



**INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT LAG-A-00-02-00001-00**

**PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH INCLUSION, CONFLICT PREVENTION AND  
DEMOCRATIZATION IN LATIN AMERICA**

**ANNUAL REPORT BY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS  
(September 2003-August 2004)**

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**STATUS REPORT BY ANNUAL PERFORMANCE INDICATOR  
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The **General Strategic Objective** of the Cooperative Agreement between the IIHR and USAID for the period 2002-2005 is “To make a significant contribution to the construction of more inclusive and transparent democracies that promote the effective protection of human rights in the western hemisphere.”

The **General Performance Indicator** for the same period is “Networks representing civil society are stronger and state-run institutions possess increased technical capabilities for raising awareness of human rights and improving levels of rights protection and democratic governance in the countries of the region.”

The following **Annual Strategic Objectives** were set, with a view to making progress toward the general performance indicator:

**For 2003**, the objective was to “establish the basic conditions and identify interested counterparts; systematize and share experiences; create effective instruments, new methodologies and approaches; expand and improve the quality of the documentation and its dissemination; make progress toward the goals of promoting a culture of inclusion, early warning and conflict prevention, and strengthening institutions and making political processes more democratic.”

**For 2004**, the objective was “To make progress toward the goals of promoting a culture of inclusion, the early detection and prevention of conflicts, and the democratization of institutions and political processes.”

The following **Annual Performance Indicator** was established **for 2003**, to evaluate the progress made toward these strategic objectives: “State-run institutions and civil society human rights networks are more aware of the importance of defending and promoting human rights, and building more inclusive democratic societies, by means of more comprehensive approaches, more consistent methodologies, more effective techniques and more up-to-date technologies; and initiatives aimed at building more democratic societies that are more inclusive of diversity and respectful of human rights are more sustainable (creation or strengthening of ombudsman’s offices, drafting and implementation of public policies, participation and inclusion of interests of excluded populations, etc.).”

The **Annual Performance Indicator for 2004** was as follows: “State-run institutions and civil society human rights networks are better equipped to defend and promote human rights, and build more inclusive democratic societies, as they have more comprehensive approaches, more consistent methodologies, more effective techniques and more up-to-date technologies; and initiatives aimed at building more democratic societies that are more inclusive of diversity and respectful of human rights are more sustainable (creation or strengthening of ombudsman’s offices, drafting and implementation of public policies, participation and inclusion of interests of excluded populations, etc.).”

### **Starting Points**

In general, there are a number of negative factors affecting the situation in the region. The target populations (women, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants) suffer discrimination and social and political exclusion; citizen insecurity is growing and government agencies for combating the problem are either non-existent or ineffectual; electoral-political institutions and processes are ineffective and not transparent; and threats to human rights and democratic governance are on the rise.

The situation with regard to each **Line of Action** called for in the IIHR-USAID Cooperative Agreement is as follows:

#### **Promoting a culture of inclusion:**

Exclusion, discrimination and limited participation are common problems in the region and human rights are not recognized in many cases. The demands of women, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants related to national legislation and policies go unanswered. Neither are they reflected in human rights instruments and the international agenda.

#### **Conflict prevention:**

At present, there are no public citizen security policies with a human rights perspective, or instruments for designing and implementing them. However, in some countries the political will exists to change this situation, providing an ideal opportunity for the IIHR’s strategy for action in this field.

Most Latin American countries still do not have an ombudsman’s office; even in those that do, the institution has yet to be consolidated.

The region lacks mechanisms for providing an early warning and rapid response to conflicts and threats to human rights and democratic governance. The situation in the Americas is changeable and in recent years problems have arisen that posed a real risk to democracies and, therefore, to the effective exercise of human rights. Developments in Argentina, Venezuela, Guatemala, Colombia and Bolivia are some cases in point. In some instances, the crises were acute and unpredictable, and immediate action was needed to prevent or minimize consequences that posed a threat to human rights and democratic governance. The first action was carried out in Guatemala in the second half of 2003. The results demonstrated that the IIHR is capable of achieving objectives within a short space of time, as required for the emergency actions called for under this project.

### **Democratization of political processes:**

Only in some countries of the region is power handed over normally and the Constitution respected. Electoral organizations suffer from institutional or technical weaknesses and there is no systematized knowledge of positive political-electoral processes in the region. In general, there is no democratic culture or participatory political practices, and the electoral legislation of most countries has shortcomings.

The basic norms governing political-electoral matters in each country have not been systematized (articles in constitutions, electoral laws and legislation governing political parties). The same is true of the statutes and special regulations of the parties themselves, which contain provisions on the representation of sectors and ethics and internal electoral tribunals. In general, political parties in the region are characterized by exclusion and lack internal democracy.

### **Progress toward the IIHR's Annual Performance Indicators (2003-2004)**

The following is an overview of the progress made between September 2003 and August 2004 toward the IIHR's Annual Performance Indicators for 2003-2004 under each **Line of Action** set out in the IIHR–USAID Cooperative Agreement:

#### **Promoting a culture of inclusion:**

For the second time since the start of the project **Promoting a Culture of Inclusion**, the IIHR had the opportunity to carry out systematic, strategic efforts focused on advocacy and the increased participation and inclusion of the interests of the target populations (indigenous population, women and Afro-descendants). This time around the activities were expanded and intensified. They were related to the processes and actions of the International Coalition of Nongovernmental Organizations (CIONG), the draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the OAS General Assembly (OAS-GA). The team of representatives of organizations of indigenous peoples, women and Afro-descendants created in 2003 not only ensured that the CIONG once again included their concerns on its agenda; thanks to their efforts, those issues now underpin the entire agenda. The Coalition's platform for its dealings with the OAS-GA was also consolidated. The team drew up a strategy for advocacy and negotiation, and to provide follow-up and prepare for the meeting of the CIONG and the OAS-GA, achieving a strong impact on the activities in which they have been participating. The CIONG activity also included an extensive program of activities. The team played a very active part in the XXXIV OAS General Assembly (5-9/06/04), achieving a bigger impact than the year before (2003) thanks to the experience acquired. In what provided to be an important decision, the CIONG created a Group on Crosscutting Issues to incorporate gender, cultural and ethnic considerations into the subject of discrimination. This group was also responsible for including the concerns of the target populations in the OAS-GA agenda, and for designing effective advocacy strategies for activities before and during the Assembly. The representatives of the target populations had the opportunity to take part in the Coalition's meeting with the foreign ministers of the Americas, meet with the new OAS Secretary General and exchange views and discuss issues such the Democratic Charter and its connection with human rights, the Inter-American system's response to crises in some countries in the region and other matters related to democracy, access to justice and corruption (the theme of the OAS-GA).

The work during the period under review (September 2003-August 2004) confirmed that the organizations-networks chosen as counterparts were the right ones. Thanks to this, the project

achieved the annual goals and performance indicators set for the period. It responded to the current situation in the region and the needs of the organizations-networks, facilitating activities related to participation, advocacy, negotiation and lobbying that had a considerable impact. The project also enabled them to take part in regional, national and local activities, and helped reduce the gap between formal equality and real equality. Furthermore, the project was able to put into practice conceptual, theoretical-doctrinal and legal aspects of human rights, thereby facilitating the political and citizen participation of the organizations involved.

The Strategic Meeting of Organizations-Networks for Advocacy (19-21/08/03, Costa Rica) created an enabling environment for planning and linking national processes in three countries (Peru, Panama and Colombia) aimed at promoting positive legislation on the rights of women and Afro-descendant and indigenous populations. These actions strengthened advocacy by facilitating joint efforts among civil society organizations and between them and political actors and institutions (at the state level and with the Executive and Legislative Branches and the Ombudsman). The involvement of new organizations made it possible to incorporate diversity in the proposals (on Afro-descendants, and the legislation on equality and women in Peru and to combat discrimination in the workplace in Panama). International human rights protection instruments were disseminated more widely, along with the proposed national legislation. Extensive media coverage made it possible to put the issues on the public agenda.

In 2004, the national project in Peru made great strides toward securing the enactment of the legislation to guarantee equal opportunities for women and men. Although the bill still awaits its first reading, important steps were taken to ensure its smooth passage through parliament. The project secured the bill's inclusion in the program of the 2004-2005 legislature; it was assigned a high priority among the equity and social justice issues to be discussed. As a result of the negotiations with the Committee on Women and Social Development, the matter was included in the Committee's work plan for 2004-2005. Meanwhile, the Justice and Human Rights Committee informed parliament that it endorsed the bill by a majority vote in June of this year. This opens the door to the bill's first reading in parliament.

In Panama and Colombia, the national projects have developed the organizations' internal capabilities. This has enabled the counterparts to spearhead the implementation of the work and take the initiative with advocacy, lobbying and negotiating strategies with state institutions and various actors (presidential candidates, president-elect, lawmakers). They have also prepared conceptual documents and platforms for sustainable development, land and territory, diagnostic assessments and positions on important national issues that civil society has raised in both countries. The national projects have helped raise the profile of both populations, especially Afro-Panamanians, whose plight traditionally received much less attention than that of indigenous communities and women. They have also helped strengthen installed capacities; create mechanisms for close coordination with various organizations; spearhead political and citizen participation processes; and improve the protection and defense of human rights (civil and political, and economic, social and cultural rights), fostering channels for inclusion in the political and civic life of their respective countries. In Panama, there is also a Political Platform of Afro-Panamanians, a National Master Profile for the Sustainable Development of Afro-Panamanians and a specialized document entitled "The Path to Sustainable Development." All this has created a groundswell of support for the bills before the two congresses. In Colombia, the passage of the Organizational Law on Land Use Planning has reached an advanced stage, while in Panama the Equality Opportunities in the Labor Market Act is being promoted again now that the new parliament has been sworn in. The results of the project will also be presented to the new President of Panama during the next quarter.

## **Conflict prevention:**

The project **Citizen Security in Latin America: Developing a National and Local Approach** made satisfactory progress. The aim is to increase institutional capabilities for dealing with the problem of citizen insecurity from the human rights perspective in the selected countries. The main activities that have been carried out so far are related to technical assistance and training for public institutions and civil society organizations in Dominican Republic and Argentina.

The work in Dominican Republic produced the Report on Citizen Security: Diagnostic Assessment and Proposed Public Policy, whose content and approach were validated and improved with input from different institutions (the Police, human rights protection and defense organizations, other institutions responsible for security, lawmakers, academics and the citizenry in general). Workshops and seminars were held that attracted a large number of Dominican officials and citizens. Experts from the region also took part. All the sectors involved agreed with the main recommendations of the research, analysis and political negotiation, and, as a result, the new security authorities are keen to implement the measures and want our institution to assist in this undertaking. The police now regard the assessment and the policy as their “road map” and the Interior Minister and Chief of Police asked the IIHR to support the process of modernizing and reforming the police. The Institute is doing everything it can, as the conditions could not be better. The institutions involved have repeatedly stated their interest in change.

Following the political changes in Argentina and, in particular, the appointment of new authorities in the province of Buenos Aires, the Provincial Government is keen to tackle insecurity and police corruption, within a framework of democracy and human rights and fundamental freedoms. CSOs are also heavily involved in the security issue, and their work should be strengthened and supported. The technical and political work carried out to date by the IIHR has created links with both institutions and civil society and academics, bringing the attainment of the performance indicator much closer. There is great expectation among the citizenry, at a time when security is the number one issue on the public agenda. USAID’s decision to put these activities on hold is delaying the project, but the final goal should not be affected if it is restarted as soon as possible, adopting a new strategy based on USAID guidelines. It is important to continue the work in this country; otherwise, the project’s General Strategic Plan would be affected. The work in Dominican Republic and Argentina is not being implemented in isolation; it forms part of a larger process in the region that began in 2003 with the research for the Comparative Study of Citizen Security Initiatives, carried out in eight countries.

