

# Innovation and interchange: social protection in practice

Workshop on Social Policy and International Cooperation:  
The Challenge for Social Development Ministries and the  
Inter-American Social Protection Network

Santa Marta, Colombia  
October 31-November 2, 2012



Organization of  
American States



Inter-American Social  
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## PREFACE



While the Americas have made significant progress in the last decade, the challenges posed by poverty and inequality persist in a region with the world's largest income gap between rich and poor. In recent years, the countries of the region have tackled this problem with new energy and creativity, developing innovative ways to address the many factors that contribute to poverty-with meaningful results. Several Latin American countries are considered pioneers in adopting policies and initiatives designed to promote and strengthen social protection.

The Organization of American States (OAS) through its Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) supports and facilitates these efforts through high-level political dialogue, multi-lateral cooperation activities and collaborative networks, - among the latter, the Inter-American Social Protection Network (IASPN), launched in September 2009 under a mandate from the Fifth Summit of the Americas and the Social Development Ministerial Forum.

Since its establishment, the IASPN has fostered a dynamic community of practice and learning around social protection issues. The network allows governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders to interact, both virtually and in person, in order to share information and experiences on an ongoing basis.

Working within a network environment allows collaboration to take place in interesting and sometimes unexpected ways, across borders and sectors and areas of expertise. The ideas and partnerships that grow out of such exchanges have the potential to produce real change and benefit people in tangible ways.

This kind of collaborative interaction was evident at the Third Workshop on Social Policy and International Cooperation, held in 2012 in Santa Marta, Colombia, with more than 50 participants from 13 Latin American countries. Through an interactive format, countries presented information on a variety of social protection initiatives to address the needs of different segments of the population, whether schoolchildren or unemployed youth or families belonging to particular ethnic groups. Additionally to address the pressing demand for integral and comprehensive approaches to poverty reduction, a growing number of countries are utilizing the Poverty Index to get a more precise picture of this complex problem.

The Santa Marta event confirmed that the field of social protection continues to mature and develop, and that there is ample space for growing regional cooperation as well as to expand the dialogue which began in Santa Marta and create productive synergies.



The Social Charter of the Americas, adopted by the OAS member countries in 2012, underscores the region's commitment to promoting social justice and combating poverty, inequality, and exclusion. That is the broader context in which we should view the Inter-American Social Protection

Network in general and more specifically this Third Workshop on Social Policy and International Cooperation.

**V. Sherry Tross**

Executive Secretary for Integral Development  
Organization of American States





I. The third workshop  
in context





## I. THE THIRD WORKSHOP IN CONTEXT



The Third Workshop on Social Policy and International Cooperation—held from October 31 to November 2, 2012, in Santa Marta, Colombia—provided a critical opportunity for countries to share their practical experiences in tackling poverty and strengthening their social protection systems. More than 50 participants from 13 Latin American countries engaged with their peers from social development agencies and other organizations to analyze policies and measures that have proved effective in addressing the complex challenges associated with poverty and inequality. The event was structured to promote interchange before, during, and after the meeting, and thus to reinforce the growing community of practice that has developed to encourage new ideas within the Inter-American Social Protection Network (IASPN).

Social protection encompasses a broad range of public policies and private initiatives that aim to address the problem of extreme poverty and inequality. Several countries in Latin America have been at the forefront in this endeavor, creating programs that have made a significant, positive difference, and have become models for the rest of the region and the world.

Some of the most successful efforts include conditional cash transfer programs, which provide financial incentives for low-income

families to meet certain targets, such as getting regular medical check-ups and keeping their children in school. But social protection goes well beyond these types of programs. In recent years, many countries in the Americas have developed sophisticated ways to tackle poverty comprehensively and address people's needs at different stages of their lives.

Given the advances in social policy in Latin America, and the growing interest in this field, countries have also developed a range of cooperation initiatives to share ideas and good practices related to social protection, whether on a bilateral or multilateral level.

In 2009, the OAS established the IASPN<sup>1</sup> to facilitate dialogue and exchange on this topic among governments, multilateral institutions, civil society groups, academia, and the private sector. The IASPN, through its technical secretariat at the OAS, promotes international cooperation based on the “partnership for development” concept, which “embraces all member states, regardless of their levels of development. It entails abandoning the traditional aid-oriented approach and developing instead cooperation programs based on a partnership which, without attempting to impose models, would support the economic and social measures taken by countries, particularly those to combat poverty.”<sup>2</sup> This approach, central

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1 - The IASPN was established in 2009, in response to a mandate of the Fifth Summit of the Americas and the Ministers of Social Development Forum. However, the OAS had previously promoted South-South cooperation on social protection through other mechanisms, such as the Social Network for Latin American and the Caribbean and the Puente Program.

2 - AG/RES.2201 (XXXVI-O/06) Strategic Plan for Partnership for Integral Development



to all OAS development efforts, enables countries to apply a wide range of solutions to address mutual problems.

The Inter-American Social Protection Network fosters this type of cooperative problem-solving. The IASPN initiative comes with strong political backing—from the region’s Ministers and High Authorities of Social Development, as well as from the Heads of State and Government through the Summit of the Americas.<sup>3</sup> Using onsite and online tools, the network brings together key players from around the region to share experiences, discuss needs and priorities, and promote good practices in social protection.

Network participants can learn from each other and explore ways to apply creative solutions to problems that transcend borders. This happens on an ongoing basis through the IASPN Knowledge and Learning Portal, as well as through periodic workshops organized by the OAS in conjunction with host countries. In addition, the IASPN provides institutional capacity building through social protection diploma courses and technical assistance activities.

The First Workshop on Social Policy and International Cooperation took place in 2010 in Brasilia, Brazil, in partnership with that country’s Ministry of Social

Development and Fight Against Hunger. It brought together representatives of four countries that have been leaders in providing international cooperation in social protection policy: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico.

Conditional cash transfer programs developed by these countries—Bolsa Familia in Brazil, Programa Punte in Chile, Familias en Acción in Colombia, and Oportunidades in Mexico—had already generated widespread interest in the region and beyond, and had led to significant international cooperation efforts. The workshop in Brasilia aimed to study this experience, analyze the state of social protection programs in the region, and determine how to expand ideas to other countries.<sup>4</sup> Participants talked about their strategies and mechanisms to promote social protection and discussed some of the obstacles in being able to “export” these programs effectively.

The results of this first exchange helped shape the agenda for the Second Workshop on Social Policy and International Cooperation, held in 2011, also in the Brazilian capital. This time, representatives of 11 Latin American countries met to discuss their national programs and projects as well as the growing number of bilateral or regional agreements that were emerging to advance social protection.

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3 - Fifth Summit of the Americas, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 2009.

4 - “Toward a Diagnosis of International Cooperation on Social Protection in the Region: Cases of Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico. Preliminary Reflections.” OAS, 2011.



