usage and interconnection with existing infrastructure, whether public or private.
- Drawings that requires low capital investment and can operate with renewable energy.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

- Development of technology with local and regional production.
- Dynamism and resilience in local and subsistence economies.
- Increasing of incomes at local level and GDP at national level.
- Opening to new markets for locally manufactured products.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS:

- Ethnic-territorial rights.
- Communication right.
- Right of access to information.
- Right to freedom of expression.
- Right to personal development.
- Access to governmental programs.
- Social inclusion.

HEALTH:

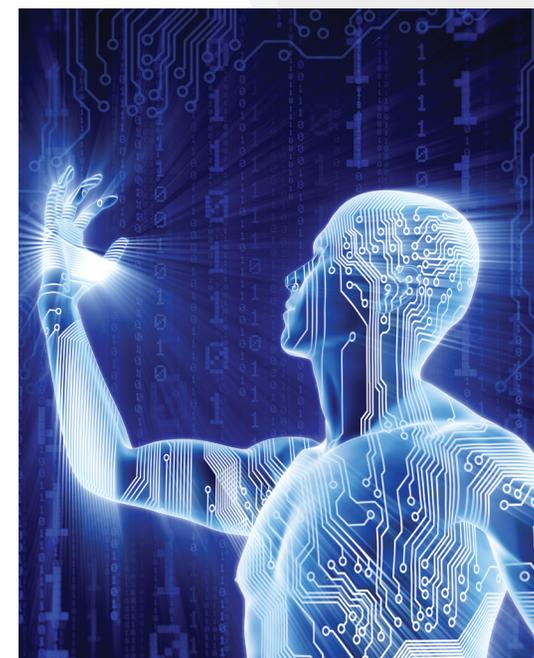
- Medical services from afar.
- Epidemic prevention.
- Emergency attention.

SECURITY:

- Natural disasters attention.
- Emergency services.
- Monitoring and warning systems.
- Enables the creation of community brigades of local Security in removed areas.

EDUCATION:

- Reduction of digital gap.
- Educational systems at a distance.
- Access to e-learning platforms.
- Digital repositories of culture.
- Creating local content.

**PROJECT BUDGET (5 NETWORKS USD):**

CATEGORY	2018-2019 USD
Staff	450.000
Travels	60.000
Transportation	100.000
Management	75.000
Equipments	310.000
Insurances	35.000
Publications	10.000
Other / MISC	55.000
Subtotal	1'095.000
ICR	142.000
Total	1'237.00

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VIEW OF SAN ANTONIO DE ORIENTE
JOSE ANTONIO VELASQUEZ (HONDURAS, B.1906,
D.1983)
OIL ON CANVAS
1957
26 X 37"
COLLECTION OAS ART MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAS

INITIATIVES UNDER DEVELOPMENT



OAS

More rights for more people

SECRETARIAT FOR HEMISPHERIC AFFAIRS

INTER-AMERICAN OPEN DATA PROGRAM TO COMBAT CORRUPTION

Innovative usage of open data along the anticorruption cycle

RELEVANCE:

Heads of State and of Government of the Hemisphere have mandated, through the Commitment of Lima at the VIII Summit of the Americas, the establishment of an Inter-American Open Data Program to increase the capacity of governments and citizens to prevent and fight corruption. Member States underscored that the prevention of and fight against corruption are fundamental to strengthening democracy and the rule of law, and that corruption weakens democratic governance and citizens' trust in institutions.

BACKGROUND:

The OAS has implemented two phases of the Latin American Open Data Initiative (ILDA) since 2015. Through this project, the OAS has supported 5 Member States in the development of their national open data policies, enabling them to implement initiatives that improve public service delivery, promote transparency, and increase citizen participation. Includes implementation in 5 countries.

GOAL:

- To contribute to improve public service delivery, promote transparency and increase citizen participation in the development and implementation of public policies.

Duration: 3 years (first phase), until IX Summit of the Americas.

PURPOSE:

- Improved capabilities of beneficiary agencies in Member States to develop and apply open data instruments in public service delivery, citizen participation and transparency promotion.

Beneficiary Countries: OAS Member States.

OUTCOMES:

Direct Outcomes: • Open Data regional framework to prevent and combat corruption developed and established.

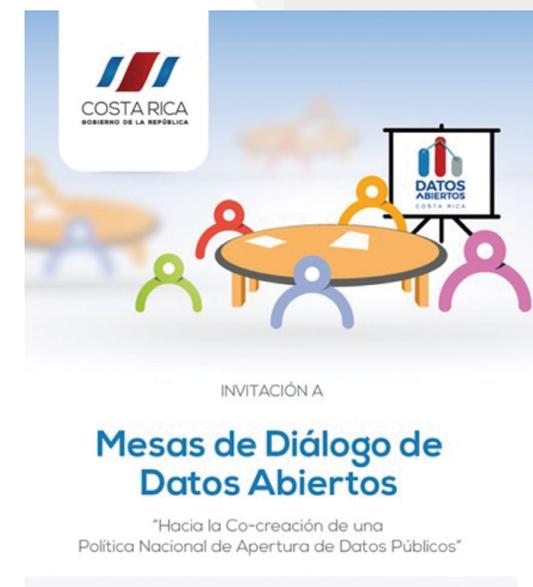
- Citizen participation strengthened with the co-creation and co-implementation processes for public policies development and implementation.
- Capacities strengthened on the use of open data in Member States, particularly in the areas of public procurement and transparency promotion.
- Measurement of progress and adoption of open data instruments in Member States.

Extended Outcomes: • Mechanisms to prevent and detect corruption strengthened.

- Government accountability mechanism strengthened.
- Improved transparency indicators by adoption of the Program instruments, (global transparency indicators ponder the adoption of new instruments to combat corruption).
- Improved Open Data and Open Government indicators, (global open data indicators ponder the adoption of new instruments to improve open data).

PRODUCTS:

- Open Data instruments to improve transparency, public service delivery and citizen participation.
- Open Data training program.
- Country open data assessments & recommendations.
- Regional open data annual assessment and reports.



BUDGET:

ITEM	2018	2019*	2020	2021
Personnel	117.000	330.000	330.000	144.000
Airfares	66.000	52.000	52.000	40.000
Per diem	44.000	39.000	39.000	27.000
Activities	48.000	148.000	148.000	48.000
Transportation		5.000	5.000	
IT & Equipment	95.000	28.000	19.000	1.400
Materials		8.500	8.500	8.500
Publications	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000
Miscellaneous	12.000	12.000	12.000	6.000
Products		250.000		60.000
Coord/ Management	66.000	132.000	132.000	66.000
Subtotal	468.000	1'044.500	765.500	433.500
ICR				
Total with ICR/Yr	537.931	1'200.000	879.885	498.276
Total		3'116.666.67		

**Includes implementation in 5 countries*

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SECRETARIAT FOR HEMISPHERIC AFFAIRS

SCHOOL OF GOVERNANCE

RELEVANCE:

The countries of our hemisphere have witnessed important changes in the past decade. Citizens have more demands and expectations from their governments. Furthermore, the relationship between governments and citizens is changing. Today, citizens expect greater participation in the development and implementation of public policies. There is an increasing gap between citizens' demands and governments' capacity to deliver quality public services. Not all citizens enjoy the same opportunities and/or abilities to exercise their right to participation.