The creation and implementation of ombudsman’s offices in different Latin American countries has incorporated a new, dynamic actor into state justice systems and made it possible to enforce human rights, especially important in view of the power wielded by state-run bodies. It is important to identify and strengthen these institutions, so they can provide a satisfactory response to the people’s demand that their human rights be respected and effective mechanisms are available for enforcing them when they are violated. It is also vital to support and consolidate the coordination of activities, the sharing of experiences and technical cooperation among the different ombudsman’s offices, so they continue to develop as institutions. The project **Strengthening the Ombudsman in Latin America** has contributed to institutional growth and consolidation, cooperation and the sharing of experience and know-how by means of networking. Its work has encompassed the following areas:

\* To ensure that the ombudsman's office in Paraguay is able to assume the responsibilities assigned to it under the country's constitution, the project not only supported the professionalization of the teams of technical staff but also carried out a mission to press for the speedy appointment of an ombudsman.

\* The networking that takes place through the Ibero-American Federation of Ombudsman is an important tool. Ombudsman's offices are able to support each other by sharing experiences and information, and maintaining close communication.

\* The project has also promoted the appointment of the first ombudsman in Dominican Republic. As has been demonstrated in other countries in the hemisphere, this institution is essential for the promotion and effective exercise of human rights.

\* A representative of the Central American Council of Ombudsman also took part in the Third Regional Congress of the Caribbean Association of Ombudsman (10-14/05/04, in Jamaica). This helped strengthen ties between these two regional networks, which in turn will enable the Caribbean ombudsman gradually to adopt the Latin American model, under which the institution not only investigates cases of maladministration but also promotes and safeguards all human rights.

The work carried out under the project **Early Warning and Rapid Response** has shown that the IIHR has a clear idea of its counterparts' real possibilities of implementing mechanisms for monitoring threats to human rights. It has also made considerable progress in determining what the characteristics of the systems for collecting data should be. Finally, the Institute has reliable information concerning the different counterparts' level of commitment to a permanent effort of this nature.

The IIHR and its specialized programs showed they are first-rate at providing an expeditious and effective response to sensitive and potentially explosive political situations that pose a threat to the democratic institutional fabric, as was the case in Guatemala, in 2003. This became evident on the initial exploratory missions used to gauge and evaluate the political-electoral and human rights conditions in the country. The situation was further complicated by General Ríos Mont's reappearance on the political stage and the acts of violence that this provoked. The subsequent missions were used to meet with representatives of a broad spectrum of Guatemalan society, in particular, the TSE and the Office of the Ombudsman. The aim was to garner information about the main problems involved in the electoral process and recommend ways of addressing the tricky situations identified throughout the process, on both the technical and political fronts.

The IIHR showed it has a great ability to enlist support through its Department of Public Institutions and its specialized program CAPEL - in particular, through CAPEL's role as the Technical Secretariat of the Central American Council of Ombudsman and the Ibero-American Federation of Ombudsman; and of the Association of Electoral Central American and Caribbean Electoral Bodies (Tikal Protocol) and the Inter-American Union of Electoral Bodies (UNIORE). Its role as a technical secretariat enabled the IIHR to provide technical and academic responses of the highest caliber, in many cases by eliciting assistance from electoral agencies that have wide experience in similar political situations. This assistance took the form of horizontal cooperation, which has become a regular practice of the regional associations.

No case-specific specialized assistance activity was carried out between January and August 2004. Hence, it is not possible to evaluate the progress made toward the performance indicator during that period.

### **Democratization of political processes:**

The project **Strengthening Electoral Institutions** made satisfactory progress in enhancing the technical capabilities and knowledge of the members of the Inter-American Electoral Network for conducting transparent elections, particularly because during the period under review (September 2003 – August 2004) the IIHR-CAPEL's own activities provided good feedback for the conceptualization, design and implementation of projects, making optimum use of the time and resources available. The *Model Program and Syllabus for the Teaching of Electoral Subjects* is a case in point. It was designed based on the results of horizontal cooperation missions and then presented to the members of the Inter-American Electoral Network to obtain feedback. It was discussed at the Seventeenth Conference of UNIORE (24-26/09/03, Costa Rica), and validated and improved with input from different sources via the Internet and on-site meetings. This project, which took full advantage of the IIHR-CAPEL's different activities and involved little financial outlay, has received rave reviews and had a major impact on the teaching of political-electoral subjects. The same is true of the work with political parties.

As far as the electoral institutions being better equipped to hold transparent elections is concerned, the technical cooperation reports on El Salvador, Panama and Dominican Republic attest to the fact that the processes in those countries were carried out under normal conditions. Panama was even singled out for special praise by the electoral organizations of the Americas. This was particularly remarkable given that all three elections took place at a time when political actors have lost much of their credibility in the eyes of voters. The political system and its most important actors, the political parties, have been seriously undermined, making the conditions in which the elections took place especially complex. The electoral bodies responded to the situation by enhancing their technical and institutional capabilities, enabling them to conduct technically satisfactory electoral processes amidst a tense political situation. This demonstrates the need for more efforts to strengthen the political parties, a challenge to which the IIHR-CAPEL is already responding with support from USAID and other donors.

Finally, during the period January-August 2004 the IIHR-CAPEL continued to help the electoral bodies enhance their technical capabilities by means of technical assistance projects, such as the one with the Supreme Electoral Tribunal of Ecuador, following negotiations carried out during exploratory missions to that country.

The IIHR-CAPEL project **Equal Representation and Political Party Reform** has so far made progress on two fronts. (1) On the theoretical or doctrinal front, the possibility of more proposals now exists, with the subject being divided into three different areas of work: internal democracy in the strict sense of the term; institutionalization of parties as a form of internal democracy; and, transparency in party operations, as regards both financial matters and efforts aimed at greater inclusion and participation of party members as a form of internal democracy. If these three conditions are met, political parties can be said to be internally democratic. (2) On the methodological front and vis-à-vis advocacy efforts in more countries, the work carried out in Chile, Bolivia and Dominican Republic was presented in the *Workshop on the strengthening of political parties in the Andean Region (Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile)* (30-31/03/04), where the participants studied the internal democracy of political parties in each country and the region as a whole.

The aim is for this experience to be replicated in other subregions of the hemisphere, transferring the theoretical or doctrinal findings to possible projects designed to help strengthen political parties. These academic exercises and the systematization of information carried out in the three countries selected are complemented with the IIHR-CAPEL's efforts with regard to political parties in 2003 and 2004 (assessments and advocacy). One example of this is PRODECA's complementary research *Internal Democratization of Political Parties in Central America: Progress and Tasks Pending*.

### **Conclusion:**

In general, as the annual report by performance indicator of each project shows, **under USAID Cooperative Agreement LAG-A-00-02-00001-00, Promoting Human Rights through Inclusion, Conflict Prevention and Democratization in Latin America**, between September and December 2003 the IIHR managed to complete the creation of the basic conditions and develop better approaches, methodologies and instruments for progress toward the goals of promoting a culture of inclusion, the early detection and prevention of conflicts, and the democratization of institutions and political processes.

As a result, between January and August 2004 progress was made in better equipping state-run institutions and civil society human rights networks to defend and promote human rights, and build more inclusive democratic societies, as they have more comprehensive approaches, more consistent methodologies, more effective techniques and more up-to-date technologies; and initiatives aimed at building more democratic societies that are more inclusive of diversity and respectful of human rights are more sustainable (creation or strengthening of ombudsman's offices, drafting and implementation of public policies, participation and inclusion of interests of excluded populations, etc.).

The IIHR is thus closer to achieving the general strategic objective of this IIHR-USAID cooperation agreement, which is "to make a significant contribution to the construction of more inclusive and transparent democracies that promote the effective protection of human rights in the western hemisphere."

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**PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH INCLUSION, CONFLICT PREVENTION AND DEMOCRATIZATION IN LATIN AMERICA**

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROJECT BY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR**

(September 2003 – August 2004)

**PROJECT: INCLUSION THROUGH THE HUMAN RIGHTS NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**FINAL GOAL:** To strengthen the capacity for human rights agenda advocacy of civil entities representing women, indigenous peoples and the Afro-descendant population to combat discrimination and promote their rights and their inclusion in democratic life.

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR:** Increased participation and inclusion of the interests of women, indigenous peoples and the Afro-descendant population in political and decision-making processes of the respective bodies of the UN/OAS and in domestic legislation or public policies.

**Annual Goal 2 (2003):** To strengthen knowledge and capacity for advocacy and inclusion in specific legislation that guarantees the rights of women, indigenous groups, and Afro-descendants

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Impact indicators 2003 Work Plan</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
Strategic Meeting or Organizations/Networks for Advocacy [Encuentro Estratégico de Organizaciones - Redes por la Incidencia]  <b>Objective:</b> To prepare a Strategic Action Plan for	Increased knowledge on development of advocacy strategies.  <b>Updated information disseminated among participants.</b>	The Strategic Meeting of Organizations/Networks for Advocacy (19-21/08/03), held in Costa Rica, developed and updated a diagnostic analysis of the advocacy process to be supported by the IIHR: (two) Equal Opportunity bills in the legislative process, with committee opinions but yet to be discussed by the plenary in Peru; Land Use Planning Bill [proyecto de Ley Orgánica de Ordenamiento Territorial] that includes indigenous lands and territories, to enter the Legislative in 2004 in Colombia; making discrimination against the Afro-descendant population visible and developing mechanisms or legislation for equal opportunities on the	Program and methodology of the meeting. Information documents. Updated diagnostic analysis of the advocacy process. Three Work Plans. Proceedings of the meeting. Data base with 32 participating Organizations/Networks. Three documents with systematic summaries of successful experience in ten countries. Compact disc with specialized material on advocacy. Information in the specialized sections, <i>DerechosMujer</i> and <i>Diversidades</i>

