

FOLLOW-UP TO THE NINTH CONFERENCE OF SPOUSES OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS (1999)

USA ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. REGISTRATION OF CHILDREN ACROSS THE AMERICAS

Working to Ensure a Fair, Accurate and Complete Census for all Americans. The Clinton-Gore Administration is working to ensure that Census 2000 is as accurate as possible using the best, most up-to-date scientific methods as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences. According to the Census Bureau, the 1990 Census missed 8.4 million people and double-counted 4.4 million others. Approximately 4.4 percent of African Americans, 2.3 percent of Asian Pacific American, and 5 percent of Hispanic across America were not counted. Additionally, 12.2 percent of Native Americans living on a reservation were not counted in the 1990 census.

While missing or miscounting so many people is a problem, the fact that certain groups—such as children, the poor, people of color, city dwellers and people who live in rural rental homes—were missed more often than others made the undercount even more inaccurate. A fair and accurate Census is a fundamental part of a representative democracy and is the basis for providing equality under the law. The President and Vice President are determined to have a fair and full count in 2000, and in February 2000 the President announced new steps to encourage all Americans to participate in Census 2000.

The President launched a *Census in Schools Challenge*, to ensure that children are counted and educate both students and parents; reiterated that Census information is strictly confidential; and directed federal agencies to step up activities in support of the Census.

Continued:

2. EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE FOR SURVIVAL, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

USAID supports an Initiative with the Pan American Health Organization that works in 8 of the poorest countries in the region. This Initiative supports the introduction of new childhood vaccines Hib and Hepatitis B. The Initiative also works to eradicate measles in the hemisphere. This same USAID supported Initiative accomplished the eradication of polio in the hemisphere (the first hemisphere to do so) in 1991. USAID throughout the region, funds child survival projects with Ministries of Health and through Private Voluntary Organizations such as World Vision, World Relief, CARE, Save the Children and Catholic Relief Services. These programs focus on growth monitoring, preventing dehydration from diarrheal diseases, improving vaccination rates, preventing, detecting and treating infectious diseases, improving nutritional status and strengthening health systems. The USAID Honduras Mission also supports a new and promising programming strategy called *AIN*. This community strategy consists of growth monitoring of children coupled with nutritional counseling and basic management of childhood

illnesses. Baseline data collected thus far indicate that children who fail to thrive during one session at the next monthly session have reversed that trend. This strategy developed by USAID-funded partners, will be implemented by USAID Dominican Republic, and incorporated into loan programs by the World Bank in Bolivia and Nicaragua. On May 21, 1999 Congress passed supplemental legislation for Hurricane reconstruction for countries affected by Hurricanes George and Mitch. These funds have been managed by USAID and awarded to other United States Agencies such as HHS/CDC and USAID Missions to build back better so that future destruction can be minimized should further natural disasters strike. In Nicaragua, Honduras, Dominican Republic and El Salvador these funds have been used to restore and improve water and sanitation and maternal child health services in affected regions of the countries. Through a US 15 million inter- agency agreement to CDC and PAHO a program is being implemented to improve surveillance and laboratory capacity to track and detect infectious disease and to create a cadre of field -trained epidemiologists to track future outbreaks of infectious diseases.

3. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESSES

USAID has supported a regional IMCI Initiative with the Pan American Health Organization in Latin America and the Caribbean that works to teach providers simple algorithms to improve the detection and treatment of common childhood disease such as measles, pneumonia, and dehydration caused by diarrhea that are among the top causes of death in children under five years old in the region. In addition to training health care providers, the Initiative also supports the strengthening of health systems through the development of tools that provide costing information and data to improve the distribution and use of pharmaceutical drugs. Seven of eight target countries in the region have adopted the IMCI strategy. (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Peru.) To date under this Initiative, over 8,000 providers have been trained. Through this Initiative a community component was developed to ensure that sick children are referred in a timely way for health services and to help mothers and caretakers prevent disease or disease severity. This component encourages the mobilization of community human and financial resources to solve problems with local solutions.

4. PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE THROUGH CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

Prevention and Intervention of Domestic Violence: Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). In 1994 Congress passed and the President signed landmark legislation to fight violence against women. This legislation – the *Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)* – has been implemented by the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services. The Act established new criminal provisions and key grant programs that improve the criminal justice system's response to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, and direct critical services to victims. These provisions enable law enforcement agencies and communities to promote the safety of countless women and hold offenders accountable. Since the passage of the act, over \$1.5 billion in VAWA grant funds have supported this work. Programs include victims' services; shelters; hotline assistance; coordinated strategies among law enforcement, prosecution, victims' services and the courts; and centralized sexual assault and domestic violence units in police and prosecutors' offices. Congress considers the reauthorization of VAWA this year. More than

420,000 calls have been received by the nationwide, 24-hour domestic violence hotline President Clinton established. [Domestic Violence Hotline, 1/00]

Helping Child Victims of and Witnesses to Violence: Children Exposed to Violence

Initiative (CEVI). Recognizing the connection between domestic violence, child abuse, and youth violence, the Department of Justice created the Children Exposed to Violence Initiative (CEVI) in December 1998. CEVI is designed to coordinate and expand upon the department's policies and programs relating to children exposed to violence in order to improve the justice system's approach and communities' responses to child crime victims and witnesses. CEVI focuses public attention on the abuse and violence that affects the lives of too many children, and challenges federal, state, and local law enforcement – in partnership with families, communities, social service agencies, child protective services, mental and physical health care providers, schools, courts, the private sector, and federal, state, and local government leaders -- to improve prevention, intervention, and accountability efforts addressing children exposed to violence. CEVI includes \$10 million in Safe Start grants, training materials and programs, support for and expansion of current programs, support for legislative reform, and public awareness-building. Through this and previous Administration efforts, child abuse has declined for five years in a row, down approximately 11 percent from a record 1,018,692 in 1993. [HHS Press Release, 4/10/99]

Early Childhood Education and Safe Places for Kids in and out of School: Head Start and 21st Century Community Learning Centers. Focusing on preventing domestic violence in the long-term, the United States continues to support its early education program, *Head Start*. This program will reach a total of 880,000 children in FY 2000 and will serve one million children and their families by the year 2002. Now reaching more kids than at any time since its creation in 1965 and in FY00 will serve be funded at \$5.3 billion, 90 percent above the 1993 level [Head Start Fact Sheet; Administration of Children and Families, HHS; 1/99].

The Administration also created *Early Head Start*, bringing Head Start's successful comprehensive services to families with children ages zero to three, and set high quality standards for both programs.

In addition to supporting early education, the Administration doubled funding for after-school programs, investing \$453 million to provide 675,000 students with a safe place to be in the non-school hours. The *21st Century Community Learning Centers* program keeps public schools open longer and provides safe and educational after-school opportunities for school-age children in rural and urban communities each year.

5. IMPROVEMENT IN MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES, DESAPER

President Clinton has worked tirelessly to ensure greater access to health services for all Americans and to improve overall health in the United States. A significant factor affecting child health, child poverty has declined from 22.7 percent to 18.9 percent -- the biggest five-year drop in early 30 years. Additionally, there has been a 15.2 percent decrease in the infant mortality rate – to the lowest level in history -- from 8.5 in 1992 to 7.2 in 1997. [America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, NIH, 7/8/99]

Increasing the Number of Americans with Health Care: Medicaid reforms and CHIP. The President has successfully fought to increase low-income families' access to health care. Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, states have *expanded Medicaid coverage* to working families who cannot afford health insurance, allowing Medicaid to be a freestanding health insurance program for low-income families. States now provide Medicaid coverage to more than 130,000 working, two-parent families who meet state income eligibility requirements, eliminating disincentives to marriage and work.

With bipartisan support from the Congress, the President created the *Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)* in 1997, allocating \$24 billion dollars over the next five years to extend health care coverage to 5 million uninsured children through state-designed programs. As many as 5 million more children will receive health insurance under President Clinton's *State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP)*. Already 2 million uninsured children have enrolled in SCHIP, doubling the program's enrollment in less than a year

In October 1999, President Clinton announced new outreach initiatives to enroll millions of uninsured, eligible children in CHIP. [White House Fact Sheet, 1/11/00]. In March 1999, the Administration released guidance encouraging states to reach out to children and families who leave welfare but are still eligible for Medicaid or CHIP. The guidance also clarifies state responsibilities to provide Medicaid applications upon request, process them without delay, and maintain Medicaid eligibility for families leaving welfare.

Improving Access to Nutritional Assistance for American Families: WIC and Food Stamps. The *Women, Infants and Children's (WIC)* program has given more than 7 million young families wise health advice and nutritional food. Under President Clinton, WIC has expanded by 1.7 million – from 5.7 million in 1993 to 7.4 million women, infants and children in 1999. Funding has risen from \$2.9 billion to \$3.9 billion. Children enrolled in WIC programs are immunized earlier, perform better in school, and spend less time in the doctor's office.

In order to ensure that low-income families get the nutritional assistance they need through the *Food Stamp* program, the Clinton Administration has taken a number of steps. In January 1999, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) sent states a notice outlining the law's requirements, including that states should ensure that applicants are fully aware of their right to file an application for Food Stamps when applying for cash assistance and should not automatically terminate Food Stamp benefits as people move to work.

In July 1999, the President took executive actions to help ensure working families who need Food Stamps have access. These actions included: a public education campaign with informational materials and an enhanced toll-free information line, guidance making it easier for working families to own a car and still receive food stamps, and regulations making it easier for states to serve working families. The FY 2001 budget includes \$10 million for USDA to enhance nutrition security for low-income Americans through a multi-faceted education and outreach campaign. The new *Families Win* initiative also includes \$5 million to improve access to these critical work supports for low-income working families through the one-stop career centers.

In December 1999, the President unveiled \$200 million a year in new incentives for states that succeed in moving people from welfare to work, enrolling children and families in Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program and Food Stamps, and encouraging family formation.

Increasing Childhood Immunization Rates. Childhood immunization coverage rates in 1998 were the highest ever recorded. Over 90 percent of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines in 1996, 1997, and again in 1998 -- surpassing the President's childhood vaccination goal. Because childhood vaccination levels in the United States are at an all-time high, disease and death from diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, mumps, rubella and Hib are at or near record lows. There was only one reported case of diphtheria, 100 reported cases of measles, and no reported cases of wild poliovirus for 1998. [HHS Fact Sheet, 9/23/99; HHS Fact Sheet 12/31/99]

6. PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

A Focus on National Leadership, Funding, and Research. President Clinton has created a *White House Office of National AIDS Policy* to bring greater direction and visibility to the war on AIDS. The Administration also created the *Presidential Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS* to provide expert outside advice on the ways in which the Federal government should respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

During the Clinton Administration, funding for AIDS research has increased by over 89 percent to over \$2 billion at the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), while funding for HIV prevention has increased 47 percent. Overall funding for major HIV/AIDS programs has been increased by 121 percent (within HHS).

In one of his first acts in office, President Clinton signed *the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993*, placing full responsibility for planning, budgeting, and evaluation of the AIDS research program at National Institute of Health in the Office of AIDS Research. The President requested and received the first federal plan for biomedical research on AIDS. On June 9, 1999, President Clinton dedicated the new *Dale and Betty Bumpers Vaccine Research Center* at the National Institutes of Health and announced that the primary work of this new Center will be HIV vaccine research. Funding for AIDS drug assistance has increased from \$52 million per year to \$528 million per year during the Clinton/Gore Administration. Since 1993, the Food and Drug Administration has approved dozens of new AIDS drugs for AIDS-related conditions and new diagnostic tests.

Although much work remains to find a cure, progress has been made. In 1996, for the first time in the history of the AIDS epidemic, the number of Americans diagnosed with AIDS declined. And between 1996 and 1997, HIV/AIDS mortality declined 42 percent, falling from the leading cause of death among 25-44 year olds in 1995 to the fifth leading cause of death in that age group. There has been a decline in the number of AIDS cases overall and a sharp decline in new AIDS cases in infants and children.

Addressing HIV/AIDS in Minority Communities. Racial and ethnic communities make up the fastest growing portion of HIV/AIDS cases (more than 50 percent of all new HIV cases). In FY 2000, the President builds on the progress started last year with a \$251 million investment in a comprehensive initiative that will improve prevention efforts in high-risk communities and expand access to cutting edge HIV therapies and other treatment needed for HIV/AIDS in minority communities. The President's FY 2001 budget includes \$274 million to continue this effort.

Addressing AIDS Globally. In July 1999, the Administration announced a new global AIDS initiative entitled *LIFE (Leadership and Investment in Fighting and Epidemic)*. The cornerstone of the initiative is a \$100 million increase in US support for global AIDS efforts, with a particular focus on sub-Saharan Africa. The United States has invested over \$1 billion in international AIDS relief since the start of the epidemic and funds 5% of UNAIDS. NIH represents the largest single public investment in AIDS research in the world. More than \$62 million of NIH's international AIDS research in FY1999 is being conducted overseas in partnership with the global scientific community. USAID Missions support HIV/AIDS prevention projects in Guyana, Peru, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, Jamaica, Bolivia and Haiti. Two regional programs *PASCA* and *PASMO* work to improve knowledge and prevention practices and policies in Central America. USAID's Latin American and Caribbean Bureau support a program to share lessons-learned and best practices in HIV/AIDS programming throughout the region.



U.S. Agency for
International
Development

FAX MESSAGE COVER SHEET

TO: Ann M. O'Leary
Special Assistant to the President for
The Domestic Policy Council

FAX: (202) 456-2878

CITY/COUNTRY: Washington, USA

DATE: 7/6/00

FROM: Kristin Langlykke, HPN/USAID

CHARGE TO: KL

SUBJECT: Draft declaration

No. of Pages: 12

MESSAGE:

Dear Ann,

I hope all of your travels have gone well and that you've had a chance to relax.

Here is the final draft of the declaration in English and Spanish. I'm not sure why they left the paragraph on violence as a suggestion rather than as part of the declaration. They had left it out altogether, and we had to insist that they include it. We decided to leave other details that concerned us until the final draft, because we were running out of time and there was pressure to not address details. We have not reviewed this final draft yet and will send our comments along once we have had a chance to do so.

We also faxed this to Leticia Butler.

It was pleasure to meet you and to work with you during your all too brief visit to Peru.

Sincerely,
Kristin

Av. Arequipa 351, Lima
Phone: 433-3200 - Fax: 433-7034

LIMA DECLARATION ON ADOLESCENTS (DRAFT)
Lima, Peru - October 6, 2000
Tenth Conference of Spouses of Heads of State
and Government of the Americas

1.- We, the Spouses of Heads of State and Government and First Ladies of the Americas, gathered in Lima, Peru from October 4 to 6, 2000, at the Tenth Conference, "Adolescents of the Americas: Forgers of a New Millennium", reaffirm our commitment to contributing to the development and well-being of our adolescents and to promote their ability to participate, by recognizing their existing rights and their potential, without discrimination, to forge a better present and future

WHEREAS,

2.- The creation, in the last decade, of these Conferences as a mechanism of coordination of wills and potential helped the Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas to become true agents of development and promoters of change in their countries. The Conferences have also contributed significantly to eradication of measles and other preventable diseases; improvement of registries that ensure the right to a name and nationality; reduction of maternal mortality; enhancing the value of women's roles in different spheres; diminishing gender inequity; prevention and tackling of domestic violence; promotion of child access to a quality education system, and improvement of health services, among other advances.

3.- The rapid changes caused throughout the world as a result of globalization and its negative impact compel us to adopt fresh paradigms and accept new challenges in order to channel alternatives and proposals designed to bring social development to our peoples, while recognizing adolescents as actors in this process and as persons who possess creativity, solidarity, critical minds, energy and hope for this new millennium. We must give special attention to adolescents living in poverty, who have fewer opportunities for participation in the global economy.

4.- Adolescents, a population group that currently numbers over 160 million in the region, are not merely in a process of transition between childhood and adulthood but, rather, are at a stage of life with unique characteristics, and, despite geographic, cultural and economic differences, they have to deal with common situations as regards challenges in the areas of education and employment, health risks and violence, and limited spaces for participation.

5.- Diverse efforts are being made with respect to policies, programs and projects for and with adolescents that need to be coordinated through mechanisms that provide for comprehensive sharing of the experiences of Governments, of adolescents themselves and of the different organizations in civil society

6.- We reaffirm the commitments adopted under international treaties, agreements and conferences, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (New York, 1989), the World Summit for Children (New York, 1990), the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994), the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995), the Fourth Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), Beijing +5 (New York, 2000), Regional Program of Action for the Development of Youth in Latin America (PRADIAL), and the United Nations World Program of Action for Youth for 2000, adopted by the UN General Assembly and whose implementation was agreed in the Declaration of Lisbon on Youth Policies and Programs (1998), which recognize the rights, potential, and needs of adolescents.

RECOGNIZING

7.- The progress made in extending secondary education coverage, quality, and access for marginalized segments of society, we are aware, nonetheless, that it is essential that we also pay attention to the continuing problem of school dropout and grade repetition rates, and the need for adolescents to receive both an education to strengthen their integral development, and technical training.

8.- The insufficient access of adolescents to adequate health services that take account of their needs, particularly in the areas of guidance, education, information, and sexual and reproductive health care, as well the ongoing problem of adolescent pregnancies, and incidence of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections.

9.- The negative impact of violence in all its forms and the influence of the mass media on the development and well-being of adolescents

10.- The need to devote special attention to the rights of adolescents with disabilities.

11.- The status of adolescents as persons with rights and duties and the lack of opportunities for their progressive participation as citizens.

We decide, therefore,

(Insert paragraph on the outcome of the Adolescent Forum)

12.- **TO DECLARE** our firm willingness to promote equal rights, duties and opportunities for adolescents as an indicator of real progress for them and for society, and for the consolidation of democracy and of a culture of peace in our countries.

13.- **TO REAFFIRM** our commitment to giving impulse to and strengthening public policies and initiatives on development in favor of adolescents, especially in the areas of health, education and employment training, healthy lifestyles and, with greater emphasis still, on broadening citizen participation among adolescents in every sphere of society

14.- **TO REITERATE** our commitment to combine efforts, coordinate action and share experiences, in order to increase access for adolescents in our respective societies to training, information and appropriate technology, as well as to quality and continued education.

15.- **TO PROMOTE** healthy social environments, in particular strengthening of the family, institutions that guide and protect adolescents, and youth organizations to act as supports for their well-being and development

16.- **TO SUPPORT** the creation or improvement of comprehensive health services for adolescents, with special attention to guidance, education, and information for prevention and care, in the areas of sexual and reproductive health problems, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, and substance of abuse

* The secretariat will suggest a better wording of paragraph 16.

17.- **TO ENCOURAGE** a comprehensive education on sexuality for adolescents in the family, school, and community, with a view to ensuring emotional development that promotes responsible and healthy sexuality

18.- **TO GIVE IMPULSE** to awareness campaigns, especially through the mass media, both for and with adolescents, in order to create consensus in favor of a culture of peace that acknowledges their contributions, needs and participation in the development and well-being of society

*Paragraph on youth violence suggested by the USA after paragraph on health:

TO ADDRESS the problem of adolescent violence, both from the perspective of adolescents as victims and as perpetrators, especially violence in the media and gun violence. Our adolescents must become creators of a culture of peace.

19. **TO SEEK** adoption of public policies of protection for adolescents with disabilities, in order to ensure their freedom from discrimination and enjoyment of their rights, in accordance with the Uniform Standards on Equal Opportunities for the Disabled

20.- **TO SUPPORT** the Pro Tempore Secretariat so that, with the cooperation of the previous and the next host countries, they may carry out timely and effective follow-up on the commitments adopted in the Declaration and Plan of Action emanating from the Conference, in order to reaffirm our proactive role in the social development of our countries

21.- **TO CONGRATULATE** and express our deep gratitude to our hostess, Ms. Keiko Sofia Fujimon Higuchi, and to the Government and the People of Peru, for their warm welcome and hospitality, and to extend our profound thanks to the Organizing Committee and its technical team for their unflagging efforts in holding this meeting

22.- **TO ACKNOWLEDGE** with thanks the valuable cooperation of the ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, PAHO, OAS, IICA, CIM and IYO in the proceedings and organization of the Tenth Conference. We also express our appreciation to the other Cooperation Agencies that took part for their contribution and support in the improvement and implementation of effective social policies in our countries, further urging them to enhance inter-agency coordination on projects for adolescents. We also highlight the support lent by government and non-governmental organizations that put forward initiatives and resources for the development of new plans, programs and projects designed to provide assistance to the adolescent population of the Americas

PROYECTO DE DECLARACION DE LIMA POR LAS Y LOS ADOLESCENTES
Lima, Perú 6 de octubre de 2000
Décima Conferencia de Esposas de Jefes de Estado
y de Gobierno de las Américas

1.- **NOSOTRAS**, las Esposas de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno y las Primeras Damas de las Américas, reunidas del 4 al 6 de octubre de 2000 en Lima, Perú, en ocasión de celebrarse la X Conferencia "Adolescentes de las Américas: Forjadores de un Nuevo Milenio", reafirmamos nuestro compromiso de contribuir al desarrollo y bienestar de las y los adolescentes y fomentar su capacidad de participación, reconociendo sus derechos actuales y su potencial, sin discriminación, para forjar un presente y un mañana mejor.

Considerando

2.- **QUE**, en la década pasada, la creación de las Conferencias como mecanismo de concertación de voluntades y posibilidades coadyuvó a que las Esposas de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de las Américas actuáramos como auténticas agentes de desarrollo e impulsoras de cambios dentro de nuestros países; y habiendo contribuido significativamente en la erradicación del sarampión y otras enfermedades prevenibles; en el mejoramiento del registro que garantice el derecho al nombre y a la nacionalidad; en la reducción de la mortalidad materna; en la revalorización del papel de la mujer en los diferentes ámbitos; en la disminución de las inequidades de género, en la prevención y atención de la violencia familiar; en la promoción del acceso de las niñas y niños a sistemas educativos de calidad y en la mejora en los servicios de salud, entre otros avances

3.- **QUE**, los acelerados cambios producidos a nivel mundial como consecuencia de la globalización y sus impactos negativos, nos obligan a planearmos nuevos paradigmas y retos para canalizar alternativas y propuestas conducentes a alcanzar el desarrollo social de nuestros pueblos, reconociendo a las y los adolescentes como actores de este proceso y portadores de creatividad, solidaridad, espíritu crítico, energía y esperanza para este nuevo milenio. Debemos prestar especial atención a las y los adolescentes en pobreza, quienes tienen menores oportunidades de participación en la economía global

4.- **QUE**, la adolescencia, grupo poblacional que tiene actualmente más de 160 millones en los países de esta región, constituye no una transición entre la niñez y la adultez, sino una etapa que tiene características propias, siendo que las y los adolescentes, pese a las diversidades geográficas, culturales y económicas, enfrentan situaciones comunes en torno a los retos educativos y laborales, a los riesgos de salud y violencia, y a la limitación de espacios de participación propia

5.- **QUE**, existe una diversidad de esfuerzos en las políticas, programas y proyectos para y con adolescentes que requieren ser coordinados a través de mecanismos que permitan compartir, de manera integral, las experiencias desarrolladas por los Gobiernos, los propios adolescentes y las diversas organizaciones de la sociedad civil.

