

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 18, 1998

FACT SHEET

ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION AND THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT

The Summit leaders reaffirmed their Miami Summit commitment that all citizens must participate in the opportunities and prosperity created by free market democracy. The Summit agreed to intensify efforts to show working men and women that democracy is responsive to basic human needs and creates economic and social mobility. In addressing these concerns, the governments agree to focus on creating stakeholders, enabling all citizens to participate and seeking to improve the quality of life for all.

Building Stakeholders

- Summit leaders pledged to ensure access to financial services for a significant number of the 50 million micro, small and medium size enterprises in the hemisphere by the year 2000;
- Summit leaders pledged to work with multilateral institutions and regional organizations to invest in the range of \$400-500 million over the next three years; combined, donor efforts should provide new financial resources to over 1 million new microentrepreneurs;
- Governments will streamline and decentralize property registration and titling procedures and assure access for the poor; USAID will work with other donors and governments to introduce new mapping technologies and find ways to ensure that the rural and urban poor secure title to their property;
- USAID will provide \$120 million over the next three years to support microenterprise; since Miami, the IDB have adopted a five year \$600 million strategy to promote microenterprise and microlending institutions have increased coverage by over 250,000 new borrowers annually, creating over 175,000 new jobs.

Participation of All Citizens

- Summit leaders pledge to strengthen mechanisms for gender equity and to support follow-up of international conferences on women;

- Governments will cooperate to promote core labor standards recognized by the ILO starting with an exchange of information at a Labor Ministerial in 1998; IDB and World Bank will devote \$307 million over the next three years and USAID \$15 million to programs designed to strengthen respect for core labor standards and modernize the capacities of labor ministries;
- Governments will work to eliminate exploitative child labor; USAID and the Department of Labor will work in Central America to eliminate child labor in areas that are most hazardous, including quarries and fireworks factories;
- Governments will negotiate a new Declaration of Principles on Fundamental Rights of Workers;
- Governments believe that trade liberalization contributes to the promotion of labor standards and should lead to higher levels of employment;
- Governments will promote education and training for indigenous populations.

Quality of Life

- Summit leaders pledge to support regional initiatives that by the year 2002 will reduce the incidence of diseases such as pneumonia, meningitis, rubella and mumps and continue to pursue the elimination of measles by the year 2000; USAID will devote \$60 million over the next three years to health care initiatives focusing on reducing the incidence of communicable diseases, improving access to safe water, and make increased use of low-cost telecommunications technologies to spread these benefits as widely as possible;
- Summit leaders pledge to strengthen regional networks of health information such as through telemedicine;
- Summit leaders pledge to give highest priority to reducing infant malnutrition; USAID will spend \$375 million over the next three years, including \$340 million in food assistance;
- Summit leaders pledge to strengthen cooperation to implement Santa Cruz Sustainable Development Plan of Action.

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FACT SHEET

EDUCATION AND THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT

The leaders of the democracies of the Western Hemisphere are making education a central focus of the Second Summit of the Americas. At the opening session of the Summit, the leaders agreed that education is the centerpiece of the "second generation" reforms -- reforms aimed at making democracy work for all the people of the Americas -- that they will strengthen and advance in the Summit's wake.

The Summit Action Plan adopted at Santiago will build on the achievements of the 1994 Miami Summit. It will launch and advance numerous cooperative efforts, based on four guiding principles: (1) equity -- providing opportunity for all; (2) quality -- achieving high levels of skills and achievement; (3) relevance -- making sure the education system takes into account social, ethnic and linguistic diversity; and (4) efficiency -- providing adequate resources and optimizing their use.

The Summit Plan reaffirms the Miami Plan's targets of ensuring, by the year 2010 universal access to, and completion of, quality primary education for 100% of children; and access to quality secondary education for at least 75% of young people. The Santiago Summit leaders also agreed to use technology to link schools across national boundaries and to increase international exchanges of students.

The Santiago Plan includes solid commitments to carry out the education initiatives of the Summit by financing schools, textbooks, teacher training, and technology for education -- and creating education partnerships between the public and private sectors:

- The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has pledged to double new lending - to over \$3 billion over the next three

years -- as compared with the previous three years, for primary and secondary education;

- The IDB is also working to establish a Special Regional Fund for education, to make additional loans;
- The World Bank will make more than \$3 billion available for education lending over the next three years and will host a major conference in June to discuss financing options for education;
- Overall, the IDB and World Bank will provide over three years a total of \$45 billion in loans, on favorable terms, for development: education, poverty reduction, health, microenterprise and other programs;
- The US Agency for International Development will commit approximately \$130 million in grant funding for education between 1998-2000 -- out of a total of \$1.2 billion in USAID grants for development in the Americas in this period;
- With the assistance of multilateral banks and the private sector, a new web-site -- *Americas.edu* -- has been launched to use the Internet to link schools around the hemisphere, and to operate as a clearinghouse for the public and private sectors as they work together to deliver educational services, such as bilingual electronic content, to all the hemisphere's citizens;
- Brazil has announced it will host an OAS conference on education in July 1998 to develop an implementation strategy for the Santiago Action Plan. The conference will focus on key objectives of the Plan, such as early childhood strategies, criteria and methodology for assessing quality, enhancing training for teachers and administrators, and helping prepare adults for changes in labor markets.

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FACT SHEET

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY, JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE SANTIAGO
SUMMIT

The Summit leaders reaffirmed their Miami Summit commitment that strengthening democracy, justice and human rights is a vital hemispheric priority. The Summit leaders agreed to intensify efforts to promote the "second generation" of reforms including democratic reforms at the regional and local level, protecting the rights of migrant workers and their families, improving the capabilities and competence of justice systems, and encouraging a strong and active civil society.

Strengthening Local Government and Civil Society

- The Summit leaders pledged to strengthen the participation of civil society groups like NGOs, academia, think tanks, advocacy groups, interest groups etc. in local and national decision making;
- The Summit leaders, to strengthen the integrity of governmental institutions, pledged to promptly ratify the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption. To this end, President Clinton has submitted the Convention to the U.S. Senate for advice and consent to ratification;
- The Summit leaders will continue strengthening the OAS's Unit for the Promotion of Democracy;
- The Summit leaders also pledged to work together in finding ways to prevent financial contributions to electoral campaigns from organized crime and drug traffickers.

Freedom of the Press and Freedom of Expression

- Since 1994, approximately 200 journalists have been killed in investigating threats to democracy such as corruption and narcotrafficking. Democracy needs an open and robust

dialogue. To protect freedom of expression, the Summit leaders support the creation of a Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression as part of the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights. The Rapporteur will help resolve specific human rights cases involving the press and focus international attention on attacks against the hemisphere's emerging Fourth Estate, as their investigative reporting provokes increasing threats from narcotrafficking and other criminal elements.

Protecting Human Rights

In celebrating the 50th anniversary the OAS Charter, the Summit leaders renew their commitments to improve the status of indigenous populations, migrant workers, women and children, and the disabled. The Summit leaders pledged:

1. That governments will seek to attain legal equality between men and women by the year 2002;
2. To define and develop comprehensive policies aimed at promoting and protecting human rights at the national level;
3. To guarantee that all individuals have the right to due process of law, including the presumption of innocence and the right to trial within a reasonable period of time;
4. That governments will implement national information systems to address child abuse, especially the exploitation of children through prostitution, pornography and trafficking;
5. To support the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights through the establishment of a Special Rapporteur for Migrant workers;
6. That governments will strengthen the capacities of labor ministries to protect worker rights.

Rule of Law

Effective, credible and transparent justice systems throughout Latin America and the Caribbean are vital to sustaining democratic progress and the trust of citizens in their governments. Governments are being openly challenged by their electorates to end impunity, combat corruption, provide protection from rising domestic and international crime, and to create a secure legal environment for trade and investment. In response to this challenge, the Summit leaders pledge:

- To establish a justice studies center for the hemisphere, whose purpose will be to facilitate training of personnel, exchange of information and other forms of technical cooperation to improve justice systems. The justice studies

center would serve as a central repository for information on best practices and stand ready to assist with technical tasks, such as development of curricula for judges or prosecutors, as may be requested by different countries or institutions. The center promises to become an important link to a better future for the Americas.