<p>Advocacy, in the framework of the current negotiations on legislation or public policies, in connection with promotion and protection of the human rights of the target populations.</p>	<p><b>Strategies designed to link actors in advocacy processes, in connection with promotion and protection of the rights of the target populations, in the three countries selected.</b></p>	<p>job market and in decision-making positions in Panama. Three work plans for advocacy were designed and are the framework for action by the national projects in each country, to positively influence the current processes regarding legislation or public policies in connection with the rights of the target population groups: women in Peru; indigenous peoples in Colombia; Afro-descendants in Panama. A working relationship was developed with the participating organizations/networks in each country, and the intersection of the specific rights of women, indigenous groups and Afro-descendant population in the framework of the bill that will be promoted; this was included in the work plans. Development of strategies in the work plans reflects recovery of advocacy experiences and good practices as well as knowledge obtained. They included dialogues and linkages among actors, both in civil society organizations and with decision-makers in the executive and legislative branches, as well as in political parties. They also included dissemination actions with non-governmental organizations and society as a whole, the latter as a way to place the issues on the public agenda.</p>	<p>of the IIHR webpage  <a href="http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/DerechosMujer">http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/DerechosMujer</a>  <a href="http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/Diversidades/">http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/Diversidades/</a></p>
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Activities	Impact Indicators 2003 Work Plan	Achievements	Means of Verification
<p>National Projects: Workshops Meetings.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To provide opportunities for discussion, analysis, training, and coordination with respect to legislative initiatives.</p>	<p>Increased ability of NGOs to work together. Expanded alliances among actors.</p> <p>Greater knowledge of NGOs and actors regarding the contents of legislative initiatives.</p>	<p>The work of the women's movement in Peru and that of Afro-descendants in Panama have developed linkages by means of: teamwork of the organizations that participated in the Strategic Meeting and that execute the plan, and cooperative relations and joint action with other organizations both within those same movements and in other social sectors.</p> <p>The plans were executed with the financial resources planned, but actions were also enhanced by the willingness of other organizations to use their own means or activities for training and dissemination set forth in the work plan. This allowed greater impact of actions and expanded coverage in different regions of the countries. There was explicit support by the various organizations that struggle for the rights of women and Afro-descendants for the respective bills.</p> <p>Proposal documents adopted by consensus among the various organizations are a platform for joint negotiation and work, and they are also the basis for the advocacy agenda.</p> <p>The project attained good interrelations with parliamentary, political, and governmental actors, as well as with the Ombudsman institution and with local governments. They received information and the proposal documents, and this allows actions to be geared toward adoption of positive legislation for women and Afro-descendants.</p> <p>In some cases, there is a commitment by parliamentary or political actors to support actions that promote and protect the rights of women and Afro-descendants.</p> <p>The advocacy agenda of the counterpart organizations themselves attained greater coverage, in the case of Peru by involving representatives of Afro-descendant and indigenous women; and in the case of Panama, by including representatives of Afro-Panamanian women.</p> <p>Production and distribution of specialized materials, as well as of all the material for the dissemination campaigns, contributed to broader knowledge and information on the bills and on the thematic agendas of women and Afro-descendants.</p> <p>Broader information outreach, by means of the campaign materials and the media, expanded coverage of the issues and actions carried out among the general population.</p>	<p>Reports on work plan implementation. Intermediate financial reports. Reports or minutes of the work meetings of the counterparts.</p> <p>Documents from the various workshops/meetings held: invitations, programs, folders, and support documents handed out. Lists of participants in each workshop/meeting. Proposal or negotiation documents.</p> <p>In the case of Panama: Afro-descendants' political platform; draft Bill, Master plan for sustainable development of Afro-Panamanians; signature Protocol.</p> <p>In the case of Peru: 6 analytical documents; 9 documents with comments and suggestions; letter addressed to congressmen and supporting signatures. Dissemination materials issued. Records of media coverage.</p>

		Multiple workshops/meetings, both in the capital and in various regions of both countries, as well as broad drawing capacity of the summons, indicate that the information and dissemination work was successful.	
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Activities	Impact Indicators 2003 Work Plan	Achievements	Means of Verification
<p>National Projects: Dissemination</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To make documents on successful experiences available to the organizations, together with materials generated by the project regarding advocacy.</p>	<p><b>Expansion of the universe of organizations that can benefit from the materials generated, through on-line access. Increased knowledge of various actors regarding successful advocacy experiences and advocacy strategy development.</b></p>	<p>Constant updating and expansion of the contents and materials of the specialized sections <i>Diversidades</i> and <i>DerechosMujer</i>, as well as an increased number of visits and greater access between September and December 2003, demonstrating the organizations' interest in the information offered.</p> <p>Use of the knowledge on advocacy obtained by the organizations that attended the Strategic Meeting, its dissemination in the countries, its adoption as shown by work plan execution, and its on-line availability through the specialized sections indicate enrichment of knowledge on the subject matter.</p>	<p>Data bases of legislative actors and the media. Documents with the communications strategies designed, in both countries.</p> <p>In the case of Panama: all the materials used in the campaign: leaflets, bulletins, posters, press releases, e-mails, and informative documents.</p> <p>In the case of Peru: folders, fold-outs, advocacy manuals, badges, distinctive ponchos, leaflets, and radio "spots" (with messages in Spanish, Quechua and Aymara), electronic and printed bulletins, e-mails.</p> <p>Three documents that systematically summarize successful experiences in 10 countries.</p> <p>On-line information available at the specialized sections, <i>DerechosMujer</i> and <i>Diversidades</i>, at the IIHR webpage:  <a href="http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/DerechosMujer">http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/DerechosMujer</a>  <a href="http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/Diversidades/">http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/Diversidades/</a>  Reports and statistics of the WEBTRENDS counting system to verify access and visits to said sections.</p>

Activities	Impact Indicators 2003 Work Plan	Achievements	Means of Verification
<p>Technical Assistance</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To provide technical advisory services to the organizations.</p>	<p><b>Expanded and strengthened institutional presence in countries with national advocacy processes regarding legislation to protect the rights of the target population groups.</b></p>	<p>A technical assistance mission went to Panama (10/03) to follow up on the Work Plan and to attend the National Meeting of Afro-Panamanian Leaders <i>“Por una Patria sin Discriminación”</i>. The mission also met with counterpart organizations of the IIHR regarding the issue of combating racism.</p> <p>A technical assistance mission went to Peru (11/03). It held a work meeting with eleven organizations in charge of executing the Work Plan. The mission attended the National Women’s Meeting [Encuentro Nacional de Mujeres] (4/11/03), where it made a presentation on the commitments undertaken in the CEDAW Convention.</p> <p>Constant and specialized support by the IIHR to the organizations in charge of work plan execution, its presence and participation in key activities of the advocacy processes during the institutional missions, relations with other organizations/institutions during those activities, and contacts with the media, enabled greater institutional presence in the countries and helped position the needs of women and Afro-descendants in connection with their rights.</p>	<p>Reports of the technical assistance missions to Peru and Panama. Intermediate narrative execution reports for both countries.</p>

**Annual Goal 1 (2004):** Promotion of inclusion of the interests and needs of the target population in the agenda of the Human Rights movement and in the results of specialized meetings and assemblies of the OAS.

Activities	Impact Indicators 2004 Work Plan	Achievements	Means of Verification
<p><b>NGO participation in inter-American meetings</b>  <b>Objective:</b> To generate representation of the organizations/networks of each target population group in scheduled fora of the OAS and meetings of civil society in connection with the inter-American system.</p>	<p><b>Expansion and strengthening of the human rights agenda of the ICOHRA, with themes pertaining to the women's, indigenous groups' and Afro-descendants' agenda.</b></p>	<p>For the second consecutive year, the three persons who represent the organizations/networks of the target population groups attended the annual meeting of the International Coalition of NGOs (28/02-5/03/2004). Internally, this meeting succeeded in: 1) effectively positioning the interests of women, indigenous peoples, and Afro-descendants; 2) including the gender perspective, that of the indigenous peoples, and the struggle against racism, as priorities on the ICOHRA agenda and as a cross-cutting theme when they address all their issues.</p> <p>The ICOHRA also organized meetings with the thematic rapporteurs of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (2/03/2004). This influenced the discussion of various issues by the Coalition with respect to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination; indigenous peoples' rights; the rights of women and economic, social and cultural rights, as well as work priorities.</p>	<p>Reports of the three participants at the ICOHRA, ICHR and OAS-GA meetings. Reports or proceedings of the work meetings of the counterparts and strategy or negotiation documents (ICOHRA). Press reports.</p>
	<p><b>Inclusion of the interests and demands of the organizations/networks of the target population groups on the negotiation agenda of the ICOHRA with the States.</b></p>	<p>A group on cross-cutting themes [<i>Grupo de Transversalidad</i>] was set up by the ICOHRA, to include gender, culture, and ethnic aspects under the theme of discrimination. Three representatives of the project participated in the group. Their mandate was: a) to identify consensus areas regarding the group's theme in the Coalition; b) to set forth guidelines for actions; c) to develop a work plan for the OAS-GA; 2) design of an advocacy, negotiation and follow-up strategy by the members of the group, prior to the meetings of the ICOHRA and of the OAS-GA; 3) a commitment was also obtained to ensure discussion of the struggle against racism and inclusion of the agendas of indigenous peoples and</p>	<p>Communication by Nicholas Galletti, ICOHRA Coordinator (11/03/04). Informative bulletin by CEJIL on the OAS-GA in June 2004. OAS General Assembly Resolution on the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (GA / RES.2029 – XXXIV-0/04). Resolutions of the Working Group entrusted with preparing the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (OAS). Statements by organizations. CEJIL newsletter (24/05/04).</p>

		<p>Afro-descendants at the OAS-GA.</p> <p>The three organizations/networks were accredited to the preparatory activities and the OAS-GA (5-9/06/04) with support from the IHR (the same team that attended the annual ICOHRA meeting). This enabled them to attend all the ICOHRA activities as well as those organized by the Coalition with the States. These included, among others: ICOHRA meeting with the American Ministers of Foreign Affairs (6/06/04); meeting with the new Secretary General of the OAS (6/06/04); Hemispheric Forum on Civil Society (6/06/04); Hemispheric Forum activity to assess the meeting with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs (8/06/04); meeting of CEJIL and the ICOHRA with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (7/06/04).</p> <p>There was direct lobbying with the representatives of the States, in accordance with the objectives and interests of the target population groups themselves.</p>	<p>Press reports.</p>
	<p><b>Inclusion, in the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, of the key principles of collective rights and indigenous customary law.</b></p>	<p>The advocacy work carried out by the representative of the Comisión de Juristas Indígenas de la Argentina in Washington (after the ICOHRA meeting), who is also a member of the project team, attained a commitment by the chairperson of the Working Group in charge of the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, of the OAS, to foster a resolution before the OAS-GA (Res. AG / RES.2029 – XXXIV-0/04) with the aim of strengthening trust between the indigenous peoples and the representatives of the governments in the discussion of the various sections of the Draft Declaration, and to cooperate in strengthening the principles set forth in said Draft.</p> <p>This same indigenous representative on the project team held an important meeting with members of the Board of the World Bank, as an initiative to develop sensitivity and awareness in connection with the World Bank policies, especially regarding the right to consultation set forth in ILO Agreement 169 (3/03/04). For the Third Round of Negotiations on the Draft Declaration in Washington (23-30/04/04), there</p>	<p>Report of the 3d Negotiation Meeting to Seek Consensus in the Working Group in charge of preparing the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (OAS / Ser. K / XVIGT / DADIN / doc.168./04 rev.2, 22/04/04).</p> <p>Proposals for mechanisms and recommendations regarding participation of the indigenous peoples, for discussion by the indigenous organizations and the caucus (29/05/04).</p>

		<p>was a prior caucus of representatives of the indigenous peoples attending that meeting. At this caucus, the indigenous representative of the IIHR project team was elected as a member of the technical team to advise on the proposals of the indigenous peoples and to make a unified proposal at the meeting. This enabled strengthening of the core principles on collective rights and customary law in the Draft American Declaration, as well as the minimal standards enjoyed by this population at the international level (including jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights), as well as at the national and local levels.</p>	
	<p><b>Increased advocacy capacity of this specialized team</b></p>	<p>As an outcome of prior participation by the organizations/networks and their representatives in the project during previous years, new advocacy and negotiation strategies were collectively developed. This enabled greater impact by the civil society organizations on the OAS-GA, as well as follow-up and preparatory actions regarding the ICOHRA meeting and the OAS-GA, with a significant impact on the activities carried out. This led to establishment of a strong team, able to generate its own advocacy agenda in consultation with the IIHR technical team, as well as within the ICOHRA and in other, more direct types of lobbying and negotiation with various Ministries of Foreign Affairs that were interested in certain work themes.</p>	<p>Advocacy or Negotiation Strategy Documents. Reports on activities carried out.</p>

**Annual goal 2 (2004):** Contribution to the strengthening of advocacy actions in the framework of current processes of negotiation of substantive law or public policies that promote the rights of women, indigenous peoples and the Afro-descendant population in selected countries.