To address these challenges, the OAS School of Governance will ensure that OAS training opportunities are directed to strengthened transparency, efficiency, effectiveness and citizen participation in the development and implementation of public policies, particularly in the four thematic areas of the OAS - Democracy, Human Rights, Multi-dimensional security, and Integral Development. Courses will focus on providing practical strategies and tools to public officials and citizens to strengthen public institutions and to increase citizen participation.

BACKGROUND:

The objective of the OAS School of Governance is to train public officials, political, social and community leaders to work with government and civil society; and provide tools to empower citizens, strengthen communities and encourage transparent, effective and open governments.

EXPECTED IMPACT:

- Contribute to have more transparent and effective public institutions with mechanisms for citizen participation.
- Improved management of OAS training opportunities.
- Address specific training needs that will improve good governance.

EXPECTED OUTCOME:

A wide variety of virtual and on-site courses offered by the OAS that will address current challenges for good governance.

PROJECT INFORMATION:

OUTPUTS

- OAS Diploma on Public Governance and Leadership developed and implemented every year.
- Course developed with CIM on strengthening skills for female candidates, implemented in at least 5 countries.
- Virtual and on site courses developed in cooperation with other areas to address needs and challenges presented by Member States.

TIMELINE

36 months (July 2018-July 2021)



BUDGET:

DESCRIPTION	COST USD
Course for Electoral Women Candidates	450.000
New Products	300.000
Diploma in Public Governance and Leadership	400.000
Total	1'150.000

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INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (IACHR)

PROMOTING COMPLIANCE WITH DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ISSUED BY THE IACHR

To strengthen the capacity of Member States to follow up and implement IACHR decisions and recommendations.

RELEVANCE:

Full compliance with the decisions of the Inter-American Commission is an indispensable element to ensure the full observance of human rights in OAS Member States, as well as to contribute to the strengthening of the Inter-American system for the protection of human rights.

BACKGROUND:

The recommendations and pronouncements of the IACHR are binding force on States and derive from mandates of international treaties that have been signed by the States. The States must act as true guarantors of the Inter-American System on Human Rights (IAHRS), and at the same time, internally adopt the necessary measures for the implementation of the measures and recommendations of the bodies of the IAHRs.

SCOPE:

IACHR FOLLOW UP CAPACITIES:

- Work plan and methodologies for the integral improvement of the IACHR's follow-up mechanisms.
- IACHR's Recommendations Follow-up Section.

INTER-AMERICAN FOLLOW UP SYSTEM:

- Database of Decisions and Recomendations.
- IACHR's electronic system for the follow-up of recommendations.
- Indicators to monitor compliance.

MEMBER STATES FOLLOW UP CAPACITIES:

- Good practices and successful strategies in the implementation of IACHR recommendations.
- Support States to follow up and implement IACHR decisions and recommendations in national systems.

SPECIAL MECHANISM OF FOLLOW UP:

- Develop the existing special monitoring mechanisms (Ayotzinapa).
- New initiatives for special mechanisms to follow up on recommendations.

COORDINATION WITH TECHNICAL AND POLITICAL BODIES:

- Strategy to strengthen coordination with OAS bodies.
- Dialogues with OAS political bodies on follow-up to recommendations.

PROJECT LOCATION: LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



BUDGET:

CONCEPT	2018-2021 USD
Personnel	887.200
Consultancies	1'974.100
Scholarships	161.600
Travel	756.280
Document Printing	50.000
Logistics of Events	133.300
Commissioners	
Honorarium	36.300
SUBTOTAL	3'999.100
ICR	57.986
TOTAL	4'057.086

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INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (IACHR)

STRENGTHENING THE PETITIONS AND CASES SYSTEM, FRIENDLY SETTLEMENTS AND PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES (OE1 IACHR STRATEGIC PLAN 2017-2021)

Contribute to the development of more effective and accesible Inter-American Justice

RELEVANCE:

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) has a unique mechanism for the protection of human rights in the region, which is the petitions and cases system and friendly settlements. The system has proven to be successful in terms of reparations to the victims. Through the petition and case system, the IACHR receives complaints, and it must decide whether allegations constitute human rights violations on the part of the State concerned. To that end, the IACHR investigates the situation and makes determinations of fact and law, and issues recommendations to the State in case it is found to be responsible, so that the enjoyment of human rights can be reestablished to the extent possible to prevent repetition of the violations.

By granting precautionary measures, the Commission gives protection in situations that present serious and urgent risk of irreparable harm to persons or to the object of a petition.

BACKGROUND:

One major challenge to be addressed in this project is to provide the IACHR with the capacity to address the increasing demand of work in the protection and promotion of human rights in the Americas. Every year, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights receives more than 2,000 new petitions, a number that is upwardly trending annually. In addition, it decides more than 600 new requests for precautionary measures, oversees the implementation of hundreds of cases, and resolves more than 100 matters through friendly settlement. The IACHR presents and participates in all phases of contentious cases and also plays an active role in requests for advisory opinions and provisional measures before the Inter-American Court.

SCOPE:

PETITIONS AND CASES:

1. Evaluation of petitions to avoid the delay in the initial study stage.
2. Continue expanding and strengthening measures to reduce the backlog in admissibility and merit.
3. Launching the Unit of Management and Attention to Users of the system of petitions and cases.

FRIENDLY SETTLEMENTS:

1. Dissemination of the friendly settlement mechanism among users of the Inter-American Human Rights System.
2. Facilitation of friendly settlement processes issue.
3. Follow-up on friendly settlement agreements.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES:

1. Taking timely and expeditious decisions regarding new requests for precautionary measures.
2. Following up on compliance by the States of precautionary measures already granted.
3. Developing manuals and protocols for users.

PROJECT LOCATION: LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



Priority Topics:

Children, LGBTI people, Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, Persons deprived from liberty, People with Disabilities, Human Rights Defenders, Elderly Persons, Migrants, Refugees and Victims of Human Trafficking, Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights, Freedom of Expression

BUDGET:

CONCEPT	2018-2021 USD
Personnel Contracts	2'602.800
Scholarships	460.000
Travel	24.000
SUBTOTAL	3'087.600
ICR	447.702
TOTAL	3'535.302

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INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (IACHR)

SPECIAL RAPPOORTEUR ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS (SRESCER)

RELEVANCE:

Promote the defense of economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights (ESCER) throughout Member States.