6.- **QUE**, reafirmamos los compromisos adoptados en los Tratados, Acuerdos y Conferencias Internacionales contenidos en la Convención de los Derechos del Niño (Nueva York, 1989), la Cumbre Mundial de la Infancia (Nueva York, 1990), la Conferencia Internacional de Población y Desarrollo (El Cairo, 1994), la Cumbre Mundial sobre Desarrollo Social (Copenhague, 1995), la IV Conferencia de la Mujer (Beijing, 1995), El Cairo + 5 (Nueva York, 1999), Beijing +5 (Nueva York, 2000), Copenhague +5 (Ginebra, 2000), el Programa Regional de Acciones para el Desarrollo de la Juventud en América Latina (PRADJAL) y el Programa de Acción Mundial para los Jóvenes hasta el año 2000, aprobado por la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas y cuya aplicación se suscribió en la Declaración de Lisboa sobre Políticas y Programas de Juventud (1998), que reconocen derechos, potencialidades y necesidades de las y los adolescentes.

Reconociendo

7.- Los avances logrados en la cobertura y calidad en la educación secundaria y el acceso a ésta de sectores marginados de la sociedad, somos conscientes, sin embargo, que debemos prestar también atención al persistente problema de la deserción y repitencia escolar, y a la necesidad de una educación que fortalezca el desarrollo integral y la capacitación técnica de las y los adolescentes.

8.- El insuficiente acceso a servicios de salud adecuados para adolescentes, que tengan en cuenta sus necesidades, en especial de orientación, educación, información y atención en salud sexual y reproductiva; así como la persistencia del embarazo en adolescentes, la incidencia del VIH/SIDA y de las infecciones transmitidas sexualmente.

9.- El impacto negativo de todas las formas de violencia y la influencia de los medios de comunicación en el desarrollo y bienestar de las y los adolescentes.

10.- La necesidad de brindar especial atención a los derechos de las y los adolescentes con discapacidad

11.- La condición de sujetos de derechos y deberes de las y los adolescentes y la escasez de oportunidades para una progresiva participación ciudadana

Por lo tanto, acordamos

(Párrafo sobre el resultado del Foro de Adolescentes)

12.- **DECLARAR** nuestra firme voluntad para fomentar la igualdad de derechos y deberes y oportunidades de las y los adolescentes como un indicador de progreso efectivo para ellos mismos y para la sociedad, así como para la consolidación de la democracia y de una cultura de paz en nuestros países.

13.- **REAFIRMAR** nuestro compromiso para impulsar y fortalecer políticas públicas e iniciativas de desarrollo concernientes a la adolescencia, en particular en las áreas de salud, educación y capacitación para el trabajo, estilos de vida saludables y, con mayor énfasis, la ampliación de la participación ciudadana de las y los adolescentes en todos los ámbitos de la sociedad

14.- **REITERAR** nuestro compromiso para aunar esfuerzos, coordinar acciones y compartir experiencias que contribuyan a incrementar en nuestros respectivos países el acceso a la capacitación, información y adecuada tecnología, así como a la calidad y permanencia en el sistema educativo de las y los adolescentes.

15.- **PROMOVER** contextos sociales saludables, en especial, el fortalecimiento de la familia, de instituciones para la protección y las organizaciones de adolescentes, que constituyan un apoyo para su bienestar y desarrollo

16.- **APOYAR** la creación o mejoramiento de servicios integrales de salud dirigidos a las y los adolescentes, en la orientación, educación, información para la prevención y atención, con énfasis en salud sexual y reproductiva, el VIH/SIDA y otras infecciones transmitidas sexualmente así como respecto al uso indebido de drogas y sustancias tóxicas.

* La Secretaría proporcionará una nueva redacción sobre este párrafo.

17.- **FOMENTAR** la educación integral de la sexualidad de las y los adolescentes desde la familia, en la escuela y en la comunidad, para el desarrollo de su afectividad que favorezca una sexualidad responsable y sana

18.- **IMPULSAR** campañas de sensibilización, especialmente a través de los medios de comunicación, para y con los adolescentes, a fin de crear consensos a favor de una cultura de paz que permita el reconocimiento de sus aportes, necesidades y participación en el desarrollo y bienestar social.

* EE.UU. sugirió incluir un párrafo sobre la violencia juvenil después del párrafo referido a la salud.

ABORDAR el problema de la violencia adolescente, desde la perspectiva de los adolescentes como víctimas y agentes, especialmente la violencia en los medios de comunicación y la violencia derivada de las armas. Nuestros adolescentes deben convertirse en creadores de una cultura de paz.

19.- **PROCURAR** la aprobación de políticas públicas para la protección de las y los adolescentes con discapacidad para garantizar su no discriminación y el disfrute de sus derechos, conforme a las Normas Uniformes sobre Igualdad de Oportunidades para Personas con Discapacidad.

20.- **APOYAR** a la Secretaría Pro-Témpore con la colaboración del anterior y posterior país sede, para el oportuno y eficaz seguimiento de los compromisos adoptados en la Declaración y el Plan de Acción de la Conferencia, a fin de reafirmar nuestro rol proactivo en el desarrollo social de nuestros países.

21.- **FELICITAR** y agradecer profundamente a nuestra anfitriona, Señorita Keiko Sofía Fujimori Higuchi, al Gobierno y al pueblo peruano por la acogida brindada, así como al Comité Organizador y su equipo técnico por el trabajo desarrollado para la realización de esta reunión.

22.- **RECONOCER** y agradecer la valiosa colaboración brindada por la OIT, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, OEA, CIM, IICA, OPS y OIJ para el desarrollo y la Organización de esta X Conferencia, así como también a las demás Agencias de Cooperación participantes por su contribución y apoyo, invocándoles a fortalecer la

coordinación interagencial en los proyectos para adolescentes. Asimismo, destacamos el apoyo de las instituciones gubernamentales y no gubernamentales, que concurren con el aporte de iniciativas y recursos para el desarrollo de nuevos planes, programas y proyectos destinados a atender a la población adolescente de las Américas

23.- **ACEPTAR** el gentil ofrecimiento de la Primera Dama de para que su país sea sede de la XI Conferencia de Esposas de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de las Américas a realizarse en .. de.... al ... del año 2001

Firmada en la ciudad de Lima, Perú, en dos originales español e inglés, a los seis días del mes de octubre de dos mil

**Décima Conferencia de Esposas de Jefes de Estado
y de Gobierno de las Américas
Adolescentes de las Américas: Forjadores de un Nuevo Milenio**

Lima, Perú
Del 4 al 6 de octubre de 2000

Programa Tentativo de la Conferencia

Miércoles, 4 de octubre

- Inscripciones
- Ceremonia de Inauguración y Recepción
- Presentación del video del Foro de Adolescentes

Jueves, 5 de octubre

- Inscripciones
- Informe de Seguimiento de la Novena Conferencia
- Presentación General de la Situación de Adolescentes de las Américas
- Receso, café
- Diagnóstico sobre la Salud de Adolescentes de las Américas
"Construyendo Espacios Saludables para Adolescentes"
- Presentaciones de las Primeras Damas
- Comentarios y Preguntas
- Almuerzo
- Diagnóstico sobre la Educación y Capacitación para el Trabajo de
Adolescentes de las Américas "Preparando a Adolescentes para el
Futuro"
- Presentaciones de las Primeras Damas
- Comentarios y Preguntas
- Diagnóstico sobre la Conducta Social de Adolescentes de las Américas "
Promoviendo en Adolescentes una Cultura de Paz"
- Comentarios y preguntas

Programa Tentativo para la
Decima Conferencia de Esposas de Jefes de
Estado y de Gobierno de las Américas

Viernes, 6 de octubre

- Diagnóstico sobre Derechos y Participación Ciudadana de Adolescentes de las Américas "Propiciando en Adolescentes su Participación Social y Política"
- Discursos de las Primeras Damas
- Comentarios y Preguntas
- Aprobación del Plan de Acción.
- Ceremonia de Clausura y Firma de la Declaración de Lima.

**Tenth Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and
Government of the Americas
Adolescents of the Americas: Forgers of a New Millennium**

Lima, Peru
October 4 to 6, 2000

Tentative Conference Agenda

Wednesday, October 4

- Accreditation
- Opening Ceremony and Reception
- Presentation of the video of the Adolescent Forum

Thursday, October 5

- Accreditation
- Follow-up Report on the Ninth Conference
- General Presentation on the Situation of Adolescents in the Americas
- Coffee break
- Assessment of the Health of Adolescents in the Americas "Building Healthy Environments for Adolescents"
- Presentations of the First Ladies
- Comments and questions
- Luncheon
- Assessment of Job Education and Training for Adolescents in the Americas "Preparing Adolescents for the Future"
- Presentations of the First Ladies
- Comments and questions
- Assessment of the Social Behavior of Adolescents in the Americas "Promoting a Culture of Peace Among Adolescents"
- Comments and questions

Tentative Agenda for the
Tenth Conference of Spouses of Heads of
State and Government of The Americas

Friday, October 6

- Assessment of the Rights and Citizen Participation of Adolescents in the Americas, "Encouraging the Social and Political Participation of Adolescents"
- Presentations of the First Ladies
- Comments and questions
- Approval of the Plan of Action
- Closing Ceremony and Signing of the Declaration of Lima.

NINTH CONFERENCE
OF SPOUSES OF
HEADS OF STATE
AND GOVERNMENT
OF THE AMERICAS

NEUVIÈME CONFÉRENCE
DES ÉPOUSES DES
CHEFS D'ÉTAT ET
DE GOUVERNEMENT
DES AMÉRIQUES

NOVENA CONFERENCIA
DE ESPOSAS DE JEFEES
DE ESTADO Y DE
GOBIERNO DE
LAS AMÉRICAS



NON CLASSIFIÉ
UNCLASSIFIED

June 21, 2000

EXT 1507 (12/93)

FAX / TÉLÉCOPIE

If there is any problem upon receipt of this fax, please call:

S'il y a des problèmes à la réception de cette télécopie, prière d'appeler: 944-0930

Si existe algún problema con la transmisión, favor de comunicarse:

To/ Destinataire Para	Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton Office of the First Lady	Tel Fax	1-202-456-6266 1-202-456-9412
From/ De	Danielle Vinette Director Secretariat of the Summit of the Americas	Tel Fax	613-944-0930 613-944-1737

No of pages / Nombre de pages / número de páginas: 3

Please find attached the profile for the Canadian Women's Health Network. This information is missing from the English version of the *Report of the Non Governmental Organizations (NGO) Fair*.



June 12, 2000

Dear Conference Participant:

The Secretariat of the Ninth Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas wishes to inform you that the profile for the Canadian Women's Health Network was inadvertently omitted from the *Report of the Non Governmental Organizations Fair*.

This text was lost during the transfer of the electronic file to the printer. The profile, however, is included in the French and Spanish versions. The complete version of NGO Report will also appear in English, French and Spanish, on our Web site, www.americascanada.org by June 16, 2000.

We apologize for any inconvenience this error may have caused.

Sincerely,

Danielle Vinette
Director
Secretariat of the Summit of the Americas

**NINTH CONFERENCE
OF SPOUSES OF
HEADS OF STATE
AND GOVERNMENT
OF THE AMERICAS**

Hemisphere Summit Office (LXD)
Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade
125 promenade Sussex Dr.
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0G2
Tel: (613) 944-1692
Fax: (613) 944-1737
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**NEUVIÈME CONFÉRENCE
DES ÉPOUSES DES
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DE GOUVERNEMENT
DES AMÉRIQUES**

Bureau du Sommet hémisphérique (LXD)
Ministère des Affaires étrangères
et du Commerce international
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Courriel: Danielle.Vinette@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

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N G O F A I R

**CANADIAN WOMEN'S HEALTH NETWORK (CWHN)****MANDATE**

The Canadian Women's Health Network (CWHN) is a network of individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions concerned with women's health. Functioning in both, English and French, the CWHN recognizes the importance of information sharing, education and advocacy for women's health and equality. We work to build and strengthen the women's health movement in Canada and throughout the world. Guided by a women-centred, holistic vision of women's health, the CWHN recognizes and respects the diverse realities of women's lives and takes an active stance in ending discrimination based on gender, region, race, age, language, religion, sexual orientation or ability.

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Region(s) of work: Canada

Themes of work and types of activities

Health is a human right that, because of poverty, politics and dwindling resources for health and social services, eludes many women. CWHN activities focus on women's health issues including social determinants of health, public education, information sharing and networking, and capacity development.

PROGRAMS, PROJECTS OR ACTIVITIES RELATED TO CONFERENCE THEMES

CWHN's fully bilingual website (www.cwhn.ca) offers valuable information on a wide variety of women's health topics and provides access to CWHN databases storehousing women's health information about individuals, organizations, resources and research from across the country and around the world. Our quarterly magazine *The Network/Le Réseau* is essential reading for anyone interested in women's health issues.

SUCCESS STORIES

Because of our proven strength in networking with women's health organizations across the country, and the increasing demand from individual women for health information from our clearinghouse, the CWHN was selected as the women's health partner for the new Canadian health Network (CHN), which connects Canadians to timely and credible health information, resources and organizations.

DRAFT ----DRAFT----DRAFT

Schedule for Ms. Ann O'Leary

Head of Delegation for the Technical Preparatory Meeting for the X Annual Conference of Spouses
June 26 - 29, 2000 - Lima, Peru

Monday - June 26th

4:00AM	- Arrive in Lima
5:00AM	- Arrive at Hotel El Olivar
5:00AM - 8:15AM	- Rest
8:15AM - 8:45AM	- Review of Schedule with Madeline Williams
8:45AM - 9:00AM	- Registration and Accreditation for the Conference
9:00AM	- Inauguration of the Technical Preparatory Meeting
9:30AM - 1:00PM	- Conference
1:00PM - 2:45PM	- Lunch sponsored by the conference
2:45PM	- Depart for Embassy
3:30PM	- Meeting with Ambassador Hamilton
4:30PM	- Depart Embassy for Conference
5:15PM	- Arrive at El Olivar
7:30PM	- Depart with other conference attendees for reception/dinner at the National Museum of Anthropology, Archeology and History

Tuesday - June 27th

8:45AM - 12:00PM	- Conference
12:00PM - 1:30PM	- Conference Lunch at the Hotel El Olivar
1:30PM	- Depart for Site Visit
2:15PM - 2:45PM	- Site Visit to CEDRO (Central Lima)
3:15PM - 5:00PM	- Conference
Dinner	- Hosted by Conference - in Barranco

Wednesday - June 28th

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 9:00AM - 12:45PM | - Conference |
| 12:45PM | - Depart for Lunch |
| 1:00PM - 2:00PM | - Option 1 - Hosted Lunch (Ambassador or USAID Director) |
| | - Option 2 - Conference lunch at the Hotel El Olivar |
| 2:45PM - 3:30PM | - Site Visit to CIDE/TAREA (Lima - southern cone) |
| 4:15PM | - Arrive at Hotel El Olivar |
| 4:15PM - 5:15PM | - Delegation Wrap-Up Meeting |
| 5:15PM - 6:00PM | - Rest and Prepare for Departure |
| 6:00PM - 8:30PM | - Tour of Lima and Barranco at night organized by conference host. |
| Dinner | - Option 1 - Conference dinner and show at Costa Verde
(Note: Ann could attend the tour and a portion of the dinner.) |
| | - Option 2 - Hosted dinner prior to late night departure
(Note: This would require that Ms. O'Leary leave the group before the end of the tour.) |
| 9:00PM | - Depart for Airport (Checking for last possible moment.) |
-

(Post-O'Leary Departure)

Thursday - June 29th

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 9:00AM - 12:15PM | - Conference will be covered by remaining USG delegation members |
| 12:15PM - 1:30PM | - Closing Ceremony |
| 1:30PM - 3:30PM | - Lunch at the Swissotel (site for the X Conference of Spouses) |
| 3:30PM - 4:45PM | - October Conference Logistics |
| 7:00PM | - Transportation to Torre Tagle |
| 7:30PM - 9:30PM | - Closing Reception at Torre Tagle Palace |

Site Visit to CEDRO

CEDRO's Open House for Street Girls, Tuesday, June 27th

You will be visiting a center for street girls and girls at high risk in Lima operated by the Center for Education and Information on Drug Abuse Prevention (CEDRO). You will tour the site and meet program staff, as well as some of the girls who live there.

Participants

Tom Geiger, Mission Director, USAID/Peru (TBD)
Madeline Williams, Deputy Team Leader, Office of Democratic Initiatives, USAID/Peru
Carmen Masias, Vice-Director of CEDRO
Eugenia de Huerta Mercado, Supervisor, Street Children Program, Deputy Director of CEDRO (She is Guatemalan and a former Ambassador.)

Background

This center is an "open house," in other words, the girls who are resident are free to come and go as they wish. Girls come from a variety of backgrounds, and the majority of them have suffered abuse, often sexual, and often from family members. Many of them have run away and lived on the streets, while some still have some links with their families. The 25 girls now resident in the open house range in age from 7-17.

During the day, the girls participate in a number of educational and therapeutic activities. The center has a social worker and a supervisor to provide structure and direction in daily activities of the girls. The goals of the project are to prevent child abuse and abandonment, to support children rejoining their families when possible, to give the girls training and educational opportunities, and to move towards self-financing with locally generated income.

Other USAID-sponsored programs with CEDRO

USAID has been supporting CEDRO for over 15 years in the rural jungle area of Peru, with programs designed to assist abandoned and neglected youth, as well as youth affected by drugs. Other USG organizations, such as the Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) of the U.S. Embassy, also have strong working relationships with CEDRO. In Lima, CEDRO operates three open houses: two for boys, and the site you are visiting today for girls. CEDRO has received significant funding directly from the US Congress as well for its innovative work, and enjoys a great deal of credibility and respect for its work in reaching difficult target groups of street children.

Site Visit: “Democratic Education and Student Participation in Public Schools”

You will visit two public schools in a peri-urban area south of Lima. At the first school, you will meet with a small group of students and teachers who will share their experiences as participants in the pilot activity “Democratic Education and Student Participation in Public Schools.” At another school nearby, you will have a chance to view a municipal election in progress. This project is being sponsored by two local NGOs: the Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Educación (CIDE) and the Asociación Educativa TAREA (TAREA).

Participants

6-8 primary and secondary students, members of the “mock municipality”

2-4 teachers

Tom Geiger, Mission Director, USAID/Peru (TBD)

Madeline Williams, Deputy Team Leader, Democracy Office, USAID/Peru

Sobeida Gonzales, Activity Manager, Democracy Office, USAID/Peru

Background

The “Democratic Education and Student Participation in Public Schools” activity began implementation in April 1999 in selected schools in Lima and Ayacucho. The main challenge the project faces is to change the authoritarian culture in Peruvian schools and promote student democratic skills for participation, team-work, conflict resolution, and consciousness-raising on gender equity.

This project is being successfully implemented in 82 public schools and involves the active participation of school principals, teachers, students and the Ministry of Education. CIDE and TAREA are developing special methodologies and educational materials to help teachers and students put into practice the democratic values they are learning. At the primary level, CIDE is working closely with teachers and school principals to promote several activities to help school children learn about their rights and responsibilities through practicing team-work, rotating roles, gender equity strategies and other pedagogical resources aimed at reinforcing a democratic culture in the schools.

At the secondary level, TAREA is using two main strategies to promote adolescent participation in schools. One strategy is called “espacios de escucha,” which promotes dialogue among school children, teachers, and school authorities. The other strategy being implemented promotes “mock municipalities,” which involve the practice of fundamental human rights such as political participation, the right to vote, and freedom of expression, among others. This activity also provides training in youth leadership. Finally, CIDE and TAREA are developing a proposal on democratic education for primary and secondary schools, which will be sent to the Ministry of Education for dissemination nationwide.



U.S. Agency for
International
Development

UNCLASSIFIED
FAX OR TELEX MESSAGE COVER SHEET

TO: Ms. Ann O'Leary

DATE: June 22, 2000

COUNTRY & CITY: USA, Washington, D.C.

FAX No (202)456-2878

FROM: *Madeline C. Williams*
Madeline Williams, Deputy Chief, ODI/USAID

CHARGED TO: OE

OFFICE CHIEF

CLEARANCES: _____

APPROVAL: _____

SUBJECT: First Ladies' Conference

No of PAGES: 12 (including Cover Sheet)

Message/Comments:

Ann, attached is a copy of your out-going cable granting country clearance. I thought you might need this to make your travel arrangements. Also attached is the latest version of the draft agenda for the Technical meeting. It is in Spanish. I owe you an apology because I thought I had an English version in my possession, when in fact the Peruvians have yet to complete an updated version of the agenda in English. Lastly, I have attached a draft copy of a notional schedule for your visit which includes two site visits during the conference. The schedule isn't quite set just yet, and of course, we are interested in any changes or suggestions you may have on your schedule. (I will send this to you electronically as well, just in case.)

I will be in touch with you by phone tomorrow to confirm your arrival on Monday morning and discuss any changes you may want to make in the schedule. Either Tim Pounds from our Political Section at the Embassy, or I expect to meet you and Tish Butler at the airport along with our expeditor on Monday.

Please contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Regards, Madeline Williams

*Grule
SSD*

1

UNCLASSIFIED
AID 06/20/00
ADCM:JWILLIARD
EXO:PCOCHELLA
1.ODI:MWILLIAMS, 2.ADD:AEISENBERG
AIDA PER RSO ADM

AMEMBASSY LIMA
SECSTATE WASHDC

ADM AID

E.O. 12958: N/A
SUBJECT: COUNTRY CLEARANCE - O'LEARY, ANN M. -
USAID/PERU

AUTH:JW
DRAFT:PC
1.ODI:MW
2.ADD:AE
3.
4.
5.