Activities	Impact Indicators 2004 Work Plan	Achievements	Means of Verification
<p>National project: legislation for indigenous peoples</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To foster favorable conditions to promote adoption of the Land Use Planning Law in Colombia.</p>	<p><b>Increased linkage capacity of the organizations of indigenous peoples for joint work and advocacy.</b></p>	<p>Based on the Workshop Meeting of Indigenous Peoples on Territory “Ley Orgánica de Ordenamiento Territorial y legalización de resguardos indígenas”, held in Bogota on February 16 to 19, 2004, in the framework of the project and 38 regional, zonal, and local participating organizations, the issue of the draft Land Use Planning Law was positioned on the indigenous agenda. This bill has moved forward substantially in Colombia’s Congress, generating a movement among the members of the Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia –ONIC- throughout the country to develop an awareness and sensitivity development strategy. ONIC, the counterpart organization in this country, also seeks to develop advocacy, lobbying and negotiation strategies with respect to the legislative branch and to strengthen coordinated work with the indigenous legislators, as well as to define policies to legalize the indigenous territories in Colombia.</p> <p>A diagnostic document addressing the situation of the territories and discussing the proposals submitted to date regarding the Land Use Planning Law, as a basis for reflection regarding definition of strategies and procedures to further this bill.</p> <p>Linkage of the work of the indigenous peoples movement in Colombia, establishing dialogues and teamwork among the organizations that attended the meeting, and unifying their various organizational efforts regarding advocacy, especially by means of agreements among ONIC, the indigenous authorities organization, Autoridades Indígenas de Colombia –AICO- and the Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana – OPIAC-, three of the main networks of indigenous peoples in this country.</p> <p>Four macro-regional workshops were held in August and September 2004 (North, Center-East, Orinoquia and Amazonia), to assess and redirect the organizational policies given the current situation, as well as political advocacy activities of the indigenous organizations at the regional and national levels. As mentioned in the IIHR quarterly report (April-June 2004), actions planned for the last quarter in 2003 had to be postponed to the first quarter of 2004. However, during the first semester of 2004 the human rights and</p>	<p>Report of the Workshop-meeting (program, objectives, methodology, list of participants, dissemination strategies, advocacy, communication, results and impacts of the activity).</p> <p>Quarterly Report of the ONIC.</p> <p>Documents with the design of communication strategies.</p> <p>IIHR report guide for project counterparts.</p> <p>Specialized diagnostic document.</p> <p>Quarterly activities report (January-March 2004).</p> <p>Quarterly activities report (April-June 2004).</p> <p>Quarterly activities report (July-September 2004).</p>

		<p>humanitarian situation of the indigenous peoples of Colombia has worsened, among other factors due to the grave public order situations caused by the domestic armed conflict. This has increased harassment against the indigenous peoples by armed groups in certain regions of the country, together with killings, internal displacement, threats, forced recruitment, occupation of territories and holy places, and disregard for traditional authorities. This has forced ONIC to develop multiple activities in support of the indigenous peoples affected most by this situation, using its own resources and resorting to supportive institutions. Therefore, they asked the IIHR to extend project execution until December 2004, to begin in July of this same year the activities originally planned to begin in April and June. To this end, they submitted a work plan that fulfills the requirements of the national plan.</p> <p>Drafting of new documents on the issue of Indigenous Territories during the quarter from July to September 2004, reflecting the status of the discussion both regarding governmental and legislative initiatives, and the indigenous proposals and initiatives on the matter. A consensus was reached among the various organizations, establishing a platform for joint negotiation and work that is the basis for the advocacy agenda.</p>	
	<b>Expansion of alliances among various actors and sectors</b>	<p>Interrelations with legislative, political, and governmental actors, leading to agreements with them on common agendas to guide advocacy actions in the framework of adoption of legislation. A national consensus-building process with the State, as well as discussions with public officials, including definition of a work agenda with the Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural (INCODER), to further the process of legalizing the indigenous territories.</p> <p>Inclusion of the issue of indigenous territories and of constitutional reforms that affects indigenous and popular rights, in the summons to the march and itinerant congress called the Great Minga for Territory, Life, and Dignity of the Indigenous Peoples [Gran Minga por Territorio, Vida y Dignidad de los Pueblos Indígenas] (13-16/09/04), in Cali, Sincelejo, Riohacha, Barranquilla, and Bogota. New dialogues with indigenous legislators in connection with the Land Use Planning Bill (July-September 2004).</p>	<p>Workshop-meeting report. Quarterly activities report (July-September 2004). Summons to the march. Media news reports. .</p>
	<b>Greater knowledge on the contents of the bill by NGOs</b>	<p>Development and distribution of the diagnostic document as specialized material, together with all the material for the dissemination campaigns (printed press, radio and television), contributed to expanding knowledge and information on the bills and</p>	<p>Quarterly activities report (January-March 2004). Specialized diagnostic document. Workshop-meeting report. Data base on legislative actors and on the</p>

	<b>and civil society groups, as well as by actors and decision-makers</b>	<p>the thematic agendas of the indigenous peoples regarding territorial issues.</p> <p>Disseminating information in Colombian and international media expanded coverage of the issues and of the actions carried out among the general public.</p> <p>Dissemination of the work plan, of the meeting, and of its results, was attained by means of a campaign in the mass media and among the Colombian people.</p>	<p>media.</p> <p>On-line information at the specialized section <i>Diversidades</i> of the IHR webpage: <a href="http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/Diversidades/">http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/Diversidades/</a></p> <p>Reports and statistics of the Webtrends counting system, to verify access and visits to said section.</p>
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Activities	Impact Indicators 2004 Work Plan	Achievements	Means of Verification
<p><b>National project: Non-discrimination of the Afro-descendant population</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To foster favorable conditions to promote equal opportunities for the Afro-descendant population on the job market in Panama.</p>	<p><b>Greater linkage capacity of the Afro-Panamanian organizations for joint work and advocacy.</b></p>	<p>During the quarters from January to March, April to June, and July to September 2004, the project continued working on the three work documents designed during the first (2003): a) Afro-Panamanian Political Platform; Bill issuing measures to foster equal opportunities for access to the job market in the Republic of Panama and to eliminate discriminatory practices; c) National Master Plan for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>Several work teams were set up, and those responsible for each one were appointed, to develop the three major areas of advocacy in the sector, based on the three aforementioned products, in the framework of the electoral process that ended on May 2, 2004. These areas, set forth at the outset of the project, are: a) the political area; b) that of demands; and c) that of development. Each one has been implemented on the basis of the instruments described above and the objective is to raise the specific interests of the Afro-Panamanian population in the electoral debate. The two counterparts (Comité Panameño contra el Racismo and Diggers Museum) carried out a major effort among the organizations involved in the project (Afro-Panamanian Forum) to specify a number of points regarding the plan, so that its second phase could fully attain the objectives set forth, while establishing conditions within the Forum to make the adjustments required by the electoral process. The National Master Plan for Sustainable Development of Afro-Panamanians was also discussed, and the implications of its execution were addressed in greater depth, both regarding participation of the various sectors of Afro-Panamanian population and with respect to the team of the incoming government. The project attained the objective of fine-tuning the implementation strategy by conducting an assessment of actions carried out during the first phase (September-December 2003) up to that point in its execution.</p> <p>During the first quarter, the project also carried out a training session for the various facilitators in charge of implementing various aspects of the work plan, in accordance with the allocation of responsibilities of the different organizations, with the aim of strengthening the facilitators' understanding of the concepts and positions of the Forum with respect to the advocacy actions carried</p>	<p>Quarterly activities report (January-March 2004; April-June 2004; July-September 2004). Reports or minutes of the meetings with counterparts.</p> <p>Documents from the various workshops/meetings held: invitations, programs, folders, posters, leaflets, and supporting documents handed out.</p> <p>Lists of participants in each workshop/meeting.</p> <p>Proposal or negotiation documents (Strategic Action Plan for Afro-Panamanian Advocacy; 3<sup>d</sup> version of the National Master Plan for Sustainable Development of Afro-Panamanians; Profile of the Bipartite Committee).</p> <p>Document "La Ruta hacia un Desarrollo Sostenible."</p>

		out or planned; this has increased the number of individuals who are familiar with the instruments developed to further the plan.	
	<b>Expansion of alliances among various actors and sectors.</b>	<p>First Congress of the Alianza Interétnica Darienita in Metetí, Darién, on March 27, 2004, attended by approximately 80 representatives of the missionary areas of the Vicarship, with the aim of creating a design of Darien as a province and of the regional territories or “comarcas”. It brought together the three ethnic groups of the region (blacks, indigenous, and “interioranos” or persons of the interior), it was ecumenical in nature, and it was attended by political and community leaders. The high-priority action lines were three: a) agrarian reform; b) education; and c) training. Representatives of the Afro-Panamanian Forum attended this Congress, which gave rise to the official establishment of the Alianza Interétnica Darienita (AINDA), an unprecedented event in the country. This space also fosters greater advocacy by participants in the Forum’s advocacy activities.</p> <p>A campaign for selective voting by Afro-Panamanians called for them to support political forces committed to this sector’s Political Platform. On March 16, 2004, the Afro-Panamanian Forum held a meeting with all the Afro-descendant candidates to elected office (legislators, local “corregimiento” representatives and mayors) in the elections for 2004-2009, with the aim of furthering the Forum’s advocacy plan. The Afro-Panamanian Forum continued approaching the Afro-descendant candidates to elected office, seeking to place the sector’s interests on their respective agendas. The candidates, in turn, expressed their willingness to support efforts for empowerment of the Afro-Panamanian population.</p> <p>On April 1, 2004 the Afro-Panamanian Forum submitted to the National Directorate of Citizen Participation in the Legislative Assembly the Bill “issuing measures to promote equal opportunities of access to the job market in the Republic of Panama and eliminating discriminatory practices.” Leaders of civil society organizations, the Media, the Ombudsman’s Office, the Federación Nacional de Personas con Discapacidad, and others attended this act.</p>	<p>Quarterly activities reports (January-March 2004; April-June 2004).</p> <p>Databases on various actors and on the media.</p> <p>Draft Bill.</p> <p>Media news reports.</p>
	Greater knowledge by NGOs and civil society groups, as well as by actors and decision-makers, on	<p>The process of open dissemination of the contents of the three documents that guide the advocacy work of this national project, developed in 2003, began during the fourth week in January 2004. These are: a) the Afro-Panamanian Political Platform; b) the draft bill on equal opportunities on the job market; and c) the Profile of the National Master Plan for Sustainable Development of Afro-Panamanians. Thousands of copies of these materials were</p>	<p>Quarterly activities reports (January-March 2004; April-June 2004).</p> <p>Documents with the communications strategies designed.</p> <p>Distribution of the document “La Ruta hacia un Desarrollo Sostenible” among leaders of the Afro-descendant communities, NGOs, political</p>

	<p>discrimination against the Afro-descendant population on the labor market in Panama.</p>	<p>printed and distributed in Afro-descendant communities in Panama, Colón, Bocas del Toro, and Darién. The outcome of this action was greater knowledge of the objectives and of the very meaning of the advocacy plan in the communities.</p> <p>The Afro-Panamanian Forum also disseminated the results of the workshops with the political parties, during the second quarter, after analyzing and discussing the political platforms of the various electoral alliances and assessing the platforms offered during the elections.</p> <p>The resulting document was distributed in the Afro-descendant communities through the member organizations of the Forum. In some cases, their content was discussed at that level. This initiative clearly stated a joint position of the organized sectors of the Afro-Panamanian population vis-à-vis the political platforms for the 2004 elections.</p> <p>Selective distribution of the materials continued during the period from April to June 2004, geared toward: a) the political class (political leaders, legislative representatives, intermediate-level cadres); b) public figures; c) academic figures; d) leaders of NGOs, with an exchange of viewpoints regarding the proposals and a statement of the political willingness of some of the political and social actors approached to cooperate with the process of empowering the Afro-descendant population.</p>	<p>leaders and the media. 2,000 copies were printed.</p> <p>Media news reports.</p> <p>Leaflets, posters, massively distributed documents.</p> <p>Use of electronic dissemination media.</p> <p>On-line information available at the specialized section <i>Diversidades</i> of the IHR webpage: <a href="http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/Diversidades/">http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/Diversidades/</a></p> <p>Reports and statistics of the Webtrends counting system to verify access and visits to said section.</p>
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**Annual Goal 2 (2004):** Contribution to the strengthening of advocacy actions in the framework of current processes of negotiation of substantive law or public policies that promote the rights of women, indigenous peoples and the Afro-descendant population in selected countries.