BACKGROUND:

Support the IACHR in the fulfillment of its mandate for the promotion and protection of ESCER in the Member States, based on the development and consolidation of standards in order to safeguard human dignity and contribute to the defense of the environment.

FIELD OF ACTION:

RIGHTS TO WATER, SANITATION AND FOOD:

- Develop Document of standards and guidelines for the implementation of public policies.
- Training workshops held for Civil Society Organizations and justice officials on strategic litigation.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE:

- Prepare and provide inputs for reports, petitions, cases and precautionary measures.
- Monitor and make visible the situation in the Member States;

HUMAN RIGHTS AND BUSINESS:

- Technical assistance for the formulation of Public Policies and Legislative Frameworks related to Business and Human Rights.
- Development of Good Practices Guide for the Public Business Sector and training of Civil Society.
- Technical assistance for the design and implementation of inter-American standards regarding Business and Human Rights.

EDUCATION:

- Promote a culture of citizenship and democracy through education.
- Improve access of quality education for at-risk children in target areas.

HEALTH:

- Carry out visits in loco and request information to States.
- Thematic hearings with the civil society to acknowledge health crisis and the control on epidemic diseases.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND LABOR:

- Develop strategic promotion of social security rights due the importance of the social inclusion and redistributive character.
- Provide guidelines for the Member States to avoid social benefits loss or reduction.
- Participation in activities aimed at authorities, civil society, social movements, trade unions and professionals.

PROJECT LOCATION: LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



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INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (IACHR)

SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS (SRESCER-IACHR) – EFFECTIVE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION AND THE RIGHT TO FOOD IN THE AMERICAS

RELEVANCE:

Secure the effective protection and promotion of the right to water, sanitation and the right to food in the Americas based on the Inter-American legal framework.

MISSION:

- To bolster petitions and strategic cases in the IACHR that allow the development of standards on the core content of the right to water, sanitation and food, relating to the obligations of the States to fulfill them.
- To develop specific standards, recommendations and guidelines on the core content of the rights to water and food in order to achieve the greatest protection and enjoyment of these rights.
- To monitor the situation of the right to water, sanitation and food in the hemisphere countries, by making recommendation and providing technical assistance to the States in order to secure the advancement and progressiveness towards the respect and protection of these rights in the Americas.
- To raise awareness among the States and the community in general about of the importance and necessity to protect and guarantee the effective and progressive enjoyment of the rights to water, sanitation and food.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

- 65% of the inhabitants of Latin America and the Caribbean used safe drinking water services and only 22% used a sanitation service in a safe way. These values decrease considerably in households in rural areas or those with lower incomes.
- In Latin America and the Caribbean, 37 million people suffer from hunger and malnutrition. The main cause of undernourishment in the region is not the lack of food but its maldistribution and insufficient access to these goods by the poorest sectors.

MAIN ACTIVITIES AND EXPECTED RESULTS:

- A document of Standards, Recommendations and Guidelines to be developed by the IACHR pertaining to the legal content of the rights to water, sanitation and food, also stating the States' obligations.
- Petitions and strategic cases have been promoted by the IAHRs on the rights to water, sanitation and food.
- Monitoring programs on the situation of the rights to water, sanitation and food in Member States of the OAS, to be included in the Annual Report of the SRESCER-IACHR.
- Promotion and capacity building workshops directed towards civil society organizations and public institutions regarding the protection mechanisms of the IAHRs for the safeguard of these rights.
- Conduct visits to Member States to identify the key context for observation, dialogue and the emission of recommendations relating to the recognition and protection of the rights to water, sanitation and food.



BUDGET:

SOURCE OF FUNDING	TOTAL USD
OAS	90.000
TBD	605.000
TOTAL	695.000

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INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

GENDER EQUALITY FOR THE GOOD OF HUMANITY

Gender Equality is a Human Right

RELEVANCE:

The agenda for gender equality is part of the good in the world, with concrete benefits for women and men in the social, political and economic spheres.

BACKGROUND:

Progress on gender equality has given rise to a backlash that in recent years has taken shape as a diversity of anti-gender, anti-human rights movements and messages at the local, national and inter-American levels.

AREAS OF ACTION:

ANALYSIS:

- Regional mapping of anti-gender, anti-human rights movements and messages.
- Identification of critical issues/countries.
- Impacts on the inter-American system and its work.

INTER-AMERICAN STANDARDS:

- Gender equality as a human right.
- Rights to equality and non-discrimination.
- Principles of progressiveness and non-regression in the exercise of rights.
- Sustainable Development Goals and Montevideo Strategy for the Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda.

COMMUNICATION:

- #ABetterWorld campaign.
- “Gender equality is a human right”.
- “Feminism is for everyone”.
- “A feminist world is a better world”.
- “What’s ‘normal’ in a family is love”.

PUBLIC PRESENCE:

- Coordinated and unified OAS response.
- OAS and other international meetings.
- Feminist Encounter and other civil society gatherings.

ARTICULATE AND BUILD ALLIANCES:

- UN and other international organizations.
- Civil society groups.
- Media.
- Parliamentarians.
- Academic and research institutions.
- Mobilizing young people.

KNOWING AND PRODUCING:

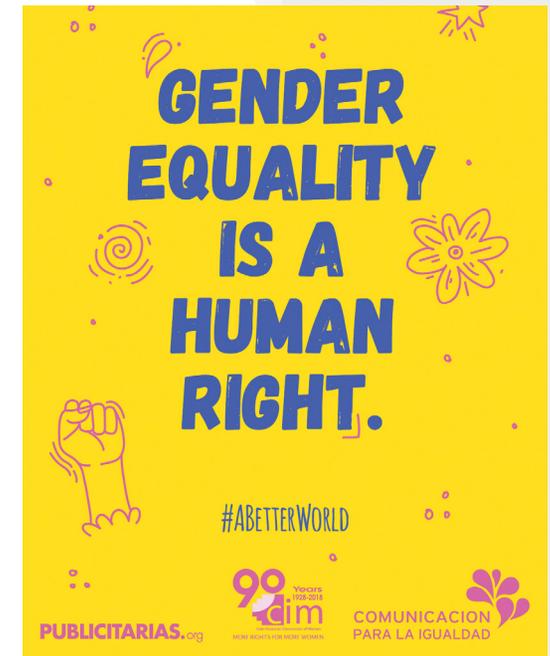
- Production of knowledge and symbolic production (theatre, TV, music) from a gender perspective.
- Analysis of discourse and scenarios.
- Creative arguments for the critique of post-truth and the promotion of equality as a good of humanity.