The increase in supply and demand provided fertile ground for the exchange of information and ideas, and brought to light some of the basic challenges involving international cooperation in this field. For example, to be able to transfer a country's experience in social protection, it was not enough just to know that a program had been successful; it was also necessary to understand the institutional culture and the legal and political framework in which it operated, and to determine how the program would have to be adapted to work in another context.

Another issue had to do with the evolving role of public servants in social development agencies who were increasingly being called upon to support their government's international cooperation programs. Workshop participants agreed on the need for more training so that these individuals would be better prepared to transfer their expertise and adapt their methodologies to other circumstances.

The second Brasilia workshop also highlighted the need for cooperation programs to be flexible and demand-driven. A horizontal cooperation arrangement between countries enabled learning to take place in both directions: countries that were further along in social protection policies had much to teach, but they could also learn from developing countries facing similar challenges.

Colombia was an active participant in both meetings in Brazil, and offered to host the Third Workshop on Social Policy and International Cooperation. In recent years, Colombia has acquired extensive experience in designing and implementing social protection policies, strategies, and programs geared toward the poorest and most vulnerable segments of its population. It has also developed effective models to carry out partnership initiatives in various countries in Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

Drawing on its own expertise and working with the Colombian government, the OAS/IASPN sought to build on the previous workshops and design the Santa Marta event to include a more technical focus with an emphasis on concrete results. A key component was a series of "negotiation rounds," which gave participants the chance to delve into detail about specific programs and explore potential cooperation agreements. The delegations, which included technical representatives, had already selected the programs they were interested in before the meeting, through the IASPN Knowledge Portal, so they were familiar with the material and were prepared with questions on technical and specific aspects. The methodology used in Santa Marta, which Section II explains in detail, will provide a valuable tool for future exchanges, as the OAS member countries acquire an even greater degree of technical know-how on social protection.



The three-day workshop was organized by a number of Colombian government agencies in conjunction with the OAS, through its Inter-American Social Protection Network.<sup>5</sup> The agencies involved were: Colombia's Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (Agencia Presidencial de Cooperación Internacional de Colombia, APC-Colombia); the Department for

Social Prosperity (Departamento para la Prosperidad Social, DPS); the National Agency for Overcoming Extreme Poverty (Agencia Nacional para la Superación de la Pobreza Extrema, ANSPE); the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare; (Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar, ICBF); and the National Department of Planning (Departamento Nacional de Planeación, DNP).

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5 - The event was made possible thanks to funding from the Colombian government and the OAS, through an IASPN project supported by the U.S. Department of State.



|||. A methodology for effective interaction





## II. A METHODOLOGY FOR EFFECTIVE INTERACTION



Based on the region's experience in international cooperation, it is clear that all countries and all practitioners involved in social protection can learn from each other. That premise underlies the whole concept of partnership for development and serves as the foundation for the Inter-American Social Protection Network and its activities.

Organizers of the Santa Marta workshop wanted to maximize the opportunity for learning by expanding the interaction between participants before, during, and after the event. The first step was for the IASPN technical secretariat to design some simple technical tools for collecting information ahead of time on the programs and projects the participating countries would be presenting in Santa Marta. The countries were given the option to highlight programs of their liking in which they had considerable expertise and were willing to share with their peers.

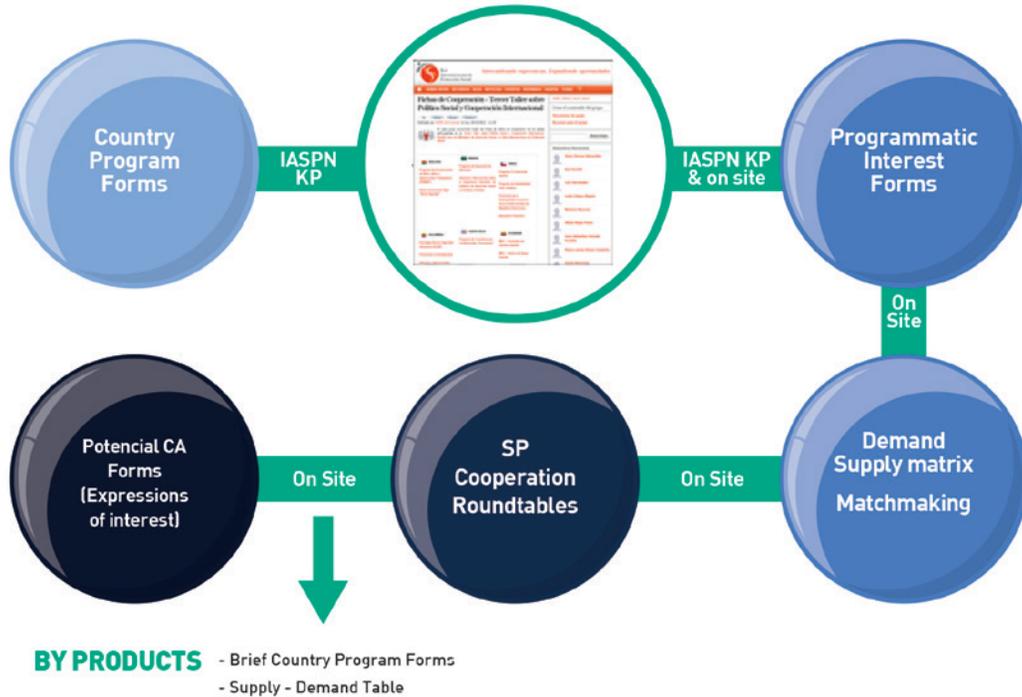
Another early step organizers took was to expand the list of participants to allow for more networking and dialogue. For the first time, the agenda included presentations by representatives of several regional or subregional mechanisms to present their social protection initiatives.

At the national level, organizers invited not only the international cooperation managers of participating ministries or agencies, but also the technical coordinators of the programs being presented. Participants had formal and informal opportunities to interact with their international counterparts. The dialogue at the technical level between peers—whether economists, sociologists, psychologists, educators, or other experts—was an especially positive factor when it came to discussing programs in detail.

In general terms, the box below describes the methodology and tools implemented at the Santa Marta workshop (see chart 1).



**Chart 1: Cooperation flow**



Source: prepared by OAS/IASPN

Once the workshop delegates had been identified by the ministries or agencies involved, preliminary discussions and preparations could begin in advance, through the IASPN Knowledge and Learning Portal<sup>6</sup>. Using this interactive platform, the OAS created a closed group for workshop participants. Delegates could log in to review information about the event and to fill out the forms that had been created for them to

describe their programs. These were posted as they were filled out, so participants could start reviewing which programs might be of interest for their institutions (see chart 2). They could also begin group discussions about a particular topic or ask questions about the material that would be presented. The annex to this report includes summarized versions of the forms describing all the programs presented in Santa Marta.