- In addition, the Summit leaders also agreed on the following to promote the rule of law:
 1. Develop mechanisms that permit easy and timely access to justice by all persons, with particular reference to persons with low income, by adopting measures to enhance the transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness of the courts;
 2. Adapt legislation and proceed with necessary institutional reforms and measures to guarantee the comprehensive protection of the rights of children and youths to meet the obligations established under the United Nations Convention on Rights of the Child;
 3. Foster the establishment and strengthening of specialized tribunals or courts for family matters and in accordance with their respective legal systems;

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FACT SHEET

ADVANCING OUR COMMON SECURITY AT THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT

The Summit leaders discussed the importance of strengthening their partnership to combat the new transnational threats facing the region including the production, distribution, and abuse of narcotics, illegal arms trafficking and terrorism. To combat these threats and to strengthen the hemisphere's common security, the leaders agreed to the following:

Narcotics

- The Summit leaders launched a Multilateral Counterdrug Alliance to better organize and coordinate efforts in the hemisphere to stem the production and distribution of drugs. The centerpiece of this alliance will be a mechanism to evaluate each member country's progress in achieving their agreed counternarcotics goals negotiations for which will begin next month in Washington. The Summit leaders also agreed to:
 1. Increase cooperation in areas such as the collection and analysis of data, standardization of systems that measure illicit consumption;
 2. Encourage the developments of campaigns to foster greater social awareness of the dangers of drug abuse for individuals, the family and society as well as community participation plans;
 3. Improve and update cooperative mechanisms to prosecute and extradite individuals charged with the traffic in narcotics and other related crimes;
 4. Establish or strengthen existing, duly trained specialized units responsible for requesting, analyzing and exchanging information on money laundering and assets used in criminal activity;
 5. Reinforce international and national control mechanisms to impede the illicit traffic and diversion of chemical precursors;

6. Continue to develop their national and multilateral efforts in order to achieve full application of the Hemispheric Anti-Drug Strategy;
7. Enhance their national policies to prevent illicit drug consumption at the community level, in schools and by the most vulnerable groups, such as children and young people;
8. Develop appropriate treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration programs with a view to alleviating the social effects, human suffering and other adverse effects associated with drug abuse;
9. Eliminate illicit crops through the increased support of national alternative development programs as well as eradication and interdiction.

Arms Trafficking

- Illegal traffic in firearms and explosives also poses a common threat to the hemisphere's public safety and democratic institutions. To meet this threat, the Summit leaders called for the rapid ratification and entry into force of the Inter-American Convention to Combat the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition Explosives and Related material which President Clinton will send to the Senate for ratification upon his return. This Convention will help ensure effective international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit transnational traffic in firearms and ammunition, while establishing or strengthening systems to enhance the tracing of firearms used in criminal activity. The US will complete implementation within 60 days of the OAS model regulations on commercial arms transfers.

Terrorism

- To prevent, combat and eliminate the common threat of terrorism, the Summit leaders agreed to encourage states that have not yet done so to sign, ratify or accede to, the international conventions related to terrorism and convene, under the auspices of the OAS, the Second Specialized Inter-American Conference to evaluate the progress attained and to define future courses of action for the prevention, combat and elimination of terrorism.

Building Confidence and Security Among States

- To continue to promote regional dialogue, transparency in defense policy and mutual confidence, the Summit leaders charged the OAS to follow up on and expand topics relating to

confidence and security building measures with the goal of a Special Conference on Security within the framework of the OAS to be held, at the latest, at the beginning of the next decade.

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REPUBLICA DE CHILE
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Coordinación General
II Cumbre de las Américas

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the ongoing work of the ILO with regard to exchanges of information and the negotiation of a new Declaration of Principles on Fundamental Rights of Workers and appropriate follow-up; believe that economic growth and development fostered by increased trade and further trade liberalization contribute to the promotion of these standards and should lead to higher levels of employment; similarly reject the use of labor standards for protectionist purposes, and, in this regard, note that the WTO and ILO Secretariats shall continue their collaboration.

Indigenous Populations

To promote greater participation of indigenous populations in society through adequate access to education, health care, and occupational training, with the aim of improving their standard of living, governments will:

- Support activities in the field of education aimed at improving the participation of indigenous populations and communities in society. Such activities would seek to strengthen the identity of indigenous populations and promote respectful coexistence among different social groups in communities and states.
- Promote the widening of basic and secondary education services with training orientation, mainly in regions with high percentages of indigenous populations, through greater support from governments and international cooperation, at the request of interested governments, so that indigenous and non-indigenous populations have the opportunity to receive technical training and contribute to the development of their countries. To the extent possible, the training areas which are implemented parallel to educational processes should respond to the needs of the region and to productive strategies.

- In cooperation with regional organizations, development institutions and NGOs, actively support and promote capacity building activities and productive projects, including agriculture, handicrafts, small trade and industry and marketing. To the extent possible, these should be guided and administered by indigenous populations.
- Facilitate the organization of round-tables at the national and hemispheric level, in partnership with indigenous populations, with a view to promoting greater understanding of and cooperation in the areas of education and health, with a particular emphasis on women and children. Governments will also promote research initiatives on the relationship between indigenous population, poverty and development.
- Proceed with inter-governmental examination within the OAS framework of the "Proposed American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" prepared by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, with a view toward the possible adoption of a declaration.

Hunger and Malnutrition

Governments will:

- Give the highest priority to reducing infant malnutrition, concentrating efforts on health, nutrition and education programs for the nutrition of infants, particularly those less than three, as those are the years of greatest vulnerability. To that end, emphasis shall be given to adequate nutrition and the correction of specific nutritional deficiencies, specifically with vitamin and mineral supplements combined with greater use of vaccinations and immunizations and monitoring during the growth of the child.

The Santiago Summit

PREPARING THE AMERICAS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Education: Investing in People, Defining our Shared Future

- ♦ Channels more funds into primary and secondary education as a foundation for democracy, prosperity, and equal opportunity
- ♦ Enhances teacher training, standards, textbook availability, and distance learning programs
- ♦ Reforms curricula for a changing global marketplace
- ♦ Increases international student and teacher exchanges
- ♦ Promotes teaching of democratic values and environmental stewardship ▲
- ♦ Promotes lifelong learning, including women and displaced workers
- ♦ Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$8.3 billion over three years

- ♦ Bolsters fundamental democratic freedoms and establishes a rapporteur for a free press
- ♦ Establishes a regional justice studies center to train judges and improve justice for all
- ♦ Strengthens local governmental institutions through decentralization
- ♦ Attacks the global scourges of corruption, terrorism and crime
- ♦ Launches an Alliance Against Drugs to evaluate and improve performance
- ♦ Stops conflicts before they start by building trust and openness in arms regimes and security budgets ▲
- ♦ Strengthens labor ministries to enhance worker rights and working conditions, including the elimination of exploitative forms of child labor
- ♦ Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$5.8 billion over three years

Building Our Wealth Through Economic Integration and Trade

- ♦ Meets Miami commitment for the Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005 by launching negotiations ▲
- ♦ Creates healthier, more stable financial markets
- ♦ Protects the environment for future generations by addressing climate change and clean energy development ▲
- ♦ Builds a hemispheric neighborhood for safer and more efficient air, sea, and land transportation networks ▲
- ♦ Stimulates development of the Internet and other technologies
- ♦ Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$18.7 billion over three years

Rejecting Poverty Amid Growing Prosperity

- ♦ Opens new credit lines, training, and technologies for the microentrepreneur
- ♦ Streamlines property registration for the poor
- ♦ Enhances the role of women and vulnerable groups in society
- ♦ Reduces illness by expanding immunization and improves the quality of drinking water ▲
- ♦ Attacks hunger and malnutrition, especially of mothers and infants, the aged, and the physically disabled
- ♦ Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$12.4 billion over three years

REPUBLIC OF CHILE
Ministry of Foreign Relations
General Coordination
Second Summit of the Americas

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLARATION OF SANTIAGO

DRAFT

1. We, the democratically-elected Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Americas, have met in Santiago, Chile, in order to continue the dialogue and strengthen the cooperation we began in Miami in December 1994. Since that time, significant progress has been made in the formulation and execution of joint plans and programs in order to take advantage of the great opportunities that stand before us. We reaffirm our intent to continue this most important undertaking, which requires sustained national efforts and dynamic international cooperation.
2. The strengthening of democracy, political dialogue, economic stability, and progress towards social justice, the extent to which our trade liberalization policies coincide, and the will to expedite a process of ongoing Hemispheric integration have made our relations more mature. We will redouble our efforts to continue reforms aimed at improving the living conditions of the peoples of the Americas and to achieve a mutually supportive community. For this reason, we have decided that education is a key topic and is of particular importance in our deliberations. We approve the attached Plan of Action, and undertake to carry out its initiatives.
3. In this context, since our meeting in Miami, we have seen real economic benefits in the Americas resulting from more open trade, transparency in economic regulations, market-based and sound economic policies, and efforts by the private sector to increase its competitiveness. Even as countries in our region have been tested by financial and other economic pressures, and as countries in other regions have experienced serious economic setbacks, the overall course in the Americas has been one of faster economic growth, lower inflation, expanded opportunities, and confidence in facing the global marketplace. A major reason for this positive record has been our

countries' steadfast and cooperative efforts to promote prosperity through increased economic integration and more open economies. New partnerships have been formed and existing ones strengthened and expanded. A positive role is being played by sub-regional and bilateral integration and free trade agreements. We are confident that the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) will improve the well-being of all our people, including economically disadvantaged populations within our respective countries.