INFORMING AND TRAINING:

- Finding the right language to explain gender equality to diverse audiences.
- Using existing observatories or creating new ones.
- Formal and non-formal education and training for gender equality.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

- Working with the Ministries of Women (CIM Delegates) to build their capacity.
- Supporting coalitions at the regional and national levels.



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SECRETARIAT FOR ACCESS TO RIGHTS AND EQUITY

PROGRAM TO PROMOTE THE PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS AND AFRO-DESCENDANT LEADERS IN THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM

RELEVANCE:

The objective of this project is to promote the participation of indigenous and Afro-descendant leaders in the Inter-American System.

BACKGROUND:

Indigenous people and people of African descent are among the most vulnerable groups in the hemisphere as a result of poverty, social exclusion and economic inequalities - which are closely linked to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. In this context, the OAS has repeatedly expressed its concern regarding inclusion, respect for human rights, and meeting the needs of this group. As a follow-up to this concern, the OAS General Assembly adopted the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination, and Related Intolerance, the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Plan of Action for the Decade of People of African Descent in the Americas (2016-2025).

COMPONENTS:

OBJECTIVES:

Contribute to the fuller, freer and more equal participation of indigenous and Afro-descendant persons of the Americas in the public decision-making spaces and processes of their communities, countries and in the inter-American system.

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES:

Leaders of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, communities and organizations.

ACTIVITIES:

Training on issues such as: the structure and functioning of the OAS, standards for the protection of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, tools for participation and political advocacy, strategic planning, negotiation strategies, international cooperation and resource management, among others.

PURPOSE:

Leaders of beneficiary indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, communities, and organizations participate in political decision-making spaces and processes at the community, national, and inter-American levels.

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES:

General population of the Americas.

IMPACT:

Empowerment of indigenous and Afro-descendant leaders, strengthening the renewal of cadres of leaders of the indigenous and Afro-descendant movement in the beneficiary countries.



BUDGET (USD):

TBD	884.087,69
OAS	122.702,38
Subtotal direct cost:	1'006.790,07
Contingency Costs:	26.522,63
Total Direct Costs:	1'033.312,70
ICR	124.174,13
Total:	1'157.486,84

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SECRETARIAT FOR HEMISPHERIC AFFAIRS

REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF VENEZUELAN CITIZENS BORN OF COLOMBIAN PARENTS

Universal Civil Identity Program in the Americas (PUICA)

RELEVANCE:

84,728 Venezuelans born of Colombian parents, 60% of whom are children, have completed procedures with the National Civil Registry of Colombia to obtain the Colombian nationality from January 1, 2015 to date. As food shortages and health conditions continue to worsen, this flow is expected to increase throughout 2018. While the recognition of Colombian nationality opens a legal channel for the reception of this group of migrants by the Colombian government, it creates increased pressure on the National Civil Registry and its border offices, which are struggling to meet demand. The support provided by the OAS through PUICA will strengthen the capacity of the National Civil Registry to offer registration and identification services to Venezuelan migrants born of Colombian parents, paving the way for them to obtain Colombian nationality and regain access to basic services and human rights.

BACKGROUND:

Venezuela is currently experiencing a socio-economic and political crisis that is generating the worst migration crisis that the country has seen. According to the UNHCR, as of January 31, 2018, 133,574 Venezuelans had applied for asylum, while 350,861 chose to migrate, regularly or irregularly, to neighboring countries. Many of the Venezuelans who chose to migrate to Colombia are sons or daughters of Colombian parents who themselves had migrated to Venezuela in the past. Through the Jus Sanguinis nationality principle, Colombia recognizes these migrants as Colombian citizens, which opens a way for them to stay legally in the country.

EXPECTED IMPACT:

The project will contribute to increasing access to quality medical care, education, formal employment and social assistance in Colombia among humanitarian Venezuelan migrants born of Colombian parents, and help stabilize the situation at the Colombia-Venezuela border by managing the flow of migrants.

EXPECTED OUTCOME:

Improved access to Colombian nationality, civil identity services and documents for Venezuelan humanitarian migrants born of Colombian parents, especially children and women.

PROJECT INFORMATION:

OUTPUTS:

- 20,000 registration and identification procedures and requests from border points completed in a timely fashion.
- Beneficiary population informed of requirements and procedures to follow for Colombian civil identity documents requests.
- 3 border points reinforced with Civil Registry personnel.

TIMELINE:

12 months (July 2018-June 2019)



BUDGET (USD):

DESCRIPTION	COST
Satellite Internet	60.800
Mobile units for registration	49.000
Material for visibility and awareness campaigns	25.000
Photo kit, printer and camera	27.550
Travel expenses for Civil Registry officials	35.000
Project coordination and monitoring (Colombia and HQ)	95.100
Indirect Cost Recovery	38.019
TOTAL	330.469

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INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Comprehensive laws for the full guarantee and protection of women's right to live free of violence

RELEVANCE:

Strengthening the capacities of the States Party to draft legislation and national plans to support the full and effective implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention.

BACKGROUND:

Although the Convention was adopted in 1994, 24 States Party still do not possess comprehensive laws that adequately reflect the definition of violence against women, as contained in the Convention.

AREAS OF ACTION:

ANALYSIS:

- Hemispheric report on legislation addressing violence against women in the States Party to the Belém do Pará Convention.
- Identification of specific gaps and challenges to the adoption of comprehensive laws.

INTER-AMERICAN STANDARDS:

- Development of a Model Inter-American Law on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Recommendations on the legal and policy reforms needed to ensure harmonization, with particular emphasis on sexual violence, political violence, and sexual and reproductive rights.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

- Technical cooperation meetings between MESECVI Experts and States Party that don't have a comprehensive law on violence against women.

COMMUNICATION:

- Communication strategy to highlight the importance of comprehensive laws on violence against women.
- Series of virtual dialogues/Webinars on promising practices and lessons learned.

ARTICULATE AND BUILD ALLIANCES:

- UN and other international organizations.
- Civil society groups.
- Parliamentarians.
- Media.

CAPACITY-BUILDING:

- With lawmakers on harmonization of national legislation with the Belém do Pará Convention.
- With civil society groups on effective advocacy strategies and engaging with MESECVI.
- With relevant national authorities on effective implementation of the law.
- With the Ministries of Women on use of the System of progress indicators for measuring the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention.
- With the media (journalists and media outlets) to raise the visibility and importance of violence against women.



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INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Effective leadership to strengthen democratic governance and fight corruption

RELEVANCE:

Progress has been made on the representation of women in public life, but across countries in the region, they simultaneously only make up more than 30% of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches.