1. THE EMBASSY GRANTS COUNTRY CLEARANCE FOR THE VISIT TO PERU OF ANN M. O'LEARY, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND SENIOR ADVISOR TO THE FIRST LADY, FROM JUNE 25 TO JULY 3, 2000, TO ATTEND THE 'TECHNICAL PREPARATORY MEETING FOR THE X ANNUAL FIRST LADIES' CONFERENCE. HOTEL RESERVATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE AT HOTEL EL OLIVAR, LOCATED AT PANCHE FIERRO 194 ESQUINA CON MERINO 122, SAN ISIDRO, TELEPHONE NO. 221-2120.

2. CONTROL OFFICER IS MADELINE WILLIAMS, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE OFFICE OF DEMOCRATIC INITIATIVES. USAID/PERU SWITCHBOARD IS 433-3200 EXT. 334, EMBASSY AFTER-HOURS DIRECT LINE FOR MARINE SECURITY GUARD 434-3032, HOME PHONE 445-8540. PLEASE EXIT CUSTOMS THROUGH THE DOOR DIRECTLY AHEAD; YOU WILL ENTER A FENCED-IN STAGING AREA. PLEASE GO TO THE LEFT AND EXIT THE STAGING AREA WHERE THE DRIVER WILL HAVE A SIGN WITH YOUR NAME. CONTROL OFFICER SHOULD BE NOTIFIED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE ON ARRIVAL IN COUNTRY IF NOT MET AT THE AIRPORT.

3. PASSPORT/VISA: TO ENSURE FULL PROTECTION FOR TRAVELERS, THE MISSION REQUIRES THAT ALL VISITORS HOLDING OFFICIAL/DIPLOMATIC PASSPORTS USE THEM WITH AN OFFICIAL VISA TO ENTER PERU. OFFICIAL TRAVELERS WHO DO NOT HAVE OFFICIAL/DIPLOMATIC PASSPORTS SHOULD USE A TOURIST VISA AND NOT USE A BUSINESS VISA REPEAT OFFICIAL TRAVELERS SHOULD NOT USE BUSINESS VISAS.

4. SECURITY: COUNTRY CLEARANCE IS GRANTED FOR THE LIMA METROPOLITAN AREA ONLY. TRAVEL OUTSIDE OF THIS AREA MUST HAVE PRIOR POST APPROVAL. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE MISSION BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY OF DELAYS OR CHANGES IN PLANS OR ITINERARY. PERSONNEL MUST NOT CHANGE HOTELS WITHOUT FIRST NOTIFYING CONTROL OFFICER. THE STATE

UNCLASSIFIED

2

DEPARTMENT HAS DESIGNATED PERU AS HIGH-THREAT FOR TERRORISM AND HIGH-THREAT FOR CRIME. TWO TERRORIST GROUPS OPERATE IN PERU: SENDERO LUMINOSO (SL) AND MOVIMIENTO REVOLUCIONARIO TUPAC AMARU (MRTA). BOTH ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUE TO BE POTENTIAL THREATS AND HAVE TARGETED U.S. FACILITIES IN THE PAST. DUE TO GOP EFFORTS, THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SL AND MRTA HAVE BEEN GREATLY REDUCED AND LARGELY CONFINED TO RURAL AREAS. OVERLAND TRAVEL OUTSIDE OF LIMA DURING HOURS OF DARKNESS IS PROHIBITED BECAUSE OF UNSAFE ROAD CONDITIONS AND THE THREAT OF ARMED BANDITS. TERRORIST GROUPS OPERATE WITH RELATIVE IMPUNITY IN SOME INTERIOR AREAS AND ARE KNOWN TO TARGET VEHICULAR TRAFFIC. CRIME IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM IN METROPOLITAN LIMA AND POPULAR TOURIST AREAS SUCH AS AREQUIPA, CUZCO AND MACHU PICCHU. MOST CRIMES INVOLVE PETTY THEFT, PICKPOCKETING, BAG SLASHING, GRAB AND RUN AND THEFT FROM OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED VEHICLES. MORE COMMON VIOLENT CRIMES INCLUDE ARMED ROBBERY, CARJACKING AND CHOKE AND ROB. CRIMINALS FREQUENTLY REACT VIOLENTLY WHEN RESISTANCE IS ENCOUNTERED. IN ALMOST ALL INSTANCES IT IS ADVISABLE NOT TO OFFER RESISTANCE. MOST AREAS OF DOWNTOWN LIMA ARE DANGEROUS AND SHOULD BE AVOIDED DURING HOURS OF DARKNESS. VISITORS ARE CAUTIONED TO REMAIN ALERT TO THEIR SURROUNDINGS AT ALL TIMES, PARTICULARLY WHEN IN CROWDED AREAS, SUCH AS PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION, OUTDOOR MARKETS AND TOURISTS SITES. COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST CRIME ALSO PROTECT AGAINST TERRORISM. SPECIAL CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED AT THE JORGE CHAVEZ INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT IN CALLAO. CRIMINALS FREQUENT THIS AREA, ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT, AND ARE KNOWN TO TARGET FOREIGNERS.

SECURITY BRIEFINGS ARE MANDATORY FOR ALL OFFICIAL VISITORS TO PERU. BRIEFINGS ARE GIVEN IN THE NEW EMBASSY COMPOUND ON TUESDAYS PROMPTLY AT 9:30 A.M.

5. HEALTH: CHOLERA IS ENDEMIC IN PERU AND DISEASE RATES REACH HIGH LEVELS FROM JANUARY TO MAY. TRAVELERS TO THE JUNGLE AREA OF PERU SHOULD HAVE UP-TO-DATE YELLOW FEVER VACCINE AND MALARIA PROPHYLAXIS. TRAVELERS IN PERU SHOULD SUBSTITUTE BOTTLED BEVERAGES FOR POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED WATER. FISH, SHELLFISH AND VEGETABLES SHOULD NOT BE EATEN UNLESS WELL COOKED, AND ALL FOOD SHOULD BE EATEN WHILE STILL HOT. FRUITS WITH A PEEL ARE PROBABLY SAFE, BUT SHOULD BE PEELED BY THE TRAVELER.

HAMILTON##

DRAFT ----DRAFT----DRAFT

Notional Schedule for Ms. Ann O'Leary

Head of Delegation for the Technical Preparatory Meeting for the X Annual Conference of Spouses
June 26 - 29, 2000 - Lima, Peru

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6:00PM - 8:30PM	- Tour of Lima and Barranco at night organized by conference host.
Dinner	- Option 1 - Conference dinner and show at Costa Verde (Note: Ann is not likely to be able to attend full dinner due to the fact that she will have to leave for the airport.) - Option 2 - Hosted dinner prior to late night departure (Note: This would require that Ms. O'Leary leave the group before the end of the tour.)
9:00PM	- Depart for Airport (Checking for last possible moment.)

(Post-O'Leary Departure)

Thursday - June 29th

9:00AM - 12:15PM	- Conference will be covered by remaining USG delegation member
12:15PM - 1:30PM	- Closing Ceremony
1:30PM - 3:30PM	- Lunch at the Swissotel
3:30PM - 4:45PM	- October Conference Logistics
7:00PM	- Transportation to Torre Tagle
7:30PM - 9:30PM	- Closing Reception at Torre Tagle Palace

Agenda Tentativa
Reunión Técnica Preparatoria
X Conferencia de Esposas de Jefes de Estado
y de Gobierno de las Américas

Lima, Perú -26 al 29 de Junio de 2000

Domingo 25 de Junio

Llegada de las Delegaciones al Aeropuerto Internacional Jorge Chávez,
Lima, Perú

Recibimiento de las Delegaciones por los Representantes Oficiales de la
Secretaría de la X Conferencia y traslado al hotel sede la Reunión
Técnica. Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar, sito en Pancho Fierro 194, San
Isidro

Acreditación y entrega de carpetas de trabajo

Tarde libre

20:00 Buffet en el hotel Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar y reunión informal con la
Comisión Organizadora de la X Conferencia de Esposas de Jefes de
Estado y de Gobierno de las Américas

Lunes 26 de Junio

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar

Sala: Centro de Convenciones Salón Pancho Fierro

8:00 - 9:00 Registro, acreditación y entrega de materiales de trabajo a las
Delegaciones y Agencias de Cooperación Internacional

9:00 - 9:30 Inauguración de la Reunión Técnica, a cargo de la Primera Dama de la
Nación, Sra. Keiko Sofia Fujimori Higuchi

9:30 - 9:50 Receso, café

9:50 - 10:20 Metodología de la Reunión Técnica, a cargo de la Embajadora Beatriz
Ramacciotti, Representante Permanente del Perú ante la Organización de
Estados Americanos (OEA)

10:20 - 10:50 Resumen del Proyecto de Informe de Seguimiento de la 9ª Conferencia
de Esposas de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de las Américas, a cargo de
la Embajadora Beatriz Ramacciotti, Representante Permanente del Perú
ante la Organización de Estados Americanos (OEA)

Informes de Seguimiento de los Proyectos endosados en Conferencias anteriores presentados por las Agencias de Cooperación Internacional

Moderadora: Emb. Beatriz Ramacciotti

Relatora: Dra. Patricia Crosby, Gerente de Promoción de la Niñez y la Adolescencia del Promodeh

- 10:50 - 11:05 "Registro de Niños en las Américas";
"Cuidado de la Primera Infancia para la Supervivencia, Crecimiento y Desarrollo", presentado por la Sra. Gladys Acosta Varga, Asesora Regional de Mujer y Equidad de Género del Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)
- 11:05 - 11:30 "Tratamiento Integrado de Enfermedades Infantiles AIEPI";
"Erradicación del Sarampión";
"Reducción de la Mortalidad Materna";
"Prevención de la Violencia", presentado por la Dra. Julia Wayand, representante de la Oficina de Relaciones Externas de la Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)
- 11:30 - 11:45 Receso, café
- 11:45 - 12:05 Programa " Equidad de Género y Desarrollo de las Mujeres Rurales (PADEMUR)", presentado por el Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA);
"Creación de un Fondo de Crédito para las Mujeres Rurales (FERURAL)", presentado por la Sra. Patricia Jiménez del Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA)
- 12:05 - 12:20 "Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil", presentado por el Dr. Eliseo Cuadrao, Coordinador Subregional para América del Sur del Programa Internacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil de la Oficina Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)-IPEC
- 12:20 - 12:35 Iniciativa de la Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres (CIM) sobre "Tráfico de Mujeres, Niñas y Niños para la Explotación Sexual", presentado por la Dra. Carmen Lomellín Secretaria Ejecutiva de la CIM-OEA)
- 12:35 - 13:05 Comentarios y preguntas
- 13:05 - 15:00 Almuerzo en el hotel ofrecido por los organizadores
- 15:00 - 15:20 Introducción General de la Situación de la Adolescencia en las Américas a cargo del Dr. Carlos Eduardo Aramburú, Presidente del Directorio de la Red Nacional de Educación, Salud Sexual y Desarrollo para los Jóvenes (Redess Jóvenes)

Moderadora: Sra. Mónica Delta, periodista
Relatora: Sra. Angela Sebastiani, Directora de Operaciones del
Instituto de Paternidad Responsable (INPPARES)

**Presentación de los diagnósticos sobre los cuatro subtemas sugeridos
para la X Conferencia**

- 15:20 - 15:40 Presentación del diagnóstico sobre la Salud de Adolescentes en las Américas "Construyendo espacios saludables para Adolescentes", a cargo de la Dra. Matilde Maddaleno, Asesora Regional en Salud del Adolescente del Programa de Salud de la Familia y Población - División de Promoción y Protección de la Salud de la Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)
- 15:40 - 16:00 Presentación del diagnóstico sobre las Políticas de Población para Adolescentes, cargo del Dr. José Miguel Guzmán, Asesor del Equipo Técnico del Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA) con sede en México.
- 16:00 - 16:15 Receso, café
- 16:15 - 16:35 Presentación del diagnóstico sobre la Educación y Capacitación para el Trabajo de Adolescentes en las Américas "Preparando Adolescentes para el Futuro", a cargo de la Dra. María Luisa Jáuregui, Punto Focal de Juventud de la Oficina Regional de la UNESCO - Chile
- 16:35 - 16:55 Presentación del diagnóstico sobre la Conducta Social de Adolescentes de las Américas " Promoviendo en Adolescentes una Cultura de Paz", a cargo del Dr. Emilio Arturo García Méndez, Consultor Derechos del Niño de la Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe del Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)
- 16:55 - 17:15 Comentarios y preguntas
- 19:30 Traslado al Museo Nacional de Antropología, Arqueología e Historia del Perú
- 20:00 Recepción en la Quinta de los Libertadores
- 20:30 Cena con la Primera Dama en el Museo Nacional de Antropología, Arqueología e Historia del Perú

Martes 27 de Junio

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar

Sala: Centro de Convenciones Salón Pancho Fierro

Presentación de los diagnósticos sobre los cuatro subtemas sugeridos para la X Conferencia (continuación)

Moderador: Sr. José María Salcedo, periodista

Relatora: Sra. Carmen Masías, Sub-Directora del Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Drogas (CEIRO)

8:45 - 9:05 Presentación del diagnóstico sobre Educación y Capacitación para el Trabajo de Adolescentes en las Américas "Preparando a Adolescentes para el Futuro", a cargo del Sr. Rafael Díez de Medina de la Oficina Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)

9:05 - 9:25 Diagnóstico sobre los Derechos y la Participación Ciudadana de Adolescentes en las Américas "Propiciando en Adolescentes su Participación Social y Política", a cargo del Dr. Humberto Henderson Castro, Consultor de la Organización Iberoamericana de la Juventud (OIJ)

9:25 - 9:45 Comentarios y Preguntas

9:45-10:00 Receso, café

Mesa Redonda sobre experiencias exitosas y lecciones aprendidas por parte de las Delegaciones de los países participantes y de Organismos Internacionales sobre los subtemas sugeridos para la X Conferencia

Moderador: Sr. Jorge Morelli Pando, Director de Prensa de Cable Canal de Noticias (CCN)

Relatora: Sra. Carmen Masías, Sub-Directora del Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Drogas (CEIRO)

10:00 - 10:15 País :	Belice
Proyecto/Programa :	"Centro en Pro de la Adolescencia"
10:15 - 10:30 País :	México
Proyecto/Programa :	"Programa de Menores Trabajadores Urbano-Marginales"
10:30 - 10:45 País :	Nicaragua
Proyecto/Programa :	"Atención Integral a la Niñez y la Adolescencia"
10:45 - 11:00 País :	Paraguay
Proyecto/Programa :	"Juventud y Cultura"

11:00 - 11:15 País : **Perú**
 Proyecto/Programa : **"Red de Líderes Adolescentes"**
 11:15 - 11:30 Organismo : **Organización de Estados Americanos (OEA)**
 Proyecto/Programa : **"Laboratorios Escolares Empresariales"**
 Presentado por : **Dr. Roy L. Thomasson del Fondo para los Jóvenes Emprendedores de las Américas, de la Unidad de Desarrollo Social y de Educación de la OEA**

11:30 - 12:00 Comentarios y Preguntas

12:00 - 14:30 Almuerzo en el hotel ofrecido por los organizadores

Presentación de Proyectos para posible inclusión en la Agenda de la X Conferencia

Moderadora: Sra. Zenaida Solís, Directora de Corporación Peruana de Noticias (CPN)

Relatoras: Sra. Angela Sebastiani, Directora de Operaciones del Instituto de Paternidad Responsable (INPPARES)

14:30 - 14:45 Proyecto 1 "Promoción del Liderazgo de Mujeres Adolescentes Rurales en las Américas", presentado por la Sra. Sary Montero del Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA)

14:45 - 14:55 Preguntas y respuestas

14:55 - 15:10 Proyecto 2 "Desarrollo Juvenil y Prevención de Violencia en América Latina y el Caribe", presentado por la Dra. Matilde Maddaleno, Asesora Regional en Salud del Adolescente del Programa de Salud de la Familia y Población - División de Promoción y Protección de la Salud de la Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)

15:10 - 15:20 Preguntas y respuestas

15:20 - 15:35 Proyecto 3 "Liderazgo, Salud y Desarrollo de Mujeres Adolescentes en América Latina y el Caribe", presentado por la Dra. Matilde Maddaleno, Asesora Regional en Salud del Adolescente del Programa de Salud de la Familia y Población - División de Promoción y Protección de la Salud de la Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)

15:35- 15:45 Preguntas y Respuestas

15:45 -16:00 Proyecto 4 "Proyecto de Educación, Juventud y Trabajo: "Aprender a Empezar", presentado por la Dra. María Luisa Jáuregui, Punto Focal Juventud de la Oficina Regional de la UNESCO- Chile

16:00 -16:15 Preguntas y Respuestas

16:15- 16:25 Receso , café

Moderadora: Sra. Rosa María Palacios, abogada
Relatora: Sra. Angela Sebastiani, Directora de Operaciones del
Instituto de Paternidad Responsable (INPPARES)

16:25- 16:40 Proyecto 5 "Red de las Américas para Políticas y Programas sobre la Adolescencia", presentado por el Dr. Carlos Eduardo Aramburú, Presidente del Directorio de la Red Nacional de Educación, Salud Sexual y Desarrollo para los Jóvenes (Redess Jóvenes)

16:40- 16:55 Proyecto 6 "Promoción y Mejoramiento de la Participación Ciudadana de Adolescentes en las Américas", presentado por el Dr. Humberto Henderson Castro, Consultor de la Organización Iberoamericana de la Juventud (OIJ)

16:55- 17:10 Preguntas y Respuestas

19:30 Traslado del hotel al restaurante "A Puerta Cerrada"

20: 00 Cena en restaurante "A Puerta Cerrada"-Barranco

Miércoles 28 de Junio

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar

Sala: Centro de Convenciones Salón Pancho Fierro

Moderadora: Emb. Beatriz Ramaccioti

Relatora: Dra. Patricia Crosby

8:45 - 10:00 Revisión de los proyectos para ser incluidos en la agenda de la X Conferencia por equipos de trabajo

10:00 -11:15 Revisión del Proyecto de Declaración de Lima

11:15 -11:30 Receso, café

11:30 -12:45 Revisión del Proyecto de Declaración de Lima (continuación)

12:45 - 15:00 Almuerzo en el hotel ofrecido por los organizadores

15:00 -16:30 Revisión del Resumen de las Iniciativas endosadas en Conferencias previas y de Iniciativas recién iniciadas por las Esposas de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de las Américas

16:30 Término de la Sesión

18:00 -20:30 Tour Pasco Lima de Noche (Centro de Lima y Barranco)

20:30- 22:30 Traslado al Restaurante Costa Verde (Cena y Espectáculo)

Jueves 29 de Junio

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar

Sala: El Mirador

Moderadora: Emb. Beatriz Ramacciotti

Relatora: Dra. Patricia Crosby

8:30 -10:45 Revisión del Proyecto de Agenda para la X Conferencia

10:45 - 11:15 Receso, café

11:15 -12:15 Presentación del Foro de Adolescentes de las Américas a cargo de la Moderadora General de la Embajadora Beatriz Ramacciotti. Exposición de los resultados del Foro de Adolescentes de las Américas a cargo de los propios adolescentes.

12:15 -13:30 Clausura de la Reunión Técnica Preparatoria de la X Conferencia y del Foro de Adolescentes de las Américas, a cargo de la Primera Dama de la Nación, señorita Keiko Sofia Fujimori Higuchi
Sala: Centro de Convenciones Salón Pancho Fierro

13:30 -13:45 Salida en ómnibus de las Delegadas al Swissôtel, hotel sede de la X Conferencia

13:45 -15:30 Almuerzo en el Swissôtel

15:30 Salida del Swissôtel al Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar

15:45 -16:45 Información logística para la Décima Conferencia (Prensa, Seguridad, Protocolo, Distribución de formularios, carpetas, etc), exposición a cargo del señor Embajador Alberto Gálvez de Rivero de la Cancillería peruana, y de la señora Marisol Valdez, de la empresa Stimulus.

19:00 Traslado a Palacio Torre Tagle, sede de la Cancillería del Perú, Lima.

19:30 -21:30 Cocktail de despedida en el Palacio Torre Tagle.

Viernes 30 de junio

Salida de las Delegaciones y traslado al Aeropuerto Internacional Jorge Chávez, Callao.

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1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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June 7, 2000, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 5; Column 1; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 557 words

HEADLINE: Fujimori Proposes Plans to Strengthen Democratic Safeguards

BYLINE: By CLIFFORD KRAUSS

DATELINE: LIMA, Peru June 6

BODY:

President Alberto K. Fujimori is promising new efforts to strengthen democratic safeguards in reaction to a flurry of international criticism over his re-election in a vote that was widely viewed as flawed.

In interviews and speeches, Mr. Fujimori has pledged to reduce the size and powers of his intelligence service. The agency was widely said to be leading a smear and intimidation campaign against Mr. Fujimori's opponents before the presidential election on April 9 and the runoff on May 28.

He has also pledged to overhaul the judicial system, giving special attention to resuscitating the inactive Constitutional Tribunal, which is roughly equivalent to the United States Supreme Court.

The tribunal has been dormant since Congress fired three of its seven members in 1997, after they had opposed Mr. Fujimori's interpretation of the Constitution. He concluded that the document allowed him to run for a third five-year term despite a constitutional limit of two terms.

Mr. Fujimori has gone so far as to characterize Peru's system as "an imperfect democracy." In a televised speech, he promised to "correct errors with the proposition of fortifying democratic institutions."

Alejandro Toledo, the opposition candidate who dropped out of the race days before the runoff, has expressed nothing but disdain for Mr. Fujimori's sudden moderate tone. Instead, Mr. Toledo is promising to lead a march of four million protesters next month, with the aims of blocking Mr. Fujimori's inauguration on July 28 and forcing new elections.

Mr. Toledo officially withdrew from the runoff, alleging that the election was tainted. According to the official count, Mr. Fujimori won 51 percent of the runoff vote. The rest of the ballots were cast for Mr. Toledo or were left blank or intentionally spoiled as a protest.

In the last week, Mr. Toledo's efforts at organizing mass protests appeared to be flagging, with student marches not attracting more than a few hundred protesters. The stock market and currency have recovered, lending the appearance that the country is returning to normal after a tumultuous campaign and

tainted vote.