<sup>6</sup> - The IASPN Knowledge and Learning Portal ([www.socialprotectionet.org](http://www.socialprotectionet.org)) makes it possible for the community of social protection practitioners—including representatives of government social development agencies, civil society organizations, and academic institutions, among others—to forge connections and exchange information and perspectives. This regional platform, which was revamped in 2012 to be more interactive, also includes a virtual library with hundreds of information resources in both English and Spanish.



**Chart 2: Uploading of programs on the IASPN Portal**

Centro Nacional de Información del Sector Social



**PANAMA**

Programa Red de Oportunidades



**PARAGUAY**

Secretaría de Acción Social - Tekopora

Gabinete Social - Sistema de Protección Social



**PERU**

MIMP - Registro Único de Beneficiarios de Programas Sociales

MIMP - Servicio de la Defensoría del Niño y el Adolescente

MIDIS - Programa Nacional de Alimentación Escolar Qali Warma



**URUGUAY**

Programas prioritarios para la erradicación de la indigencia

Medición multidimensional de la pobreza desde un enfoque de derechos

**Grupos:** [Cancelar la suscripción al grupo](#)

[Suscribir](#)

### Formato de interés programático



Red Interamericana de Protección Social

Registre en este formato el interés de su Ministerio/agencia para la rueda de negocios de protección social y cooperación internacional.

FORMATO

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¿Necesita ayuda?

 Visite nuestra sección de ayuda, donde puede ver las preguntas más frecuentes, nuestro foro de ayuda, o nuestra información de contacto.

[Visite la sección de Ayuda](#)

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Encuesta: Temas de Protección Social

**Temas \***

Escribe los temas de interés aquí.

### Contenido Reciente del Grupo

Título	Nombre de usuario	
<a href="#">Lista de participantes - Taller Santa Marta</a>	hace 5 meses 2 semanas	 Laura Blanco
<a href="#">Programa Nacional de Alimentación Escolar Qali Warma</a>	hace 5 meses 3 semanas	 Laura Blanco



Through the online portal, participants were also asked to fill out a form in advance of the workshop to indicate their interest in particular programs by order of preference. This gave organizers an overview of supply and demand—and helped them identify potential areas for cooperation, either on a bilateral or multilateral level. All this virtual interaction before delegates set foot in Santa Marta made for a very productive exchange once the workshop began.

The in-person part of the workshop was divided into three distinct types of activities: on the first day, presentations on South-South cooperation and social protection programs<sup>7</sup>; on the second, negotiation rounds; and on the third day, a field visit to see some of Colombia's social protection policies in action. Delegates

visited a high-quality day care center, created under a public-private partnership for children of underprivileged families, as well as an employment training center and an ombudsman office geared toward helping children who are victims of abuse.

Because this was the first time an IASPN workshop included efforts to match countries and programs, it is worth explaining the methodology of the negotiation rounds in some detail. Four sessions were held, with four groups meeting simultaneously during each session, for a total of sixteen rounds. Participants were grouped in line with the interests they had expressed beforehand in particular programs or projects being presented by their peers, so the groups reflected supply and demand.

4 negotiation rounds (45 minutes each)

Country leading the round welcomes participants who have expressed interest

Conversations and negotiations take place, and participants sign expressions of interest

Final round to wrap up pending conversations

7 - All presentations and documents are available at [www.socialprotectionet.org](http://www.socialprotectionet.org).



Each country with a project to share had the chance to provide information and then answer in-depth, technical questions from interested countries. Because much of the basic information had been available to participants before the workshop, the session could cover many technical details and include insights on particular challenges or obstacles. This not only gave participants the chance to learn more about the specific program in question, but enabled them to further their general knowledge about social protection initiatives through interaction with their peers. The format allowed them to compare programs and identify similarities and differences with their own approaches.

Participants were also asked to identify areas for potential cooperation—for example, an internship program in which a public servant from one country could spend some time learning from another country’s social services agency—and begin working out details of how to make that happen. Although participants would not be in a position to negotiate final terms of any agreement, they were encouraged to express their interest in pursuing a particular course of action, and the IASPN would follow up on potential cooperation activities.

Based on the information that had been gathered before the workshop, organizers established the following working groups for each session:

### Session 1:

- Brasil  **Food Acquisition Program (PAA)**  
Interest countries:  
Colombia, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay, Perú, MERCOSUR
- Brasil  **International Seminar on South - South Cooperation**  
Interest countries:  
Bolivia, Chile, Colombia
- Panamá  **Opportunity Networ (Red de oportunidades)**  
Interest countries:  
Costa Rica, Paraguay
- Chile  **Youth Employability Program**  
Interest countries:  
Colombia, Uruguay

### Session 2:

- Colombia  **UNIDOS Program**  
Interested countries:  
Brasil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay
- Colombia  **ReSA (Food Security Network)**  
Interested countries:  
Ecuador, Perú
- Bolivia  **School Enrollment Program**  
Interested countries:  
Colombia, Perú
- Colombia  **Multidimensional Poverty Index**  
Interested countries:  
Uruguay, MERCOSUR



### Session 3:

Uruguay  **Multidimensional Poverty Index**  
Interested countries:  
Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay

Colombia  **Program for youth who have disassociated themselves from Illegal Organized Armed Groups (Atención a desvinculados)**  
Interested countries:  
Ecuador, Perú

El Salvador  **Urban Solidarity Communities (Comunidades Urbanas Solidarias)**  
Interested countries:  
Ecuador, Paraguay

Ecuador  **Growing with our family (Creciendo con Nuestra Familia)**  
Interested countries:  
Colombia.

### Session 4:

Chile  **I plant a Seed Program (Programa Yo Emprendo Semilla)**  
Interested countries:  
Colombia, El Salvador

Honduras  **National Information Center**  
Interested countries:  
Colombia, Ecuador

Colombia  **Support Families of Ethnic Groups**  
Interested countries:  
Ecuador, Perú

Perú  **"Qali Warma" Program**  
Interested countries:  
Colombia.

The methodology employed set the stage so participants could identify clear opportunities for cooperation agreements or technical assistance. The detailed level of the exchange, meanwhile, meant delegates were engaged in discussing practical solutions to common problems and discussing different approaches to similar issues. This strengthened the community of practice the IASPN has been building since its creation.

From the beginning, organizers wanted the dialogue to continue beyond Santa Marta. Through the IASPN Knowledge and Learning Portal, participants have the chance to follow up with each other and provide updates on their programs.

In addition, some of the potential cooperation initiatives discussed at the workshop will become a reality. Based on pre-established technical selection criteria, the IASPN technical secretariat chose two of these activities to be facilitated with IASPN funds.<sup>8</sup> The OAS also shared the results of the selection process with subregional cooperation mechanisms interested in providing funds or in-kind donations to support exchange activities. Discussion between countries about bilateral initiatives also continued in the months following the workshop.