4. Hemispheric integration is a necessary complement to national policies aimed at overcoming lingering problems and obtaining a higher level of development. In its broadest sense, a process of integration that is based on respect for cultural identities will make it possible to shape a common, interwoven set of values and interests that helps us in these objectives.
5. Globalization offers great opportunities for the progress of our countries and opens up new areas of cooperation for the hemispheric community. However, it can also heighten the differences among countries and within our societies. With steadfast determination to reap its benefits and to face its challenges, we will give special attention to the most vulnerable countries and social groups in the Hemisphere.
6. Education is the determining factor for the political, social, cultural, and economic development of our peoples. We undertake to facilitate access for all inhabitants of the Americas to preschool, primary, secondary, and higher education, and we will make learning an ongoing process. We will put science and technology at the service of education, in order to assure growing levels of knowledge, and so that educators may develop their skills to the highest level. The Plan of Action that accompanies this Declaration defines the objectives and goals we intend to achieve and the actions that will make them a reality. In order to meet our goals within the agreed timeframes, we reaffirm our commitment to invest greater resources in this important area, and to encourage civil society to participate in developing education.
7. The decisions adopted by our Ministers of Education at the Conference held in Mérida, Mexico, last February, reflect our desire to promote specific joint initiatives designed to improve access to education, with fairness, quality, relevancy, and effectiveness. In order to strengthen

and lend continuity to our decisions, we have instructed that another Conference be held, to take place in Brasilia, Brazil, in July of this year.

8. Today, we direct our Ministers Responsible for Trade to initiate the negotiations for the FTAA, as set out in the Ministerial Declaration of San José of March 1998. We reaffirm our determination to conclude the negotiation of the FTAA no later than 2005, and to make concrete progress by the end of the century. The FTAA agreement will be balanced, comprehensive, WTO-consistent and constitute a single undertaking.
9. We note with satisfaction the preparatory work by the Ministers Responsible for Trade over the past three years which has strengthened our trade policies, fostered understanding of our economic objectives and facilitated the dialogue among all the participating countries. We appreciate the significant contribution of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), acting as the Tripartite Committee.
10. The FTAA negotiating process will be transparent, and take into account the differences in the levels of development and size of the economies in the Americas, in order to create the opportunities for the full participation of all countries. We encourage all segments of civil society to participate in and contribute to the process in a constructive manner, through our respective mechanisms of dialogue and consultation and by presenting their views through the mechanism created in the FTAA negotiating process. We believe that economic integration, investment, and free trade are key factors for raising standards of living, improving the working conditions of the people of the Americas and better protecting the environment. These issues will be taken into account as we proceed with the economic integration process in the Americas.
11. The force and meaning of representative democracy lies in the active participation of individuals in all levels of civic life. The democratic culture must encompass our entire population. We will strengthen education for democracy and carry out the necessary reforms for government institutions to become more participatory structures. We undertake to strengthen the capabilities of regional and local

governments, when appropriate, and to foster more active participation in civil society.

12. Respect for and promotion of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all individuals is a primary concern of our governments. In commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we agree on the need to promote the ratification and implementation of the international agreements aimed at preserving them and to continue strengthening the pertinent national and international institutions. We agree that a free press plays a fundamental role in this area and we reaffirm the importance of guaranteeing freedom of expression, information, and opinion. We commend the recent appointment of a Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, within the framework of the Organization of American States.
13. Confident that an independent, efficient, and effective administration of justice plays an essential role in the process of consolidating democracy, strengthens its institution, guarantees the equality of all its citizens, and contributes to economic development, we will enhance our policies relating to justice and encourage the reforms necessary to promote legal and judicial cooperation. To that end, we will strengthen national entities involved in the study of the administration of justice and encourage the establishment of a hemispheric center for studies on this subject.
14. We will combat all forms of discrimination in the Hemisphere. Equal rights and opportunities between men and women and the objective of ensuring active participation of women in all areas of endeavor of our countries are priority tasks. We will continue to promote the full integration of indigenous populations and other vulnerable groups, with due respect for the characteristics and expressions that affirm their cultural identity. We will make a special effort to guarantee the human rights of all migrants, including migrant workers and their families.
15. Overcoming poverty continues to be the greatest challenge confronted by our Hemisphere. We are conscious that the positive growth shown in the Americas in past years has yet to resolve the problems of inequity and social exclusion. We are determined to remove the barriers that deny the poor access to proper nutrition, social services, a healthy environment, credit, and legal title to their property. We will provide increased support

(recognized by the ILO)

to micro and small enterprises, promoting ^ccore labor standards, and using ^enew health technologies to improve the health conditions of every family in the Americas, achieving greater levels of equity and sustainable development.

16. With profound satisfaction, we note that peace, an essential value for human coexistence, is a reality in the Hemisphere. We note the efforts and commitments of the Central American nations to promote peace, democracy, and development. We will continue to foster confidence and security among our countries through such measures as those indicated in the Santiago and San Salvador Declarations on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures. We encourage the settlement of disputes that may threaten peace and efforts aimed at the elimination of anti-personnel mines and the rehabilitation of their victims.
17. We will persist in the struggle against corruption, money laundering, terrorism, weapons trafficking, and the drug problem, including illicit drug use, and work together to ensure that criminals do not find safe haven anywhere in the Hemisphere. We are determined to persevere on this path.

18. In forging an alliance against drugs and applying the Hemispheric Anti-Drug Strategy, we welcome the start of formal negotiations at the May 4 meeting of CICAD to be held in Washington to develop an objective procedure for the multilateral evaluation of actions and cooperation to prevent and combat all aspects of the drug problem and related crimes, based on the principles of the sovereignty, territorial integrity of States, shared responsibility, and with an integrated and balanced approach.
19. The Region has made significant advances in both the monetary and fiscal areas and in the stability of prices and the liberalization of our economies. The volatility of capital markets vindicates our decision to strengthen banking supervision in the Hemisphere and to establish regulations relating to the disclosure and revealing of banking information that permits us to confront such episodes with confidence, and go hand in hand with the process of globalization of the economy.
20. We will strengthen national, hemispheric, and international efforts aimed at environmental protection as a basis for sustainable development that provides humans beings a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. The commitments undertaken at the Miami Summit and the Summit on Sustainable Development held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, provide a solid basis for strengthening our actions. As parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, we underscore the importance of working together to further fulfillment of the agreements reached at the Conference in Kyoto, Japan, and to promote its ratification in our countries. Moreover, we will work closely to make preparations for a follow-up meeting to be held in November of this year in Buenos Aires, Argentina. At the same time, we undertake to promote the use of clean energy.
21. Recognizing the importance of, and positive role played by hemispheric institutions, particularly the Organization of American States (OAS), we instruct the Foreign Ministers to examine, through the appropriate mechanism that would include the participation of representatives of the OAS and other inter-American institutions, the new tasks, the modernization, and strengthening of these institutions, and in particular, to identify how the OAS can mobilize additional external resources for technical cooperation and development programs. In regard to the OAS recommendations, the General Assembly should set a date for the prompt

SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION:
ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION

Key Objectives

- Highlight success of Chile in engineering growth with equity, and reducing poverty using free market policies.
- Urge leaders to take worker rights and core labor standards beyond the modest language Summit negotiators settled on.

Background

As with Education, this Summit basket has significant resources attached. Most countries in the hemisphere suffer from dramatically skewed income distributions, many of which have worsened in recent years. Although income distribution remains a problem, Chile's success in reducing poverty nonetheless provides a successful model for broad-based growth accompanied by improving social equity.

The Summit Plan of Action lays out measures to promote micro, small and medium enterprises; expand property registration for the poor; improve health care; strengthen the rights of women and indigenous populations; promote worker rights; and attack hunger and malnutrition. All these initiatives are designed to encourage growth with equity.

To promote microenterprise, USAID will provide \$120 million over the next two years, closely linked to the IDB's \$500 million Micro 2001 program. Since Miami, hemispheric microlending institutions have increased coverage by over 250,000 new borrowers annually, creating over 175,000 new jobs. Combined, donor efforts should provide new financial resources to over 1 million new microentrepreneurs.

USAID will also provide \$10 million toward property registration improvements in the hemisphere, so that smallholders can receive clear title to lands they are working through modern mapping techniques (GPS), streamlined bureaucratic procedures, and reduced titling fees.

USAID health care initiatives will focus on reducing the incidence of communicable diseases, improving access to safe water, and make increased use of low-cost technologies to spread these benefits as widely as possible, including to remote rural

areas. Telecommunications systems and the internet offer new avenues for providing health care information and advice. USAID will devote \$20 million to these efforts over the next two years; multilateral lenders are also heavily involved in the health sector.

Summit documents reaffirm commitments to promote the rights of women, through various international conventions, and call for a reexamination of existing national laws that have the effect of limiting the full participation of women in political life. The role of indigenous populations in national life is a question of great political significance for a number of Summit countries -- witness Mexico's current wrestling with indigenous rights in the context of Chiapas -- and the Summit commits governments to expand training and economic opportunities, strengthen the identity, and improve the participation of indigenous groups in society.