Mr. Fujimori has extended his promises of liberalization as the Organization of American States voted this week to send a high-level mission to Peru in a few days to meet Mr. Fujimori and members of the opposition. The panel is to report back with recommendations on ensuring the independence of the judiciary and to expand press freedoms.

The likelihood of strong O.A.S. action appears increasingly remote. But the Clinton administration says it will take independent action to protest elections that it says did not meet minimal international standards of fairness. The American Congress is quite likely to cut some of its \$128 million in annual aid to Peru. Mr. Fujimori would like to limit the damage as much as possible.

Critics of Mr. Fujimori say his liberal gestures are similar to those he made after he faced international condemnation for closing the Supreme Court and Congress and suspending the Constitution in 1992. Faced with sanctions, he promised to hold new Congressional elections. But a few years later, critics note, Mr. Fujimori used legal maneuvers to silence critical television broadcasters and used his intelligence service to harass the opposition.

<http://www.nytimes.com>

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 7, 2000

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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June 6, 2000, Tuesday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 6; Column 1; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 661 words

HEADLINE: O.A.S. to Send Panel to Peru To Check Vote

BYLINE: By JAMES BROOKE

DATELINE: WINDSOR, Ontario, June 5

BODY:

Responding to the unopposed election of Alberto Fujimori to a third term as president of Peru, foreign ministers at the annual assembly of the Organization of American States agreed tonight to send a mission to Lima to explore options for strengthening democracy in Peru.

The team is to be led by Canada's foreign minister, Lloyd Axworthy, and Cesar Gaviria, secretary general of the Organization of the American States.

"The presidential vote in Peru is a matter of deep concern to us all," Mr. Axworthy said before the vote. "Left unexamined, it will certainly diminish the credibility of this organization."

The resolution left it up to the mission to decide on a timetable and a forum for its reporting. Many diplomats agreed that the mission would have the most impact if it went to Lima well before Mr. Fujimori's planned inauguration date, July 28.

Human rights and Peruvian opposition legislators who gathered here today called for new elections, and, failing that, concerted pressure on Mr. Fujimori.

"It is important to tell Fujimori that we have you under the microscope here; your case is not under a done deal," said Jose Miguel Vivanco, a Chilean lawyer who is executive director of the Americas division of Human Rights Watch, a Washington-based organization. "If the O.A.S. does not take these minimal steps, the message is the O.A.S. will only react to confront bloody, unpopular coups."

The May 28 runoff in Peru set off a cascade of criticism. Mr. Fujimori ran unopposed because his first-round opponent, Alejandro Toledo, had dropped out, denouncing limits on media coverage and voting irregularities in the first round of the election in April.

Rights advocates from Peru and North American converged here to press for strong action.

"If this process is legitimized, in the end, other countries will be encouraged to follow the bad example of Peru," warned Sofia Macher, director of the National Human Rights Coordinate, a coalition of about 60 Peruvian rights

The New York Times, June 6, 2000

groups. Calling President Fujimori's planned inauguration "a coup d'etat in slow motion," she urged other countries to press Peru for "new elections under new conditions."

Defending his government, Fernando de Trazegnies Granda, Peru's foreign minister, cited its battles with hyperinflation and terrorism in the early 1990's, saying: "Don't judge us by where we fall short by utopian criteria, but by what we have traveled through."

As the delegates debated Peru, another issue -- free trade -- brought 2,500 protesters to the steel fence protecting the meetings, though trade was not on the agenda. The protests here have been the largest in memory at an O.A.S. gathering.

Canadian immigration officials at the border crossings from Detroit refused admittance to 560 Americans in the four days before the O.A.S. meeting opened, much higher than the normal rate of refusal of 1,000 a month. Ken Lawrence, a spokesman for the immigration service, said many of "the individuals were coming in to protest."

Danny Yen, a Canadian customs spokesman, said that during the same time at the Detroit crossing, customs officials had confiscated from about 200 Americans hundreds of items that could have been used in protests, including tear gas canisters, gas masks, eye goggles, bleach, pepper spray, pipes, bats and flares.

On Sunday, 41 protesters were arrested outside the riverfront convention center here, 35 for blocking a bus that carried delegates and several more for attempting to scale the security fence. Sgt. David Rossell of the Windsor police said that officers used pepper spray after protesters had thrown smoke bombs and unknown liquids at them.

At the same time, about 400 people paraded in downtown Detroit carrying banners and chanting "Clean up this mess, stop the O.A.S."

Today police officers removed scores of demonstrators who had linked arms and sat in the rain to block delegates in three buses from arriving at an official luncheon.

<http://www.nytimes.com>

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 6, 2000

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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May 30, 2000, Tuesday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 10; Column 1; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 1066 words

HEADLINE: News Analysis;
Peru Election Turmoil: Stability vs. Democracy

BYLINE: By CLIFFORD KRAUSS

DATELINE: LIMA, Peru, May 29

BODY:

The students have been back in the streets, throwing Molotov cocktails at the presidential palace, and the police have been firing back, with tear gas and water cannon. A journalist was tortured last week after he said he had evidence that the intelligence chief was conspiring with election officials. The army called for order.

On the surface it appeared so familiar, as President Alberto K. Fujimori rode to a third term on Sunday in an election so full of dirty tricks that Alejandro Toledo, the opposition candidate, withdrew from the race, and all the international election monitors backed off, too, before a single vote was cast.

But this battle has a different script. Issues that were important before the end of Communism are not the issues any longer, and the same is true around the region.

Old issues of land, class conflict and resistance to imperialism that were foremost during the waves of guerrilla insurrections, university revolts and military coups in Peru from the 1960's into the early 1990's are no longer setting the sparks.

The new dominant issue facing Peruvians is whether the nation is best served by politicians who put democracy first, or those who put stability first. It is a question that was not resolved Sunday, because the election was effectively not contested.

"Before, the issue was survival," said Francisco Diez Canseco, a former congressman and human rights activist. "Now it's about whether the virtues of authoritarianism are to be replaced by the growing desire of people for broader political participation."

The question crosses class and ideological boundaries. It raises uncomfortable choices for a nation whose few experiments in democracy brought corruption, inefficiency, instability and economic chaos.

And United States policy makers also find themselves in a quandary, wanting to encourage free elections but also to support a government that has been a

strong ally against terrorism and drug trafficking.

The cast of characters and alliances would have seemed impossible before Communism's collapse, when the political currents flowing across Latin America originated in Washington, Moscow and Havana.

Take Mr. Toledo, whose resume and platform would have been unthinkable just a few years ago for someone proposing to annul an election and overthrow a government.

Though he comes from a poor family, Mr. Toledo is a former World Bank employee and business school professor, and has a doctorate from Stanford. He says his first project, if he ever makes it to the presidential palace, would be to create an independent uncorrupt judiciary. His core constituency is the urban middle class.

For Mr. Toledo, the choice for Peru now is between "democracy and dictatorship."

In the past, moderates like him usually found themselves facing a choice between the right and the left, and they usually lost out in coalitions with Marxist guerrillas or right wing generals. Today in Peru, the moderates are leading the revolution and the leftists are following.

Standing between this rather unrevolutionary lot and power is President Fujimori. The son of Japanese immigrants, Mr. Fujimori remains in many ways the ultimate outsider even after 10 years in power. He is still the target of nasty racial jokes by the Lima elites, and he is proud that his core constituency entails the urban shantytown dwellers and Indian villagers in regions most severely attacked by Maoist terrorists in the 1980's and early 1990's.

Mr. Fujimori has a long list of accomplishments, ranging from the defeat of two terrorist groups and hyperinflation to making peace with Ecuador after more than a century of border strife. He has probably built more schools, roads and health clinics to serve the poor than every other Peruvian president combined.

The problem with Mr. Fujimori, according to his critics, is that he fires judges when they disagree with him, he uses his intelligence agency to harass his opponents, he finds ways to put cronies in charge of television stations, and is willing to convict suspected terrorists without giving their lawyers the benefit of cross-examination. In short, he does not give democratic rules a very high priority.

In an interview last week, Mr. Fujimori said his muscular tactics may not be pretty but they are necessary. "In emergency situations," he said, "I had to take emergency measures that may have appeared anti-democratic." He promised that once he is inaugurated on July 28, "there will be certain corrections."

In 1992, Mr. Fujimori temporarily disbanded the Congress and Supreme Court, saying he needed more powers to defeat the terrorists and narcotics traffickers. The traditional political parties that controlled those institutions, he argued, only stood in the way. Washington and Latin democracies were highly critical, but the Peruvian people went along enthusiastically, and Mr. Fujimori won a re-election landslide in 1995.

The New York Times, May 30, 2000

Opinion polls suggest that the Peruvian president might well have won a clean, uncontested election this year again, although by a much narrower margin. With Peru no longer in crisis, a growing number of voters appeared ready to give democracy a chance again.

In the end, historians will probably judge Mr. Fujimori on the basis of how he puts Peru in shape for an eventual change to democratic rule.

What Mr. Toledo and Mr. Fujimori have in common is their blurring of ideological distinctions. What does it mean to be conservative or progressive -- when the two candidates, who otherwise seem to be at war with each other, essentially share economic and social goals?

It is much the same in Mexico, where some left-leaning activists are backing the conservative presidential candidate as the best way to crack the dominance of a ruling party that has been in power for seven decades. Or in Chile, where the first Socialist president in a generation has embraced the heart of the free market economic policies first put in place by the Pinochet dictatorship.

Or in Bolivia, where a former military dictator now rules as a democratically elected president in alliance with former guerrillas. Or even in Colombia, where guerrillas with Marxist origins recently took to exchanging views with visiting investors from Wall Street.

Political turbulence continues to roil much of the region. Only the whiff of tear gas remains the same.

<http://www.nytimes.com>

GRAPHIC: Photo: Peru's president, Alberto K. Fujimori, center, met with members of his cabinet and army officers a day after being re-elected to a third term in what many Peruvians and international observers are calling a fixed vote. (Reuters)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: May 30, 2000

5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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May 29, 2000, Monday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 1; Column 4; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 1443 words

HEADLINE: FUJIMORI IS VICTOR IN PERU'S RUNOFF AS PROTESTS GROW

BYLINE: By CLIFFORD KRAUSS

DATELINE: LIMA, Peru, May 28

BODY:

In a runoff vote long on protest but short on suspense, President Alberto K. Fujimori swept to victory today against an opponent who had urged his supporters to abstain because of what he called vote fraud and an array of campaign irregularities.

Mr. Fujimori had hoped for a third landslide victory that would venerate his successes in defeating two terrorist groups and hyperinflation and making peace with Ecuador after decades of border tensions. Instead, the 61-year-old president won a hollow victory leaving the country badly polarized and facing possible economic sanctions just as it tries to emerge from recession.

The balloting capped a campaign full of dirty tricks, violent demonstrations and condemnations from Mr. Fujimori's opponent, Alejandro Toledo, who dropped out on May 18, although his name remained on the ballot. The United States, France, Britain, Canada, Argentina and Costa Rica echoed his criticisms.

Even before the voting drew to a close, demonstrations grew more intense, and downtown Lima was filled with the pungent smell of tear gas. Government helicopters buzzed overhead as tens of thousands of demonstrators assembled tonight. That scene was played out in cities across the country.

Speaking to the enthusiastic, chanting crowd, in which many were carrying lit candles, Mr. Toledo said he planned to lead a nonstop, nationwide movement to nullify the election.

"Dictatorship degrades people," the 54-year-old American-trained business professor said. "It silences people. Dictatorship is the impotence of reason that brings repression."

"We need to mobilize people across Peru peacefully," said Mr. Toledo, standing in blue jeans and a button-down shirt on a platform overlooking one of Lima's main plazas.

In a particularly provocative gesture, Mr. Toledo introduced a retired general, Francisco Morales Bermudez, who was the last military president of Peru, to speak to the crowd. "I've read many chapters of the history of Peru," said the general, who ruled Peru in the late 1970's, "but I have never seen

The New York Times, May 29, 2000

such a shameful thing as this election in the history of our country."

Based on exit polls and most of the votes counted, Mr. Fujimori had more than 50 percent, while Mr. Toledo had about 16 percent. The rest of the ballots were left blank or nullified.

The Organization of American States released a report last week saying, "The Peruvian electoral process is far from one that could be considered free and fair." It said government funds were used in the Fujimori campaign, media access was dominated by the president, and there was not enough time to inspect new computer vote tabulation software to ensure a fair count.

Before a single vote was cast, election observers from the Organization of American States and the Atlanta-based Carter Center withdrew in disgust after they failed to persuade the government to postpone the election. Mr. Toledo, the only challenger on the ballot, did not vote and told reporters the election was as "fraudulent as a soccer game in which the field is tilted and one side chooses the referees and the reporters who cover the contest."

Mr. Fujimori's bid for a third term has stirred opposition here ever since Congress fired three judges more than two years ago for ruling that a constitutional ban on a third presidential term prohibited the president from running. Mr. Fujimori argued that he could run since the Constitution was written after his first term, meaning the ban would apply only if he ran for a fourth term.

Many voters appeared to be going through the motions of voting in an election that lacked drama after Mr. Toledo pulled out 10 days ago.

"There is no institution in this country that is free anymore," Enrique Fernandez, a 48-year-old folk music promoter, said before voting in the working-class neighborhood of Rimac in order to avoid a \$35 fine for not voting or problems with the police. "The Justice Ministry and election authorities are totally controlled, and this is all a fraud."

Aides to Mr. Toledo predicted that protests around the country would continue to gather momentum. There have already been strikes and road blockades in the cities of Iquitos, Cuzco and Chiclayo in recent days, as well as several violent incidents in Lima, including stone and firebomb attacks by university students on the presidential palace.

The tainted Peruvian election will dominate a meeting of foreign ministers of members of the Organization of American States in Canada this week. The ministers could ultimately decide on sanctions, although in the past severe action has been taken only in cases of coups or other overt interruptions of democratic process.

It is more likely that sanctions will come from the United States, where Congress has already passed a joint resolution calling for a review of all political, economic and military relations. Still, it remains doubtful that Washington will cut very deeply into assistance that goes into Peru's efforts at combating terrorism and narcotics trafficking.

The Clinton administration pushed hard for Mr. Fujimori to hold a second-round vote during a questionable slow count in the days following the

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first-round balloting on April 9. But in recent weeks Washington has softened its criticism of Peru and allowed the Organization of American States, a usually cautious organization, to take the lead in pushing for democratic reform here.

Nevertheless, President Clinton had strong words for Peru on Friday, the day after the election authorities had decided to go ahead with the vote. "Free, fair and open elections are the foundation of a democratic society," he said. "Without them, our relationship with Peru inevitably will be affected."

Mr. Fujimori is counting on the United States to go easy on him, rather than jeopardize the cooperation of the two countries in economic, anti-terrorism and especially anti-drug programs that have halved this country's coca plant production in the last five years.

"It would be terrible if our anti-narcotics collaboration was upset, and we will continue to welcome U.S. investment," Mr. Fujimori said.

Mr. Fujimori used an assortment of carrots and rather sharp sticks on his way to a third five-year term. In a wave of populism, he raised the minimum wage and handed out land titles to 150,000 peasants during the campaign. But he was also besieged by criticism by international election observers for a range of campaign irregularities. Mothers dependent on government milk and food handouts were pressed to attend Fujimori rallies, for instance, and intelligence agents harassed opposition leaders.

Many tabloid newspapers that have connections to Mr. Fujimori's intelligence service and all television networks save one cable station either did not cover the Toledo campaign or tilted their coverage toward salacious and unproved allegations of financial fraud, sexual innuendo and claims that he had an illegitimate daughter.

Just this week, a journalist who said he had videotapes showing Mr. Fujimori's intelligence chief meeting with election officials was assaulted by three unidentified men. From a hospital bed, he said the assailants had cut his wrist to the bone with a saw as they demanded that he disclose his sources inside the intelligence agency.

Immediately after the April 9 vote, cries of fraud arose when ballots and tally sheets disappeared for several hours. The election authorities announced that Mr. Fujimori had not received the required majority to avert a second round only after three days of heavy international pressure.

Mr. Toledo ran a strong race in the April first round, promising to give the poor jobs and to disentangle the courts and congress from the tight grip of presidential control.

But he appeared to fumble badly when he suddenly dropped out of the race, claiming that he was not willing to lead his supporters into a fraudulent vote unless the election date was postponed several weeks to give international observers an opportunity to audit computer software designed to count ballots.

He slid in a variety of opinion polls, as voters either expressed disappointment in his apparent surrender or dismay that he was willing to incite unrest and damage the image the country.

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A poll conducted by Datum Internacional between May 19 and 22, which only the week before showed a virtual tie between the two candidates, showed that 55 percent of voters disapproved of Mr. Toledo's decision to drop out of the race. The poll also showed Mr. Fujimori leading Mr. Toledo by a 54 to 46 percent, suggesting that Mr. Fujimori could win a clean, free election anyway.

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GRAPHIC: Photos: At top, the police dispersed protesters in Lima after President Alberto Fujimori swept a runoff. At left, the opposition figure Alejandro Toledo greeted supporters yesterday. Mr. Fujimori, above, at the polls, may face sanctions. (Associated Press); (Agence France-Presse); (Reuters) (pg. A6)

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HEADLINE: As Political Crisis Mounts, Peru's Leader Relishes Fight

BYLINE: By CLIFFORD KRAUSS

DATELINE: LIMA, Peru, May 20

BODY:

Taking a moment's break from a boisterous campaign rally the other day in the colonial city of Cajamarca, President Alberto K. Fujimori pointed to a dark cloud gliding over his head and cried, "Let there be rain for the farmers!"

Within moments, the sky poured open, and thousands cheered.

"Don't worry," Mr. Fujimori laughed into his microphone. "Everything is coordinated."

It has often seemed that way over the last 10 years, as Mr. Fujimori effectively confronted an array of plagues -- from hyperinflation to terrorism to an invasion of narcotics traffickers, from war with Ecuador to massive flooding caused by El Nino.

But only a day after Mr. Fujimori played with the clouds over Cajamarca, he faced a mounting political crisis that will surely challenge his considerable pluck and power. Alejandro Toledo, his opponent in the May 28 runoff presidential election, dropped out of the race on Thursday. Mr. Fujimori was left with an open field for victory and the prospect of a third five-year term, but one in which his legitimacy and credibility would be questioned both here and abroad.

Mr. Fujimori now faces the possibility of unending protest marches, criticism from Washington and other foreign capitals, and even, perhaps, economic sanctions from the United States Congress and the Organization of American States that could impede his fight against drug trafficking and unemployment.

The 61-year-old president, who is the son of Japanese immigrants, was able to face down international pressures after he suspended the operations of his own Congress and Supreme Court in 1992 because he had overwhelming popular support. But now Peru is badly split, with university students and labor unions preparing to mount the biggest street protests in more than a generation.

Mr. Fujimori, in effect, has become a victim of his own success. Now that he has virtually defeated the terrorists of the Maoist Shining Path, a growing number of Peruvians are seeking an easing of his authoritarianism. In the last three years, even as the terrorism waned, Mr. Fujimori did not ease his hold

The New York Times, May 21, 2000

on power. He tightened it.

Mr. Fujimori decided he could run for re-election this year even though the Constitution prohibits three consecutive terms. He had three judges dismissed by Congress when they disagreed with his legal interpretation that the constitutional term limit did not cover his first term because it was completed before the Constitution itself. He then established control over several television networks through legal maneuvers, and withdrew Peru from the jurisdiction of a regional human rights court.

Mr. Fujimori's powers were amply on display in the first round of the presidential race when all television networks, save for one cable channel, virtually boycotted his opposition.

"He has been manipulating so much that even if he won fairly, people wouldn't believe it was a fair process," said Enrique Zileri, editor of the political magazine Carretas. "Whatever happens, Fujimori becomes a much weaker president who will be discredited internationally."

Hernan Chaparro Melo, a pollster, said, "With 57 percent of the people continuing to believe the election process is unjust, we are entering difficult times."

But Mr. Fujimori has had his back to the wall before, and he has always shown himself to be a leader of great resourcefulness and impeccable timing.

Over the last few weeks, Mr. Fujimori suddenly emerged from his early campaign slumber and appeared eager for a fight. He told enthusiastic campaign rallies with growing crowds that he would not accept a postponement of the election even before Mr. Toledo demanded that the vote be put off several weeks to give foreign election observers time to test new computer software installed to count the vote.

Mr. Fujimori sharpened his message on television and on the stump, arguing more forcefully that he is the one candidate strong enough to lead this desperately poor and often chaotic country. Taking on his greatest weaknesses, he pledged an all-out attack on unemployment and confronted his foreign critics with diatribes designed to inspire Peruvian nationalism.

"We don't need foreigners to tell us how to hold elections," Mr. Fujimori told a crowd in the city of Trujillo shortly after Mr. Toledo's announcement that he was dropping out of the race if the election was not postponed. "We're sovereign Peruvians and we have the right to hold our democracy."

And after underestimating Mr. Toledo, an American-educated business school professor who rose meteorically in the weeks before the first round vote, Mr. Fujimori finally began taking him on -- calling him a rudderless, indecisive leader who only knows how to turn to Washington, Buenos Aires and European capitals for political direction.

Mr. Fujimori's old magic was amply on display this week as he toured the north of the country. He laughed, danced and gleefully tossed cassettes of his campaign songs to passersby who thrilled at seeing their president.

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As his campaign caravan twisted through the streets of Chiclayo, a local witchdoctor livened the proceedings by cavorting before the president's campaign truck, waving a giant pumpkin and spritzing some alcoholic brew through his teeth and onto the swelling crowds.

And as a brass band played his campaign theme song, Mr. Fujimori went into a fevered jig on the stump as a throng of more than 10,000 went wild. "My advisers tell me I shouldn't dance," President Fujimori laughed, "but I can't help myself!" It was the kind of populist touch that led him to landslide victories in 1990 and 1995.

Speaking in his heavily accented English for effect, he told the crowd, "They ask: 'What is happening in Peru?' " Then answering the question firmly in Spanish, he said, "We've had a government the last 10 years that has been decisive and has never ducked the tough issues."

To crowds that filled the central plaza of Cajamarca, a highland city of magnificent baroque churches, luscious cheeses and lyrical poets where the Incas made their first stand against the Spanish invaders in the 16th century, Mr. Fujimori called on the crowd to cheer loud enough so the Argentine government could hear.