BACKGROUND:

OAS Member States have committed to ensuring “...women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life” (SDG 5, Target 5.5).

AREAS OF ACTION:

ANALYSIS:

- Of the status of women’s leadership in public life throughout the region.
- Of the pathways (opportunities and challenges) to women’s leadership.
- Of the specific challenges to leadership faced by historically marginalized groups.

CAPACITY-BUILDING:

- Emerging women leaders from diverse contexts and sectors.
- Women who want to run for elected office.
- Political parties on the importance of women’s leadership.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

- To OAS Member States and inter-American and international institutions on more effectively promoting women’s leadership.

ARTICULATE AND BUILD ALLIANCES:

- Between inter-American and international institutions addressing women’s political empowerment and leadership.
- With women’s rights organizations.

COMMUNICATION:

- Importance and benefits of women’s leadership.
- Women’s leadership as a pillar of democratic strengthening and a safeguard against corruption.

BUILDING POLITICAL WILL:

- To strengthen commitment to women’s leadership.
- To foster women’s leadership within inter-American and international institutions and as part of their work.



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SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION: TOURISM SECURITY, MAJOR EVENTS SECURITY AND AVIATION SECURITY

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE AGAINST TERRORISM (CICTE)

BACKGROUND:

The CICTE Secretariat is considered a leader in critical infrastructure or “soft target” protection throughout the Hemisphere. Our programs seek to strengthen the capacities of policy and operations officials from both the public and private sectors to ensure that effective strategies and protocols are in place to prevent and/or mitigate the impact of security incidents in a crowded space, whether it be a stadium or concert venue, an airport, a cruise ship, a beach or any other touristic or recreational facility.

OBJECTIVES:

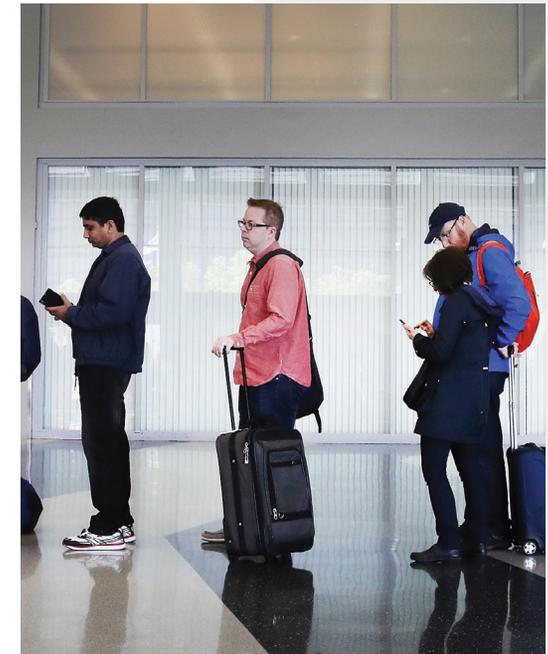
- Prevent and increase preparedness for potential risks and security threats in touristic and recreational facilities.
- Develop and implement strategies and tools for preventing security incidents before, during, and after large-scale events.
- Increase compliance with the standards and practices recommended by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) for protecting international civil aviation and its installations from acts of terrorism or other kinds of illicit interference.
- Strengthen public-private sector partnerships.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- 8 security assessments carried out in tourism destinations in Mexico, Barbados, Guatemala, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.
- Nearly 450 officials from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Mexico trained in tourism security, risk management and crime prevention in tourist destinations.
- Officials from 6 Caribbean countries trained in Access Control Techniques to enhance airport security (terminal access control points, aircraft security, identification systems, etc.).
- 30 Chilean officials trained in Passenger Interdiction to strengthen capacity to detect high-risk passengers, understand crime trends in international airports and improve inter-agency cooperation.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

- 250 officials trained in tourism security, risk management and crime prevention.
- Tourism security strategies launched in at least 3 countries (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Bahamas).
- 300 officials trained in core aspects of security at major events, airport access control techniques and passenger interdiction.
- 5 new security assessments carried out for specific major events throughout the region.



BUDGET (5 YEARS):

15 Member States USD 4'000.000

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SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

INTER-AMERICAN NETWORK FOR POLICE DEVELOPMENT AND PROFESSIONALIZATION (REDPPOL)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SECURITY (DPS)

BACKGROUND:

- Rapid changes in social patterns and dynamics and their resulting impact on public security demonstrate how challenges and risks are constantly becoming more sophisticated. In the face of the new threats to security, the OAS Member States emphasized the need to step up efforts and strengthen the capacities of institutions responsible for citizen security.
- Needs Assessment of the Police Forces in the Americas shows the majority of them have insufficient training, lack professionalization, and have deficiencies in their organizational structure.
- REDPPOL seeks to address these challenges through the implementation of a comprehensive and integral mechanism to strengthen police professionalization and development.

OBJECTIVES:

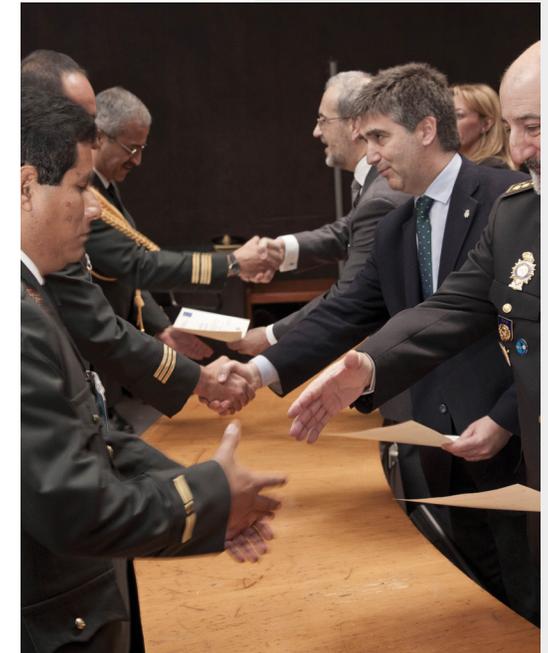
- To contribute in a systematic and ongoing manner to the strengthening of professional development of member state police institutions.
- To develop a police knowledge management system through onsite and virtual training.
- To present sub-regional best practices and foster horizontal cooperation.
- To develop and promote a network for exchange of police experiences and practices.
- To promote a continuous improvement of police institutions through the certification of an International Quality Management Standard (ISO).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- First Onsite Police Course implemented in September 2017: 58 police officers from 27 Member States have graduated from a one-month training, that was certified by the University of São Paulo.
- Development of the new Ethics Code of the Police of Uruguay and training of 750 police officers in its use.
- Mapping of the implementation of ISO standards in the police forces of the region.
- Virtual Platform being developed.
- Agreement with the Government of Italy to develop the virtual course on investigation of organized crime and to draft a preliminary version of the ISO standard.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

- At least 340 police leaders trained (onsite training).
- 100,000 police officers from the region trained and connected through a Permanent Network (virtual courses).
- At least 320 police officers from the region participated in sub-regional seminars.
- Specific standard for police quality management and excellency approved by ISO.
- Scientific value-added in professional development of police officers through the accreditation of the courses by universities.
- At least 10 missions of horizontal cooperation carried out to expand good practices.