Promoting respect for core labor standards and worker rights has proven very contentious, with Mexico and others resisting language that we proposed to address this topic. In the end, a consensus was reached on language that acknowledges the role of government in promoting workers' rights but stops short of forcefully committing countries to specific steps. The Vice President raised these issues with President Zedillo in the final days of negotiations on the Summit documents, but with only partial success. USAID will devote \$12 million over the next two years to programs designed to strengthen respect for core labor standards.

The Summit is also taking specific steps to address child labor. Secretary Herman and her Central American counterparts met last year to map common strategies and action against this problem, among other labor challenges, and your FY99 ten-fold increase (to \$30 million) of the ILO's International Program Against Child Labor will allow us to devote more resources to this area here and around the world.

To address hunger and malnutrition, particularly among children, women and the disadvantaged, USAID will spend \$375 million over the next two years, including \$340 million in food assistance. Vaccinations, immunizations, breast feeding, and civic engagement on hunger issues are all elements of the approach the Santiago documents lay out.

TALKING POINTS FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION:
ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION

Chilean Market Model

- Our economies are performing strongly, having generally weathered Asian shocks and vagaries of the international market. This is testimony to the reforms you have introduced and stuck to.
- But not all our citizens benefiting enough. Equity must be the companion of growth if we are to have real economic development.
- Salute the Chilean experience, which has demonstrated to us that reductions in poverty can be achieved in conjunction with market reform. Chile now a nation of stakeholders, participating and sharing in economic growth.

U.S. Contribution

- United States pleased to be a strong contributor to many of the initiatives we have identified to eradicate poverty and discrimination.
- Over \$500 million in U.S. programs in these areas over the next two years. Many times more than that in multilateral lending.
- With microlending, we can provide the tools for the smallest of businesses to succeed. This experience has been richly rewarding in South Asia, Africa. The smallest entrepreneurs are often the most capable of responding to economic opportunity, creating jobs. We must continue to find innovative ways to support their activities.
- New technologies can be an important way to leverage our expenditures on health care. With the internet, a telephone system can become a means of providing basic medical care, or diagnosis, or epidemiology.
- Critical that the role of women be stressed. No society can afford to undervalue the labor, energy and talent of half its population. And yet we all do, in varying degrees. We must be committed to the eradication of discrimination against

women, and to ensuring that they are compensated equally for their equal work. Anything less is self-limiting.

- Also need to better integrate indigenous populations and other minorities in our economies and societies. Our future will continue to be limited so long as we do not tap into all our potentials.

Labor

- Promoting respect for core labor standards and worker rights is an important feature of this Summit basket. Believe we can do even more in this sector than we have agreed. Our prosperity is fragile if we choose to construct it on a foundation that lacks full respect for the contributions of workers.
- Our delegates at the ILO now discussing a range of issues dealing with improving respect for worker rights, examining linkages between trade and labor. We should seize this as an opportunity to strengthen our economic foundation.
- Child labor is an area where there is no excuse for complacency. Every one of our societies suffers from this problem. Some because of agricultural sector needs and traditions; others because of indecent exploitation of the youngest by manufacturers.
- Child labor robs our future. Leads to generations of undereducated, under-equipped workers. Nothing less than an egregious human rights abuse.
- We are working with ILO, Central American leaders, and others to attack this problem. Hope we can keep this on the hemispheric agenda.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION:
EDUCATION: THE KEY FOR PROGRESS

Key Objectives

- Underscore the central place of education in preparing the people of the Americas for the 21st century.
- Urge leaders to support efforts by the IDB and World Bank to make financial and technical resources available for implementing Summit initiatives, especially for IDB's Special Regional Fund to make loans with easier terms available from existing resources.
- Highlight forward-looking approach of using information technology for distance learning and enhancing education.

Background. Education is the centerpiece of the Summit. Your colleagues want to demonstrate a significant commitment to education. On February 26-27, a special meeting of the hemisphere's ministers of education was convened in Mexico by Zedillo. The intent was to highlight education in the Summit's Political Declaration. Major conferences, scheduled by the World Bank in June and the OAS in July, are meant to demonstrate a commitment to implementation.

Reforming the hemisphere's education systems goes to the heart of the Summit's message on "Second Generation Reforms." The Political Declaration clearly indicates the hemisphere's commitment to reform: "Education is the determining factor to reach social, cultural, political and economic development."

Summit Initiatives. The Action Plan on education is based on four principles: "equity," "quality," "relevance" and "efficiency." The Plan reaffirms Miami Summit commitments: to ensure by the year 2010 universal access to, and completion of, quality primary education for 100 percent of children; access for at least 75 percent of young people to quality secondary education with increasing percentages for completion over time; and opportunities for adult education.

The Action Plan identifies key objectives to which the leaders' and multilateral financial institutions are pledging to commit the necessary resources. These include:

- targeted programs for disadvantaged groups that focus on functional illiteracy and conditions such as health and nutrition, especially in early childhood (highlighting "equity" principle);
- developing indicators to permit assessment of quality and increasing the professionalism of teachers and administrators; reading and writing, mathematics and science will receive special attention (highlighting "quality" principle);
- strengthening education and training for working people (highlighting "relevance" principle);
- promoting the use of information technology to provide for distance learning and the linkage of schools and communities (highlighting "efficiency" principle);

Deliverables. As highlighted in the Action Plan, the Inter-American Development Bank has pledged to double new lending over the next three years, as compared to the previous three years, to \$3 billion. The IDB is also attempting to establish a Special Regional Fund for hemispheric initiatives utilizing existing resources of the bank to make "soft" loans (i.e. lower interest, longer grace periods). The World Bank has about \$3 billion available for education lending and will be hosting a major Conference in June that will bring together Education Ministers, Finance Ministers and the private sector to discuss ways of financing education reform. USAID is committing approximately \$80 million in grant funding between 1998 - 2000.

Finally, as is likely to be highlighted in the communications of the IDB and World Bank, education and technology programs that set targets for developing electronic content and wiring schools to the internet will be featured. Technology initiatives will be illustrated with the establishment by TRW and Sun Microsystems of a website - **Americas.edu** - that will be a clearinghouse for strategy recommendations by multilateral institutions, needs expressed by governments and technology available from the private sector.

TALKING POINTS FOR SATURDAY MORNING SESSION:
EDUCATION: THE KEY FOR PROGRESS

- So many of us have been educators and have devoted our administrations to advancing education reform to prepare our citizens for the 21st century.
- Applaud Summit commitment to quality education, especially the need for all citizens to have educational opportunities throughout their lives.
- As Hillary and I have stressed in our own country, early childhood strategies are key.
- Important to reaffirm the Miami Summit targets for universal access to and completion of primary and secondary education.
- Education and training for adults are critical for sustaining economic growth.
- Harnessing new information technologies also critical. The Hemisphere cannot afford to be left behind in the information age. Look forward to the unveiling of *Americas.edu*.
- Focus on a partnership among public and private sectors, multilateral institutions and civil society is fundamental for achieving change.
- The IDB commitment to double new lending to \$3 billion for primary and secondary is impressive. It will be a challenge to use these precious resources effectively.
- Look forward to the World Bank Conference in June and its focus on finding ways to finance education reform in the hemisphere.
- Let us try to make a concrete "downpayment" on implementing these initiatives in time for the July ministerial in Brazil.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: 4/7/98

TO: Melanne Verveer

FAX: 456-6244

SUBJECT:

FROM: Mark Schneider

OFFICE: AA/LAC

FAX: 202-216-3012

PHONE: 202-712-4800

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET: 19

MESSAGE:

See paragraph 14, this is the final version. Some modifications in paragraphs 18-22 and typos being corrected. Attached is the Plan of Action on poverty including the initiative on women. I will send over the full Plan of Action asap. Check out the microenterprise initiative.


REPÚBLICA DE CHILE
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Coordinación General
II Cumbre de las Américas



REVISED VERSION
03.04.1998, 11:45 AM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

II SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

DRAFT

PLAN OF ACTION

SANTIAGO, CHILE, APRIL 1-3, 1998

**Proposal of PAHO to be included in the
Political Declaration of the II SOA
Health Initiative**

Serious health problems persist in the hemisphere. Unacceptable differences remain common in the health status of individuals, both within and between countries. Too many children do not reach their first birthday. Women die during childbirth due to preventable causes. The gaps in health status between rich and poor, and between urban and rural communities are unjust and avoidable.

Improved health for our people is a powerful instrument in the effort to eradicate poverty. Today there is wide recognition that health is a central element in human development. Healthy and productive populations are needed to compete in the global markets. With a Panamerican perspective, governments can achieve, through collaboration, what they can not achieve by themselves. The Initiative of Health Technologies Linking the Americas will provide an opportunity for this enhanced collaboration.

Today, it is necessary to promote the development and use of effective low-cost health technologies in the Region in order to reduce the time between the development of technologies and their concrete application to solve health problems. These technologies will help achieve sustainable development and greater equity.