Donning a tall straw hat popular with the Indian peasants here, he snickered at Mr. Toledo for traveling earlier in the week to Buenos Aires to consult with President Fernando de la Rúa and former President Raul Alfonsín.

Speaking of his opponents, he said: "If they were really democrats and really trusted the people, they wouldn't complain all the time in Washington and Buenos Aires. They show by going abroad that they don't care about the votes of the Peruvian people."

Sharpening the nationalistic argument is Francisco Tudela, a former foreign minister and Mr. Fujimori's vice presidential candidate. "I think there is a fear, an ideological fear, of a very independent government in Latin America that is outside the establishment," Mr. Tudela said in an interview. He added, "The fact that President Fujimori did not negotiate with terrorist groups irritates some abroad."

<http://www.nytimes.com>

GRAPHIC: Photo: Although President Alberto K. Fujimori faces rising criticism as he seeks a third term, he is campaigning vigorously, arguing that only he is strong enough to lead Peru. He spoke at a rally in Cajamarca this week. (Ana Cecilia Gonzales-Vigil)

Map of Peru shows the location of Cajamarca: In northern Peru, President Fujimori has drawn large crowds.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

October 25, 1999

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PREVENTING TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Overview: *Despite a consistent decline in the teen birth rate, teen pregnancy remains a significant problem in this country. Most teen pregnancies are unintended. Each year, more than 900,000 pregnancies occur among American teenagers aged 15-19. And almost 190,000 teens aged 17 and younger have children. Their babies are often low birth weight and have disproportionately high infant mortality rates. They are also far more likely to be poor. About 80 percent of the children born to unmarried teenagers who dropped out of high school are poor. In contrast, just 8 percent of children born to married high school graduates aged 20 or older are poor.*

*In his 1995 State of the Union Address, President Clinton challenged "parents and leaders all across this country to join together in a national campaign against **teen pregnancy** to make a difference." A group of prominent Americans responded to that challenge, forming the National Campaign to Prevent **Teen Pregnancy**.*

On January 4, 1997, President Clinton announced a comprehensive effort to prevent **teen pregnancy** in this country. The new initiative, led by the Department of Health and Human Services, responded to a call from the President and Congress for a national strategy to prevent out-of-wedlock teen pregnancies and to a directive, under the new welfare law, to assure that at least 25 percent of communities in this country have **teen pregnancy** prevention programs in place. As the latest part of this effort, Secretary Shalala unveiled a new comprehensive guide today intended to help communities and non-profit organizations establish successful **teen pregnancy** prevention programs.

Building on the variety of efforts already underway, the national strategy works to prevent out-of-wedlock teen pregnancies and encourage adolescents to remain abstinent. The strategy sends the strongest possible message to all teens that postponing sexual activity, staying in school, and preparing to work are the right things to do. It strengthens ongoing efforts across the nation by increasing opportunities through welfare reform; supporting promising approaches; building partnerships; improving data collection, research, and evaluation; and disseminating information on innovative and effective practices.

Recent Trends

After rising steadily from 1987 to 1991, the birth rate for teens aged 15-19 declined for the seventh straight year in 1998, from a high of 62.1 per 1,000 teens aged 15-19 in 1991 to 51.1 in 1998. The decline was 18 percent between 1991 and 1998. The birth rate for young teenagers 15-17 years fell 5 percent from 1997 to 1998, reaching a record low, 30.4 births per 1,000 teenagers.

All 50 states had a decline in their **teen** birth rates between 1991 and 1997, and 10 of these states had

declines of more than 20 percent or more over this period. In addition, from 1991 to 1996, the **pregnancy** rate for 15- to 19-year-olds fell 15 percent. Recent declines in both birth and abortion rates indicate that **teen pregnancy** rates are continuing to fall.

The National Strategy to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

Building on existing efforts to prevent **teen pregnancy**, the national strategy announced by President Clinton on January 4, 1997 was designed to strengthen the national response to prevent out-of-wedlock **teen** pregnancies and support and encourage adolescents to remain abstinent:

Implementing New Efforts Under Welfare Reform. Under the welfare law signed by President Clinton on August 22, 1996, unmarried minor parents are required to stay in school and live at home, or in an adult-supervised setting, in order to receive assistance. This approach was proposed by President Clinton in 1994, and incorporated into numerous state demonstration projects approved by the Administration prior to the new welfare law. The law also supports the creation of Second Chance Homes, which provide **teen** parents with the skills they need to become good role models and providers for their children, giving them guidance in parenting and in avoiding repeat pregnancies. The welfare law also provides \$50 million a year for five years in new funding for state abstinence education programs. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 provides funding for a national evaluation of the program. Finally, the new welfare law includes the tough child support enforcement measures President Clinton proposed in 1994, which will send the strongest possible message to young girls and boys that they should not have children until they are ready to provide for them.

Supporting Promising Approaches. The Clinton Administration continues to support innovative **teen pregnancy** prevention strategies tailored to the unique needs of communities. HHS-supported programs in this area already reach about 34 percent, or 1,616 communities in the United States. HHS programs are based on five principles: parental and adult involvement; strong messages of abstinence and personal responsibility; clear strategies for young people's futures; involvement by all facets of the community; and a sustained commitment to young people.

Building Partnerships. As part of the strategy, HHS has built partnerships with national, state, and local organizations. HHS is working with national youth-serving organizations to use their networks to promote activities that provide girls and boys opportunities for the future, including encouraging abstinence; with organizations working on behalf of teenagers with disabilities; and with the National Campaign to Prevent **Teen Pregnancy**.

Disseminating Information on Innovative and Effective Practices. On October 25, 1999, Secretary Shalala unveiled a comprehensive guide, developed in partnership with the National Campaign to Prevent **Teen Pregnancy**, intended to help communities and non-profit organizations establish successful local **teen pregnancy** prevention programs. Titled "Get Organized: A Guide to Preventing **Teen Pregnancy**," the publication stresses a localized approach, a long-term commitment, and careful evaluation. It also provides novel approaches for addressing **teen pregnancy**, including ways to involve faith leaders and the business community, suggestions on how to target young men in prevention efforts, and mechanisms for channeling community views on **pregnancy** prevention into effective, localized strategies for addressing the overall issue.

Sharing information about promising and successful approaches is critical to expanding **teen pregnancy** prevention efforts across the country. Through the national strategy, HHS continues to work with its partners to highlight innovative practices at the federal, state, and local levels and to disseminate new

research and evaluation findings. The Department is also working to distribute new information on the developmental needs of youth and on the use of broad-based activities to help teenagers avoid risky behaviors leading to **teen pregnancy**.

Improving Data Collection, Research, and Evaluation. The national strategy is working to improve data collection, research, and evaluation to further our understanding of the magnitude, trends, and causes of **teen pregnancies** and births; to develop targeted **teen pregnancy** prevention strategies; and to assess how well these strategies work.

Sending a Strong Abstinence Message. The national strategy places a special emphasis on sending a strong abstinence message. As part of this effort, Secretary Shalala in May 1997 announced two new community grant programs to prevent **teen pregnancy** and promote responsible behavior. One program is aimed at teenage girls and the other at teenage boys. The grant program for girls is also part of the Secretary's Girl Power! campaign. Each of the grant programs totals about \$1 million per year, and involve public-private partnerships organized by individual communities.

In addition, the national strategy focuses on boys and young men, by working to increase understanding of motivations for both abstinence and fatherhood and by developing effective prevention strategies for boys. These efforts include working with the Administration's Fatherhood Initiative to ensure that men, including pre-**teen** and teenage boys, receive the education and support necessary to postpone fatherhood until they are emotionally and financially capable of supporting children. The strategy is also building on existing HHS efforts, such as the Title X Adolescent Male Initiative, that promote responsible behavior among teenage boys.

Additional HHS Programs

Girl Neighborhood Power! - Building Bright Futures for Success is challenging America's communities to become active partners in assisting 9- to 14-year-old girls to successfully navigate adolescence and achieve maximum potential. The initiative, administered by HRSA, strives to combine several elements including strong "no use" messages about tobacco alcohol, and illicit drugs with an emphasis on physical activity, nutrition, abstinence, mental health, social development, and future careers.

The Center for Disease Control's Community Coalition Partnership Program for the Prevention of Teen Pregnancy has supported demonstration grants for the prevention of **teen pregnancies** since 1995. Coalitions of local and public and private agencies and organizations in communities with high rates of **teen pregnancy** have been working over the last two years to develop community action plans, coordinate efforts to reduce **teen pregnancy**, identify gaps in current programs and services, target existing resources, and design evaluation plans. CDC awarded approximately \$250,000 per year for two years to 13 communities in 11 states to help these communities mobilize and organize their resources. For FY 1998, a total of \$13.7 million was made available to help the 13 community coalition partnerships implement their action plans and evaluate their impact, as well as to support related data collection, evaluation, and dissemination activities.

State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) was established by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 under Title XXI of the Social Security Act. This program, administered by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), enables states to provide health insurance coverage to uninsured targeted low-income children. States have the opportunity to involve communities as they design and implement their CHIP programs so that the new programs, including **teen pregnancy** prevention programs, may be an additional avenue to provide services to adolescents at risk.

The Abstinence Only Education Program was part of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 to enable states to provide abstinence education through activities such as mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision designed to promote abstinence from sexual activity until marriage. The program, administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), has a mandatory appropriation of \$50 million for each Fiscal Year from 1998 through 2002. **Reproductive Health and Family Planning Services** (under Title X of the Public Health Service Act) are provided to nearly 5 million persons each year, nearly one third of whom are under 20 years of age. Abstinence counseling and education are an important part of the Title X service protocol for adolescent clients. These services are provided by 84 grantees with more than 4,000 clinic locations.

These sites offer reproductive health services including **pregnancy** prevention, family planning, and diagnosis of sexually transmitted diseases, either on site or by referral. The program has also launched an adolescent male initiative called the "Young Men/Family Planning Partnership Training Program." Under this initiative, Title X clinics employ male high school students as interns while also providing training in clinic operation and peer education; assisting in identifying career paths in allied health and related occupations; and increasing their use of services in a family planning setting.

Healthy Schools, Healthy Communities, a Health Resources and Services Administration program created in 1994, has established school-based health centers in 26 communities in 20 states to serve the health and education needs of children and youth at high risk for poor health, teenage **pregnancy**, and other problems. For the first three years of the program, \$1 million each year was provided to fund health education and promotion programs that were coordinated with the health services grants.

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) (under Title XX of the Social Security Act) provides funding to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency; achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and provide admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are inappropriate. SSBG Grants are made directly to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to fund social services tailored to meet the needs of individuals and families residing within each jurisdiction.

The Community Services Block Grant, which operates in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories, enables local community agencies to provide low-income populations, including youth at risk, with job counseling, summer youth employment, GED instruction, crisis hotlines, information and referral to health care, and other services.

The Independent Living Program, run by the Administration for Children and Families, provides funds to states to support activities ranging from educational programs to programs that help young people who are making the transition from foster care to independent living to avoid early parenthood. This program supports activities in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Youth Programs including Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs, Transitional Living Programs, and the Youth Sports Program, address a wide range of risk factors for **teen pregnancy**. Together, these programs operate in 500 communities in 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Healthy Start, administered by HRSA, has 62 projects to reduce infant mortality in the highest-risk areas and to improve the health and well-being of women, infants, and their families. Among a broad array of services provided (including state prenatal hotlines), thousands of teenagers participate in prevention programs exclusively designed for adolescents. The programs encourage healthy lifestyles,

youth empowerment, sexual responsibility, conflict resolution, goal setting, and the enhancement of self-esteem.

Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant (Title V) funds support a variety of adolescent health programs in 57 states and jurisdictions, including adolescent **pregnancy** prevention programs, state adolescent health coordinators, family planning, technical assistance, and other prevention services.

The Adolescent Family Life Program (AFL), created in 1981, supports research into the causes and consequences of adolescent **pregnancy**; demonstration projects that provide health, education, and social services to pregnant and parenting adolescents, their children, male partners, and families; and programs aimed at promoting abstinence among pre-adolescents and adolescents as the most effective way of preventing adolescent pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, and HIV/AIDS. In FY 1997, the AFL program funded 83 projects in 37 states and the District of Columbia. AFL is administered by the Office of Population Affairs.

Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities in 105 rural and urban areas in 43 states and the District of Columbia have been awarded grants to stimulate economic and human development and to coordinate and expand support services. As they implement their strategic plans, some sites are including a focus on teenage **pregnancy** prevention and youth development.

Health Education in Schools supports the efforts of every state and territorial education agency to implement local school health programs to prevent the spread of HIV and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Assistance is also provided to 13 states to build an infrastructure for school health programs. Efforts are targeted at preventing early sexual activity, STDs, HIV, drug and alcohol abuse, tobacco use, and injuries.

Community and Migrant Health Centers, including family and neighborhood health centers, operate in 3,032 community-based sites through 685 center grantees in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and six territories. The centers provide primary and specialized health and related services to medically-underserved adolescents. Some centers include special hours or clinics for adolescent patients.

Indian Health Service (IHS) provides a full range of medical services for American Indians and Alaska Natives. IHS supports projects targeted at preventing teenage **pregnancy**, and its prevention and treatment programs also have a special emphasis on youth substance abuse, child abuse, and women's health care.

Drug Treatment and Prevention Programs include services to prevent first time and repeat pregnancies among teenagers. One hundred twenty-two residential substance abuse treatment programs for pregnant and postpartum women, as well as for women with dependent children, receive support to provide family planning, education, and counseling services in 39 states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands. Also, 25 programs to prevent substance use and other adverse life outcomes serve high-risk female teens in 13 states and the District of Columbia.

Health Care and Promotion under Medicaid provides Medicaid-eligible adolescents under age 21 with access to a comprehensive range of preventive, primary, and specialty services within its Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) program.

The Medicaid program also funds family planning services at an enhanced match rate for states. The federal government pays 90 percent of state expenditures for Medicaid family planning services, while the state funds the remaining 10 percent. The enhanced match encourages states to fund family planning

programs which include patient counseling and education concerning **pregnancy** prevention and reproductive health.

Evaluation and Research

HHS has conducted research, surveillance, demonstrations, and evaluations on an ongoing basis to gather and provide information and technical assistance on the magnitude, trends, and causes of teenage **pregnancy** and on prevention programs and approaches that work, including:

- **Births and Deaths: Preliminary Data for 1998** is the National Center for Health Statistics report that updates the basic teenage birth rates for 1998.
- **Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991-98: Update of National and State Trends**, is a National Center for Health Statistics report that brings together the latest statistics and trend data to profile teenage childbearing. It includes the data from the above report and birth rates for each state by race and Hispanic origin for 1997. It also has 1996 **teen pregnancy** rates.
- **Beginning Too Soon: Adolescent Sexual Behavior, Pregnancy, and Parenthood** is a two-volume comprehensive review completed for HHS by Child Trends, Inc. in June, 1995 of recent literature on **teen** sexual behavior, **pregnancy** and parenthood and the effectiveness of **teen pregnancy** prevention programs.
- As part of its **Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System**, CDC helps states monitor critical health risk behaviors among teenagers, including sexual risk behaviors that result in HIV infection, other STDs, and **teen pregnancy**.
- The 1995 **National Survey of Family Growth**, released in May 1997, provides the latest and most comprehensive national data on fertility, contraception, marriage and cohabitation, infertility, adoption, maternity leave, medical services, breast-feeding, smoking and other factors that impact both teenage and adult women, and the health and well-being of their children. The study updates key trends, includes many new topics, and has significant new findings on teenagers. The findings of the 1995 survey showed that the long upward trend in **teen** sexual activity may finally have stopped with a slight decline between 1990 and 1995 in the percentage of teenagers who have had sexual intercourse. The survey also found a dramatic increase in the use of contraception at first intercourse.
- The **National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health** is a comprehensive study of adolescent health funded by HHS' National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) of the National Institutes of Health and other HHS agencies. The study provides information about risky behaviors and resiliency factors in adolescents and about environmental influences, including parents, siblings, peers, schools, neighborhoods, and communities. Preliminary results of the study, released in September 1997, indicate that a feeling of personal connection to home, family, and school is crucial for protecting young people from a vast array of risky behaviors, such as cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use, violent behavior, suicide, and sexual activity. The **National Survey of Adolescent Males**, supported by NICHD, OPA and other HHS agencies, is also providing relevant information on the behavior of young men and women.
- National Institutes of Health also conducts research and evaluation studies of promising interventions, including the Adolescent **Pregnancy** Prevention Program, Preventing Problem

Behavior Among Middle School Students program, and the Research on Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Violence, and Pregnancy Prevention (RSVPP) project.

###

Note: For other HHS Press Releases and Fact Sheets pertaining to the subject of this announcement, please [click here](#) for our Press Release and Fact Sheet search engine at:
<http://www.os.dhhs.gov/news/press/>.

Census 2000 at a Glance

- **Census 2000 Basic Facts**

The census was expected to count approximately 275 million people and 120 million occupied housing units.

Census data is used to reapportion the 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the 50 states and distribute more than \$185 billion dollars each year in federal funds.

Title 13 of the U.S. Code guarantees a respondents' information will be kept confidential and cannot be shared with any other government agency, law enforcement agency, the courts or any other organization.

Two census questionnaires were used: a 7-question short form sent to 83 percent of households taking about 10 minutes to fill out, and a 52-question long form sent to 17 percent of households taking about 38 minutes to complete.

The Census 2000 short form is the shortest in 180 years. For the first time, people who got the short form could complete and send it back on the Internet.

Census questionnaires were printed in 6 languages: English, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. Also, a guide to help fill out the questionnaires was printed in 49 languages.

Special questionnaires and procedures were used to count the homeless, people in the military, on ships and in unconventional housing.

Questionnaire Assistance Centers and toll free numbers were available to help answer questions.

Census 2000 is the first census where respondents can select more than one race.

Census 2000 required about a half million temporary workers. From its Suitland, Maryland headquarters, the Census Bureau operates 12 Regional Census Centers, 520 Local Census Offices and 4 data capture centers.

Questionnaires are processed using the latest optical character recognition (handwriting) technology.

The Census 2000 budget totals \$6.6 billion.

- **Promoting Public Support**

A comprehensive marketing and outreach campaign was developed to support Census 2000.

A first-ever \$167 million print, radio and television advertising campaign, including ads produced in 17 languages, was used to educate, motivate, and remind people to cooperate with census takers.

More than 120 thousand partnerships were established with governments, businesses, academic and religious communities, and civic organizations to help foster census support, awareness and education.

The Census in Schools program provided kindergarten through 12th grade learning tools to help students understand the historical and democratic purposes of the census and, through the students, encourage parents to return their census forms.

A two-month Road Tour using 12 specially designed vans were focal points for participation in, and the generation and support of Census 2000 publicity and promotion activities in the lower 48 states.

The *How America Knows What America Needs* program provided governors, tribal leaders, county commissioners, mayors and other highest-elected officials with a toolkit of materials to better promote the census in their communities. It challenged them to increase their mail response rate by 5 percentage points over the 1990 census rates and encouraged cooperation with census-takers.

- **Current Status**

Of the 120 million questionnaires mailed out, 66 percent were mailed back, 1 percent higher than in 1990, reversing a national trend and leaving 42.4 million housing units to be contacted by enumerators door-to-door, during Non-Response Follow-Up operations.

By June 23, 2000, enumerators had contacted nearly 100 percent of the households that did not mail back a questionnaire.

The Census Bureau conducts quality control operations to ensure that the basic census numbers are as accurate and complete as possible.

The Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation Survey is a survey independent of the census. The Census Bureau contacts a random sample of 314,000 households and matches responses obtained in the survey with those obtained in the census to determine overcounts or undercounts.

- **American Community Survey**

The Census Bureau plans to use the American Community Survey (ACS) to replace the census long form and provide accurate, timely, and comparable information on demographic, economic, and housing profiles of America's communities every year.

- **Data Release**

By law, Census 2000 state population counts and the apportionment of the Congress must be reported to the President by December 31, 2000. By March 31, 2001, small area population, race and Hispanic totals are given to the states for use in redrawing legislative districts.

USAID Adolescent Programming to Prevent Pregnancy in Latin America and the Caribbean

Brazil

Adolescents are targeted in the USAID Brazil program to prevent sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS through integration of HIV/AIDS education with reproductive health services at the state level.

Dominican Republic

During 1999 three USAID-funded NGOs trained 573 peer educators who are helping to prevent pregnancy among a large percentage of Dominican youth. During the same year, the Mission launched a national communication strategy (Proyecto Si) to improve youth esteem and create multi-sectoral youth councils in three large urban centers.

Jamaica

The adolescent fertility rate in Jamaica is 100 births per 1000 women 15-19 years. USAID Jamaica's "Improved Reproductive Health of Youth" programming is designed to increase use and preventive practices, increase access, and improve youth knowledge and skills in reproductive health, while supporting national policies and guidelines implementation. This program received US 2 million in 1999 and will receive US 2.2 million in fiscal year 2000.

Women's Center

In 1978 the Women's Center of Jamaica Foundation began a quality program for adolescent mothers with the objective of motivating young mothers to choose education instead of continuous motherhood. Twenty years later the NGO's Program for Adolescent Mothers continues to encourage higher education for pregnant or lactating girls under the age of 16.

Nicaragua

USAID assistance was used to increase the demand for comprehensive reproductive health services by providing tailored services to youth. Nicaragua has the highest adolescent fertility rate of the USAID-assisted countries in the region at 133 births per 1000 women 15-19 years old.

Haiti

The USAID Mission has an integrated approach to increase use of quality reproductive health services and to better prepare and engage youth in family life.

Ecuador

High School Sexuality Education

A large volume of requests from physicians at high school clinics for talks on sexuality and responsible parenthood prompted CEMOPLAF a local USAID-funded NGO to launch a project introducing sexuality education in classrooms. CEMOPLAF used the fertility awareness approach for sexuality education. Fertility awareness incorporates understanding basic information, applying it to one's self, and discussing it with a parent, health provider, peer or partner. What distinguishes it from more traditional sex education programs is the self-understanding, the self-assessment skills, and the communication skills the young person gains.

Reproductive Health Clinic for Indigenous

CEMOPLAF has run an indigenous reproductive health clinic for years. CEMOPLAF decided to design special programs to work with indigenous youth. Staff was trained in the special counseling needs of the adolescent. The NGO designated special clinic hours for youth and worked with local youth to construct a recreation room next to the clinic.

Community-based Outreach to Indigenous

CEMOPLAF also used indigenous leaders and mestizo student promoters to provide education and contraceptive methods to indigenous adolescents in Cajabamba.