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8 - Funding for these activities is possible through an IASPN project supported by the U.S. Department of State.



|||. Results of the Exchange





### III. RESULTS OF THE EXCHANGE



Although it is not possible to measure every long-term ramification of these types of exchanges, several immediate results stand out. First, the workshop expanded participation and thus enriched the dialogue and exchange taking place on social protection. It brought together 54 delegates from 13 countries, 20 institutions, and 5 subregional mechanisms.

The methodology that was implemented made good use of delegates' and organizers' time and available resources. Through the negotiation rounds, participants had a chance to make in-depth, technical presentations and generate considerable interest in their programs. By the end of the workshop, participants had proposed 46 specific cooperation activities (see table 1) that could potentially be carried out; most were bilateral, with some multilateral projects included.

**Table 1: Supply and demand of cooperation in social protection**

DEMANDING	SUPPLYING	TOPIC
Bolivia	Brazil	Differential Approach
Bolivia	Brazil	Food Security
Brazil	Colombia	Red Unidos
Chile	Brazil	International Seminar
Colombia	Brazil	International Seminar
Colombia	Bolivia	Working Boys, Girls and Teenagers
Colombia	Peru	Rights-based Approach
Colombia	Uruguay	Multidimensional Poverty Indexes
Colombia	Chile	Income Generation
Colombia	Brazil	Food Security
Colombia	Peru	Household Focalization System
Colombia	Bolivia	Childhood, Adolescence and Elderly



DEMANDING	SUPPLYING	TOPIC
Costa Rica	Brazil	Food Security
Costa Rica	Colombia	Differential Approach
Costa Rica	Colombia	Multidimensional Poverty Indexes
Costa Rica	Panama	Differential Approach
Ecuador	Colombia	Red Unidos
Ecuador	Colombia	Food Security
Ecuador	More than 1	Multidimensional Poverty Indexes
Ecuador	Colombia	More than 1 option
Ecuador	Brazil	Food Security
El Salvador	Colombia	Family Support
El Salvador	Chile	Habitability
El Salvador	Uruguay	Multidimensional Poverty Indexes
Guatemala	Brazil	More than 1 option
Guatemala	Colombia	More than 1 option
Honduras	Brazil	Early Childhood Development
Honduras	Bolivia	Differential Approach
Panama	Brazil	International Seminar
Panama	Colombia	Red Unidos
Panama	Colombia	More than 1 option
Paraguay	Colombia	Red Unidos



DEMANDING	SUPPLYING	TOPIC
Paraguay	Panama	Differential Approach
Paraguay	El Salvador	Social Inclusion
Paraguay	Colombia	Interinstitutional Coordination
Paraguay	Panama - Ecuador	Social Inclusion
Peru	Colombia	Food Security
Peru	Brazil	International Seminar
Peru	Brazil	Food Security
Peru	Bolivia	Early Childhood Development
Peru	Colombia	Recruitment Prevention
Uruguay	various	Multidimensional Poverty Indexes
Uruguay	Brazil	Food Security
Social Institute MERCOSUR	Not Defined	Multidimensional Poverty Indexes
Social Institute MERCOSUR	Not Defined	Food Security
Mesoamerican Project	Brazil	More than one option

The presence of subregional mechanisms other than the OAS/IASPN underscored the importance of broadening the community of practice and creating synergies with other organizations working in the social protection field. In the long run, this type of interaction avoids duplication of efforts, benefits from other successful

experiences, and strengthens cooperation among countries throughout the region.

In their presentations<sup>9</sup>, the representatives of the subregional mechanisms outlined some of their projects, plans, and strategies to promote social protection. These are summarized in the table below (see table 2).

<sup>9</sup> - All presentations and documents are available at [www.socialprotectionet.org](http://www.socialprotectionet.org).

**Table 2: Subregional mechanisms' Social Agendas**

Subregional Mechanism	Action Plans/Principles
MERCOSUR Social Institute	<p>The Strategic Plan for Social Action provides a roadmap for political, strategic, and programmatic priorities in this area. Ongoing projects include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social Economy with Solidarity</li> <li>2. Overcoming Extreme Poverty</li> <li>3. Food Security</li> </ol> <p>Policies are geared toward social protection and promotion; conditional cash transfers are a means, not an end. While some programs target particular segments of the population, universality is a guiding principle in social policies. Challenges for the region's social protection systems include: funding (financial sustainability over time); the need to strengthen cooperation across sectors; the relationship between contributory and non-contributory protection mechanisms and labor market regulation; systems to monitor and evaluate policy implementation; the balance between availability and quality of social services; the debate on whether benefits should be conditional; and the search for a new social protection model in the region.</p>
Andean Community (CAN)	<p>The CAN social agenda includes Comprehensive Program for Social Development (Programa Integrado de Desarrollo Social, PIDS) and Andean Goals for Social Development (Objetivos Andinos de Desarrollo Social, ONANDES).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIDS has three areas of emphasis: 1) Community social projects; 2) Convergence of social objectives and goals; and 3) Program for technical, horizontal cooperation.</li> <li>• ONANDES includes 11 goals: eliminate poverty and reduce economic and social inequality; guarantee the protection and promotion of vulnerable groups; achieve food security and food sovereignty; ensure universal access to quality health-care services; guarantee quality, equitable universal education and use of information technologies; promote full employment, economic inclusion, and decent, dignified work; reduce social inequities that affect indigenous peoples and people of African descent, promoting their participation; support an intercultural Andean and Latin American identity; promote social development in depressed areas, primarily rural and border regions; increase social investment; and promote prevention, management, and reduction of impacts of climate change and natural disasters on poor, highly vulnerable populations.</li> </ul>
Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project	<p>Its activities support economic and social development, within eight working areas: health, natural disasters, environment, housing, infrastructure integration, electrical interconnection, biofuels, and trade facilitation.</p>



Subregional Mechanism	Action Plans/Principles
Regional Cooperation Program with Mesoamerica (Colombia)	<p>The social promotion component supports the Mesoamerican countries' efforts to overcome poverty and inequality. It works on issues to strengthen strategies and programs to promote the social development of vulnerable populations and thus to help meet the Millennium Development Goals and other development initiatives in the region.</p> <p>Work areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeting and information technologies</li> <li>• Inter-agency cooperation mechanisms</li> <li>• Managing, implementing, and monitoring programs at the local level</li> <li>• Conditional cash transfers</li> <li>• Public-private partnerships</li> <li>• Comprehensive support for early childhood</li> </ul>
Regional Program of the European Commission - EUROsocial II	<p>Priorities in social protection include: (1) strengthening institutions responsible for coordinating social policies and (2) improving coordination between social protection and employment policies. Implements the following three activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening institutional capacity and management in social protection policies</li> <li>• Strengthening and expanding public care systems</li> <li>• Strategies for bringing recipients of shared responsibility cash transfer programs into the labor market, and development of a social solidarity economy</li> </ul>
Secretariat of the Central American Social Integration System (SISCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic mechanisms related to social protection:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SISCA Strategic Social Agenda</li> <li>- Strategic Vision of the Social Dimension of Central American Integration</li> <li>- Regional Plan for Comprehensive Early-Childhood Services (PRAIPI)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Project to Strengthen Results-based Management in the Social Protection Sector in Central America</li> <li>• Program to Expand and Strengthen Development and Capacity-building for People with HIV in the Central American Region</li> <li>• Project on Access to Health Services for Migrant Youth in Latin America and the Caribbean</li> <li>• Central American Social Development Observatory (OCADES)</li> </ul>