Health Technologies Linking the Americas

Governments will:

- Seek, through public and private efforts, or partnerships between the two, to increase the availability and access, and to ensure the quality of drugs and vaccines, especially for the most needy, by promoting efforts to safeguard the quality, rational selection and use, safety, and efficacy of pharmaceutical products, with special emphasis on essential drugs; and by supporting regional initiatives that by the year 2002 will have addressed research, development, production and utilization of vaccines, which will reduce the incidence of diseases, such as pneumonia, meningitis, measles rubella and mumps.
- Strengthen and improve existing national and regional networks of health information and surveillance systems, so that stakeholders have access to data to address critical health issues in the Region, in order to make appropriate clinical and managerial decisions. They will address the development, implementation and evaluation of needs-based health information systems and technology, including telecommunications, to support epidemiological surveillance, the operation and management of health services and programs, health education and promotion, telemedicine, computer networks, and investment in new health technologies.
- Develop initiatives directed to reduce deficits in access to and quality of drinking water, basic sanitation and solid waste management, with special emphasis in rural and poor urban areas, by applying existing or developing new, appropriate and effective low-cost technologies.
- The Governments of the Region will make every effort to ensure that the necessary resources are allocated for the development of these three lines of action, with the technical support of the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO). They also will promote bilateral and multilateral collaboration, and will request the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, and other financial and technical cooperation institutions, to support the programs and activities included in this initiative, according to their own specific priorities and fields of action.
- **Develop mechanisms for evaluating the relevance, cost and efficacy of the technologies introduced to deal with these and other priority health problems ⁽¹⁾**

George A. O. Alleyne
Director, PAHO *
6 March 1997

**HEALTH TECHNOLOGY LINKING THE AMERICAS:
A THEME FOR THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT**
(Washington, D.C.)**

Let me repeat the welcome I gave yesterday and say how pleased I am to have Mr. Iglesias, Mr. Gaviria and Mr. Rosenthal with us today. It is always gratifying to see the institutions of the Inter-American system working in concert. Like my colleagues, I wish to give some of our ideas of what the agenda for the Santiago Summit might be and what might be the focus of attention of the Heads of State and Government when they meet next year. It is a tribute to the SIRG process that we are able to have these discussions and hopefully this process will allow us to participate in refining the agenda and program as we go along.

We have to consider the thematic possibilities in the light of the degree of completion of the Plan of Action, and we, like others, will be helping our Member Governments to report on their progress in the specific areas. But I believe that the main areas of emphasis will develop in very much the same open and transparent way as occurred in 1994. The agenda will deal with some major areas of concern for all the countries -- some real and burning problems of our societies. The issues that flow from this concern must be politically viable and give the possibility of genuine intersectoral action, and this does not only refer to the public sector; we refer to many of those actors of civil society that are increasingly vocal in the governance of our countries. The final criterion I see as important is that the theme should have operational principles and plans of action should favor a Pan American approach. There should be some specific attention given to the possibility, nay, the necessity of the countries of the Americas working together.

But even as we look at these criteria for establishing some kind of agenda, we will have to indicate what level of progress, if any, there has been. I was pleased to hear yesterday of the significant advances and accomplishments in the various areas. I believe that the considerations of the Heads of State should not have a backdrop of negatives, because, at least in the field of which we have some knowledge, the

* **Pan American Health Organization, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization.**

** **Eighth Summit Implementation Review Group, Summit of the Americas, Washington, D.C. 5-6 March 1997.**

countries of the Americas can show progress.

Let me refer to some of the standard indicators of health and the way they have changed for the better. All of our countries show a steady reduction of their infant mortality rates, and life expectancy of their citizens is increasing. The maintenance of our Hemisphere free of poliomyelitis has to be one of the triumphs of public health of this century. To have rid our children of the scourge of paralysis from polio through eradicating the virus from our Hemisphere is a monument to the commitment of our governments and the dedication of numerous health workers. I am pleased to be able to acknowledge the support of the IDB and President Iglesias' personal interest in this effort, as well as from USAID. However, until the rest of the world has caught up with the Americas, we must maintain our vigilance and continue to insist on vaccination of our children.

On the occasion of the Miami Summit, I was privileged to address the First Ladies and could persuade them to focus their attention on another major enterprise – the elimination of measles from our Hemisphere. The First Ladies responded magnificently and as a result of concerted effort at the country level, the results have been impressive indeed. In 1994, there were 23,583 cases of measles reported and confirmed in the Region; in 1996, this figure had fallen to 1,464 and for the last 12 months, as far as we know, there has been not a single case of measles imported into the United States of America from Latin America and the Caribbean. This has been another fine example of the Pan American approach to problems.

Almost every one of our countries is involved in the reform of their health services and I believe that the process will accelerate during the coming years. I believe that there is a growing confluence of concepts and practices between ourselves, ECLAC and the Inter-American Development Bank in this area.

The situation for some other specific diseases is also heartening. The countries of the Southern Cone have made tremendous stride in eliminating Chagas' Disease that had plagued them for decades if not centuries. I would also point to advances in such areas as oral health and the public health approach to violence, particularly the domestic violence that is almost always directed against women. The improvement in environmental health has been slow but I believe that the Santa Cruz Declaration has given us more assurance of what is the proper course. What has been done and the progress made is a stimulus for doing even more.

But the truth is that there are still major problems in health that cry out for attention. There are too many unacceptable differences in health status between and within countries. Too many children still never live to see their first birthday and will never be able to profit from the proposed educational reforms. Women still die needlessly in childbirth and the health differentials between the rich and the poor, the urban and rural communities are unacceptable. Cholera is still with us as an indication

of our environmental deficiencies. We estimate that about 300 million people of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are threatened by diseases transmitted through drinking water. These are diseases such as typhoid fever, and a myriad of gastrointestinal infections. We can find many specific aetiological agents for these problems but for us, the overarching concerns that impede progress in improving the public's health are poverty and its sister inequity. These will be as dominant in 1998 as they were in 1994.

To address the health consequences of poverty and the inequities in health, we will have to continue to work to secure equitable access to services as the 1994 Summit Plan instructed us to do, but in addition there has to be an appreciation at the highest level as to what are the true determinants of health. All must appreciate that it is the social and physical environment, the behavior patterns of groups and individuals as well as health services that impact on health. That appreciation is as critical as the understanding that concern for health is not only a moral imperative, but it is absolutely necessary if the investments made to increase economic growth are going to bear fruit. In this forum I need not explain the relationship between health and a country's economic development, or between health and the possibility of domestic stability and even democracy. I need not strengthen the arguments made yesterday for an emphasis on education by emphasizing how intimately health and education are linked and mutually supportive.

But it is not enough to suggest that we continue more of the same. There have been advances in the last few years that lead us to propose a major health theme for the Santiago Summit that builds on the agreements reached in Miami. It is a theme of the future that has the seeds of success in achievements of the past. I wish to see us explore the theme of "Health Technology Linking the Americas."

Why am I certain of success? It is because the history of health conditions of the Americas has shown the impact of health technologies in reducing the burden of disease, increasing life expectancy and decreasing the number of children and mothers who die. In addition, we now have the possibility of making even more health technology available to our countries and shortening the interval between generation of knowledge and development of the appropriate technology. I wish to cite a few examples of specific initiatives that could be developed under this rubric.

We would propose a Regional initiative for vaccines that will address research, development, production and utilization of vaccines. This initiative builds on the success of national immunization programs in the Region such as polio eradication and elimination of measles and neonatal tetanus. This initiative would incorporate the thrust in our Region for increased application of biotechnology. It could stimulate even more collaboration among some of the larger developing countries and would provide a concrete area of common interest to agencies like ours and the multilateral lending institutions. It is 100 years since the first vaccine was given, but the speed of

development in the last few years and the real possibilities of the wide application of these agents make it clear to us that this is the technology of the future. If there is one thing on which all health workers agree is that vaccines represent the most cost-effective health technology yet devised.

We could have, in a relatively short time, millions of children and adults in the Americas protected against vaccine preventable diseases through the wide availability of quality vaccines. We could have a critical mass of scientists trained to participate in the new advances in biotechnology and we could envisage a genuine public-private partnership in which there is benefit to all. There are already some countries in Latin America that have made significant investment in constructing or modernizing their facilities. Such an initiative would strengthen them and make it possible to widen the net of those involved.

Health technology would embrace communications, because there is no doubt that the rapid development of information technology will revolutionize our approach to health. But the information to be managed by the new technology is in many ways restricted by the reliability of the basic data. Thus, we envisage a major effort to improve the capacity of all our countries of the Americas to capture health information, and perhaps restore some prestige and emphasis to the critical area of vital statistics. We will never be able to measure need and speak intelligently of inequities in health unless we have basic data on health.

The information technology will see other uses. The Region is moving towards the use of telemedicine as a mechanism for increasing access to some services. There are discussions on the development of simple devices that can capture data at the point of collection, thus facilitating analysis and use. The world of information technology also envisages the democratization of health information such that more persons have access to the data, information and knowledge to make decisions. There could be strengthening of existing regional networks of health science information through use of better technology such that all health care workers have access to material to help them make correct decisions.