Guatemala

Bilingual Teacher Training for Indigenous

AGES, a local NGO, trained bilingual primary school teachers to conduct reproductive health classes in Mayan languages in rural indigenous communities. Teachers were trained to conduct courses on topics such as birth spacing, reproductive physiology and contraception, pregnancy, birth, gender, and violence. Although this intervention was not specifically targeted to youth, many youth participated.

Paraguay

The strategic objective of the Paraguay program “Increased Use of Voluntary Family Planning Services” seeks to increase current contraceptive prevalence by expanding access to and use of voluntary family planning services that reduce the number of maternal deaths and unintended pregnancies targeting specific groups including adolescents. USAID’s work with adolescents in Paraguay has contributed to an increase in the percentage of young adults using contraception at first sexual intercourse. This increased from 24% in 1996 to 35% in 1998.

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Peru

USAID funds the Ministry of Health through the *Coverage with Quality* project. This project works with providers in prevention, psychosocial health and reproductive health.

The Mission also funds the *ESSALUD* project that prepares youth leaders.

The *MINED* Initiative is conducting a base line study to evaluate the sexual education program.

Through *ALCANCE* NGOs are working on reproductive health services for adolescents.



Letitia Butler <lebutler@usaid.gov>

06/23/2000 04:06:00 PM

Please respond to lebutler@usaid.gov

Record Type: Record

To: Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: fwd: First Ladies/Peru/Adolescent proposal

Just for your info...I'll interpret some of the acronyms for you on the plane. See you SUNDAY! Tish

----- Original Text -----

From: Marguerite Farrell@LAC.RSD@AIDW, on 06/23/2000 3:45 PM:

To: John Coury@G.PHN.OFPS@AIDW, Margaret Neuse@G.PHN.POP@AIDW

Cc: Carol Dabbs@LAC.RSD@AIDW, Estelle Quain@G.PHN.POP@AIDW, Letitia Butler@LAC.RSD@AIDW, Minki Chatterji@G.PHN.POP@AIDW, Shanti Conly@G.PHN.POP@AIDW, Sigrid Anderson@G.PHN.POP@AIDW

I want to keep you in the loop about a proposal we received from the White House from the First Ladies' Office/Peru, Secretariat of the First Ladies Conference, to be held in October in Peru and led by Canada. LAC/RSD-PHN was asked to review the proposal (in Spanish) to see if this was something we might be able to support and use for a signing ceremony at the Conference. The proposal (actually pre-concept paper) is for an adolescent regional group to be formed composed of MOH officials, NGO staff, and others who work with adolescents. The group will meet periodically to discuss issues, policies and programming in adolescence. They will also set up an information database and identify research gaps and provide subgrants. The budget is for US \$300,000 over 3 years. The Mission will be providing some of the funding and we suggested that such a project could benefit from some TA from FOCUS. Sigrid and I discussed the possibility of some limited funding from the FOCUS extension or the follow-on project.

Best regards,

Marguerite Farrell

Senior Technical Advisor, PHN

Latin America and Caribbean Bureau tel: 202-712-0458 e-mail:

mfarrell@usaid.gov fax: (202) 216-3262 (confirm pick-up by e-mail or phone)



Agenda Technical Meeting X Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas

Lima, Peru - June 26-29, 2000

Sunday, June 25

Arrival of Delegations at Jorge Chávez International Airport, Callao

Meeting of Delegations by the Official Representatives of the Coordination's Office of the X Conference and transfer to the hotel venue of the Technical Meeting, Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar, at Pancho Fierro 194, San Isidro

Check in, accreditation and delivery of working documents

Free afternoon

20:00 Welcome Dinner at the 'I Vitrali' Restaurant, at the Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar, offered by the Organizing Committee of the X Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas

Monday, June 26

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar
Room: Pancho Fierro

08:00-09:00 Registration, accreditation, and distribution of working documents

09:00-09:30 Inauguration of the Technical Meeting by the First Lady of Peru, Ms. Keiko Fujimori

09:30-09:50 Coffee Break

09:50 -10:20 Methodology for the Technical Meeting, by Amb. Beatriz Ramacciotti, Permanent Representative of Peru to the Organization of American States (OAS)

Monday 26 (contd.)

- 10:20-10:50 Review of Draft Follow-up Report from the IX Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas, by Amb. Beatriz Ramacciotti, Permanent Representative of Peru to the Organization of American States (OAS)

Agency Follow-up Reports on the projects endorsed at previous Conferences

Moderator: Amb. Beatriz Ramacciotti, Permanent Representative of Peru to the Organization of Americas States (OAS)

Rapporteur: Ms. Patricia Crosby Crosby, Childhood and Adolescence at PROMUDEH

- 10:50-11:05 'Registration of Children Across the Americas'; and 'Early Childhood Care for Survival, Growth and Development', presented by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- 11:05-11:30 'Integrated Management of Childhood Illness' (IMCI); 'Eradication of Measles'; 'Reduction of Maternal Mortality' and 'Eradication of Domestic Violence', presented by Dr. Julia Wayand, Representative of the External Relations Office of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
- 11:30-11:45 Coffee Break
- 11:45-12:05 'Program Equity Gender Development of Rural Women'(PADEMUR) and 'Creation of a Loan Fund for Rural Women' (FERURAL"), presented by Ms. Patricia Jiménez, of the Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture (IICA);
- 12:05-12:20 'Eradication of Child Labor', presented by Dr. Eliseo Cuadrao, Sub-Regional Coordinator for South America of the International Program for the Eradication of Child Labor of the International Labour Organization IPEC/OIT
- 12:20-12:35 Proposal of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) regarding 'Trafficking with Women and Children for Sexual Exploitation', presented by Dr. Carmen Lomellín, Executive Secretary of CIM - OAS
- 12:35-13:05 Comments and Questions
- 13:05-15:00 Lunch at the 'El Patio', Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar, offered by the Organizing Committee

Moderator: Ms. Mónica Delta, Journalist

Rapporteur: Ms. Angela Sebastiani, Director of Operations of the Responsible Parenthood Institute (INPPARES)

- 15:00 - 15:20 General Introduction to the Situation of Adolescents in the Americas, by Dr. Carlos Eduardo Aramburú, Chairman of the Board of the National Network of Education, Sexual Health and Development for the Youth (Redess Jóvenes)

Monday 26 (contd.)

Presentation of the Situation analysis on the four sub-topics suggested for the X Conference (Part one)

- 15:20 - 15:40 Presentation of the Situation analysis on Health of Adolescents in the Americas 'Building Healthy Environments for Adolescents', by Dr. Matilde Maddaleno, Regional Advisor on Adolescents' Health for the Family and Population Health Program, Health Promotion and Protection Division of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
- 15:40 -16:00 Presentation of the Situation analysis on Population Policies for Adolescents (UNFPA), by Dr. José Miguel Guzmán, Adviser to the Technical Team of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) with headquarters in Mexico
- 16:00 -16:15 Coffee Break
- 16:15 -16:35 Presentation of the Situation analysis on Job Education and Training for Adolescents in the Americas: 'Preparing Adolescents for the Future', by Dr. María Luisa Jáuregui, Youth Focus of the Regional Office of UNESCO - Chile
- 16:35 -16:55 Presentation of the Situation analysis on the Social Behavior of Adolescents in the Americas 'Promoting a Culture of Peace Among Adolescents', Dr. Emilio Arturo García Méndez, Consultant on Children's Rights, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- 16:55 -17:15 Comments and Questions
- 19:30 Departure to the National Museum of Archaeology, Anthropology and History of Peru
- 20:00 Reception at the Quinta de los Libertadores
- 20:30 Dinner hosted by the First Lady of Peru at the National Museum of Archaeology, Anthropology and History of Peru

Tuesday, June 27

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar
Room: Pancho Fierro

Presentation of the Situation analysis on the four sub-topics suggested for the X (Part two):

Moderator: Mr. José María Salcedo, Journalist

Rapporteur: Ms. Carmen Masías, Assistant Director of the Information and Education Center for the Prevention of Drug Abuse (CEDRO)

- 08:45 - 09:05 Presentation of the Situation analysis on Job Education and Training for Adolescents in the Americas: 'Preparing Adolescents for the Future', by Mr. Rafael Díez de Medina, International Labour Office (ILO)

Tuesday 27 (contd.)

09:05 - 09:25 Assessment on the Rights and Citizen Participation of Adolescents in the Americas. 'Encouraging the Social and Political Participation of Adolescents', by Dr. Humberto Henderson Castro, Consultant, Iberoamerican Youth Organization (OIJ)

09:25 - 09:45 Comments and Questions

09:45-10:00 Coffee Break

Round table on successful experiences and lessons learned by the delegations of the participating countries and of International Cooperation Agencies on the sub-topics suggested for the X Conference

Moderator: Mr. Jorge Morelli Pando, Press Director for Cable Canal de Noticias (CCN)

Rapporteur: Ms. Carmen Masías, Assistant Director of the Information and Education Center for the Prevention of Drug Abuse (CEDRO)

10:00 - 10:15	Country	:	Belize
	Project/Program	:	'Adolescents' Center'
10:15 - 10:30	Country	:	Mexico
	Project/Program	:	'Program for Marginal Urban Working Children'
10:30 - 10:45	Country	:	Nicaragua
	Project/Program	:	'Integral Care for Children and Adolescents'
10:45 - 11:00	Country	:	Paraguay
	Project/Program	:	'Youth and Culture'
11:00 - 11:15	Country	:	Peru
	Project/Program	:	'The Network of Adolescent Leaders'
11:15 - 11:30	Organization	:	Organization of American States (OAS)
	Project/Program	:	'Business School Laboratories'
	Presented by	:	Dr. Roy L. Thomasson, Young Americas Business Trust, Social Development and Education Unit of the OAS
11:30 - 12:00	Comments and Questions		
12:00 - 14:30	Lunch at the 'El Patio' Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar, offered by the Organizing Committee		

Tuesday 27 (contd.)

Presentation of projects for possible inclusion in the X Conference Agenda

Moderator: Ms. Zenaida Solís, Director of Peruvian News Corporation (CPN)

**Rapporteur: Ms. Angela Sebastiani, Director of Operations of the
Institute for Responsible Parenthood (INPPARES)**

- 14:30 - 14:45 Project 1 "Proposal for the Formulation of a Hemispheric Program on Youth Leadership", presented by the Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture (IICA)
- 14:45 - 14:55 Comments and Questions
- 14:55 - 15:10 Project 2 "Youth Development and Violence Prevention in Latin America and the Caribbean", presented by Dr. Matilde Maddaleno, Regional Adviser on Adolescents' Health for the Family Health and Population Program, Health Promotion and Protection Division of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
- 15:10 - 15:20 Comments and Questions
- 15:20 - 15:35 Project 3 "Leadership, Health and Development among Adolescent Girls in Latin America and the Caribbean", presented by Dr. Matilde Maddaleno, Regional Adviser on Adolescents' Health for the Family Health and Population Program, Health Promotion and Protection Division of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
- 15:35 - 15:45 Comments and Questions
- 15:45 - 16:00 Project 4 "Project for Education, Youth and Work: 'Entrepreneurial Learning' Do", presented by Dr. María Luisa Jáuregui, Youth Focus, Regional Office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Chile
- 16:00 - 16:15 Comments and Questions
- 16:15 - 16:25 Coffee Break

Moderator: Ms. Rosa María Palacios, Attorney

**Rapporteur: Ms. Angela Sebastiani, Director of Operations of the
Institute for Responsible Parenthood (INPPARES)**

- 16:25 - 16:40 Project 5 "Network of the Americas for Policies and Programs on Adolescence" presented by Dr. Carlos Eduardo Aramburú, Chairman of the Board of the National Network for the Education, Sexual Health and Development of the Youth (Redess Jóvenes)
- 16:40 - 16:55 Project 6 "Civic Rights and Participacion for Male and Female of Adolescents in the Americas", presented by Dr. Humberto Henderson Castro, Consultant to the Iberoamerican Youth Organization (OIJ)

Tuesday 27 (contd.)

16:55- 17:10 Comments and Questions

19:30 Departure from the hotel to the restaurant 'A Puerta Cerrada', Barranco

20:00 Dinner at restaurant 'A Puerta Cerrada'

Wednesday, June 28

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar
Room: Pancho Fierro

**Moderator: Amb. Beatriz Ramacciotti, Permanent Representative of
Peru to the Organization of Americas States (OAS)**
**Rapporteur: Ms. Patricia Crosby Crosby, Childhood and Adolence at
PROMUDEH**

08:45 - 10:00 Review of the projects to be included in the X Conference agenda

10:00 -11:15 Review of the Draft Lima Declaration (Part one)

11:15 -11:30 Coffee Break

11:30 -12:45 Review of the Draft Lima Declaration (Part two)

12:45 - 15:00 Lunch at the 'Pergola', Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar, offered by the
Organizing Committee

15:00 -16:30 Review of the Draft Summary of Ongoing and Newly Activities to be
Undertaken by the First Spouses

18:00 -20:30 City Tour Colonial Lima and Barranco

20:30- 22:30 Dinner at the Costa Verde Restaurant

Thursday, June 29

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar
Room: Pancho Fierro

**Moderator: Amb. Beatriz Ramacciotti, Permanent Representative of
Peru to the Organization of Americas States (OAS)**
**Rapporteur: Ms. Patricia Crosby Crosby, Childhood and Adolence at
PROMUDEH**

08:30 -10:45 Review of the Draft X Conference Agenda

10:45 -11:15 Coffee Break

Thursday 29 (contd.)

- 11:15 -12:15 Presentation of the Forum of Adolescents of the Americas, by the General Moderator, Amb. Beatriz Ramacciotti. Presentation of the results of the Forum for Adolescents of the Americas by the adolescents themselves
- 12:15 -13:30 Closing Ceremony of the Technical Meeting for the X Conference and of the Forum of Adolescents of the Americas, by the First Lady of Peru, Ms. Keiko Fujimori
- 13:30 -13:45 Departure of delegates by coach to the Swissôtel, the venue for the X Conference
- 13:45 -15:30 Lunch at Swissôtel
- 15:30 Departure from Swissôtel to Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar
- 15:45 -16:45 Logistical information for the X Conference (Accreditation, press, security, protocol, distribution of forms, folders, etc.)
- 19:00 Departure to Torre Tagle Palace, venue of Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 19:30 -21:30 Farewell Cocktail Reception at Torre Tagle Palace hosted by Fernando de Trazegnies, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Friday, June 30

Transfer of delegates to Jorge Chávez International Airport, Callao

CIDE/TAREA

A. Background Data

Activity Title: Civic Education in Schools

Activity Number: Grant No. 527-G-00-98-00362-00

Date of Authorization: September 16, 1998

PACD: September 30, 2000

Implementing/Coordinating Agencies: Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Educación –CIDE/ Asociación TAREA

Major Contractor/Grantee:

Activity Officer: Sobeida Gonzales

Status of CPs and Covenants

Date of Last Evaluation:

Date of Last Audit:

B. Activity Summary Financial Data (as of 9/30/99)

Total Authorized Life of Activity (LOA) amount: 353,224

Cumulative Obligations: 353,224

Mortgage: 0

Cumulative Expenditures: 141,259

(Expenditures for FY99): 117,368

Pipeline: 211,965

C. Activity Status

I. Planned versus actual results.

The “Democratic Education and Student Participation in Public Schools” project began implementation in selected schools in Lima and Ayacucho in April 1999. The main challenge the project faces is to change the authoritarian culture in schools and promote student democratic skills for participation, conflict resolution, and consciousness-raising on gender equity. Here are some illustrative statistics:

- Baseline findings of CIDE/TAREA from April 1999 show that approximately 85% of primary students do not know their rights and responsibilities.
- Punishment and physical abuse of students by teachers is high. Most teachers agree that student participation is important; however, the mechanisms to promote it are too paternalistic to achieve real student participation and autonomy.

In the first year of this sub activity expected results have exceeded the planned indicators. This sub activity is well on it's way to exceeding its planned targets for FY 2000.

Results for FY99:

- Increase in the number of students involved in the activity from 41,000 to 73,000.
- Approximately 400 secondary school students who were democratically elected are being trained as youth leaders.
- A Pedagogical proposal for democratic education in schools is currently in the process of being tested at the sub-activity level before being presented to the Ministry of Education.

The main **complementary achievements** reached by the project are as follows:

- The number of schools increased from 70 to 82 due to high demand on the part of the MOE.
- A total of 760 schoolteachers have been trained as democratic promoters to build student democratic values and attitudes.
- 45 school municipalities have been created through general elections.
- As a result of CIDE/TAREA's early successes in building democratic education in schools, they have been asked by the MOE to participate in the development of a National Teacher Training Plan (PLANCAD) to train several hundred teachers nationwide in democratic education methods.

Successes of this sub-activity include some very important synergies at the local level:

- Active participation of local governments in both Lima and Ayacucho.
- Active participation of SO1 and other SO counterparts including: the Ombudsman Office in Ayacucho which supports the children's and adolescents' human rights campaign; APENAC and SER which are sharing materials and methodologies in conflict resolution; and CARE and TADEPA Kallpa (SO2 counterparts), which are also sharing materials and methodologies and maintain close coordination with TAREA.
- SO1 and SpO6 have established a new coordination mechanism to achieve our mutual objectives for strengthening education for school children in Peru; specifically, girls in Ayacucho. As of FY 2000, the CIDE/TAREA sub-activity will support SpO6's "Opening Doors" activity in Ayacucho and more generally in the area of gender equity and democratic values. This synergistic collaboration has prompted SpO6 to transfer \$ 100,000 in FY 2000 to the CIDE/TAREA sub-activity to implement its democratic education in schools program. The collaboration among our counterparts extends down to the local level. This programmatic collaboration is generating a seamless complementarity in our Mission strategic program as a whole.

- 2 Principal problems or delays affecting activity implementation
None

3. Actions taken underway or planned to resolve major problems or delays
None

4. Key planned actions for FY 2000 (include evaluations and audits)

- Assuming validation of the pedagogical proposal, it will be applied on a pilot basis in 85 schools in the CIDE/TAREA activity in order to promote MOE use in it nationwide.
- External evaluation at the end of project.

V. Projects Submitted for Consideration of the Tenth Conference of Spouses of Heads of States and Government of the Americas

Project	Youth Development and Prevention of Violence in Latin America and the Caribbean
Agency	Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)
Description	Adolescents are amongst the most affected populations due to violence in all its manifestations. Violence experienced by adolescents is not limited to physical injury, but also includes sexual abuse, abandonment, and emotional and verbal abuse, among others. The concentration of homicides and other external causes of death within the adolescent and youth population, is an indicator that shows that violence is the primary cause of lost years of life in most countries of the Region. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that for each child and adolescent that dies because of physical trauma, 15 are gravely hurt. The proposal of the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) for the prevention of juvenile violence focuses on the promotion of youth development within a family context and within a context of social, political and economic development. The First Ladies can give significant support to this proposal by interceding for this age group and supporting their development as a key element for the prevention of violence.
Objectives	Improve the social and institutional responses which support the integral development and health of youngsters and adolescents, and support the successful strategies that have been evaluated, strengthening and disseminating them.
Actions	Three lines of action have been identified to develop the project: 1. Policies oriented at the development of youngsters and prevention of violence. 2. Promotion of the development of adolescents and youngsters and prevention of violence through social communication. 3. Establishment of individual and institutional networks, and dissemination of information.
Goals	• Establish or adequate the youth development policies of the countries to prevent violence within a conceptual frame of health and development. • Implement plans and inter-sector programs for youth development and prevention of violence, establishing or improving a data collection system. • Establish or improve human resources formation programs to promote successful strategies. • Identify promising and innovative Interventions that promote the development of adolescents and prevent violence through social communication.
Cost and Financing	In the year 2001, the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) will receive support for this project from the German government. PAHO will contribute with US \$1.5 million from its own resources while US \$ 3.75 millions have been requested for three years.
Commencement and Duration	The Project duration will be three years, starting in 2001.
Participant Countries	

Project	Leadership, Health and Development of Adolescent Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
Agency	Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)
Description	The needs and rights of adolescent are not normally included in public policies, and interventions on adolescents focus mostly on solving individual problems rather than considering those basic factors that have contributed to the problem, and which influence decision making in the field of reproductive health. The Project focuses on adolescent and youth health and development through policies, defense, programs, services and research oriented at improving their well-being; promoting empowerment of adolescents through health and development, including sexual and reproductive health; and working with the governments in order that their policies and strategies, programs and investigation will contribute to improve overall conditions for adolescents in Latin America and The Caribbean.
Objectives	Contribute to reinforce health and development among adolescents, with special emphasis on sexual and reproductive health, through improvement of services and promotion of leadership.
Actions	The project will be implemented through the following lines of action: - Health services that provide access to integral high quality services and improve the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents. - Policies and legislation - Advocacy: to promote the message "girls have the power" - Leadership and empowerment: better job opportunities by combining school and work. - Social communication: complementation of policies and programs through media presentations to deliver messages which promote empowerment. - Research: determine gender and age conditions in the adolescent stage.
Goals	• Improve access of youths to integral quality services, with emphasis on their health needs. • Implement policies, legislation and advocacy initiatives which emphasize issues affecting adolescent women, such as sexual and reproductive health. • Improve leadership interventions and empowerment . • Make effective use of the communications media directed to the adolescents. • Carry out research on the factors that influence reproductive health and the development of female adolescents.
Cost and Financing	The total budget for three years is US\$ 5 million dollars. External resources required amount to US\$ 3.5 million and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) will provide US\$ 1.5 million.
Commencement and Duration	This project will be implemented in several countries according to the agreement that will be established at due time, for an estimated duration of three years.
Participant Countries	The project is open to all countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

Project	Education, Youth and Labor Project: "Learning to Undertake"
Agency	United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO)
Description	Approximately 20% of the Latin American and the Caribbean Population is composed of youngsters, most of whom have not finished high school, have not began studies in a university or having completed high school, are not prepared to start to work. Within this framework, the project is aimed at identifying and establishing the instruments and means to strengthen and improve the programs that are being implemented in the Region for the integral formation of those youngsters that are outside the school environment, but who desire to finish studying and prepare themselves for work.
Objectives	The objectives of the program are: - Identify a program, in each selected country, to provide integral education to youngsters. - Provide financial support to improve the quality and effectiveness of the programs. - Combine selected experiences with other similar networks of the region
Actions	The main lines of action are the following: - Identification of 8 countries where the Project will be implemented - Establishment of guidelines on the needs and demands of education for youngsters and the offer and demand indicators of the productive world. - Analysis of formal and informal education programs for youngsters of basic educational levels. - Creation of exchange networks among the selected programs in the different countries for their mutual reinforcement.
Goals	• Determination of the needs and demands of youngsters with respect to education and work, analysis of the offer and demand in the productive environment of the countries selected. • Financial and technical assistance for the formal and informal educational alternatives including personal, social and professional development that contribute to the establishment of work opportunities.
Cost and Financing	The minimum cost estimated for the Project is US\$ 80 000 and includes the financial support of the International Cooperation Agency of Spain and other additional sources that could be obtained later.
Commencement and Duration	The tentative commencement date is October 2000 with an estimate duration of one year.
Participant Countries	Participation of 8 selected countries.