BUDGET (USD):

1 YEAR
ALL MEMBER
STATES (USD)

DESCRIPTION

Pillar 1: 1 Edition of the Onsite Course	350.000
Development of materials for 1 virtual training and two editions taught online	450.000
Pillar 2: Sub-regional seminar	250.000
Pillar 3: Development and maintenance of the Virtual Platform	135.000
Pillar 4: Development and approval of the ISO standards for police quality management	215.000
Subtotal	1'400.000
ICR	209.160
TOTAL	1'609.160

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SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

PREVENTION AND SANCTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING & ADMINISTRATION OF SEIZED AND FORFEITED ASSETS

DEPARTMENT AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME (DTOC)

BACKGROUND:

DTOC supports Member States in the design and execution of programs to strengthen institutional capacities to prevent, investigate and prosecute money laundering, in accordance with international standards and best practices.

DTOC assists in the strengthening of the technical capacity of Member States regarding the seizure, registration, administration and disposition of proceeds of crime, in accordance with international standards and best practices.

OBJECTIVES:

- Strengthen the technical capacity of Member States to prevent and combat money laundering.
- Strengthen the capacity of asset administration agencies to manage and dispose of seized and forfeited assets.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- 103 private and public sector officials from Peru trained on anti-money laundering techniques in 2017.
- 60 judges, prosecutors and investigators from Caribbean countries trained on investigation, prosecution and sanction of money laundering in 2017.
- BIDAL Project (Seized and Forfeited Assets in Latin America): Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Brazil and Paraguay, received technical assistance for developing and improving their systems for identifying, locating and managing seized and forfeited assets.

- Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network (ARIN-CARIB) established for the Caribbean countries.
- Assets have been located, traced and seized with intelligence information shared through the network.
- Level of awareness of officers about the importance of exchanging information in a timely manner to locate assets in foreign jurisdictions increased.
- More than 60 experts in asset recovery have exchanged knowledge, experiences and best practices.
- Communication channels with other regional asset recovery networks have been improved.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

- National legal framework and institutional capabilities to combat money laundering in accordance with international standards.
- Improving the capacity of authorities and national agencies responsible for investigating and prosecuting money laundering in the beneficiary countries.

- Capacity of relevant agencies to design and implement effective instruments and policies for the recovery, management and disposal of illicit seized and forfeited assets, improved.
- Knowledge and capacities of officers from agencies responsible for seizing, forfeiting, managing and disposing of illicit assets, strengthened.



BUDGET (USD):

DESCRIPTION	1 YEAR (USD)
Training in Asset Recovery and Asset Administration for Central and South America (with RRAG)	125.000
Training in Asset Recovery and Asset Administration in the Caribbean (with ARIN-Carib)	125.000
4 National Workshops on Asset Recovery and asset administration (2 in Latin America and 2 in The Caribbean)	160.000
TOTAL	410.000

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SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

INFORMATION FOR ACTION: ADDRESSING THE EMERGING THREAT OF FENTANYL, HEROIN, OTHER OPIOIDS, AND NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES (NPS) IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

RELEVANCE:

To generate timely scientific evidence for situation analysis, ongoing monitoring, and the design of policies for new emerging drugs such as fentanyl, heroin and other opioids, NPS and other new drug phenomena in order to develop effective drug policy based on scientific evidence.

BACKGROUND:

This project aims to mitigate a number of emerging threats to the security, health, and well-being of persons living in Latin America and the Caribbean. Firstly, the potential rise of fentanyl and other opioids is a grave concern for the region given the deadly fentanyl crisis in North America. Secondly, the appearance of synthetic drugs commonly referred to as new psychoactive substances (NPS) are reflected in seizure data from Latin America and the Caribbean. A third emerging threat in the region is the increase in adulterants found in common substances of use. This raises the risks associated with drug use as people may not actually know what drugs they are using and they could inflict serious unintended consequences upon themselves, their families, and society at large.

SCOPE OF ACTION:

EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS (EWS):

- Develop regional early warning systems for the Americas.
- Strengthen and maintain online data systems for supply control data.
- Provide technical assistance to national drug observatories.
- Provide training on fentanyl and other synthetic drugs for key stakeholders in countries.
- Disseminate alerts and other information.

DIAGNOSTIC STUDIES:

- Development of methodologies.
- Implementation of diagnostic studies on the availability of treatment services.
- Technical support site visits.
- Preparation of country reports.

CAPACITY BUILDING - CARIBBEAN:

- Technical support to national drug observatories.
- Collection and analysis of treatment data.
- Epidemiological analysis and reporting.
- National workshops and horizontal cooperation.

CAPACITY BUILDING IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES:

- Technical support to national drug observatories.
- Collection and analysis of epidemiological data.
- National workshops and horizontal cooperation.
- Training on the identification of emerging threats.
- Development of research methodologies.

EVIDENCE-BASED DRUG POLICY:

- Publication of a manual on the use of scientific evidence to develop national drug policies.
- Establishment of a working group.
- Training and Capacity building workshops.
- Collaboration with other international stakeholders.
- Publication of technical reports.

MONITORING AND FOLLOW UP:

- Design of monitoring system for training and other activities.
- Implementation of summative evaluation.
- Publication of evaluation report.



BUDGET:

CATEGORY	3 YEARS USD
Personnel	960.000
Early Warning Systems	268.260
Diagnostic Studies	590.940
Capacity Building – Caribbean	214.000
Capacity Building – Lat. America	199.000
Drug Policy Development	231.500
Evaluation	50.000
SUBTOTAL	2'513.700
ICR	375.610
TOTAL	2'889.310

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT FOR INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT

INCREASING TOURISM COMPETITIVENESS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DESTINATION MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING IN THE CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICA

OBJECTIVE:

To strengthen sustainable destination management in destinations in the Caribbean and Central America.

BACKGROUND:

Tourism provides an enormous opportunity to create jobs, attract investment and sustain economic growth in the Caribbean, Central and South America. The tourism sector can help support conservation efforts, reef and forest protection, culture and heritage restoration, promote social inclusion and drive down the costs of waste and wastewater management, but this does not happen on its own. It requires a common vision, conscious planning, cross-sector collaboration, investment, and skilled management. The approach taken with this project is to build the capacity of destinations to plan, manage and direct sustainable tourism activities through mentorship, training, peer-to-peer dialogue, communications, actions, project guidance and governance in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of the initiative.