We would envisage better communication to support the harmonization efforts in the area of essential drugs. There is much to be done in order to standardize and define better the common regulations and requirements to register and produce essential drugs in the countries of the Americas. PAHO has some experience in this area through its joint work with some of the subregional commissions on drugs.

A focus on health technology linking the Americas would include our capacity to monitor the emergence of new diseases and the resurgence or reemergence of old ones that we had ignored. AIDS will not be the last epidemic. The Ebola epidemic of Zaire frightened the world with the realization that diseases can be rapidly transmitted through our modern means of communication. We are now appreciating the magnitude

of the problem of tuberculosis– an estimated 60,000 to 75,000 of our citizens in the Americas died from this disease in 1995 and over 400,000 new cases occurred. We cannot allow this to continue.

The foundation for any logical approach to these diseases is a good surveillance system, good research and laboratory infrastructure and perhaps strengthening of the International Sanitary Regulations. The possibility of a good surveillance system will depend in large measure on the use of suitable information technology.

We must not forget the possibility of new technologies improving our environmental health. We know that the water can be protected at various places – we can ensure the safety of the water sources, we can apply physicochemical means and try to make safe water available in conventional distribution systems. In some countries the systems that are proposed are no doubt efficient, but they are costly. Capital investment for piped water systems reach over \$100 per person served. We can demonstrate technologies for use at the household level that cost no more than \$1.00 to \$4.00 per family per year. Once the water is available, there is no excuse for a family not to have it as a benefit rather than a risk to health. There are similar newer developments in the field of solid waste disposal and promising ideas for returning waste to agricultural areas, thereby in the medium term, enhancing food production. I believe that these approaches will allow us to give form and substance to some of the items of the Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of the Americas that accompanied the Declaration of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

An initiative for Health Technology Linking the Americas will have enormous potential for public-private partnerships in areas beside vaccine development. Telecommunications is one example that comes to mind immediately.

I said initially that any sectoral issues put before the Santiago Summit should be within the context of the overriding theme of reducing poverty and inequity, be politically viable, give possibility of intersectoral and interagency collaboration and foster the Pan American approach. I believe that the initiative of Health Technology Linking the Americas could fulfill these criteria. The basic thesis is that this would enhance health and reduce inequities. The wide application of the health technologies I have mentioned will improve health and thereby reduce poverty and particularly the health information technologies will help to define the inequities more clearly as well as giving the possibilities of reducing them.

I could show the political viability of this approach in a more detailed proposal pointing out the advantage of Presidents and Heads of State being able to inform their people of specific actions that affect their daily life and their living. And there is no doubt that all I have mentioned would facilitate collaborative work among the American countries.

Mr. Chairman, the Pan American Health Organization, by its very name, speaks to its purpose of improving the health of the Americas. We hope that the mandates of the Santiago Summit will, as did the Miami Summit, provide space for those actions that have health as a major concern.

We in PAHO will be ready to support a process of consultation with governments and civil society that will lead to a Pan American agreement in Santiago on improving Health for All in the Americas. Our mission is...

to cooperate technically with the Member Countries and to stimulate cooperation among them in order that, while maintaining a healthy environment and charting a course to sustainable human development, the peoples of the Americas may achieve Health for All and by All.

We will continue to work, as President Clinton proclaimed in his closing speech at the Plenary Session of the I Summit, to *ensure that dichos become hechos that "words are turned into deeds."*



II SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS: DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AND PLAN OF ACTION

Item proposal: *Health Technology Linking the Americas*

Declaration of Principles

The Declaration of Principles of the Summit of the Americas held in Miami in 1994, clearly states that it is politically and morally unacceptable that some segments of the population do not share fully in the benefits of democratic stability and economic growth. These must be accessible to all, without discrimination by race, gender, age, national origin or religious affiliation. The heads of government pledged to work individually and collectively to eradicate poverty and discrimination in our hemisphere, and to guarantee sustainable development conserving a natural environment for future generations.

The specific goals in these fields are to improve access to quality education and health care as a mean to alleviate extreme poverty and illiteracy; to strengthen the role of women in all aspects of political, social and economic life; and to expand the capacity to prevent and control pollution, to protect ecosystems and the use of biological resources on sustainable basis, and to encourage clean, efficient and sustainable energy production and use.

To address the consequences of poverty on health and the resulting inequities, governments will continue to work to secure equitable access to health services as agreed upon in the Miami Summit Plan of Action. In addition, the true determinants of health must be appreciated, understood, and acted upon at the highest level. It is the social and physical environment, the behavior patterns of groups and individuals, the genetic make up and the health services that impact on health. This appreciation is as critical as the understanding that a concern for health is not only a moral imperative, but it is absolutely necessary if the investments made to increase economic growth are going to bear fruit. Moreover, there is still a need to further improve the understanding of the relationship between health and a country's socioeconomic development, between health, democracy and political stability.

There are still major health problems that need attention. There are too many unacceptable differences in health status between and within countries. Not enough children still never live to see their first birthday. Women die needlessly in childbirth and the health differentials between the rich and the poor, the urban and rural communities are unjust and avoidable.

Cholera and dengue persist as an indication of deficiencies in our environment and habits. Approximately 300 million people in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are threatened by diseases transmitted through drinking water, such as typhoid fever, and a myriad of gastrointestinal infections. Many specific aetiological agents cause these problems but, the overarching concerns that impede progress in improving the public's health are poverty and its sister inequity.

Governments in the Americas need to find ways to meet old and new challenges. We must be able to link the old with what is new, engaging all to a specific megatheme: the alleviation of Poverty. Seeking health is a powerful means to surmount the obstacles, within a Panamerican perspective where Governments can achieve by working together what they can not achieve by themselves, considering concrete and measurable goals to be met. The effort of prioritizing and streamlining those actions can be accomplished.

It is envisioned that by making effective health technologies available to the countries of the Region, and reducing the time frame between the production of technology and its application will help to solve in a more effective fashion some health problems in the Region. These include the further development of vaccines, information and communication technologies, including telemedicine, as well as simple environmental and improved surveillance technologies. An increased capacity to manage information technologies broadens the access to data. It also democratizes the use of the knowledge and evidence based policies allowing policy makers to better legislate on health sector reform and achieve increased equity.

The development, availability, and assessment of health technologies will contribute substantially to improving health conditions and will also provide an opportunity for sustainable development and increased private-public sector partnerships in the 21st Century.

Plan of Action: Initiative

Open and competitive economies and democratic governments are the hallmarks of the new Americas. Democracy empowers more and more people to take charge of their own destiny, to become actors on the local, national and international scenes. Nevertheless, the political support of Governments remains to be a key element to succeed on achieving the goals included in the Summit. We must persevere on building a closer and more robust partnership in that direction.

The proposed 1998 Summit of the Americas Initiative “***Health Technology Linking the Americas***”, a single proposal with 3 well linked components, will foster the wide application of these health technologies to improve health conditions and contribute to human development, helping to define the inequities more clearly as well as providing the possibilities of reducing them.

The governments will:

1. ***Endorse a Regional Initiative for Vaccines that will address research, development, production and utilization of vaccines, and support the harmonization efforts in the area of pharmaceutical products, with special emphasis on essential drugs***

This initiative builds on the success of national immunization programs and regional efforts that resulted in the polio eradication and a new initiative to eliminate measles and neonatal tetanus, maintenance of high immunization coverage, and would help move the countries into the technological developments that will bring new and improved vaccines into their immunization programs.

This initiative will foster the technology exchange within the Region and with industrialized countries. Special attention will be given to the development of the following vaccines: triple viral vaccine (measles, mumps, rubeola), and polysaccharide vaccines against typhoid (S. Typhi), meningitis hemophilus (N. Meningitides), and pneumonia (S. Pneumonia), by means of promoting multinational projects for research and technological development. In a relatively short time, millions of children and adults in the Americas would be protected against vaccine preventable diseases through the wide availability of quality vaccines and drugs.

Together with the above, and taking into consideration the ongoing processes of economic integration, will be the support to countries in their efforts to harmonize regulatory requirements and procedures for the approval, registration and marketing of pharmaceutical products, with special emphasis on essential drugs. Regulatory harmonization will improve the availability of quality drugs and prevent the marketing of ineffective or dangerous products.

Finally, this initiative will stimulate collaboration among the countries, providing a concrete area of common interest to the private sector, international agencies and the multilateral lending institutions.

2. ***Strengthen and improving the existing regional networks of health information technologies and surveillance systems, such that all stakeholders have access to data to help them make correct decisions***

Countries must address existing and emerging issues through increased use of health communication technology and surveillance. It is necessary to take advantage of this opportunity in order to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of the data that countries can produce about their own health situation. Countries will support all the efforts towards developing more effective health information, epidemiological surveillance, networks of laboratory, and vital statistics systems which, among other objectives, are essential in reducing maternal mortality in adolescence and throughout the reproductive years.