Project	Project for the Promotion and Improvement of Citizen Participation
Agency	Ibero-American Youth Organization (IYO)
Description	Project for the promotion, development and reinforcement of the programs, activities and instruments for the facilitation of the democratic participation as citizens of adolescents in several countries of the Region.
Objectives	The objectives of the project are to: Promote initiatives and programs that will contribute gradually and progressively to the participation as citizens of the adolescents and especially of those from dominated ethnic groups, poor rural adolescents or those that belong to marginal socio-economic sectors.
Actions	The main lines of action are: - Study and analyze in each country the real status of the rights of adolescents and their participation as citizens. - Organize discussion forums - Elaborate a report on the results of previous actions, on the basis of which complementary program lines to be implemented in education centers and possible action lines for the official youth organizations will be proposed. - Promote the incorporation of civic education in the educational centers, in coordination with current activities of the First Ladies in the development of human rights and peace. - Assist and implement participant countries regarding political and normative measures required to promote and establish deliberative spaces to discuss executive proposals of adolescents. - Organize and promote public acts in favor of the participation of adolescents in cultural, educational and sport activities.
Goals	• Identify the most acute priorities and difficulties of adolescents in the real exercise of their rights and citizen participation. • Instruct the adolescents on citizenship concepts, democratic participation and promote knowledge of their rights and citizen duties. • Establish program lines and complementary acts to be implemented in the educational sector, councils and youth organizations. • Promote the progressive participation with voice and vote for the adolescents in organizations, associations and councils in their countries. • Promote knowledge of all citizen participation options in the cultural, education, ecology, association and sports areas.
Cost and Financing	The minimum estimated cost for this project is of US\$ 360 000 for the 12 countries.
Commencement and Duration	Commencement will be in the month of January 2001 and the program will be completed by March 2002.
Participant Countries	Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Panama and Paraguay.

Project	Network on Policies and Programs for Adolescents of the Americas
Agency	
Description	In spite of the fact that many countries of the Region are developing policies and programs to promote the participation of adolescents in common problems related to education demands, health risks and a socialization process of violence without participation, there is no mechanism for sharing these experiences. The Project proposes the creation of a Network of the Americas for the analysis, follow up, assessment and proposal of policies and programs for adolescents.
Objectives	The main objective of this Project is to: Combine the experience and knowledge of the institutional and human resources facilities for adolescents in the Region.
Actions	I . This Network will be coordinated by a rotating three year Technical Secretary's Office formed by the countries of the Region. The main lines of action are the following: - Study and analyze the real status of adolescents regarding the rights and participation as citizens in each country. - Promote the incorporation of civic education in the education centers, in coordination with the actual activities of the First Ladies in the development of human rights and peace. - Assist and implement participant countries regarding political and normative measures for deliberation of adolescents. - Instruct the Technical Secretary's Office that in order to evaluate results and plan future actions, it organizes every three years, a Conference of the Americas on Adolescents
Goals	• Identify institutional and human resources of the public and private sectors related to adolescents; with the establishment of training opportunities for their benefit and reinforcement. • Carry out comparative investigations in the different countries. • Create a system of shared information among the countries. • Establish a regional follow up and monitoring system to evaluate the impact of policies and programs of adolescents. • Draw the attention of the countries of the Region so this Network promotes the active participation and incorporation of adolescents in the programs and strategies for their development.
Cost and Financing	The Network and national groups will use basically the resources and facilities existing in each country. The Technical Secretary's Office that will need financial support for the coordination, information, celebration of events and technical assistance fund estimated at US\$300 000 for the three years.
Commencement and Duration	The duration will be for three year periods which can be extended, as necessary.
Participant Countries	This Project is open to all countries of the Region.

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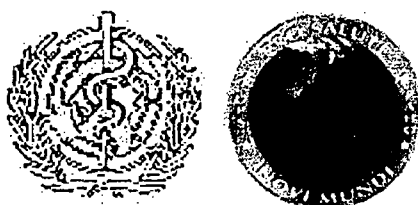
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Youth Development and Violence Prevention in Latin America and the Caribbean

Tenth Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas

Project Profile



Pan American Health Office



Meeting of the First Ladies – Project Proposal

Youth Development and Violence Prevention in Latin America and the Caribbean

Pan American Health Organization

Introduction

The health and development of adolescents (10-19 years old) and youth (15-24 years old) is a key element for the social, economic and political progress in the Region. Adolescents and youth are growing up under conditions that do not meet their needs for optimal development. One of every three grow up in poverty, with high rates of joblessness as well as psychological despair and pessimism, especially in those regions with geopolitical problems and expanding drug trafficking. Adolescents are yielding to social pressure to use drugs, have sex at an early age or to engage in violent or antisocial behaviors.¹

Adolescents are one of the populations most affected by violence in all of its forms. Violence during adolescence is not limited to physical injury, but encompasses sexual abuse, neglect, emotional and verbal abuse, threats, and other forms of psychological abuse. Youth violence in schools is increasing. Homicide is a critical cause of mortality among adolescents and young people in many countries. In Argentina, the largest contributing factor for mortality rates from external causes in this age group is homicide. In Colombia and El Salvador, since 1991, homicide is the primary contributor to mortality from external causes in both the adolescent and the total population. Along with Nicaragua, these countries have all been involved in civil and political conflict, which has had an impact on the level of violence as well.

Gangs are also a major source of violence. Youth who are exposed negative social and familial environments often turn to and associate with other youth that are less socially and educationally successful, such as those in gangs. Gangs can satisfy their unfulfilled basic needs, such as positive identity, connection to peers, and a feeling of effectiveness and control. However, gangs also often promote power, violence towards others groups and violent action in general.

Adolescents are not only victims of violence; they are also perpetrators or intermediaries of various acts of violence. Violent acts affect the victim directly, as well as members of their families, classmates and the community at large. All forms of violence have damaging short and long-term effects on the physical and mental health of those involved, thus limiting individual and societal functioning.



The premature death of young people due to violence results in high economic and social costs. The concentration of homicides and other external causes of death among adolescents and young people indicates that violence is the primary cause of life-years lost in the majority of the countries in the Region, resulting in an average loss of 30 to 40 years per death.⁴ Deaths due to violence, however, constitute only a small portion of the problem. The World Health Organization estimates that for every child and adolescent that dies due to trauma, 15 are left severely injured by violence. Injuries represent 10-30% of hospital admissions in both industrialized and developing countries.⁶ The direct economic cost of death and disability as a result of violent acts is estimated to be \$10 million annually. This represents approximately 20 percent of the total national expenditure on health in the countries of the Region⁷.

Violence among adolescents and young people is "avoidable and preventable"⁸. Interventions can reduce or prevent youth violence.⁹ Effective prevention factors include developmentally appropriate schools, supportive families, and youth and community organizations with adequate health and security systems. However, the programs that currently exist are fragmented and incomplete, lacking an integrated and intersectional focus, as well as lacking in evaluation mechanisms. In addition, adolescent and youth programs¹⁶ in LAC and other parts of the world have generally focused on specific negative behaviors after they have already occurred; prevention programs are relatively scarce. Increasing the number of juvenile jails, lowering the age of incarceration and increasing police forces have all been common strategies for the youth violence situation in LAC.

PAHO's proposal in youth violence prevention is focused on youth development within the context of family and social, political and economic development. The First Ladies can play a crucial role in this area by advocating for this age group and promoting youth development as a key element in violence prevention.

Project Objectives

PAHO aims to have improved the social and institutional response to support the comprehensive health and development of adolescents and youth and successful strategies will have been evaluated, strengthened and disseminated.

By the end of the three-year project, selected countries will have:

1. Established or adjusted their youth development policies for violence prevention, within a conceptual framework of health and development and they will have built the capacity for advocacy in this area.
2. Intersectorial plans and programs for youth development and violence prevention, including the establishment or improving of a data gathering system. Institutional experiences (of NGO, churches, local and national governments) related to youth development for violence prevention will be systematically collected and evaluated according to established criteria. In each of the activities, gender and cultural issues will be considered.



3. Established or improved human resources development programs to promote successful strategies of youth development for violence prevention at the macro and micro levels.
4. A selected sample of promising and innovative measures for promoting adolescent development and violence prevention through social communication.
5. Networks of public institutions, organization of the civil society and professionals working in youth development have been strengthened and/or established to disseminate successful strategies of violence prevention networking (networking and dissemination

Policy advice for youth development and violence prevention

- Form a committee of experts in adolescent and youth development with emphasis on violence prevention policy, legislation, and advocacy and conduct annual meetings, with youth participation, at the regional and subregional level.
- Design, publish, and disseminate instruments of policy and legislative analysis related to adolescent development and violence prevention. Adapt, publish, and disseminate advocacy material about adolescent and youth development for violence prevention, for use at different levels and in different settings.
- Conduct an analysis of existing policies and laws affecting adolescents and youths and develop national case studies to analyze the design and effective implementation of these policies and laws, in selected countries of the Region.
- Incorporate the use of instruments of policy analysis and advocacy tools into the training of human resources, with an emphasis on the media.
- Support the selected countries and its institutions with technical cooperation in policy, considering their needs, in the national and local levels.

Promote Adolescent and Youth Development for Violence Prevention through Social Communication

- Identify innovative and successful interventions through social communication for youth development and violence prevention in the selected countries
- Support the countries in the implementation of successful social communication models to promote adolescent and youth development (soap operas, magazines, radio and interpersonal communication), with youth participation.
- Train leaders, professionals, program consultants, journalist and others in the use of social communication for promoting adolescent development and violence prevention through the design and dissemination “ manual for



adolescent health promotion and violence prevention through social communication”

- Design and disseminate videos and public services announcements about adolescents as contributing members of their communities and agents of change.

Institutional and Individual Networks of People and Dissemination of Information

- Maintain an updated list of individuals and institutions working in adolescent violence prevention throughout the countries of LAC and support the development of a network through the Internet and discussion groups.
- Design and implement a system of information dissemination on adolescent and youth development and violence prevention through the Internet (Home Pages, and discussion groups), CD-ROMs and ADOLEC/BIREME, Health Virtual Library Project.
- Support the dissemination through the PAHO bulletin and other publications, of priority areas, successful interventions, and lessons learned on adolescent development and violence prevention.
- Support collaborating centers in the selected countries for monitoring of the situation of youth violence and its prevention in LAC countries.
- Implement a regional network of “Cities Without Adolescent Violence,” whose function will be to share experiences, promote knowledge of the causes and expressions of adolescent violence in local context.
- Publish and disseminate documents about the philosophy, operation and advances of the Regional Program of Adolescent and Youth Development and the lessons learned.
- Publish and disseminate update information and research in the field

Potential Partners

First Ladies, Government, Ministries of Health, Ministries of Youth, Women, and Health. Community Based Organizations, and private sector.

Period of Execution

PAHO will receive support for this project from the German government in 2001. PAHO's contribution from its own resources is estimated at US\$1.5 million, and is requesting US\$3.75 million over three years.



Notes

¹ Pan American Health Organization. Health Conditions in The Americas. Washington, DC., 1994. (Scientific Publication #549)

⁶ Zwi A. Where are we now? Injury control in developing countries. *Health Policy and Planning*. 8(2):173-179. 1993.

⁷ Pan American Health Organization. Memoirs of the Inter-American Conference on Society, Violence and Health. November 1994. Washington, D.C.

⁸ Eron, L.D., Gentry, J.H., Schlege, P. Reason to Hope: A Psychosocial Perspective on Violence and Youth. American Psychological Association. Washington, D.C. 1994.

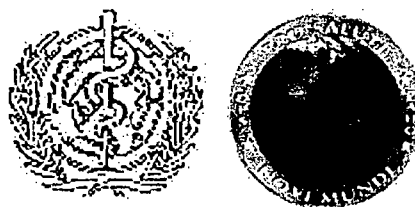
¹⁶ Catalano, R.F. and Hawkins, J.D. 1995. Risk-focused Prevention: Using the Social Development Strategy. Seattle, WA. Developmental Research and Programs, Inc.



Leadership, Health and Development in Adolescent Girls in Latin America and the Caribbean

Tenth Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas

Project Profile



Pan American Health Office



Meeting of the First Ladies – Project Proposal

Leadership, Health and Development in Adolescent Girls in Latin America and the Caribbean

Pan American Health Organization

Introduction

Adolescence is a powerfully formative period. What happens during adolescence shapes how girls live out their lives as women - not only in the reproductive arena, but in the social and economic realm as well. Adolescent girls around the world experience a unique set of social and economic disadvantages that affect their overall health and wellbeing. Far too often, however, adolescent girls' needs and rights are absent from public policies or from the agenda of the health sector. One contributing factor is that compared to very young children and the elderly, adolescents suffer from few life-threatening conditions. Furthermore, most of the unhealthy habits learned during adolescence do not produce morbidity or mortality during the period of adolescence itself.

Interventions in the past focus on problem solving, rather than considering the underlying factors that contribute to the problem, such as poverty, gender roles, power inequities, socialization and culture, lack of education and economic opportunities. These factors exert powerful influences on the decision-making process of adolescent sexual activity and contraceptive use. They impact on certain reproductive health factors, such as the age at which females begin childbearing and the age at which they get married. Data indicates that one-third of young women in Latin American countries had had at least one child by age 20 (Singh, 1998). There is widespread consensus that adolescent childbearing, particularly without a partner, results in adverse consequences for mothers and children and contributes to a cycle of poverty from one generation to the next (Buvinic, 1998).

PAHO's Adolescent Health and Development approach addresses these issues through policy promotion, advocacy, services and research to improve the overall well-being of young adult health. PAHO aims to work with the countries of the Americas to empower girls so they may take increased control over their health and development, including their sexual and reproductive health. PAHO proposes working with partner governments and focus its policy, program and research strategies in order to improve the situation of adolescent girls in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The First Ladies can influence how adolescent girls see themselves and empower them to recognize their strengths. The First Ladies can be advocates for this age



group by campaigning through the media and can also be role models for the new position of women in the 21st century.

Project Objectives

PAHO aims to support the countries in improving the health and development of adolescent girls with emphasis on their sexual and reproductive health through improved service delivery and leadership. More specifically, the project aims to increase:

- access to comprehensive, high-quality services for young people, with a focus on adolescent girl health needs;
- policy, legislation and advocacy to emphasize girls issues, including sexual and reproductive health;
- leadership and empowerment interventions through services;
- mass media communication targeting adolescent girls;
- research focused on factors that influence adolescent girls' reproductive health and development.

Service Delivery

There is a growing need for health providers, health care organizations, and communities to provide young people with affordable, sensitive, private and confidential health care services. PAHO will work with Ministries of Health to increase and improve financial and legal access for youth to comprehensive, high quality, services appropriate for this age group. A comprehensive package of services would include: counseling; life skills development, family planning, pregnancy testing; STI screening, diagnosis and treatment, prenatal care, and education on gender roles, negotiation skills, sexual abuse and coercion, human sexuality, development and reproduction.

Improve training in adolescent sexual and reproductive health: Increasing access has human resource implications. Few professionals are trained in adolescent health, especially sexual and reproductive health and healthy sexuality. Increased training will not only improve the quality of “youth-friendly” services, but also increase the number of professionals that are able to work with youth.

Policy and legislation

Health and reproductive health are closely linked to broader issues such as girls' education, economic opportunities and social conditions and rights. As it stands, girls are virtually invisible at the policy level and existing policies geared toward youth tend to consider adolescent males and females as a homogeneous group thereby ignoring the unique disadvantages and distinct needs of adolescent girls (Mensch, 1998). PAHO will work with partner countries to adopt policies that



seek to improve girls' control over their lives and challenge discriminatory familial and cultural norms that are damaging to girls. Existence of such legislation and policy is the first step in ensuring the creation of programs and services for girls.

Advocacy

PAHO will promote the "Girl Power" message, which aims to increase adolescent girls' control over their lives through increased access to education, services, sport, employment opportunities and leadership. PAHO has experience outlining advocacy strategies for health professionals, the Catholic Church, parents and community leaders. The First ladies can serve as role models and mentors to adolescent girls and help them to develop the necessary skills and competencies to serve as advocates and leaders among their peer.

Leadership and Empowerment Interventions

Programs are needed that improve the conditions of girls' lives, not only in the realm of reproductive health, but also in the areas of community leadership, work, sports, and schooling. The best means to avert adolescent pregnancy is by offering girls alternative sources of productive activity (Mensch, 1998).

- **Leadership:** Youth leadership has been demonstrated as a means to empower youth. Girls, however, are not equally represented as youth community leaders. PAHO will support local youth organizations and Ministries of Youth to expand existing youth leadership programs to include adolescent girls so they may affect positive change in their lives and advocate the "Girl Power" message in their communities.
- **Employment Opportunities—Building bridges between school and work:** Women in the Region are often marginalized from the formal labor market. Providing career and employment opportunities for young girls while in school will increase future career opportunities for women to participate in the labor market in a meaningful way. This requires partnerships between government and all levels of business and community alliances. Therefore, PAHO, in joint ventures with its strategic alliances, will work to expand girls' employment and income-generating opportunities through broadening economic options for adolescent girls. This includes the inclusion of young women in micro-enterprise, savings and credit schemes that have proven successful for women's groups and the provision of vocational skills training. It also includes internship opportunities for girls to explore career opportunities and gain meaningful work experience.
- **Sports:** PAHO plans to support the countries in working with Ministries of Sports and sports groups to increase participation of girls in sports, training and fitness. This should also be complemented with "Girl Power" workshops on female body awareness that promote the strengths of the female body, outside of reproduction.



- **Education:** PAHO will work at the country level with Ministries of Education to develop incentive programs that encourage girls to continue their education. This includes scholarship programs for secondary education, recruitment of teachers and incentives for girls' participation in student government.

Social Communication

Mass media reaches up to 95% of the population. Programs and policies need to be complemented with mass media interventions to promote "Girl Power" images. Media serves not only to provide information to youth, but also to advocate issues. PAHO will build upon its current communication strategies and strengthen the capacity of local Ministries of Health to broadcast messages to empower young girls and promote healthy behavior.

Research

There is still a lack of information with regard to adolescent sexual and reproductive health. Research needs to distinguish the gender- and age- based dimensions of adolescent experience. PAHO will partner to conduct research on the effects of including adolescent girls in micro-enterprise, savings and credit schemes; and, the effects of gender interventions on girls' status.

Potential Partners

Government, First Ladies' Offices, Ministries of Health, Ministries of Youth, Women, Health, and Sports. Community based organizations, and private sector.

Costs

The total budget is US\$5 million over three years. The external resources necessary amount to US\$3.5 million, with PAHO's contribution coming to US\$1.5 million.



Education, Youth and Work “Entrepreneur Learning”

Tenth Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas

Project Profile



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Education, Youth and Work "Entrepreneur Learning"

Project Justification

The Latin American and Caribbean region is characterized by being eminently young. According to projections made by CELADE (1998), for the year 2000, out of a total population of 507 inhabitants in the region, 99 million will have between 15 and 24 years of age.

In our countries, it is estimated that 40 % of these young people live in a marginal situation and in poverty, 70 % of them live in urban areas. Besides, we know that many of them are unemployed.

In spite of the achievements made by the educational systems of the region (almost 100 % of girls and boys in the region have access to primary schools), we know that 30 % of these children do not complete the 5th grade of the elementary school level. This is extremely serious if we consider that, according to regional evaluations made by UNESCO, "the fifth grade in primary school is the point of inflection for an effective retention of school learning", which would be qualifying these children to become "functional illiterates" in the future.

To this 30 % of children, we should add the thousands of youngsters who do not finish secondary school, because of early pregnancies or because of their need to work and provide to the income of their families. This continues being preoccupying, if, as ECLAC studies indicate, "the entrance to the labor force at present requires the finalization of the secondary cycle and at least 12 years of study."

Besides, not all the youngsters who finish secondary education go directly to the university, thus adding to those already out-of-schools, with little perspectives of finding a job which will provide them with a dignified remuneration.

The youngsters who finish the secondary school are not yet ready for work. As we know, the majority of the secondary schools provide a transition between primary or basic education to another more complex level, called higher education, but are not necessarily prepared for productive work.

Nonetheless, we do not only hope that education will prepare youth for work, but also to become better citizens and to allow youth to participate in family and in community life.

The idea of a Project, such as the one presented here, is to fortify and improve programs, which are already under way in some of the countries. These programs

must provide an integral education to young people who are outside the school, but who wish to finish their studies and get prepared for the world of work.

General Objectives

In the countries of the region there are few studies of the needs and demands of young people, and of the offer and demands of the productive world. In this Project these will be identified through indicators, in order to consider them, at the moment when we select these programs where we intend to intervene.

The Project will identify these programs, in each of the eight countries selected, based upon its experience and the integrated approach, which does not only include income generation or self-employment, but that takes into consideration the other needs of youth. These programs may be offered by public or private institutions and may be formal or non-formal in their approach.

The Project will try to act within these programs, support them financially and technically in order to improve their quality and pertinence to the needs and demands of the youth in our countries.

The Project will also link the different experiences among themselves, to nourish each other and will also look for other similar experiences in and outside the region.

Specific Objectives

- Identify the needs and demands of young people in education and employment and the offer and demand of the productive sector in the given countries;
- Reinforce, financially and technically, the formal and non-formal education programs identified, which include education for personal, social and professional development and which support finding job opportunities;
- Promote the exchange of experiences, by meetings or by the setting up of a network of the programs included in the project and facilitate interconnection with other similar programs in and outside the region.