IMPACT:

A legacy of strengthened institutions to manage tourism at the destination level as well as the implementation of “quick win” projects that demonstrate tangible and measurable results in the near term for residents in beneficiary destinations.

COMPONENTS:

DESTINATIONS MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

- Providing Destination Stewardship, Councils with coaching, training, and support required to ensure they become long term models for sustainable destination management.

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING:

- Increasing capacity, knowledge, awareness and understanding of sustainable tourism amongst destination stakeholders through the development and delivery of face-to-face and on-line training.

AWARENESS RAISING:

- Improving the awareness, understanding and ability in the selected destinations to plan and manage sustainable tourism through an integrated analysis of their performance and an action agenda to address issues.

KNOWLEDGE SHARING:

- Opportunities for regional and international dialogue on tourism, greater hemispheric knowledge-sharing and collaboration with an annual event and bi-monthly webinars

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICA



BUDGET (USD):

TOTAL	840.000
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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT FOR INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE IN THE CARIBBEAN SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES – PHASE II

RELEVANCE:

The increase in number, frequency and magnitude of multi-hazard impacts and the resulting demands of local communities and governments overwhelm national disaster preparedness, relief and response systems. This combined with the increase in the supply of international humanitarian assistance further exacerbates the situation making emergencies increasingly more complex, and in turn demanding a higher and more sophisticated level of coordination among local, national and international humanitarian actors.

The OAS member States have recognized the need for this type of coordination and have taken a number of actions in this regard. In 2012 a Joint Working Group of the Permanent Council and the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) –established by resolution of the General Assembly in 2009 to assess the “existing legislative and coordination mechanisms in the natural disaster and humanitarian assistance areas”, prepared a diagnostic and adopted the Inter-American Plan for Disaster Prevention and Response and the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance. Furthermore, since then various resolutions of General Assembly call for the ratification/accession of the Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance and its implementation.

BACKGROUND:

Phase I of the project (2016-2017) sought to develop an Action Plan for the full ratification of the Inter-American Convention by CARICOM Member States and the incorporation of national and regional operational mechanisms for disaster relief and humanitarian assistance. Government officials in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Offices of the Attorney General, and National Emergency Management Organizations (NEMOs) in the four CDEMA sub-regional focal points, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago, were interviewed and received training. The findings of Phase I provide the basis for imparting training to government officials in the CARICOM Member States on options for the establishment/ strengthening of national legislation governing international disaster relief and humanitarian assistance; and the basis for drafting standard text for the ratification/acceptance/accession to the Inter-American Convention.

AREAS OF ACTION:

OBJECTIVE:

To build institutional capacity in selected CARICOM Member States for managing international disaster relief and humanitarian assistance, particularly, for requesting, accepting and offering international assistance.

OUTPUTS:

- On-line course for government officials in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Offices of the Attorney General and National Emergency Management Organizations (NEMOs) in CARICOM member states.
- One on-line course imparted for 20 participants.
- One (1) train-the-trainers workshop.

PROJECT LOCATION: CARICOM



BUDGET:

CATEGORY	2018 PERIOD USD
Personal/ Contractors	40.000
Consultation activities: workshops, webinars, outreach seminars and communications.	35.000
Reporting and materials	5.000
Contingencies	7.000
SUBTOTAL	87.000
ICR	13.000
TOTAL	56.500

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HUB ON TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION AND TRANSFER FOR THE AMERICAS

OBJECTIVE:

To increase capacities in technology transfer and commercialization among high impact entrepreneurs, researchers and professionals from the public and private sectors in the Caribbean.

BACKGROUND:

The proposal focuses on the improvement of the capacity of key public and private stakeholders, including high impact SMEs, entrepreneurs, researchers and innovation leaders, to bring ideas to market and to strengthen access to regional and global networks of experts, mentors and ecosystems to transfer and commercialize technology.

The HUB engages up to 30 leading researchers and entrepreneurs from the Caribbean, with diverse profiles and technology focus, to work in multidisciplinary teams for two weeks to develop a tech project "From idea to market" based on real technologies and problems, to implement technology transfer and commercialization concepts, accelerate international exchange and networking. The methodology of the HUB provides for follow up visit and links with centers of excellence to facilitate partnerships among innovation and entrepreneurship institutions and technology managers from the Americas and beyond. The process entails presenting projects and technologies with potential to move to the next level of the value chain.

IMPACT:

Knowledge on innovation and entrepreneurship focused on high-value added products, services and regional economic opportunities and challenges increased among key leaders and high impact institutions of the Caribbean through hands-on train-the-trainers practical program; Collaboration and partnerships established among stakeholders from Universities, Industries, and Governments of the Caribbean, through expanded regional networks on innovation and entrepreneurship with top ecosystems in the Americas and beyond;

COMPONENTS:

CAPACITY BUILDING:

- Increasing capacity, knowledge, and understanding of technology transfer and commercialization processes through real technologies, mentoring and team work on case studies aiming to solve real-life problems, following all necessary segments from idea to market

FOLLOW-UP VISITS:

- Engagement with Centers of Excellence partners of the HUB to deepen their training and capacity to reach ecosystems, networks and business opportunities building local capacities with global reach

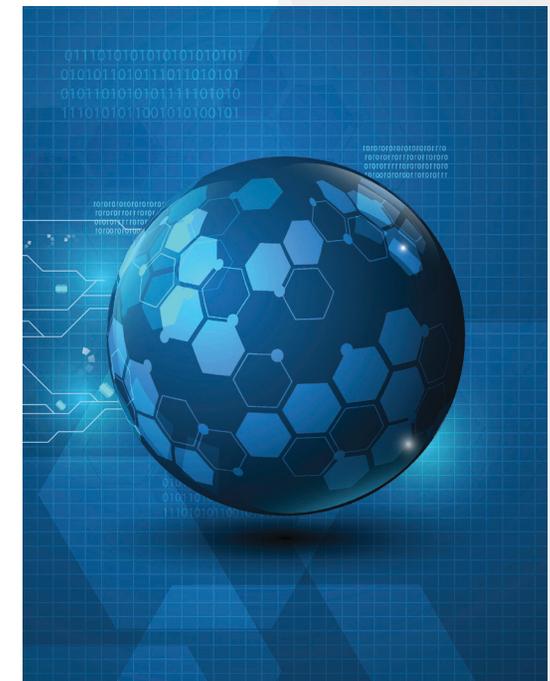
NETWORKING:

- Improving connections and fruitful collaboration between peer innovators and technology managers of the region, as well as between regional innovation ecosystems to maximize impact. All participants and mentors of the program are invited to follow-up Webinars and activities, sharing of best practices, technology market and business development connections.