Activities	Impact Indicators 2004 Work Plan	Achievements	Means of Verification
<p><b>National project: legislation for equality between women and men</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To foster favorable conditions to promote adoption of the law on equal opportunities between women and men in Peru, with an active participation by the social women's movement and by means of linkages with the various actors involved.</p>	<p>Greater linkage capacity of the social women's movement for joint work and advocacy.</p> <p>Expansion of alliances among various actors.</p> <p>Greater knowledge of the bill and its contents by NGOs, actors and decision-makers.</p>	<p>The 10 counterpart organizations/networks of the project constituted the Collective "Mujeres por la igualdad de oportunidades", both for purposes of coordination amongst themselves and with the IIHR, and to reach out to the public. This has fostered an identity of their own and social recognition, as well as acknowledgment by the media, of the Collective as a leading group in connection with the bill.</p> <p>The work plan defined three strategies: linkage and mobilization; political advocacy; communication and dissemination. This has enabled the advocacy actions to have clear objectives and to respond to each of the strategies defined, which in turn contributes to more effective advocacy.</p> <p>A decision was reached for the project to also summon women's NGOs representing diversity (indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants), as well as various civil society groups. This has fostered participatory implementation, as well as involvement of, and expansion of the support base with, other organizations, including some that are not the specific target population that would benefit from the legislation they are supporting. The high-priority given to linkages with various social and political actors has enabled development of relations and joint advocacy actions with a set of individuals and entities associated with or influential in decision-making: legislators and legislative advisors, political parties, Ministry of Women and Social Development, Procuraduría de Derechos Humanos (Ombudsman).</p> <p>The workshops/meetings held (approximately 15) have applied participatory and inclusionary methods, fostering training and exchange of experience or of opinions amongst participants. They have also been held in several provinces, so as to provide information and dissemination to women in various geographical areas and sectors, avoiding concentration in the capital city.</p> <p>Work methods have strengthened linkages among and teamwork of the member organizations of the Collective "Mujeres por la Igualdad de Oportunidades," as well as cooperative relations and joint actions with other organizations in the women's movement.</p> <p>Various organizations have expressed their interest in becoming</p>	<p>Three quarterly reports and their annexes, on implementation of the work plan.</p> <p>IIHR report guide for project counterparts.</p> <p>Reports of IIHR technical assistance missions.</p> <p>Reports or minutes of the work meetings of the counterparts.</p> <p>Documents from the various workshops/meetings held: invitations, programs, folders, and supporting documents handed out.</p> <p>Lists of participants at each workshop/meeting.</p> <p>Databases on organizations and on the media.</p> <p>Proposal or negotiation documents (statements); official communications (letters to legislators).</p> <p>300 signatures of women who support the campaign for equal opportunities, delivered to legislators.</p> <p>Digital bulletins, informative communications and consultations.</p> <p>Systematic summaries of the contributions received during the workshops/meetings held in 2003.</p> <p>Documents assessing the advocacy process.</p> <p>Materials generated in the framework of the dissemination campaign "Mujeres por la Igualdad de Oportunidades" (folders, fold-outs, advocacy manuals, leaflets, badges and distinctive ponchos, streamers and small flags).</p> <p>Cassettes with radio spots in Spanish, Quechua and Aymara.</p> <p>Coverage on radio, TV and the printed press.</p> <p>Press report clippings.</p> <p>TV video programs.</p> <p>Opinion of the congressional Committee on Justice and Human Rights recommending adoption of the bill.</p> <p>Official agenda of the Permanent Committee of</p>

	<p>members of the Collective, and a broader committee is being set up for this purpose. Furthermore, numerous organizations have asked the Collective to participate in their own training activities by means of talks or workshops, and this reflects the level of recognition attained.</p> <p>Direct contact with legislators who support the Bill, as well as with members of the key legislative committees to help move the project forward in the legislative process, has enabled sharing information on the rights of women, committing support, and enhancing advocacy. Contacts with legislative advisors have also been extremely positive in this regard. This has also been influenced by the strategy of preparing working documents, sending letters directly to members of Congress, and gathering signatures (300) in support of the bill and delivering them to congressional authorities, as well as issuing a statement on the bill, signed by 23 organizations that are well known for their work on women's rights. Use of means of dissemination that reach women in urban and rural areas and national, regional, and local organizations, by means of the mass media and personalized messages via e-mail or regular mail, has made it easier to disseminate information among civil society organizations. The project finds the use of technological communication platforms (such as e-mails, discussion lists or electronic networks) to be very positive, as it has expedited sending and receiving summons or information to large numbers of individuals. To date the project has a database with approximately 1,000 persons representing women's organizations, professional associations and universities, as well as significant contacts in the media, including radio, TV, and the printed press.</p> <p><b>The missions conducted by the IIHR have been very important to provide information in greater depth to women's organizations, members of Congress, and the media, in connection with the principles of equality and non-discrimination that are the basis for promoting women's rights and a specific legislation to protect them, closely associated with the commitments undertaken by the Peruvian State under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW, Art. 1 and 2). This has had an impact on the advocacy actions with members of Congress, and also enabled the presence of a Colombian senator on the second mission. She explained that country's experience with adoption of similar legislation, which allowed a dialogue between "peers" to take place.</b></p>	<p>Congress in which it includes the bill as point 8 on its agenda.</p> <p>Official agenda of the 2004-2005 legislative term of Congress that includes the bill as a high-priority topic in the area of gender equity and social justice.</p> <p>2004-2005 Work Plan of the congressional Committee on Women and Social Development, including the bill.</p> <p>On-line information available at the specialized section <i>DerechosMujer</i>, of the IIHR webpage: <a href="http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/DerechosMujer">http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/DerechosMujer</a></p> <p>Reports and statistics of the Webtrends counting system to verify access and visits to the specialized section.</p>
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## **What progress has there been toward the performance indicator of the PROJECT TO PROMOTE A CULTURE OF INCLUSION?**

The process before OAS bodies: For the second time, since the project began, the IHR had the opportunity to conduct systematic and strategic actions for participation, advocacy, and inclusion of the interests of its target populations in the processes and actions carried out by the International Coalition of non-Governmental Organizations (ICOHRA), the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the General Assembly of the OAS (OAS-GA), but in greater depth and scope regarding said processes and actions. In this regard, the team of persons representing indigenous, women's and Afro-descendant organizations, which had been working since 2003, was not only able to include its issues once again on the agenda of ICOHRA, but also to make them cross-cutting themes on said agenda, while also strengthening the Coalition's platform before the OAS-GA. An advocacy and negotiation strategy was also developed jointly, together with a strategy for follow-up and preparation of the ICOHRA meeting and the OAS-GA, with a significant impact on the activities in which they have been participating. The ICOHRA activity also included an extensive program of activities, including meetings on advocacy, a meeting with the Board of the World Bank (by the indigenous peoples), activities on indigenous peoples with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights –the I-ACHR- a meeting with the Chairman of the OAS Working Group in charge of preparing the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, participation at a specialized event at American University on the definition of prior, free, and informed consent of the indigenous peoples regarding projects or programs to be developed in indigenous territories.

Participation of the team in the 34<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the OAS was very broad and had greater impact than the previous year, due to experience attained during the previous OAS-GA. Establishment of a group on cross-cutting themes by ICOHRA was very important for inclusion of gender, cultural, and ethnic aspects under the theme of discrimination. This group was also in charge of inclusion on the OAS-GA agenda of the issues that the target population groups were interested in, as well as of designing effective strategies for advocacy before and during the Assembly. The representatives of the target populations were able to attend the meeting of the Coalition with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Americas, to meet with the new Secretary General of the OAS, and to exchange viewpoints and concerns on issues such as the Democratic Charter and its connection with Human Rights, the response of the inter-American system in crisis situations in certain countries of the region, and other topics pertaining to the rule of law, access to justice, and corruption (the central theme of the OAS-GA).

Work during this period has ratified assertiveness in selecting the counterpart organizations/networks, which has made it possible to attain the annual goals and the performance indicator for this period. The project has responded to the current situation of the region and to demands coming from the organizations/networks, fostering participation, advocacy, negotiation and lobbying activities with a significant impact, enabling inclusion in regional, national, and local actions, and fostering a reduction of the gap between formal equality and real equality. The project has also managed to apply the conceptual, theoretical/doctrinary and juridical aspects of human rights, fostering political and civic participation by the organizations involved.

National processes: Through the Strategic Meeting, by planning and linking national processes in three countries (Peru, Panama, and Colombia), the IHR fostered conditions that enabled actions to promote positive legislation regarding the rights of women, Afro-descendants, and indigenous peoples. These actions have fostered joint work among civil society organizations and with political and institutional actors (the State, the Executive and Legislative branches, the Ombudsman), thus enhancing advocacy. Together with other organizations that work with the target population groups, these efforts have been supported by organizations that enable inclusion of diversity in the proposals (Afro-descendants' organizations in Peru regarding legislation on equality, and women in Panama regarding non-discrimination with respect to employment). The efforts made have also enabled greater dissemination of international instruments for the protection of human rights, as well as the national legislative initiatives themselves; coverage in the media has led to inclusion of these issues on the public agenda.

Development of the national project in Peru in 2004 shows important progress of the bill on equal opportunities for women and men in the legislative process. At first there were three bills, with no legislative committee recommendations, and no attention had been paid to them for two years. While the bill has not yet been discussed in the plenary, there have been important steps to "unlock" and expedite its progress in the legislative process. In early 2004 the bill was on the legislative agenda for 2003-2004, but it was not discussed because the committee had not issued its recommendation. On June 23, 2004 the Committee on Justice and Human Rights adopted its recommendation, and this opened the possibility of its debate by the Permanent Committee that meets during the recess between legislative terms (June 15 to August 22, 2004). In this regard, the topic was included on this Committee's agenda as point 8, although for lack of time it only discussed up to point 5. The advocacy strategy then focused on including the issue on the legislative agenda for 2004-2005; it was in fact included and given a high-priority for discussion, under the theme of equity and social justice. Furthermore, negotiations with the Committee on Women and Social Development have led to its inclusion as a topic in this committee's work plan for 2004-2005; the Committee on Justice and Human Rights has ratified the June 2004 majority recommendation before the plenary. This opens the door to its discussion in the legislative plenary in the near future.