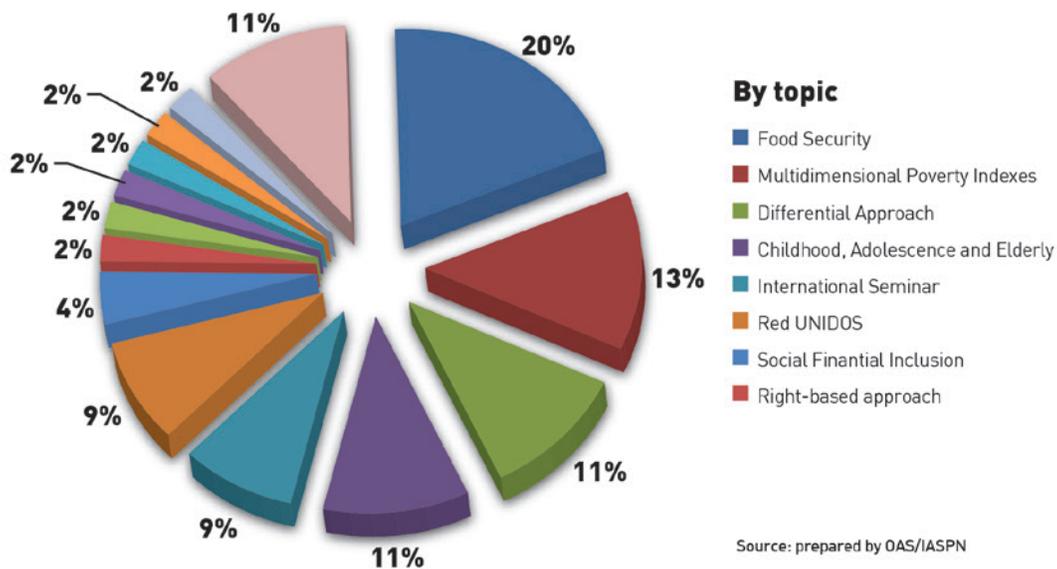
The discussions during the workshop pointed to a diverse range of social protection initiatives underway in the region, indicating that the field continues to develop in creative, new directions. Conditional cash transfer programs, while still important in many countries, are no longer the sole focus of the social protection cooperation agenda. Many countries are taking a more comprehensive, universal approach towards social protection.

Food security has become a high priority for the region's governments; that topic was in the highest demand at the workshop. Another area that drew considerable interest was the need to use more sophisticated technical instruments for measuring poverty. Two of the negotiation rounds looked in detail at how

countries are applying the Multidimensional Poverty Index, a tool increasingly being used by the international community and within national agencies to measure poverty beyond income alone.

Delegates also looked at programs that provide support at particular points in people's lives—for example, children, adolescents, or seniors—or programs targeting different population groups, such as women or indigenous people. Participants talked about the need not only to reduce poverty in general but to develop accurate, specific tools that can be fine-tuned to serve population groups with the greatest needs, for a more effective return on public investment.

**Graph 1: workshop demand by social protection issues**





As noted above, participants in the negotiation rounds came to preliminary agreements on 46 potential cooperation activities in the various subject areas. They had a chance to express their preference for how they

wanted to carry out the exchanges; methods included academic workshops, visits by experts, and internships. The information gleaned from the forms will help the OAS/IASPN facilitate the types of cooperation activities the countries are requesting..

**Table 3: Types of cooperation activities**

<b>Type of Activity</b>	<b>Academic activities</b>	<b>29</b>
	Expert visits	18
	Virtual activities	15
	Internships	11
<b>Cooperation Mechanisms</b>	<b>Inter-institutional and bilateral agreements</b>	<b>30</b>
	Regional programs	9
	Other	4
<b>Focus of Cooperation</b>	<b>General aspects of the program</b>	<b>29</b>
	Specific components of the program	9

The information collected from the participants points to two main trends in South-South cooperation on social protection. First, the clear preference was for academic activities—such as seminars or workshops that allow for in-depth study of the design, implementation, evaluation, and results of programs or projects. A second finding was that countries generally prefer carrying out these activities under

inter-institutional or bilateral agreements, rather than on a broader regional level. Partnerships between specialized institutions created to combat poverty—such as Ministries of Social Development—are likely to increase in the region, as more countries consolidate social protection services, programs, and benefits, and as there is a demand to exchange solutions to similar challenges.



# IV. Conclusions





## IV. CONCLUSIONS



The workshop underscored several trends in Latin American countries' priorities in social policies and in activities being developed to expand international cooperation in this area.

### **Trends in Social Policies**

Towards a more comprehensive approach to social protection. While programs based on cash incentives continue to play an important role in the region, many countries are implementing complementary initiatives that seek to address root problems. Social policy in the region reflects a growing understanding about the multidimensional nature of poverty. It encompasses a whole range of factors such as education, food security, health, and housing, among others. In addition, the programs presented at the workshop highlight the need to provide services with a lifecycle perspective to social protection that addresses the particular needs of vulnerable populations and different age groups.

Need for having precise, technical information about poverty and anti-poverty initiatives. Using tools such as the Multidimensional Poverty Index, governments are refining their indicators to pinpoint particularly vulnerable segments of the population and design targeted solutions. They are also placing

greater emphasis on oversight, with a view to maximizing the effectiveness of public investment.

Social protection from a human rights perspective. At the same time that governments are seeking greater precision in implementing anti-poverty programs, many have adopted a broader vision of social protection by recognizing citizen rights. Some of the programs showcased include universal coverage schemes.

Coordination on social protection policies has improved, but continues to be a public administration challenge. Because of the complexity of the issues involved and the multiplicity of approaches and sectors involved, countries are still struggling to improve both operational and policy coordination among and within different ministries, sectors, and regions. The establishment or in some cases strengthening of Ministries of Social Development has helped streamline efforts, but more work needs to be done in this area.

### **Trends in International Cooperation**

Recognizing the value of South-South cooperation. By its very nature, this collaborative approach to address mutual problems promotes solidarity and is more likely to be sustainable and replicated than



aid-driven approaches. The greater the emphasis on partnership for development, the higher the probability that countries will be able to learn from each other, despite differences in their experiences and level of development. Given their achievements in social protection policies, many countries have become social policy “exporters”, and countries in the region have seized on the opportunity of exchanging their experiences and challenges in the field among their peers.