Methodology

- Identify 8 countries to install the Project;
- Establishment of indicators on the needs and demands of youth and the offer and demand of the productive sector in the countries selected;
- Knowledge and analysis of the training programs addressed to youth with low schooling be them formal or non formal in the countries selected;
- Creation of instances for the exchange of information, be them presential or at distance, and creation of a network for the exchange of experience and mutual nurishment.

Institutional Framework

Since its creation, UNESCO has been supporting educational initiatives addressed to youngsters outside the educational system. This has been done, either by giving support to Adult Education Directorates at the Ministries of Education, where the majority of the population is young; or by giving support to NGO's which cater for young men and women wishing to finalize their education and get ready for work.

More recently, UNESCO has been working in the identification and knowledge of innovative experiences which promote programs addressed to young people and which promote self-employment and income generation.

Results

- Documents on the presentation of youth needs and demands, as well as on the presentation of offer and demands of the productive sector;
- Instruments for the evaluation of the quality and pertinence of the methods and programs identified in 8 countries of the region, of the formal or non-formal type, offering integral education to youngsters;
- Count with an exchange network of experiences among the selected countries and beyond, though the promotion of instances for meeting, as well as a network for youth programs in articulation with other similar ones in and outside the region.

Estimated Cost

The approximated cost of the project is around US\$ 80.000, which counts with the financial support of the Spanish International Co - operation, but could count with additional founding, in the case that the national First Ladies Offices would be interested in supporting this initiative. The support of other UN Agencies can also be an asset.

Initiation Date

The Project is ready to start in October 2000.

Duration

The Project is expected to last one year, after it starts in the 8 selected countries.



Education, Youth and Work “Entrepreneur Learning”

Tenth Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas

Project Profile Summary



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Education, Youth and Work "Entrepreneur Learning"

Presented by UNESCO at the Tenth Conference of Wives of Heads of State and Government of the Americas (Lima, 4-6 October 2000)

Since many years ago UNESCO has been supporting the dissemination and strengthening of projects and programmes for youth and by youth, that include, besides education, support for the creation of self-employment, income generation or the preparation for the world of work.

Based on this experience, UNESCO wishes to continue working on the identification and the technical and financial support of these programmes.

For the year 2000, UNESCO has foreseen working in 8 countries of the region, where studies will be carried out on the situation of these programmes or "state of the art", it will examine the needs and demands of youth; the methods utilized, and it will have an impact in the improvement of the quality of these programmes.

Public and private institutions will be invited to participate, according to each country and UNESCO is inviting the interested First Ladies Offices which show interest in this project.

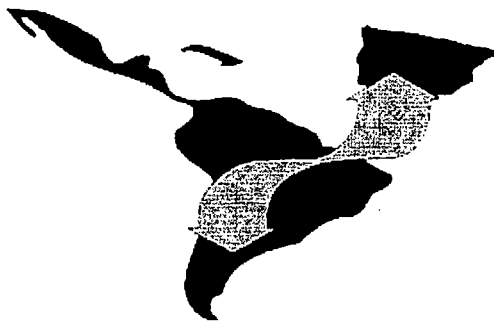
Presently, UNESCO counts with the Spanish International Cooperation financial support, for an amount of US \$ 80.000, for the Project which could start in October 2000.



Project for the Promotion And Improvement in Civic Participation for Male and Female Adolescents in Latin America

Tenth Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas

Project Profile



Iberoamerican Youth Organization



Iberoamerican Youth Organization

Project for the Promotion And Improvement in Civic Participation for Male and Female Adolescents in Latin America

Justification

The project consists of the promotion, development and strengthening of programmes, activities and media that will contribute to or facilitate civic and democratic participation of male and female adolescents in various countries in Latin America.

General Objectives

Promote initiatives and programmes that will contribute towards the gradual and progressive participation civic for male and female adolescents, and in particular, for those belonging to the so-called dominated ethnic minorities, poor rural male and female adolescents or any others who come from sectors of extreme financial and social ostracism.

Specific Objectives

1. Perform, in each one of the countries, an “in situ” analysis and study of the real situation in terms of rights and participation civic for male and female adolescents from the countries participating in the project.
2. Organize forums for discussion and seminars on rights and civic participation for male and female adolescents, with the aim of including the opinions and the profiles for male and female adolescents on this matter.
3. Draw up a report in which the results of the analysis and studies performed will be collected, the assessment of the results of the forums and seminars held and establish the complementary lines for programmes to be implemented in urban and rural schools and centres for secondary and higher education, as well as the possible lines of action for the Official Youth Bodies, associations and youth organizations.
4. Promote, furthermore, the incorporation in urban and rural schools and centres for secondary and higher education, the teaching as part of the curriculum of civic education which should include education for democracy and the teaching of the basic civic rights and duties, in co-ordination with the



current activities of the Wives of the Heads of State and of Government in Latin America, in the development of human rights, the culture of peace and the achievement of the full exercise of equality of rights and opportunities for all.

5. Propose, advise and where necessary, implement, in accordance with the participating countries about all the political and legislative measures leading to the establishment of spaces for debate and executive proposal, for male and female adolescents in the youth organizations, Youth Committees or Government Youth Bodies.
6. Plan and promote local or national public actions, that will favour the interest in and the participation of male and female adolescents in cultural, educational, environmental, association, organizational and sporting fields.

Theoretical and Methodological Framework

In accordance with the diagnosis made, it appears that for the National Constitutions or Electoral Laws, in most Latin American countries, citizenship is attained for the purpose of being an elector and/or forming part of the political parties at the age of 18, without distinction of sexes; however, the same national legal provisions set forth that in order to be elected to hold posts of political responsibility it is necessary to have reached an age that ranges between 21 and the 35 years of age, depending on the importance and hierarchy of the public post in question. Lower ages are required –16 or 18 years of age- in order to hold posts in the deliberative bodies on a local, provincial and municipal level, and greater age is demanded in order to attain posts with greater responsibility and hierarchy in the national or federal sphere of politics.

It is also valid to point out that, although the legal provisions in Latin American countries do not require people to have reached adulthood –18 years of age-, in order to exercise the rights of freedom of expression, for meeting, for association, or in order to set up youth or student associations, etc, in general they require full citizenship acquired through having reached adulthood in order to exercise the right of petition, in order to participate in popular legislative initiatives or to create political parties.

As regards to civic participation, and even beyond, it could be said that politics has no reason to hold a central part in their lives, adolescents in Latin America show scant interest in politics as a result of a number of factors that have a negative effect. To this we should add the fact that male and female adolescents participate to a lesser extent than young people on Youth Committees, in non-governmental organizations, and to a far lesser degree in governmental youth institutions. Notwithstanding the latter, male and female adolescents have other interests in public life, since they are interested in participating in cultural changes, in the mass media, in sports clubs and in everything that identifies them with a collective image, that will open up opportunities to them, and may grant them their own space for participation and civic training.



It is important to highlight the fundamental role that junior school and the secondary level play in their condition as spaces for exercising civil and political rights for male and female adolescents. Access to state education for those sectors of adolescents who are the most disadvantaged on the social and economic plane, helps them, in the future, to be able to find a decent job which in turn may help them to increase the opportunities for political and civic participation.

Despite governmental efforts to assign greater resources from their budgets in various countries it has become a vicious circle, a product of the poor level for state education, which sooner or later will affect the exercise of rights and democracy for a large number of adolescents.

Hence, up and down Latin America there are large sectors of adolescents, who are excluded from civic participation, mainly those belonging to the so-called dominated ethnic minorities, deprived adolescents from rural areas or those who come from sectors of extreme economic and social ostracism. These groups of adolescents cannot exercise their civic rights, insofar as they are subjected to social discrimination, they do not have their own spaces, or they lack the very minimum knowledge to participate and exercise their rights effectively. In every case it is noted that the adolescent's situation is quite considerably less advantageous, despite the fact that a rise in the number of females registered for education may be noted.

It is essential that for both male and female adolescents, the exercise of civic rights should become a gradual, sequential process or one in successive stages, by means of learning how to exercise them, with school being the first useful institution to strengthen the capacity for using civic rights, where they will learn about rights and duties, learn how to listen, how to negotiate the differences, to respect other people's option and to accept decisions taken democratically.

The strengthening of the condition of civic rights for male and female adolescents, is learnt with education in favour of democracy, and both the school youth organizations are called on to become in important instruments for building up civic rights and to form more and better spaces for democratic participation.

The project aims to effectively meet the specific objectives in the countries participating, and as far as possible, it is planned to include most of the countries that might be interested in participating in this initiative. Furthermore, in the time planned for this project, it is suggested to make a succinct summary of the legislation in the countries participating for the purposes of analysing the legislation in force on the subject of civic rights.

To sum up, it is proposed that initiatives and programmes be planned that will help to the gradual and progressive civic participation of male and female adolescents; and in that framework, it is aimed to particularly favour the most vulnerable groups of adolescents in some Latin American countries, all of which within the plans of action from the Wives of the Heads of State and Heads of Government, by ratifying their firm will and determination to contribute to the well-being of the peoples in all Latin American nations.



Institutional Framework:

The organizations and co-ordination groups planned are located on different levels and shall be more or less permanent depending on the strategic lines designed:

The latter might include:

- Ministries for education, sport, youth.
- State schools and educational centres.
- State universities.
- Local or municipal communities.
- Official youth organizations
- Local organizations and associations
- Executive bodies and national legislative organs

Results

1. Firstly, it is necessary to study and analyse “in situ”, the particular features and needs that male and female adolescents have in terms of really exercising their Civic rights. Hence, the results obtained from the studies and analyses carried out in each country will allow us to discover what the most urgent priorities and difficulties are for adolescents in the real exercise of their civic rights and participation.
2. In the forums and seminars that are held, apart from finding out what are the opinions and the problems that, regarding the matter of civic rights, affect male and female adolescents, a methodical and systematic approach to the concepts of civic rights, democratic participation and basic knowledge about all their civic rights and duties shall be set forth, which undoubtedly will redound to their benefit and to that of their group.
3. Obtain national reports that will show the reality for male and female adolescents in the Latin America in terms of civic rights and participation, based on the analyses and studies carried out, which will allow us to really know what the lines for programmes and complementary action should be implemented in schools, centres of education, Youth Committees and associations and youth organizations.
4. Propose a un plan for policies and the legal and statutory reforms required so that male and female adolescents may gain access and participate progressively with their own right to speak and vote in youth organizations, associations and Youth Committees in their countries.



5. Propose and draw up local and national plans for public information aimed especially at male and female adolescents, so that they can find out about all the options available for civic participation in the cultural, educational, environmental, association and sporting fields.
6. Promote the incorporation in both urban and rural schools and centres of secondary and technical education, the teaching on the curriculum of civic education which will include education for democracy and the teaching of basic civic rights and duties, in co-ordination with the current activities of the Wives of the Heads of State and Heads of Government in Latin America, in the development of human rights, the culture of peace and the achievement of the full exercise of the equality of rights and opportunities for all.

Beneficiaries

Direct

They shall be all those male and female adolescents belonging to the so-called dominated ethnic minorities, poor, rural adolescents or any others who may come from sectors of extreme economic and social ostracism.

Indirect

The rest of the population of adolescents, schools, youth organizations and institutions and their whole group in general.

Countries Participating

The following countries would participate:

- Bolivia
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Peru
- Venezuela
- Costa Rica
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Nicaragua
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Time Schedule for Activities

Start for Programme January 2001

Completion for Programme March 2002

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1 st Month | a) Hiring of consultants. |
| 2 nd Month | b) Study and Analysis of the situation for Adolescents in terms of civic rights and participation. |
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| 11 th Month | h) Preparation of the Report on the activities performed, evaluation of the results and design of lines for complementary programmes to be implemented at centres of education and possible lines of action for the Official Youth Organizations, and other youth associations and organizations. |
| 13 th Month | i) Presentation of the Report to the State Educational Institutions, Official Youth Organizations, Youth Committees and other youth organizations and associations. |
| 14 th Month | j) Start-up of the campaign on a national level in order to promote interest and civic participation from male and female adolescents. |



Budget for Executing the Project Per Country

	Support requested (US\$)
Human Resources:	
1 Chief Consultant	7,000
2 National Consultant	2,000 US\$ 4,000
Working Materials	
Graphic printing for the questionnaires	1,100 units 2,000
Printing and distribution of the Final Report for the Project	4,000
Activities Scheduled	
Holding of 2 Consultancy Forums for 30 people	2,000
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National Campaign for promoting civic participation from male and female adolescents	5,000
Administrative Expenses (communications, fax, Internet, telephone, etc)	500
Expenses for travel and travel allowances.	2,500
TOTAL BUDGET PER COUNTRY	US \$ 30,000
TOTAL BUDGET FOR THE PROJECT IN ALL 12 COUNTRIES	US \$ 360,000

Iberoamerican Youth Organization
Secretary General of the OIJ
May 2000



Project for the Promotion And Improvement in Civic Participation for Male and Female Adolescents in Latin America

Tenth Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas

Project Profile



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Iberoamerican Youth Organization
Secretary General of the OIJ
May 2000



Network of the Americas on Policies and Programs for Adolescence

Tenth Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas

Project Profile

Network of the Americas on Policies and Programs for Adolescence

Background

The adolescent population of the Americas between the ages of 12 to 19 represents 10% to 30% of the total population of the countries of this region. In many of these countries it constitutes the population group with the largest growth, due to a recent decline in childbirth.

Adolescents and youngsters aged 10 to 24 represent 30% of the population in Latin America and the Caribbean and 20% of the population in the United States of America and Canada. It is a population of more than 160 million for the year 2000 that faces specific family, educational, work and health situations during its life. (PHO 1998).

There is a growing consensus among the experts on the subject that adolescence is not a stage of transition between childhood and adulthood but that it possesses its own characteristics as a result of the region's increasing urbanization and modernization.

In spite of their geographical, cultural and economic diversities, the adolescents of the American Continent face common situations regarding educational and job requirements, health risks and socialization within an atmosphere of violence and an absence of venues for their participation.

Many of the countries in the region are developing policies and programs to promote the participation of adolescents. However, no established mechanism exists to facilitate sharing such experiences. Therefore, this project proposes a system for the region aimed at meeting the common requirements, needs and expectations of this important population group in a systematic, shared and integral manner.

This initiative gathers and follows international guidelines that represent the special attention given by the world community to the subject of Adolescents, as a result of the progress made in international legislation and regulation, as well as the commitment of nations towards the performance of international treaties and agreements. The Tenth Conference of Spouses of Heads of State in Government of the Americas is proposed as a venue for this project.

Purpose

This project proposes the creation of a Network in the Americas for the analysis, follow-up, evaluation and proposal of policies and programs for adolescents.

The purpose of this Network is to articulate the experiences and know-how of the region's institutional and human resources currently working on the subject of adolescents.

Specific Objectives

1. Identify the available institutional and human resources both in the public sector and civil society that work on the subject of adolescents in the American Continent.
2. Identify the gaps in knowledge and carry out applied research, preferably of a comparative nature, in the different countries of the Americas.
3. Identify and establish opportunities for training to benefit and strengthen the institutional and human skills of the agents involved in the subject.
4. Create an information and communication system between the countries of the Americas, particularly through electronic means, aimed at sharing the know-how, activities and resources to meet the needs of adolescents.
5. Establish a regional follow-up and monitoring system to evaluate the impact of policies and programs involving adolescents, for use as a base to identify the existing gaps in this field.
6. Sensitize and process resources before bilateral and multilateral agencies to enable a greater investment in adolescents.
7. Sensitize the countries of the region for the Network to promote the active incorporation and participation of adolescents in the strategies and programs targeted at them.

Strategy

In order to achieve the previously described objectives, the creation of a Network is proposed, comprised of multisector, interdisciplinary and mixed national groups. Each country would constitute the foregoing national groups on the basis of government sectors, universities, NGOs, companies and adolescent organizations interested in participating and experienced in working with this population group.

The Network would be coordinated by a Technical Secretary's Office, the headquarters of which would be rotated in the countries of the region every three years and established by the vote of the member countries.

The Technical Secretary's Office shall operate as coordinator, articulator and promoter and each national group shall set the priorities and its working agenda for its country.

In addition, it shall be responsible for the identification, systematization and distribution of a databank on adolescents throughout the region.

Another important function of the Technical Secretary's Office shall be to manage, promote and upgrade the resources of the International Cooperation Agencies to finance the activities of the national groups and the Network itself.

A procedure that will ensure the transparency and quality of the projects to be executed in the Network shall be for the Technical Secretary's Office to distribute resources through a tender of proposals and projects on different subjects in which the national groups of said Network shall participate.

The Technical Secretary's Office shall also be in charge of the preparation of a roster of experts on adolescent related issues, to provide the national groups with specialized technical advice.

National groups must meet at least four times a year and their main responsibility shall be the organization of conferences, seminars and workshops to discuss the experience and progress made on the subject of adolescents; as well as to offer training opportunities to Network members. Each national group must have an institutional coordinator, also elected for a three-year period who shall act as the main link between the group and the Network Technical Secretary's Office.

Every three-years, the Technical Secretary's Office must organize a Conference of the Americas on Adolescents, with the following purposes:

- a) Analyze the progress made
- b) Establish a future agenda
- c) Report on its performance
- d) Submit an Annual Progress Report to the Conference of Spouses of Heads of State in Government of the Americas
- e) Establish the new headquarters of the Conference

Resources

The project proposes that the Network and national groups operate basically by developing the existing resources and facilities in each country.

The Technical Secretary's Office shall require modest financial support to carry out its activities of coordination, information and the organization of events and a fund for technical assistance estimated in around US\$ 300 000 (Three Hundred Thousand US Dollars) over the three-year term.

In addition, it shall be responsible for organizing a list of donators for the creation of a tendered regional fund to meet the initiatives of the national groups and make the agenda adopted at each triennial meeting viable.



Proposal for School Business Laboratories

Tenth Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas

Project Profile

Young Americas Business Trust
A non-profit corporation affiliated with the
General Secretariat of the Organization of American States

Proposal for School Business Laboratories

The Young Americas Business Trust (YABT), a new private sector alliance with the Organization of American States (OAS), sponsors programs for the development of young entrepreneurs throughout the Americas and the Caribbean. Goals set by the Presidential Summits of the Americas to increase OAS collaboration with the private sector in the Hemisphere led to the creation of the YABT. Its aim is to combat poverty through enterprise education and self-employment skills training for young people in the thirty-four OAS member countries.

Former US Ambassador to Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, H. E. Jeanette W. Hyde, chairs the Board of Directors of the non-profit corporation established on June 1, 1999. YABT / OAS collaboration offers the potential to strengthen important public/private sector partnerships throughout the Americas that benefit both business and the community.

With fifty-seven percent of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean under age thirty, helping young people learn about business is vital to future economic development and social stability of the Hemisphere. In this, experience has taught us that in developing young entrepreneur programs, an integrated approach is more effective than funding isolated projects. Thus, the YABT emphasizes personal development, business and technical skills training, and access to financing and technology as essential elements of in-school educational curricula and training programs for school-leavers. Linking these components into a strategic framework maximizes the benefits that can be derived from complementary programs, helping schools and communities upgrade programs of demonstrated effectiveness, instead of duplicating limited resources.

One goal of the Young Americas Business Trust is to attract additional funding to pilot projects initiated by the OAS so they can be adapted in other countries. Thus, we seek support for a successful educational project promoted by the YABT, the School Business Lab in Trinidad and Tobago. OAS cooperation with the Ministry of Education there helped establish the Business and Economic Education for Entrepreneur Development Program in March 1993.

The School Business Lab concept combines secondary school academic and classroom technical education, including academic business courses, with "real world, hands-on" business experience, much as a science lab does. As a result of the OAS project, from 1995 to 1998:

- **9,822** students / adolescents participated in a Business Lab in their secondary school
- **1,400** took part in post primary classes

- 9,267 students from the primary school program were exposed to economic education, in association with Junior Achievement.
- A total of 338 teachers and principals were trained through the project
- 3,350 students and 105 teachers were trained in entrepreneurship, technical, industrial arts, and vocational classes.
- 190 mentors / “consultants” assisted these classes.

A recent report to the OAS by the Trinidad and Tobago Ministry of Education concluded that basic program objectives were being met in 80% of the schools, but expansion hinges on developing a more standardized model. Additionally, the labs need computers and Internet access to give a stronger technological focus, improved training materials, and emphasis on management practices of the student-managed businesses.

Business labs serve as a primary reference model for the YABT because they generate student interest in business through practical experiences and work in both formal education settings and non-formal skills training for out-of-school youth. Plus, the model has the flexibility for other countries to successfully adapt it into current curricula.

To be able to replicate it in other countries and communities, however, the YABT needs funding to fully develop the concept and share the information throughout the Hemisphere. For this, the YABT seeks a total of \$475,000 in 2000 to:

1. Document the program and methodology with the preparation of high-quality technical assistance materials to replicate the Trinidad & Tobago model in additional countries.
2. Organize regional training of trainers seminars in Trinidad and Tobago with follow-up national seminars in interested countries to assist them with their own localized version.
3. Create a technical cooperation network for the business labs at the YABT's Ybiz.net Internet site to link schools, programs, mentors, and young people in business.
4. Provide additional business training materials and technology resources to upgrade the School Business Lab program in Trinidad and Tobago as a regional training center,
5. Plan at least four pilot sites in interested countries (one in each sub-region) in 2001,
6. Assist the YABT in preparing longer-range strategic plans for school business labs and community resource centers in interested countries in the Americas and the Caribbean.

Donor funds will be budgeted for the categories, as follows: documentation, short-term trainers, program staff, preparation and purchase of training materials, regional and national workshop costs, contracts for up-grading the website, travel for planning and evaluation, and project operating expenses. In 2001, additional resources from a variety of sources would startup the pilot sites in the new countries after the planning and training phase completed in 2000.

The YABT offers the advantage of directing donor funds substantially to program activities because the Organization of American States contributes to YABT overhead through management staff, facilities, and telephone / communications costs. In addition, we have a wide network of national programs and experienced professionals that are experienced in this field. A review of previous OAS projects, along with information on current YABT programs, is available on our website www.ybiz.net.

Business sponsorships of the Young Americas Business Trust can make a difference in improving educational programs that will affect the lives of enterprising young people and their communities for years to come. With persistent poverty the central challenge to future economic growth and social stability in the Hemisphere, entrepreneurial education for youth and adolescents is key to a future that generates opportunities for young people in the region.

For more information, contact:

Roy L. Thomasson, Chief Executive Officer

Young Americas Business Trust - 202/458-3641

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