In Panama and Colombia, the national projects have enabled capacity building within the organizations, granting the counterparts significant leadership in development of the work, as well as the ability to take the initiative regarding advocacy, lobbying, and negotiation with State bodies and various actors (Presidential candidates, President elect, legislators) and in the drafting of conceptual documents and platforms on sustainable development, land and territory, situation analyses, and adopting positions with respect to significant national issues discussed by civil society in both countries. The national projects have helped make both population groups visible, especially the Afro-Panamanian population that was in a very unequal situation vis-à-vis the indigenous peoples and women. They have also helped to strengthen existing capacities, to generate linkage mechanisms with various organizations, to play a leadership role in political and citizen participation processes, and to improve protection and defense of human rights, whether civil and political or economic, social and cultural, by fostering inclusion in the political and civic life of their countries (in Panama there is also a Political Platform of Afro-Panamanians, a Profile of the Master Plan for Sustainable Development of Afro-Panamanians, and a specialized document on the route toward sustainable development, "La Ruta hacia un Desarrollo Sostenible"). The above has allowed the establishment of a broad support base for negotiation of the bills before both Congresses, well ahead in Colombia (the Land Use Planning Bill), while in Panama, since there are new legislators due to the recent elections, it is

being furthered once again (draft Bill on Equal Opportunities on the Job Market). It was also feasible to develop advocacy and negotiations with the Presidency of the Republic, to submit the results obtained in the framework of the project to the President of Panama during the coming quarter.

**INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROJECT BY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR  
(September 2003-August 2004)**

**PROJECT: CITIZEN SECURITY IN LATIN AMERICA: DEVELOPING A NATIONAL AND LOCAL APPROACH**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR:** Enhanced institutional capabilities for tackling the problem of citizen insecurity from the human rights perspective

<b>Annual Goal 1 (2003): To compile data on different initiatives implemented in Latin America on citizen security, as input that countries in the region can use to design plans</b>			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Impact Indicators 2003 Work Plan</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
Gathering and systematization of information about citizen security initiatives  Objective: <b>To analyze, compare and systematize citizen security initiatives that have yielded positive results in countries in the region</b>	More knowledge about countries where governments are starting to implement citizen security policies  More documentation and shared experiences regarding the importance of public citizen security policies	Comparative Study of Citizen Security, a tool for learning about strategies that the corresponding authorities and ministries can use to design and implement security plans and policies in countries where they are needed  Meeting of experts to put the final touches to the study, held in October 2003 at IIHR headquarters in San Jose, Costa Rica	Material and documentation compiled and studied from all the countries included in the study: Colombia, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Mexico and El Salvador  Draft version of the Comparative Study of Citizen Security Initiatives produced and in the process of being validated before publication of the final version  Reports on missions and meetings

**Annual Goal 2 (2003): Technical assistance to institutions and organizations in designing a citizen security policy in countries that need and request it**

Activities	Impact Indicators 2003 Work Plan	Achievements	Means of verification
<p><b>Political mission to Dominican Republic, diagnostic assessment, preparation, validation and presentation of a citizen security policy for Dominican Republic</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To support the efforts to establish a national citizen security policy, based on a diagnostic assessment and joint work with the Dominican police force and civil society</p>	<p><b>Up-to-date information on the citizen security situation and problems in Dominican Republic, for the design and implementation of public policies</b></p> <p><b>Dominican Republic better equipped to design and implement public citizen security policies</b></p>	<p>The diagnostic assessment of citizen security in Dominican Republic contains all the up-to-date information about citizen security available in that country – ranging from the institutions responsible for this issue and their organizational and functional structure, to community participation in security matters. The Workshop to Identify Critical Citizen Security Problems (15/10/03), the International Seminar (13-14/11-03) and the process of validating the assessment and the proposed Public Citizen Security Policy are tools that Dominican society and the police now possess for establishing a citizen security system that would make it possible to create a social environment in which citizens are free from the dangers and threats posed by crime and can enjoy their fundamental rights and freedoms. The IIHR's Executive Director led a special mission to Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, for an activity to commemorate International Human Rights Day (10/12/03) that was open to the public. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to present the proposed Public Citizen Security Policy. The change of administration, and the fact that the person who served as our counterpart for the work in 2003 was appointed Chief of Police, has created the best possible scenario for the police reform process. The President presented the government's agenda in August 2004 and it includes the main points made by the IIHR in the assessment and the Security Policy. These guidelines are now firm political commitments. The new National Police Chief and the Secretary of State for the Interior and the Police told us that the assessment is the "most complete analysis of security, and of our institution, ever undertaken." It is now the Police's "road map" for the ongoing process of reform, modernization and institution building, which the IIHR will continue to support for the rest of this year and in 2005, as part of security sector reform.</p>	<p>CD-ROM containing the assessment and the proposed Public Citizen Security Policy in Dominican Republic</p> <p>List of participants in the workshop, the international seminar and the public activity held to commemorate International Human Rights Day</p> <p>Interinstitutional cooperation agreement for the IIHR's work with the Ministry of the Interior and the Police and the Police Force of Dominican Republic</p> <p>New government agenda</p> <p>Request from the Secretary of Interior and the Police Chief for the IIHR to continue supporting the police reform process in the coming months</p>

**Annual Goal (2004): Technical assistance to public institutions and civil society organizations in designing and implementing a citizen security policy in Dominican Republic and the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina**

Activities	Impact Indicators 2004 Work Plan	Achievements	Means of verification
<p><b>Implementation missions in Dominican Republic</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To support the implementation of the public citizen security policy in political circles and among legislators</p> <p>The aim is to help the institutions responsible for security to implement the public policy recommended in 2003, based on a diagnostic assessment of citizen security</p>	<p><b>Enhanced institutional capabilities for designing and implementing public citizen security policies</b></p> <p><b>Progress in implementing the public citizen security policies</b></p>	<p>Two political and technical missions to Dominican Republic are planned for the fourth quarter of 2004. The first one will take place 5-8 October. The elections that took place in August of this year, and the subsequent change of security authorities, made it necessary to carry out these missions as soon as the new officials took office. The former Director of the National Police's Institute for Human Dignity, who served as our counterpart for the work last year, General Manuel de Jesús Pérez Sánchez, was named by the President as the new Chief of Police. Following all the work carried out in 2003 (diagnostic assessment and proposed citizen security policy), the Police and Dominican society are keen for the IIHR to be involved in the process of structural and organizational change. We have met many times with the new Secretary of State for the Interior and the Police, Franklin Almeida, and the new Police Chief. In those meetings, they have expressed high regard for our institution and are keen that we support the political and technical management of the process of change within the institution, which will guarantee the right to citizen security. At the express request of the authorities, the second mission will be carried out in the first half of November 2004. A closed-door workshop will be held with the Interior Ministry officials and police chiefs to develop a strategic citizen security plan. The project will also support the democratic management of security, to fulfill the commitment to assisting with implementation of the plan.</p>	<p>Communications from the Police Chief, in which he confirms his commitment to reform and interest in receiving assistance from the IIHR, to support the police reform process and other directives issued based on the public policy designed in 2003</p> <p>Announcements in the press and legislative decrees announced by the Chief of Police on the "police clean-up" and other measures to combat corruption, based on the IIHR's recommendations</p> <p>The mission programmed for the first half of November 2004 and the program of work that has been drawn up</p>

Activities	Impact Indicators 2004 Work Plan	Achievements	Means of verification
<p><b>Political mission to Buenos Aires, Argentina</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To secure political and legislative support for the design and implementation of public citizen security policies</p>	<p><b>Greater political and institutional commitment to the implementation of public citizen security policies in the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina</b></p>	<p>During the second quarter of 2004 (April-June), the team began to develop the strategy for the citizen security project in the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and the diagnostic assessment of the security situation got under way. The first political mission was carried out 15-19 March. On 31 March, the Minister of Security of the Buenos Aires province and his team resigned following public outrage at the recent crime wave and, in particular, the abduction and murder of a young man. These events caused a great commotion and led to calls for a joint citizen security plan for the country and the province. Far from constituting a setback, this change in the leadership at the ministry paved the way for the successful development of the project and the strategy. The new Security Minister, Carlos León Arslanián, was appointed on 13 April. His record on security and the defense of human rights demonstrates the national and provincial governments' political commitment to addressing problems such as growing insecurity and the perception of insecurity, and the corruption that is rife among the Buenos Aires police force. This situation made it necessary to carry out a new political mission. The IIHR also took advantage of the mission to forge ahead with the technical work involved in the project, kicking off the corresponding diagnostic assessment of the security situation. By means of this mission, carried out 15-20 May, the project obtained the backing and technical support of the Minister and his team for the activities that are going to be implemented. The mission also made it possible to coordinate the work with civil society, for which the counterparts are the Center for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) and the Universidad Nacional de la Plata. There is a strong political commitment. The Security Minister and his staff and the CSOs involved are adamant that the project must continue. It has aroused a great deal of expectation because of the security situation in the country, and the need to tackle problems like police corruption head-on. The latter prevents the police force from carrying out its crime prevention and law enforcement responsibilities properly, at a time when crime, and especially organized crime, is on the rise.</p>	<p>Letter from Minister Arslanián to the IIHR's Executive Director reaffirming the importance of the Institute's assistance in the areas covered by the project</p> <p>Reports on the missions</p>

Activities	Impact Indicators 2004 Work Plan	Achievements	Means of verification
<p><b>Diagnostic assessment of citizen security in the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To describe and analyze the trends in crime and its main causes; and to determine ways of modernizing the police force and combating corruption, and for the community and civil society to participate in democratic security strategies based on respect for human rights</p> <p><b>At the time of writing, the component of the Citizen Security project involving Argentina is suspended, due to USAID rules with respect to assistance to that country. The mission and the assessment due to be carried out in August 2004 were cancelled. The project has been redesigned as per USAID instructions, focusing the security work on civil society, which is now the counterpart and the beneficiary of the actions to be implemented. This new strategy has not yet been approved, however. This setback, and the delay involved, means that all the other actions will have to be carried out in 2005. All that remains to be done this year is to carry out the mission to conduct the assessment and then write it up, in hopes that USAID will eventually approve the project.</b></p>	<p><b>Updated information on the citizen security situation and problems</b></p> <p><b>Public institutions and CSOs involved in the issue better equipped to tackle it</b></p> <p><b>Stronger interinstitutional ties on citizen security issues</b></p>	<p>Following the political missions, the team was able to draw up a detailed schedule of activities to be implemented under the project and began to coordinate them. The next mission to Argentina will be used to complete the diagnostic assessment, the information-gathering process and the analysis of documentation. Meetings will also be held. Parameters for action will be established / recommendations made regarding three keys areas on which the citizen security efforts will focus, namely: efforts to combat police corruption (police reforms to create an environment not conducive to corruption and human rights violations by the police) and participation by the community and civil society in crime prevention and citizen security strategies</p>	<p>Authorization from the authorities to begin the project</p> <p>Schedule of activities and strategy to be implemented</p> <p>Reports on the political context</p> <p>Mission reports</p>

## **How was progress made in achieving the performance indicator of the CITIZEN SECURITY project?**

The performance indicator of this project is “enhanced institutional capabilities for tackling the problem of citizen insecurity from the human rights perspective,” and satisfactory progress was made in achieving it. The main activities carried out to date are related to the strengthening of institutional capabilities, through the technical assistance and training for public institutions and CSOs in Dominican Republic and Argentina.

The work in Dominican Republic produced the *Report on Citizen Security: Diagnostic Assessment and Proposed Public Policy*, whose content and approach were validated and improved with input from different institutions (the Police, human rights protection and defense organizations, other institutions responsible for security, lawmakers, academics and the citizenry in general). This was achieved through workshops and seminars that attracted a large number of Dominican officials and citizens. Experts from the region also took part. All the sectors involved agreed with the main recommendations of the research, analysis and political negotiation, and, as a result, the new security authorities are very keen to implement the measures and want our institution to assist in this undertaking. As explained in the report, the assessment and policy are now regarded as the Police’s “road map” and the Secretary of the Interior and the Chief of Police have asked the IIHR to support the police modernization and reform process. Our institution is responding to the request, as the conditions could not be better; the institutions involved have demonstrated clearly their desire for change.