Countries need to continue developing methodologies to exchange experiences and knowledge. The growing sophistication of national initiatives to promote social protection has generated an increased demand for effective ways to promote an in-depth, technical exchange of ideas and information. One ongoing challenge is to ensure that international cooperation keeps up with the pace of change within countries.

Strengthening regional networks is an effective way to promote partnership for development. This is especially true as countries develop more complex approaches to combat poverty and inequality, and as citizens demand faster responses to address their basic needs.

Working within a network environment allows for a multiplier effect, so that exchanges among countries can be shared among all interested parties, and allows for a wide range of actors and sectors to be involved. This becomes particularly relevant within the social protection field, given the multidimensional nature of the issues and the need to address them from an intersectoral coordination approach.

The Inter-American Social Protection Network opens the door for all stakeholders—both in government and civil society—to participate in finding solutions to their countries’ social development challenges.

By fostering closer collaboration, both virtually and in person, a network such as the IASPN enriches and expands the dialogue, promotes better coordination among countries and sectors, and facilitates innovation and lays the groundwork for change in the social protection field. Whether they are comparing policy priorities or analyzing technical details of a particular project, network participants can learn from each other’s experiences and identify the most effective ways to respond to people’s needs. The Santa Marta workshop marked a clear step forward in that direction.



# **ANNEX I**

## **Country Program Profiles**



## PROGRAM ON SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF CHILD AND YOUTH WORKERS (PENNAT)

### BOLIVIA

*Department of Social Management - SEDEGES  
Autonomous Governmental Department of Cochabamba*

<b>Topic:</b>
Comprehensive services for children and youth
<b>Area of influence:</b>
Department: Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz
<b>Target population:</b>
Children Youth
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: 2002 under SEDEGES management
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation
<b>General objectives:</b>
To promote and secure comprehensive training opportunities geared toward supporting the formal education of children and youth who work and who are at risk of dropping out of school, so as to help them have a better quality of life.
<b>Achievements:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Better school performance</li><li>- Comprehensive development of children and youth</li><li>- Psycho-pedagogical and psychological support</li></ul>
<b>Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Department of Social Management (SEDEGES)</li><li>• Archdiocese of Cochabamba</li><li>• Multidisciplinary Center for Children and Youth of Bolivia (CEM-NAB)</li><li>• Two grassroots organizations</li><li>• Ten local program operators</li></ul>
<b>Preferred Methods of Exchange:</b>
Study tour



## UNIVERSAL OLD-AGE “DIGNITY PENSION” (“RENTA DIGNIDAD”)

### BOLIVIA

*Plurinational State of Bolivia through the Authority  
for Oversight and Control of Pensions and Insurance - APS*

<b>Topic:</b>
Solidarity pensions
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National
<b>Target population:</b>
Elderly
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: February 2008 Completion (estimated): Indefinite
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation Monitoring Evaluation
<b>General objectives:</b>
The Renta Dignidad (“Dignity Pension”) program is a universal non-contributory pension program or a non-conditional cash transfer program for the elderly that is a part of the non-contributory social security system. Renta Dignidad is a non-contributory lifelong pension that aims to protect the income of the elderly population.
<b>Achievements:</b>
Since the first year of the program’s implementation, the amount of transfers to the elderly population has increased by over 100%, to (US)\$220.4 million in 2011, making this the country’s most important social protection program in terms of monetary transfers. As of 2011, some 788,000 older adults had benefited from Renta Dignidad. Of the total beneficiaries, 84% are older adults who were not receiving any type of income or pension. These Renta Dignidad transfer payments thus place Bolivia among the region’s top countries in terms of pension coverage, along with Uruguay, Brazil, and Chile.

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- Vice Ministry of Pensions and Financial Services
- Unit for Analysis of Social and Economic Policies (UDAPE)
- Program's managing agency
- Agencies providing information

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information Sharing  
Expert Visits  
Workshops



## FOOD ACQUISITION PROGRAM - PAA

### BRAZIL

*Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger - MDS*

<b>Topic:</b>
Food security
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National
<b>Target population:</b>
Other: Farm families and people who lack food and nutritional security
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: 2003 Completion (estimated): -
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation Monitoring Evaluation
<b>General objectives:</b>
To promote food access among populations with food and nutritional insecurity and to encourage family farming.
<b>Achievements:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Higher income for family farmers, indigenous peoples, and traditional communities</li><li>• Improved diversity and quality of food supplied by entities of the Social Assistance Network and by public food and nutrition facilities</li><li>• Stimulation of local economies</li><li>• Acknowledgement and validation of family farming and farmers by the private sector</li><li>• Increase in the variety of foods produced by households</li><li>• Appreciation of local food culture</li><li>• Development of organic food production</li></ul>

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- National Council on Food and Nutritional Security (CONSEA)
- National Supply Company (CONAB)
- States
- Municipalities

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Study Tour  
Internship



## BRAZILIAN POLICY EXPERIENCE ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER

### BRAZIL

*Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger - MDS*

#### **Topic:**

Conditional cash transfer programs  
Social assistance  
Strategies for eradicating extreme poverty  
Evaluation and monitoring of social development policies  
Food security  
Productive inclusion at the urban or rural level  
Income generation

#### **Area of influence:**

National

#### **Target population:**

Other: People in vulnerable situations

#### **Estimated duration of program:**

N/A

#### **Program/project current status:**

Implementation  
Monitoring  
Evaluation

#### **General objectives:**

To promote social inclusion, food security, comprehensive assistance, and a minimum income for families in vulnerable situations.

#### **Achievements:**

- 94% of children and 82% of adults who are beneficiaries of Bolsa Familia have 3 meals or more per day
- Malnutrition reduced from 12.5% to 4.8% among children 0-5 years of age (2003-2008)
- 19.4 million people lifted out of extreme poverty (poverty index dropped from 42.7% to 28.8% and rates of extreme poverty fell from 12% to 4.8%)

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Agricultural Development
- National Educational Development Fund (FNDE)
- Social Assistance Councils and Food and Nutritional Security Councils
- Caixa Economic Federal Bank
- States
- Municipalities

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Study tour  
Videoconferences  
Workshops



## FINANCIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

### CHILE

*Solidarity and Social Investment Fund - FOSIS*

<b>Topic:</b>
Financial inclusion
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National
<b>Target population:</b>
Women, Ethnic groups, Adults, Other: Vulnerable micro-entrepreneurs
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: 2012 Completion (estimated): January 2013 (renewable)
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation
<b>General objectives:</b>
To educate families and vulnerable micro-entrepreneurs in order to improve their skills in managing their finances.
<b>Achievements:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- We have been able to develop a participatory education methodology for adults with a hands-on approach. Rather than professors, we have facilitators of knowledge and skills.</li><li>- We have also been able to provide financial education to families who live in camps. Demand for the program increased exponentially once these families realized the benefits.</li><li>- Even though the program does not offer cash transfers, the target population has developed high expectations from the program.</li><li>- We have developed instruments for information-gathering and measurement that have allowed us to see whether the objectives of our programs are being met. These instruments will be applied to everyone who participates in the program.</li></ul>