There is no doubt that the rapid development of information technology will revolutionize our approach to health. Partnership in the area of telecommunications will generate networks which will allow for the exchange of information among countries and the use of telemedicine for increasing access to some services.

In addition, it will contribute to build institutional capacity for undertaking health care technology assessment. This constitute the basis for the rational adoption of, and investment in, new health care technologies. It is an area of increasing importance in the field of health systems development, and an instrumental piece for advancing the agendas of health sector reforms processes in the countries of the Region. It is aimed at assessing the safety, efficacy and cost of procedures and interventions, and bears direct implications for improving quality of care, for resource allocation practices, and for the definition of investment priorities in the health sector.

3. ***Develop and utilization of effective low-cost technologies to provide Basic Sanitation Services, ensuring safe water supply, sanitation and solid waste management***

Governments can ensure the safety of the water sources in the conventional distribution systems. In some countries the systems that are proposed are no doubt efficient, but are costly. Development and utilization of proven effective low-cost technologies in this field, will expand the provision of basic sanitation services, will diminish the health risks associated to this problem, and it would have a positive impact in the poor population segments of the countries, especially in the rural areas. It would reinforce as well the goals of the 1990 World Summit for Children by fostering declines in infant and child mortality. There are also newer developments in the field of solid waste disposal, sanitary disposal of garbage, and promising ideas for returning waste to agricultural areas, thereby in the medium term, enhancing food production.

Several of these technologies already exist, requiring further dissemination and application. This effort would be complemented with an intense program of technical cooperation for the application of these technologies.

This approach will also allow to support the items of the Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of the Americas that accompanied the Declaration of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in terms of identifying and adapting these technologies to the concrete realities of our countries.

MEMO

To: Melanne Verveer
From: Wendy Arends
Subject: Chile Issues
Date: April 3, 1998

Melanne -

Welcome back! I realize you have mountains of paper to deal with right now, but I just wanted to highlight some issues regarding the upcoming trip to Chile:

- 1) Mrs. Frei's office asked that HRC attend the official arrival ceremony at La Moneda on 4/16 from 10:20am-10:30am. They also asked about her attendance at a one-on-one meeting w/Mrs. Frei, as well as a luncheon (both on 4/16). We were already planning on visiting her interactive museum in the morning, as well as doing a potential PRODEMU roundtable in the afternoon.
- 2) The PAHO speech is scheduled for 11:00am (this was before Mrs. Frei's office brought the 10:20am arrival ceremony to our attention). The President is probably doing his message event at 1:00-1:30pm which would give the press enough time to cover our speech and his event.
- 3) Our control officer went back down to Temuco last week and looked at the PAHO/Mapuche clinic. I have attached the information she faxed to me about the clinic. It looks like the best possibility for a colorful, meaningful event in Temuco.
- 4) Because we are now coming back to Santiago on Saturday evening, we probably need to attend the Summit Gala. Apparently, the other spouses are attending. It is scheduled from 8:45pm-11:00pm.

That's all I have for right now...please let me know your thoughts.

Thanks

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: April 13, 1998

TO: Mr. Antony J. Blinken

FAX: 456-9370

SUBJECT:

FROM: Mark Schneider

OFFICE: AA/LAC

FAX: 202-216-3012

PHONE: 202-712- 4800

cc: Melann 456-6244

77

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET:

MESSAGE:

Tony,

Attached are the two paragraphs Melanne mentioned. We are double-checking on mentioning the IDB joint sponsorship of the fall conference. I also included a few quotes I like, as well as some background papers on Chile that might be helpful.

Women

Governments will:

- Strengthen and establish, where they do not exist, national mechanisms and governmental organs, as well as the respective regional and subregional networks in charge of promoting legal equality and equality of opportunities between women and men, focused on gender equity, and provide them with adequate and timely financial resources to enable these entities to promote, coordinate and carry out the commitments undertaken by the States at the World Conference on Human Rights, the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit on Social Development, the Summit of the Americas, the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the recent "Santiago Consensus" of the VII Regional Conference on Beijing Follow-up (ECLAC/UN).
- Examine the existing laws and their implementation in order to identify obstacles limiting the full participation of women in the political, economic, social and cultural life of our countries. Whenever necessary, promote reforms or create new laws to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and to guarantee the protection of children's rights.
- Implement and follow up on the commitments regarding the status of women as agreed to at the Summit of the Americas, with the support of the Inter-American Commission on Women, in collaboration with civil society, with the Inter-american Development Bank, the World Bank, ECLAC, and other entities of international cooperation, using when appropriate the System of Indicators adopted by the countries at Montelirnar, Nicaragua.

What did Chile Do Right?

- Alone among the countries of LAC in the 1990s, Chile has been able to make significant progress in reducing poverty. From a poverty ratio of 44.6 percent in 1987, poverty declined to 40.1 percent in 1990, 32.7 percent by 1992, and 23 percent today.
- This decline coincided with a period of very strong economic growth. GDP growth accelerated from an average rate of 4.5 percent per year in the period 1985-86 to 9.1 percent in 1991-92, and 7.3 percent average for the period 1995-1997. Given Chile's low rate of population growth (averaging 1.7 percent per year), economic growth translated into very rapid rates of growth per capita (5.6 percent in the most recent three year period). Open unemployment rates dropped by half in this period from 10.5 percent of the labor force in 1985-86 to 5.1 percent by 1993-94.
- Chile's success is based on a combination of a strong export oriented economic policy, and policies which develop the economic potential of the poor and which expand the participation of the poor in the broader economy. Chile's landmark pension reform law has vastly expanded the level of domestic saving (currently 26 percent of GDP). This has enabled Chile to realize high levels of gross fixed investment (currently 29 percent of GDP) with minimal dependence on volatile international capital markets.
- • The democratically-elected government of Chile has carried out a broad-based program of improved provision of social services. Although Chile's overall levels of spending on education and health are in line with regional averages, Chile's are targeted better on primary education and primary health care. Similarly, Chile has given high priority to improving infrastructure in poor areas.
- The Chilean government carried out a broad-based tax reform designed not only to improve the efficiency of tax collection but explicitly to generate increased revenue for social spending. The Government of Chile increased social spending by 10 percent per year in real terms between 1990 and 1994.
- The democratic governments extended decentralization and gave local municipalities responsibility for schools and primary health posts.
- A Fund for Solidarity and Social Investment funded infrastructure projects requested by local communities, targeting them on poorer communities. The Fund also financed microenterprise lending by NGOs and credit unions.

Summit and Poverty Reduction

Q. The regional focus on trade and increased growth apparently has not helped reduce poverty or reduce inequity in the Americas. What does the Summit propose?

A. Accelerated economic growth is an absolutely essential foundation for poverty reduction. But it is not sufficient. The Summit document emphasizes the priority that the countries of the hemisphere place on insuring that the macroeconomic reforms mean more jobs, reduced poverty and increased equity. The key policies are:

- Maintain economic reforms and expanded free trade, which brought economic growth last year to 5.3%, well above the 3.5% average GDP growth of the 1990s. That is the only way to generate additional jobs.

- Increase access and quality of education in the hemisphere. In the medium run, closing the education deficit is essential to producing a labor force that will permit countries to compete in the global market. The Summit Plan of Action calls for targeting education spending to increase quality of education (40% of children repeat first grade, barely half of the children who enter the first grade finish elementary school). It also calls for using new information technologies to boost learning in all grades.

- Remove the barriers to the poor participating in the mainstream economy today. The Summit plan of actions calls for access to credit for microenterprises, legal title to land and property, improved health services, and better water, sanitation and other community infrastructure.

- Remove discriminatory laws, regulations and practices which deny women equal protection and full participation in national life.

Chile: A leader in Improving the Quality and Equity of Education

Background

Although a number of countries in the region are committed to comprehensive reassessment and change of their educational systems, Chile is a leader in educational reform in the hemisphere. Quality and equity form the axis for reform in Chile. With a 95 per cent literacy rate, nearly 97 per cent of its' children between the ages of 6 and 14 enrolled in school, and the mean number of years of schooling more than 8 years, Chile enjoys an enviable position in the hemisphere. Despite these accomplishments, there are deficiencies in academic performance, particularly in poorer areas. Chile has made serious efforts to improve the quality of education in poor performing schools.

Talking Points

- From the beginning of Chile's transition to democratic government in 1990 until the present, government education policies have encompassed actions of a magnitude not seen in the previous quarter century.
- The changes in policies have come about within a structure in which the role of the State in Chilean education has changed from that of a central bureaucratic administration to that of a partner, policymaker and evaluator in a decentralized operation. The main administrative and technical responsibility has been transferred to individual schools, the teachers, and parents.
- Within the context of a decentralized administrative structure, consistent government policies aimed at improving the quality of education by improving basic physical conditions, enhancing pedagogical resources and inputs, enriching teacher training, and providing special help to poorer schools, have made the Chilean education system one of the best in the hemisphere.
- Rural school, poor educational institutions, and low-achieving schools are receiving priority treatment. For example, the "900 Schools program" targets primary schools in poverty areas where the quality of teaching and learning has been low and focuses resources on: 1) improving the infrastructure of schools; 2) contracting weekly in-service training workshops for teachers; 3) providing didactic materials for mathematics, reading and writing; 4) distributing textbooks; and 5) holding learning workshops after school for children with learning difficulties.
- Chilean education reform is an exceptional case study for improving education in the hemisphere.
- In 1970 only 4 of 10 school-age children had access to secondary school in Chile; today, 8 of 10, have that opportunity.