Following the political changes in Argentina and, in particular, the appointment of new authorities in the province of Buenos Aires, the Provincial Government is keen to tackle insecurity and police corruption, within the framework of democracy and human rights and fundamental freedoms. CSOs are also heavily involved in the security issue, and their work should be strengthened and supported. The technical and political work carried out to date by the IIHR has created links with both institutions and civil society and academics, bringing the attainment of the performance indicator much closer. There is great expectation among the citizenry, at a time when security is the number one issue on the public agenda. USAID’s decision to put these activities on hold is delaying the project, but the final goal should not be affected if it is restarted as soon as possible, adopting a new strategy in keeping with USAID guidelines. It is important that continuity be given to the work in this country; otherwise, the project’s General Strategic Plan would be affected. The work in Dominican Republic and Argentina is not being implemented in isolation; it forms part of a larger process in the region that began in 2003 with the research for the Comparative Study of Citizen Security Initiatives, carried out in eight countries.

**INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

**USAID COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT LAG-A-00-02-00001-00  
PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH INCLUSION, CONFLICT PREVENTION  
AND DEMOCRATIZATION IN LATIN AMERICA**

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROJECT BY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR  
September 2003-August 2004**

**PROJECT: STRENGTHENING THE OMBUDSMAN IN LATIN AMERICA**

**FINAL GOAL:** To make ombudsman's offices more accessible, independent and better equipped to solve and channel citizens' problems and implement actions that have a positive impact on the development of good governance

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR:** Increase in the number of ombudsman's offices in Latin America as a mechanism for protecting human rights and denouncing violations

<b>Annual Goal 2 (2003): To support the consolidation of recently created ombudsman offices and any others that may need it</b>			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Impact Indicators 2003 Work Plan</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>
<p><b>Consolidation of the Office of the Ombudsman in Paraguay</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To support the consolidation of the Office of the Ombudsman in Paraguay</p>	<p><b>Progress with the process of consolidating the ombudsman's office in Paraguay as a body with constitutional status responsible for promoting human rights</b></p> <p><b>The ombudsman's office in Paraguay is better equipped to meet the needs of its clients</b></p>	<p>The project helped consolidate the ombudsman's office in Paraguay by holding a meeting entitled "Corruption and Human Rights on the Agenda of Ombudsman's Offices" (6-8/10/03, in Asuncion). The activity received extensive media coverage. The ombudsman's office is now perceived as an institution that handles matters of vital importance to the country and that is providing its technical staff with professional training to tackle cases of corruption. The staff received training and specialized materials, and learned of other institutions' experiences in handling cases of corruption and promoting transparency in public affairs. They are now better equipped to deal with the complaints lodged with the ombudsman's office. The training enhanced the staff's expertise, and this will help consolidate the institution and its operation.</p>	<p>Press clippings, seminar program and methodology, list of participants, compact disc containing specialized materials, and systematized evaluations</p>

**Annual Goal 3 (2003): To support the coordination of efforts to tackle common concerns of ombudsman's offices in the region; and to help design a regional horizontal cooperation strategy for monitoring and providing follow-up to public policies on citizen security**

Activities	Impact Indicators 2003 Work Plan	Achievements	Means of Verification
<p><b>Support for the organization of the Eighth Congress of the FIO</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To help organize the Eighth Congress of the International Federation of Ombudsman</p>	<p><b>Strengthening of ombudsman's offices through the joint actions agreed on at the FIO Congress</b></p>	<p>The Eighth Congress of the FIO (held 17-21/11/03, in Panama) provided an opportunity for the ombudsman to discuss and share their experiences regarding issues that call for joint efforts, such as how to tackle the problems of migrants, and transparency in public affairs. This meeting also allowed the ombudsman to ponder the role they should play, at both the national and regional levels, to cooperate with and help strengthen the human rights bodies and mechanisms of the United Nations and OAS systems. By discussing important issues such as transparency and democracy, the human rights of migrants, and international human rights protection systems, the ombudsman enhance the technical and academic quality of the FIO's agenda. The Ibero-American Network of Offices for the Defense of Women's Human Rights also met in Panama during the Congress. The opportunity for the ombudsman, or their representatives, to discuss and share ideas and experiences helps boost the work of their respective offices in the countries of the region. This international meeting of peers also makes it possible to discuss the situation of ombudsman's offices that are being undermined by the actions of the State, and lend them support. Specific reference to this support is made in the Declaration of Panama.</p>	<p>List of participants, Congress program, reports, and the Declaration of Panama and the minutes of the FIO General Assembly</p>

Activities	Impact Indicators 2004 Work Plan	Achievements	Means of Verification
<p><b>Support for the Senate of Paraguay's efforts to appoint an ombudsman</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To help secure the appointment of an ombudsman in Paraguay</p>	<p><b>Increase in the number of ombudsman's offices in Latin America or consolidation of existing ones as a mechanism for protecting human rights and denouncing violations</b></p>	<p>The aim of the technical mission was to support the appointment of an ombudsman in Paraguay by contributing to the discussion and analysis of the important role that ombudsmen play in protecting and promoting citizens' human rights and strengthening the rule of law. This issue is highly pertinent, as the Senate of Paraguay is in the process of appointing an ombudsman. Therefore, the mission contributed to the attainment of the impact indicator of increasing the number of ombudsmen's offices in Latin America or consolidating existing ones as a mechanism for protecting human rights and denouncing violations. The project thus helped secure the institutional and governmental support necessary for the appointment of an ombudsman in Paraguay; and place the issue of the importance of appointing an ombudsman high on the public agenda.</p>	<p>Press clippings and mission's work program</p>

Activities	Impact Indicators 2004 Work Plan	Achievements	Means of Verification
<p><b>Third Regional Conference of the Caribbean Ombudsman Association (CAROA)</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To promote an exchange of views between the Caribbean ombudsman and their Central American counterparts</p>	<p><b>Ombudsman's offices in the region are coordinating joint efforts on issues that are of interest to all of them</b></p>	<p>The participation of a representative of the Central American Council of Ombudsman in the Third Regional Conference of the Caribbean Ombudsman Association (held 10-14/05/04, in Jamaica) strengthened the ties between these two regional networks. This will enable the Caribbean ombudsman gradually to adopt the Latin American model, under which the institution not only investigates cases of maladministration but also promotes and safeguards all human rights. The project also fostered an increase in the capacity of the ombudsman's offices in the Caribbean to promote and monitor the human rights of their citizens; and introduced the subject of the CEDAW and its optional protocol, which was made part of the Association's agenda.</p>	<p>Participation in the CAROA meeting of a representative of the Central American Council, and presentation of the Ombudsman of Costa Rica</p>

## **How was progress made in achieving the performance indicator of the project STRENGTHENING THE OMBUDSMAN IN LATIN AMERICA?**

With the creation and implementation of ombudsman's offices in different Latin American countries, a new, dynamic stakeholder has been incorporated into state justice systems. This has made it possible to enforce human rights, which is especially important given the power wielded by state-run bodies.

These institutions must be identified and strengthened, so they can respond to calls from citizens for their human rights to be respected and for effective guarantees for enforcing rights when they are violated.

It is also vital to support and consolidate the coordination of activities, the sharing of experiences and technical cooperation among the different ombudsman's offices, so they continue to develop as institutions. This project has contributed in a number of ways to institutional growth and consolidation, cooperation and the sharing of experiences and know-how by means of networking. Its work has encompassed the following areas:

- \* To ensure that the ombudsman's office in Paraguay is able to perform the duties assigned to it under the country's constitution, the project not only supported the professionalization of specialized staff but also carried out a mission designed to speed up the appointment of an ombudsman by bringing the issue to the fore on the national public agenda.
- \* The networking that takes place through the Ibero-American Federation of Ombudsman is an important tool. Ombudsman's offices are able to support each other by sharing experiences and information, and maintaining close communication.
- \* The project has also been promoting the appointment of the Dominican Republic's first ombudsman. As has been demonstrated in other parts of the hemisphere, this institution is essential for the promotion and effective exercise of human rights.
- \* A representative of the Central American Council of Ombudsman also took part in the Third Regional Congress of the Caribbean Association of Ombudsman. This helped strengthen ties between these two regional networks. It will also enable the Caribbean ombudsman gradually to adopt the Latin American model, under which the institution not only investigates cases of maladministration but also promotes and safeguards all human rights.

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
USAID COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT LAG-A-00-02-00001-00

**PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH INCLUSION, CONFLICT PREVENTION AND DEMOCRATIZATION IN LATIN AMERICA**

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PROJECT BY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR  
September 2003-August 2004**

**PROJECT: EARLY WARNING AND RAPID RESPONSE SYSTEM**

**FINAL GOAL:** To provide technical assistance, from a human rights perspective, to state institutions and civil society organizations that play a key role in crises that pose a threat to democracy or governance in a specific country

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR:** State institutions or civil society organizations have adopted the technical recommendations and/or implemented the actions suggested in the work plan

<b>Annual Goal (2003): To establish the characteristics, relevance and feasibility of a system for monitoring threats to human rights in the field of the citizen security</b>			
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>IMPACT INDICATORS 2003 WORK PLAN</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENTS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>
<p><b>Design of the System</b></p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To prepare the design of the EWS-HR, based on indicators of threats To explore the conditions for establishing a network of counterparts who would perform the monitoring and receive the system's periodic results</p> <p><b>(As per modified work plan - see quarterly report for October-December 2003)</b></p>	<p><b>Progress with the conceptual design of a system for monitoring threats to human rights</b></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Institutions are better equipped to design and manage early warning systems and systems for preventing threats to human rights, in the IIHR's spheres of strategic action, particularly the relationship between citizen security and human rights</p> <p><b>More knowledge shared regarding previous experiences and the conditions required for developing a human rights early warning system (EWS-HR)</b></p> <p><b>Network established to discuss a system for monitoring human rights-related threats to citizen security</b></p>	<p>As described in the report for the third quarter of 2003 (October-December), when the results of the consultation were being processed, the Institute proposed a change in the scope of the project (end of July 2003) that was authorized by USAID at the end of September 2003. Accordingly, the activities implemented were tailored to the project's new characteristics (objective, duration and budget), namely, to establish the characteristics, relevance and feasibility of a system for monitoring threats to human rights in citizen security programs. During the course of implementation, technical assistance on the subject was deemed advisable. For the two objectives, the actions promoted were the design, the institutional task force, consultations with counterparts and the preparation of the final results. The design and consultation activities were completed on 15 December 2003.</p>	<p>Institutional document on citizen security; profile of project on citizen security; matrixes of the system of indicators for the two subject areas (citizen security and electoral settings); list of papers written by alumni of the XXI Interdisciplinary Course in Human Rights</p>

**Annual Goal (2003-2004):** To provide a technical and academic response, from a human rights perspective, to unforeseen, critical situations that pose a threat to the rule of law and democratic governance, in at least one country in the region

ACTIVITIES	IMPACT INDICATORS 2004 WORK PLAN	ACHIEVEMENTS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<p><b>Case-specific specialized assistance</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To provide technical assistance and electoral monitoring in the 2003 National Elections in Guatemala</p> <p><b>(As per modified work plan - see quarterly report for October-December 2003)</b></p>	<p><b>IIHR and its counterparts are better equipped to provide a rapid technical and academic response to problems related to human rights, in unforeseen and critical situations</b></p>	<p>The IIHR-CAPEL implemented the “Technical Assistance and Electoral Monitoring Project” between August and December 2003, for the general elections in Guatemala (1st round of voting on 9 November and 2nd round on 28 December). The project produced nine weekly reports on the political-electoral and human rights situation, and carried out a series of technical assistance and support missions between July and December 2003. The missions were designed to ensure the greatest possible contact with the project’s target or beneficiary institutions.</p> <p>No activity has been carried out so far in 2004.</p>	<p>Reports of technical assistance, support and observation missions to Guatemala (hard copies and electronic versions on file with the IIHR-CAPEL); Nine weekly reports on the political, electoral and human rights situation in Guatemala (hard copies and electronic versions on file with the IIHR-CAPEL); UNIORE newsletters</p>

## **How was progress made in achieving the performance indicator of the project EARLY WARNING AND RAPID RESPONSE SYSTEM?**

The IIHR has a clear idea of our counterparts' real possibilities of implementing mechanisms for monitoring threats to human rights, and of their ability to do so, with emphasis on the two subject areas (citizen security programs and electoral settings). It has also made considerable progress in determining what the characteristics of the systems for collecting data in each field should be. Finally, the Institute has reliable information concerning the different counterparts' level of commitment to a permanent effort of this nature.