**Additional involvement from other organizations/institutions:**

- Entrepreneurship and Financial Inclusion Line, FOSIS
- Nongovernmental organizations, foundations, educational institutions

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Workshops  
Internships



## COOPERATION PROGRAM: “PROMOTING YOUTH EMPLOYABILITY IN DISADVANTAGED AREAS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC”

CHILE

*Solidarity and Social Investment Fund - FOSIS*

### Topic:

Financial inclusion  
Income generation  
Other: Strengthening human capital of youth

### Area of influence:

National (in the Dominican Republic)

### Target population:

Women  
Youth

### Estimated duration of program:

Starting date: December 2011  
Completion (estimated): August 2013

### Program/project current status:

Implementation  
Monitoring

### General objectives:

The project objective is to improve income generation among poor rural youth in the Dominican Republic through training in entrepreneurial skills and access to microcredit, with a special emphasis on gender. In the estimated two-year duration of the project (in this second phase), the goal is to reach 2,000 young people in the southern and eastern regions of the country, especially women heads of households.

### **Achievements:**

- Lessons learned from the technical transfer incorporated into regular programs in the recipient country.
- Training and technical knowledge exchanged directly with 30 Dominican professionals and indirectly with 50 professionals.
- Inter-institutional coordination generated through the project has remained over time and facilitated implementation of the project.
- Opportunities provided for 2,000 young people to access training focused on self-employment; contribution toward improving youth employability.
- Conceptual approaches adapted to the reality of the Dominican Republic.
- Self-employment incorporated as an approach to address youth unemployment.

### **Additional involvement from other organizations/institutions:**

- Chilean Agency for International Cooperation (AGCI)
  - German Cooperation Agency (GIZ)
  - National Institute of Youth (INJUV)
- In the Dominican Republic:
- Ministry of Labor
  - Institute of Technical and Vocational Training (INFOTEP)
  - National Council for the Promotion and Support of Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Companies (PROMIPYME)
  - Ministry of the Economy
  - Ministry of Youth
  - PROCOMUNIDAD

### **Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Expert Visits  
Workshops  
Internships



## CHILE SOLIDARIO LIVABILITY PROGRAM

### CHILE

*Solidarity and Social Investment Fund - FOSIS*

#### Topic:

Financial inclusion  
Income generation  
Public housing

#### Area of influence:

National  
Municipal

#### Target population:

Elderly  
Others: Families

#### Estimated duration of program:

Starting date: September 2004  
Completion (estimated): -

#### Program/project current status:

Agreement implementation 2012  
Monitoring  
Evaluation

#### General objectives:

Enhance the possibilities and opportunities for development, social inclusion, and integration of family and individual beneficiaries of the Chile Solidario System by meeting the minimum standards of living under the "Livability Aspect" (Dimensión Habitabilidad). In particular:

- Provide families and individuals served by the program with goods or services that will allow them to meet one or more of the minimum "livability" standards.
- Provide basic knowledge on development of habits and use of household space for families participating in the program.

**Achievements:**

- Decreased overcrowding
- Improved housing conditions
- Implementation of a technical assistance model that has been replicated in other programs of the institution

**Additional involvement from other organizations/institutions:**

- Ministry of Social Development
- Regional Ministerial Secretariats for Social Development (SEREMI)
- Implementers
- Municipalities

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information Sharing  
Expert Visits  
Study Tours  
Workshops  
Internships



## I PLANT A SEED PROGRAM “YO EMPRENDO SEMILLA”

### CHILE

Solidarity and Social Investment Fund (FOSIS)

<b>Topic:</b>
Financial Inclusion Income Generation
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National
<b>Target population:</b>
Adults Women
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting Date: 2002 (In 2012, the program adopted its new name Yo Emprendo Semilla) (Estimated Date of) Completion: N/A this program is permanent
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation Monitoring Evaluation
<b>General objectives:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• That women and men, unemployed, people laid off, looking for a job for the first time or with a precarious occupation, can develop a micro enterprise or be self-employed. Through this manner, they can generate incomes superior or equal to the ones stated at the beginning of the program.</li></ul>

### Achievements:

- The program, as indicated during various instances of the evaluation, has a good targeting. Indeed, the targeted population for which this intervention strategy was created is the one participating: people in poverty, indigence, in vulnerable situations, above 18 years old, unemployed, or with precarious occupations. In this regard, the institution has generated an application and selection process, as well as a regional dissemination process for the program. Its objective is for those who are interested in the program and those with a FOSIS user profile to apply to the various institutional programs. This application is undertaken in the FOSIS Citizen Information's Office (OAC for its initials in Spanish) or in the municipalities. After this, pre-selected people are interviewed with the support of a diagnostic and selection tool.
- The program offers an opportunity for 23,000 people who are living in vulnerable situations, in poverty or indigence, to access training oriented towards self-employment. It also provides an economic incentive that will enable this population to work independently. This training process has been well-evaluated by entities external to FOSIS.
- Working material (a business plan) has been developed specifically for those who participate in the program. This material facilitates the learning process, collecting basic elements of the methodological base of the program, with which the formative phase of the program is implemented.

### Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:

- Ministry of Social Development
- Solidarity and Social Investment Fund, FOSIS
- Intermediate Implementing Agencies, Consultants, NGOs, Municipalities, Provinces (Gobernaciones), (among others)
- Private collaborating institutions (such as the University of Chile, among others).

### Preferred Methods of Exchange:

Method:	Reasoning:
Information Sharing	
Expert Visits	Expert visits promote a working space where it is possible to dialogue and present the design and methodology of the program implementation take place to those interested
Videoconferences	Videoconferences allow to present the design and methodology of the program implementation.
Workshops	Workshops promote a working space where to present and dialogue with those interested on the design and methodology of the program implementation, as well as an opportunity to revise possible adjustments.
Internships	FOSIS can receive Delegations and showcase this program in both a classroom and at the field with the beneficiaries.



## SUPPORT FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF ETHNIC GROUP FAMILIES

### COLOMBIA

*Colombian Institute for Family Welfare - ICBF*

<b>Topic:</b>
Differentiated approach for ethnic groups
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National Departmental Municipal Community
<b>Target population:</b>
Ethnic groups
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: 2010 Completion (estimated): N/A
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation Monitoring
<b>General objectives:</b>
To promote the rights of children, youth, and their families within their respective ethnic groups' traditional forms of organization (indigenous peoples, black communities, Afro-Colombians, Raizales, Palenqueros, and Rrom) as they seek biocultural survival and the exercise of their cultural rights as individuals and groups in mainstream society, and to support actions that will encourage food and nutritional sovereignty, the right to food security, the strengthening of local social-family networks, and the perpetuation of culture and identity.