Chilean quotes:

Years ago, Pablo Neruda the Chilean poet said, (on receiving the Joliet-Curie prize in Santiago April 8, 1968) "This is a moment of crisis in which Latin American nations, who must call on justice in their own defense, must support the cause of justice before all the world.

"We believe in peace, and we will knock at every door to achieve its sovereignty. We thirst for peace among men, as pilgrims thirst for water to sustain their strength along the way. I have entered every house that would open its door to me....I believe that friends from neighboring and distant countries have gathered here on this occasion to give testimony to their burning faith in man, in life, in truth and liberty: that, is in peace."

The Chilean poet Pablo Neruda, on accepting the nobel prize, said, "I come from a dark province, from a country separated from others by a severe geography. I was the most abandoned of poets, and my poetry was regional, sorrowful, steeped in rain. But I always had confidence in man. I never lost hope. That may be why I am here with poetry, and with my flag.

"In conclusion, I say to all men of good will, to workers, to poets, that the future of man is expressed in Rimbaud's phrase: only with fiery patience will we conquer the splendid city that will shed light, justice, and dignity on all men.

"Thus, poetry shall not have sung in vain."

Pablo Neruda: Arrabales (sad song):

The children of silence, looking
out of black eyes saw me go by,
as if from the depths of a well
and the water's stagnation.

A breeze suddenly entered the street
as if asking the way home.
Dead papers fluttered,
the dust dangerously
shifted position, rattled
a rag in the rubbish of windows,
and all went on as before:
the motionless street, the eyes
looking for me from their well,
the house seeming to expect
nobody at all, the doors
still domolished and naked:
all was dusty and obdurate,
dead, but alive,
all wanted to die or be born.

The wood of the poor
was preparing itself for the fire.

Pablo Neruda "Ode to Bolivar"

I met Bolivar one long morning,
in Madrid, at the gates of the Fifth Regiment,
Father, I said to him, are you what you seem or are you not, or
who are you?
and looking at the Barracks on the Mountain, he said:
'I awaken every 100 years when the people awaken'.



Inter-American
Dialogue



International Center for
Research on Women

WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAS

March 31, 1998

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Office of the First Lady
Old Executive Office Building
Room 102
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Verveer: *Melanne*

On behalf of the Women's Leadership Conference of the Americas (WLCA), we are pleased to present the enclosed *Communiqué*, directed to the hemisphere's heads of state who will meet at the second Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, on April 18 and 19, 1998. The WLCA is a network of 90 top women leaders from the United States, Canada, and seventeen countries of Latin America and the Caribbean—including former presidents, prime ministers, business executives, women's rights activists, and other non-governmental leaders—dedicated to promoting policy and institutional changes that will improve opportunities for all women. This group is urging the region's governments to adhere to the commitments made four years ago at the first Summit in Miami, and at other international forums. They are demanding that governments focus important attention on increasing women's opportunities in the workforce by strengthening education; advancing women to positions of power and influence; and stopping the brutality of violence against women.

On releasing the *Communiqué* in Managua, former Nicaraguan President Violeta Chamorro declared, "The lack of opportunities for women in our society weakens the legitimacy of democracy. No country can exclude the talent and creativity of the female population without affecting the essential values of democracy." According to WLCA Co-Chair and Costa Rican Congresswoman Sonia Picado, "The Summit of the Americas is going to be a meeting of powerful, political men with an amazingly small representation of women. For that reason it is imperative that women's voices be heard at the Summit."

We have published the *Communiqué* with a report on the proceedings of the first meeting of the network, convened in July 1997 by the WLCA's sponsoring organizations—the Inter-American Dialogue and International Center for Research on Women (ICRW). We hope you will find that this *Communiqué* is a constructive contribution to the Summit process, and we urge you to join us in promoting a place on the agenda for investing in women.

Sincerely,

Geeta Rao Gupta
Geeta Rao Gupta
President
International Center for
Research on Women

Peter
Peter Hakim
President
Inter-American Dialogue



Inter-American
Dialogue



International Center for
Research on Women

WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAS

- PRESS ADVISORY -

EMBARGOED UNTIL: April 2, 1998 - 9:00 a.m.

PRESS CONFERENCE: National Press Club, April 2, 1998 - 9:00 a.m.

Contact: Joan Caivano

Telephone: 202-463-2563

**WOMEN LEADERS DEMAND ACTION ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS
AT SECOND SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS IN SANTIAGO, CHILE**

Washington, DC: Ninety prominent women leaders from throughout the Americas criticized the hemisphere's governments for failing to get off the mark and carry out the promises they made four years ago at the first Summit of the Americas in Miami. Today members of the blue ribbon Women's Leadership Conference of the Americas (WLCA) called on the heads of state of the hemisphere to focus vital attention on "increasing women's opportunities in the workforce by strengthening education; advancing women to positions of power and influence; and stopping the brutality of violence against women." WLCA members insisted "it is vital that governments monitor, measure, record and report on their successes and failures in these areas."

These demands were made in a *Communiqué* released today in Washington by the Women's Leadership Conference and directed to the second Summit of the Americas, which will take place in Santiago, Chile, on April 17 to 19. The WLCA is a network of top women leaders from the United States, Canada, and seventeen countries of Latin America and the Caribbean—including former presidents, prime ministers, business executives, women's rights activists, and other non-governmental leaders—dedicated to promoting policy and institutional changes that will improve opportunities for all women.

On releasing the *Communiqué* in Managua, former Nicaraguan President **Violeta Chamorro** declared "The lack of opportunities for women in our society weakens the legitimacy of democracy. No country can exclude the talent and creativity of the female population without affecting the essential values of democracy." According to WLCA Co-Chair and congresswoman from Costa Rica **Sonia Picado**, "The Summit of the Americas is going to be a meeting of powerful, political men with an amazingly small representation of women. For that reason it is imperative that women's voices be heard at the Summit."

The assembled women noted the progress of the past decade, but lamented that women's opportunities are still limited, and they are blocked by poverty, violence, and inadequate education. Women remain mostly excluded from the top rungs of power. In Latin America and the Caribbean women make up over half of the electorate, but they hold only 11% of cabinet posts and seats in national legislatures. Women comprise one-third of the official work force, but are virtually absent from senior management and clustered in lower paid occupations. Forty percent of women in the hemisphere suffer domestic violence at some point in their lives.

Co-Chairs of the WLCA, Costa Rican Congresswoman **Sonia Picado** and **Jan Meyers**, former Republican U.S. Representative from Kansas, publicly presented the *Communiqué* today in Washington along with other signers of the document, including **Paula Stern**, former chairwoman of the U.S. International Trade Commission. Other WLCA signatories include former Nicaraguan President **Violeta Barrios de Chamorro**; former Canadian Prime Minister **Kim Campbell**; Argentine National Deputy **Graciela Fernández Meijide**; Secretary of Education, Health and Social Development for Mexico City **Clara Jusidman**; former Central Bank President of Venezuela **Ruth de Krivoy**; Chairperson of AT&T Canada and former Canadian Secretary of State **Barbara McDougall**; Peruvian National Deputy **Lourdes Flores Nano**; Chilean corporate lawyer and President of the Board of *Participa* **Laura Novoa**; Senior Vice President of the Cisneros Group **Beatrice Rangel** of Venezuela; legal advisor to the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador (CONAI) **Nina Pacari**; Brazilian Congresswoman **Marta Suplicy**; FDNC Vice President of the Guatemalan Congress **Rosalina Tuyuc**; Executive Vice President of Fertilizantes de Santo Domingo **Elena Viyella de Paliza**; former Haitian Minister of Foreign Affairs and current President of the Women's Power League **Claudette Werleigh**; Managing Director at J.P. Morgan **Susana de la Puente Wiese** of Peru.

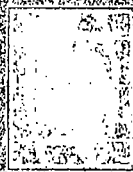
The Women's Leadership Conference of the Americas is co-sponsored by the Inter-American Dialogue and the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW). The Inter-American Dialogue is the premier center for policy analysis and exchange on Western Hemisphere affairs. The Dialogue's select membership of 100 distinguished private citizens from throughout the Americas includes political, business, academic, media, and other nongovernmental leaders. ICRW is a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to promoting social and economic development with women's full participation. ICRW generates quality, empirical information, and provides technical assistance on women's productive activity, their reproductive and sexual health and rights, their status in the family, their leadership in society, and their management of environmental resources.

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THE WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAS

Communiqué

To the Second Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile



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