ONLINE MATERIAL:

- State of the art material, methodologies on at least 15 centers of excellence or HUBS provided, as well as personalized and team advisory sessions with different experts, mentors and business managers during the HUB and after the program. HUB materials published for participant's reference on the HUB's Webpage.

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: CARIBBEAN



BUDGET (USD):

TOTAL	350.000
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BUILDING THE WATER AND ENERGY NEXUS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER

RELEVANCE:

Implementation of the United Nations Objectives and goals for Sustainable Development represent an enormous challenge for OAS Member States; the Water and Energy Nexus (W&E-Nexus) is an emerging alternative for implementing individual goals in a holistic way in a more cost-benefit effective manner, promoting public-private partnerships for investments in countries with large debts and limited financial capacity, addressing the needs from several sectors (energy, potable water and sanitation and irrigation) and at the same time contributing with the implementation of the human right to water and sanitation.

BACKGROUND:

Water and Energy activities have been developed by many countries in the Americas for some time. Good examples from the region are Itaipu-Binational and the Panama Canal, other sound examples can also be found between Canada and the United States. With their commitments for the implementation of the UN-SD countries are finding this approach as a valid instrument for becoming more efficient in their potential investments, to provide services in a better manner and to reduce new financial debt. These activities can also bring together countries with potential at their transboundary region where there are large water resources with enough hydraulic potential for multiple uses. This new approach can also contribute significantly in the implementation of other national commitments like the "human right to water and sanitation", whose advances are reaching a very rhetoric level but limited action on the field.

OBJECTIVE:

To build a robust methodology from sound examples on the W&E-Nexus for the Americas which at the same time move forward the implementation of the human right to water and sanitation.

ACTIVITIES:

- To develop a methodology for W&E-Nexus activities based on sound examples present at the Americas, Itaipu-Binational, Panama Canal, and from the outcomes and experiences from the OAS' Sustainable Cities program.
- Application of good governance principles to the W&E-Nexus approach.
- Develop a consultation process with OAS' Member States to validate the methodology.
- Identify with Member States at least three case studies for applying the methodological approach developed for W&E-Nexus for future cooperation projects.

OUTPUTS:

- Three large project proposals applying W&E-Nexus Methodology identified for three Latin America and the Caribbean countries.
- Consolidated report on the contribution of the Nexus in the implementation of the human right to water and sanitation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

PROJECT LOCATION: HEMISPHERIC



BUDGET:

CATEGORY	2018 PERIOD USD
Personnel	30.000
Consultation activities: workshops, webinars, outreach seminars and communications.	30.000
Reporting and materials	5.000
Contingencies	5.000
SUBTOTAL	70.000
ICR	9.100
TOTAL	79.100

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PERMANENT OBSERVERS TO THE OAS | DATE OF ENTRY

SPAIN	FEBRUARY 2, 1972
ISRAEL	FEBRUARY 2, 1972
NETHERLANDS	MARCH 15, 1972
ITALY	MAY 17, 1972
FRANCE	SEPTEMBER 20, 1972
GERMANY	DECEMBER 6, 1972
BELGIUM	DECEMBER 20, 1972
JAPAN	DECEMBER 12, 1973
PORTUGAL	MARCH 26, 1975
EGYPT	MARCH 16, 1977
AUSTRALIA	APRIL 5, 1978
HOLY SEE	JULY 1, 1978
SWITZERLAND	SEPTEMBER 13, 1978
GREECE	SEPTEMBER 27, 1979
SAUDI ARABIA	OCTOBER 22, 1980
KOREA	JUNE 3, 1981
MOROCCO	NOVEMBER 18, 1981
CYPRUS	APRIL 17, 1985
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	MARCH 4, 1987
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA	JUNE 10, 1987
PAKISTAN	JANUARY 6, 1988
FINLAND	JANUARY 6, 1988
EUROPEAN UNION	NOVEMBER 18, 1989
TUNISIA	SEPTEMBER 12, 1990
HUNGARY	SEPTEMBER 12, 1990
ROMANIA	OCTOBER 31, 1990
INDIA	MAY 9, 1991
POLAND	SEPTEMBER 25, 1991
ANGOLA	DECEMBER 10, 1991
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	APRIL 1, 1992
UKRAINE	MAY 9, 1994
LEBANON	NOVEMBER 30, 1994
CROATIA	MARCH 8, 1995
CZECH REPUBLIC	MARCH 8, 1995
UNITED KINGDOM	SEPTEMBER 6, 1995
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	DECEMBER 6, 1995
LATVIA	DECEMBER 6, 1995

KAZAKHSTAN	FEBRUARY 22, 1996
SRI LANKA	FEBRUARY 22, 1996
SWEDEN	MARCH 20, 1996
GHANA	OCTOBER 9, 1996
BULGARIA	OCTOBER 28, 1997
YEMEN	NOVEMBER 20, 1997
THAILAND	SEPTEMBER 16, 1998
TURKEY	SEPTEMBER 16, 1998
PHILIPPINES	AUGUST 26, 1999
IRELAND	MAY 25, 2000
DENMARK	OCTOBER 11, 2000
NORWAY	NOVEMBER 8, 2000
AZERBAIJAN	APRIL 5, 2001
ARMENIA	NOVEMBER 28, 2001
ESTONIA	FEBRUARY 13, 2002
GEORGIA	APRIL 24, 2002
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	APRIL 24, 2002
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	SEPTEMBER 25, 2002
QATAR	OCTOBER 16, 2002
SLOVENIA	OCTOBER 14, 2003
NIGERIA	OCTOBER 14, 2003
LUXEMBOURG	FEBRUARY 4, 2004
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	MAY 26, 2004
ICELAND	MAY 9, 2008
VANUATU	OCTOBER 14, 2008
BENIN	OCTOBER 14, 2008
LITHUANIA	DECEMBER 16, 2009
MONACO	SEPTEMBER 15, 2010
FYR MACEDONIA	MAY 18, 2011
MALTA	SEPTEMBER 21, 2011
REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA	OCTOBER 19, 2011
PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN	JANUARY 31, 2014
MONTENEGRO	JANUARY 31, 2014
BANGLADESH	DECEMBER 1, 2016
MOLDOVA	DECEMBER 1, 2016



OAS

More rights for more people

MEMBER STATES

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica (Commonwealth of), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, The Bahamas (Commonwealth of), Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

PERMANENT OBSERVERS

Albania, Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of), Angola, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China (People's Republic of), Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, European Union, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, FYR Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Vanuatu, Yemen.