The IIHR and its specialized programs showed they are first-rate at providing an expeditious and effective response to sensitive and potentially explosive political situations that pose a threat to the democratic institutional fabric, as in the case of Guatemala. This became evident on the initial exploratory missions used to gauge and evaluate the political-electoral and human rights conditions in the country. The situation was further complicated by General Ríos Mont's reappearance on the political stage and the acts of violence that this provoked. The subsequent missions were used to meet with representatives of a broad spectrum of Guatemalan society, in particular, the TSE and the Office of the Ombudsman. The aim was to garner information about the main problems involved in the electoral process and recommend ways of addressing the tricky situations identified throughout the process, on both the technical and political fronts.

The IIHR showed it has a great ability to enlist support through its Department of Public Institutions and its specialized program CAPEL - in particular, through CAPEL's role as the Technical Secretariat of the Central American Council of Ombudsman and the Ibero-American Federation of Ombudsman; and of the Association of Electoral Central American and Caribbean Electoral Bodies (Tikal Protocol) and the Inter-American Union of Electoral Bodies (UNIORE). Its role as a technical secretariat enabled the IIHR to provide technical and academic responses of a very high caliber, in many cases by eliciting assistance from electoral agencies that have wide experience in similar political situations. This assistance took the form of horizontal cooperation, which has become a regular practice of the regional associations.

No case-specific specialized assistance activity has been carried out in 2004 (January-August). Hence, it is not possible to evaluate the progress made in achieving the performance indicator this year.

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
USAID COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT LAG-A-00-02-00001-00

**PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH INCLUSION, CONFLICT PREVENTION AND DEMOCRATIZATION IN LATIN AMERICA**

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PROJECT BY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR  
September 2003-August 2004**

**PROJECT: EARLY WARNING AND RAPID RESPONSE SYSTEM**

**FINAL GOAL:** To provide technical assistance, from a human rights perspective, to state institutions and civil society organizations that play a key role in crises that pose a threat to democracy or governance in a specific country

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR:** State institutions or civil society organizations have adopted the technical recommendations and/or implemented the actions suggested in the work plan

<b>Annual Goal (2003): To establish the characteristics, relevance and feasibility of a system for monitoring threats to human rights in the field of the citizen security</b>			
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>IMPACT INDICATORS 2003 WORK PLAN</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENTS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>
<p><b>Design of the System</b></p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To prepare the design of the EWS-HR, based on indicators of threats To explore the conditions for establishing a network of counterparts who would perform the monitoring and receive the system's periodic results</p> <p><b>(As per modified work plan - see quarterly report for October-December 2003)</b></p>	<p><b>Progress with the conceptual design of a system for monitoring threats to human rights</b></p> <p>Institutions are better equipped to design and manage early warning systems and systems for preventing threats to human rights, in the IIHR's spheres of strategic action, particularly the relationship between citizen security and human rights</p> <p><b>More knowledge shared regarding previous experiences and the conditions required for developing a human rights early warning system (EWS-HR)</b></p> <p><b>Network established to discuss a system for monitoring human rights-related threats to citizen security</b></p>	<p>As described in the report for the third quarter of 2003 (October-December), when the results of the consultation were being processed, the Institute proposed a change in the scope of the project (end of July 2003) that was authorized by USAID at the end of September 2003. Accordingly, the activities implemented were tailored to the project's new characteristics (objective, duration and budget), namely, to establish the characteristics, relevance and feasibility of a system for monitoring threats to human rights in citizen security programs. During the course of implementation, technical assistance on the subject was deemed advisable. For the two objectives, the actions promoted were the design, the institutional task force, consultations with counterparts and the preparation of the final results. The design and consultation activities were completed on 15 December 2003.</p>	<p>Institutional document on citizen security; profile of project on citizen security; matrixes of the system of indicators for the two subject areas (citizen security and electoral settings); list of papers written by alumni of the XXI Interdisciplinary Course in Human Rights</p>

**Annual Goal (2003-2004):** To provide a technical and academic response, from a human rights perspective, to unforeseen, critical situations that pose a threat to the rule of law and democratic governance, in at least one country in the region

ACTIVITIES	IMPACT INDICATORS 2004 WORK PLAN	ACHIEVEMENTS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<p><b>Case-specific specialized assistance</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To provide technical assistance and electoral monitoring in the 2003 National Elections in Guatemala</p> <p><b>(As per modified work plan - see quarterly report for October-December 2003)</b></p>	<p><b>IIHR and its counterparts are better equipped to provide a rapid technical and academic response to problems related to human rights, in unforeseen and critical situations</b></p>	<p>The IIHR-CAPEL implemented the “Technical Assistance and Electoral Monitoring Project” between August and December 2003, for the general elections in Guatemala (1st round of voting on 9 November and 2nd round on 28 December). The project produced nine weekly reports on the political-electoral and human rights situation, and carried out a series of technical assistance and support missions between July and December 2003. The missions were designed to ensure the greatest possible contact with the project’s target or beneficiary institutions.</p> <p>No activity has been carried out so far in 2004.</p>	<p>Reports of technical assistance, support and observation missions to Guatemala (hard copies and electronic versions on file with the IIHR-CAPEL); Nine weekly reports on the political, electoral and human rights situation in Guatemala (hard copies and electronic versions on file with the IIHR-CAPEL); UNIORE newsletters</p>

## **How was progress made in achieving the performance indicator of the project EARLY WARNING AND RAPID RESPONSE SYSTEM?**

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**USAID COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT LAG-A-00-02-00001-00  
PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH INCLUSION, CONFLICT PREVENTION  
AND DEMOCRATIZATION IN LATIN AMERICA**

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROJECT BY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR  
(September 2003 - August 2004)**

**PROJECT: EQUAL REPRESENTATION AND POLITICAL PARTY REFORM**

**FINAL GOAL:** To enhance the capacity of formal representation systems to promote equal participation and representation of the citizenry

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR:** More proposals for the internal democratization of political parties based on comparative experiences

**Annual Goal 2003-2004:** To validate the findings and proposals related to the democratization of political parties, translate them into models or functional practices and disseminate them

Activities	Impact Indicators 2004 Work Plan	Achievements	Means of verification
<p><b>Concrete proposals for advancing the internal democratization of political parties</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Draft and disseminate proposals for advancing the internal democratization of political parties in the countries selected (Chile, Bolivia and Dominican Republic)</p>	<p>More validated proposals on ways of democratizing political parties in the countries selected.</p> <p>Greater public debate of proposals for democratizing political parties in the countries selected (Chile, Bolivia and Dominican Republic).</p> <p>Appropriation of the debate by the political parties.</p>	<p>Three complete reports containing the doctrinal information compiled in Bolivia, Chile and Dominican Republic, including the researchers' guide on how to manage the information. Preliminary findings contained in the working document <i>Doctrinal analysis, institutionalization, democratization and transparency of political parties 1999-2004</i>: (1) The information compiled in Chile and Dominican Republic is mostly of a theoretical-doctrinal nature, and public opinion documents. A lot of information about public opinion is also available in Bolivia, as well as a sizable number of dissertations. (2) There are no major differences in the number or quantity of documents compiled in the three countries. The small differences involve the number of documents dealing with each subject area and thematic focus. For example, there are many on transparency, specifically on the financing of political parties and accountability (this is particularly true in the case of Chile), that look at all the parties. In Dominican Republic, there is also a lot of information on this subject. (3) In general, the question of the internal democratization of the parties has not been studied in depth in the three countries. As a result, the doctrine on all the thematic foci related to this area is culled mostly from tangential or secondary data contained in documents dealing with other subjects. Nonetheless, most of the information is related to thematic foci 4 and 5 of the project, which have to do with the election of party officials and candidates for elected</p>	<p>Transcription, in electronic format, of 36 questionnaires applied to party leaders in Chile, Bolivia and Dominican Republic ("Basic research questionnaire for Pilot Project. Equal Representation and Political Party Reform Project").</p> <p>Working document <i>Doctrinal analysis, institutionalization, democratization and transparency of political parties 1999-2004</i></p> <p>Final Report on the workshop <i>Agenda for strengthening political parties in the Andean region</i> (Chile, 30-31 March 2004).</p>

		<p>public office. (4) In all three countries, there is information about pluralism and inclusion (thematic foci 11 and 8). Specifically in the case of Chile, most of the documents concern women and the indigenous population. There is data on the inclusion of young people in Dominican Republic and Bolivia, and the production of internal documents of parties or party members in Dominican Republic. In Bolivia, the inclusion of the women is an important subject - especially the inclusion of ethnic groups. (5) In comparative terms, in Chile more public opinion documents were found on the subject of party discipline. More documents related to democratization were compiled in Dominican Republic and Bolivia. (6) Institutionalization was probably the subject about which the smallest number of documents or texts was compiled. Nevertheless, the information available is related to decision-making bodies and formal rules. (7) The IIHR-CAPEL hired consultants directly in each of the three countries to compile the information. They received many documents on internal party regulations and legal matters (rules, declarations, etc.), which have been studied but not included in this matrix, as they have been systematized in the matrixes on the analysis of laws and regulations.</p> <p>The first version of this document was presented in the workshop <i>Agenda for Strengthening Political Parties in the Andean Region</i> (30-31/03/04).</p>	UNIORE newsletters
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## **How was progress made in achieving the performance indicator of the project EQUAL REPRESENTATION AND POLITICAL PARTY REFORM?**

So far, in two ways: from the theoretical and doctrinal perspective, and from the methodological perspective and efforts to impact more countries.

I. Theoretical or Doctrinal Perspective: possibility of more proposals, with the subject being divided into three different areas of work:

- 1.1. Internal democracy in the strict sense of the term;
- 1.2. Institutionalization of parties as a form of internal democracy;
- 1.3. Transparency in party operations, both in financial matters and efforts aimed at greater inclusion and participation of party members as a form of internal democracy.

If these three things exist, political parties can be said to have internal democracy, in the broad sense of international democracy of political parties.

II. Methodological Perspective:

From the methodological standpoint, the work carried out in Chile, Bolivia and Dominican Republic was presented in the *Workshop on the strengthening of political parties in the Andean Region (Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile)*, where the situation of each country and the region as a whole was studied, with regard to the internal democracy of political parties.

The aim is to replicate this experience in other subregions of the hemisphere, transferring the theoretical or doctrinal findings to possible projects designed to help strengthen political parties. The usefulness of these academic exercises and the systematization of information carried out in the three countries selected are complemented with the IIHR-CAPEL's efforts in 2003 and 2004 (conducting assessments and exerting influence) in the area of political parties. One example of this is PRODECA's complementary research *Internal Democratization of Political Parties in Central America: Progress and Tasks Pending*.