### **Achievements:**

- Initiatives in 2010 encouraged food self-sufficiency and the cultural strengthening of families in ethnic community groups in 24 regions, serving a total of 61,774 people who belonged to ethnic groups.
- Initiatives in 2011 encouraged food self-sufficiency and the cultural strengthening of families and ethnic community groups in 29 regions, serving a total of 68,301 people who belonged to ethnic groups.
- Coordination with Traditional Indigenous Authorities; Rrom Authorities; High Councils for Afro-Colombian Communities, Palenqueras, Black Women, and Raizales; and agencies of the National Family Welfare System regarding execution of public policies on differentiated approaches for ethnic groups and the commitments made under the 2010-2014 National Development Plan.
- Intercultural awareness for public servants and National Family Welfare System regarding differentiated comprehensive approaches for ethnic groups that should be provided at the municipal and departmental level.
- Management of the inclusion of ethnic groups (indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombians, Raizales, Palenqueros, and Rrom) in actions to be carried out through municipal and departmental development plans.
- Development of agreements with national and international agencies for contributions primarily of technical and logistical resources and updated census information, to support implementation of projects serving the target groups.
- Continuation and expansion of agreed-upon resources and actions with a differentiated approach for ethnic groups, to promote the effective enjoyment of the right to emergency humanitarian aid, food sovereignty, and cultural strengthening for indigenous peoples at grave risk of physical and cultural extinction protected by precautionary measures and orders of the Honorable Constitutional Court (Nukak Makú, Jiw, Amoroúa, Stiripu, Yamalero, Masiguare, Wamonae, Yaruro, Wipiwi, Sáliba, Yukpa, Chimila, Zenú, and Awá in the departments of Guaviare, Meta, Arauca, Casanare, Cesar, Córdoba, Sucre, Nariño, and Putumayo).

### **Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

Other organizations that are a part of designing and implementing the program are:

- SNBF (National Family Welfare System)
- Traditional Indigenous Authorities; Rrom Authorities; High Councils for Afro-Colombian Communities, Palenqueras, Black Women, and Raizales
- Ethnic group communities (indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombians, Raizales, Palenqueros, Rrom)
- Participation of 30 regional offices

### **Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Expert Visits  
Workshops



## PROJECT ON AN ENVIRONMENTAL AND TRADITIONAL CORRIDOR FOR THE SIERRA NEVADA OF SANTA MARTA

### COLOMBIA

Department for Social Prosperity - DPS

<b>Topic:</b>
Special focus on ethnic groups
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National Indigenous reserves in Colombia
<b>Target population:</b>
Ethnic groups
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: 2007 Completion (estimated): 2014
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Design Implementation Monitoring Evaluation These phases apply to individual projects depending on the location within the Sierra Nevada; different projects are found in different stages.
<b>General objectives:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To conserve the human, cultural, and ecological wealth of Colombia's indigenous peoples</li><li>• To prevent forced displacement</li><li>• To manage and disperse government social services among zones that may be difficult to access, and to bridge Western and traditional cultures</li><li>• To strengthen indigenous organizations</li></ul>

#### **Achievements:**

- An innovative scheme has been developed for interactions between indigenous communities and national authorities, an arrangement that has proved effective for addressing longstanding problems.
- This strategy has expanded access to education and has strengthened indigenous peoples' own educational systems.
- Improved delivery of health services that are (i) timely, (ii) in the local language, and (iii) provided by trained or indigenous personnel, (iv) bear in mind the health recommendations of traditional medicine, (v) further the respect for and practice of traditional medicine, (vi) include medicines, (vii) produce effective results, and (viii) simplify paperwork.
- Communities have regained trust in Colombia's armed forces.
- Forest areas and food crops have been recovered as a result of the eradication of illicit crops.

#### **Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- National agencies contribute different services, depending on their area of specialization. For example, 1) the Colombian National Learning Service (SENA) provides training and raw materials for production projects and (2) the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF) provides school cafeteria meals.
- Local government agencies
- Regional Autonomous Corporations

#### **Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Expert visits



## SPECIALIZED PROGRAM AND SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH WHO HAVE DISASSOCIATED THEMSELVES FROM ILLEGAL ORGANIZED ARMED GROUPS

### COLOMBIA

*Colombian Institute for Family Welfare - ICBF*

<b>Topic:</b>	Focus on those who have disassociated themselves from the armed conflict
<b>Area of influence:</b>	National, Departmental, Municipal, Community
<b>Target population:</b>	Children, Adolescents, Ethnic groups
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>	Starting date: 1999 Completion (estimated): N/A
<b>Program/project current status:</b>	Implementation Monitoring Evaluation
<b>General objectives:</b>	The general aim of the program is to support the reestablishment of rights, citizenship-building, and social integration of children and adolescents who have disassociated themselves from illegal organized armed groups.
<b>Achievements:</b>	From November 19, 1999, through August 31, 2012, the program helped 4,978 children and adolescents in the target group.
<b>Design and Implementation of Program/Project:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Local government agencies</li><li>• Program operators (NGOs)</li><li>• Children and youths, along with their families or other support networks</li><li>• Interdisciplinary technical teams</li></ul>
<b>Preferred Methods of Exchange:</b>	Expert visits Workshops



## PREVENTION OF RECRUITMENT AND USE OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS BY ILLEGAL ORGANIZED ARMED GROUPS AND CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

### COLOMBIA

*Colombian Institute for Family Welfare - ICBF*

<b>Topic:</b>
Prevention of recruitment and use among children and adolescents. Security/public management and good governance.
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National Departmental Municipal Community
<b>Target population:</b>
Children Youth
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: 2010 Completion (estimated): N/A
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Installation Monitoring
<b>General objectives:</b>
The general objective of the project is to provide specialized technical assistance regarding the prevention of recruitment and use of children and adolescents by illegal organized armed groups and criminal organized groups.

**Achievements:**

The principal achievements are geared towards:

- Identifying risk factors
- Identifying what institutions have to offer, locally and nationally
- Defining means of assistance based on risk levels
- Establishing institutional care programs aimed at re-establishing rights
- Engaging in inter-institutional action
- Building on reconciliation and transitional justice
- Re-establishing the rights to life, health, education, work, identity, housing, food, government social services, recreation, culture and sports, and family

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- Office of the Ombudsman
- UNICEF

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Expert visits  
Workshops



## INCENTIVE FOR EMPLOYMENT TRAINING - ICE

### Colombia

*Department for Social Prosperity - DPS – Office of Productive Inclusion and Sustainability  
– Working Group on Income Generation and Employability*

#### Topic:

Income generation

#### Area of influence:

National

#### Target population:

Adults

#### Estimated duration of program:

Starting date: August 2011

Completion (estimated): May 2012

#### Program/project current status:

Monitoring

#### General objectives:

To help develop job skills and employment conditions for populations in Colombia that live in extreme poverty and are displaced and vulnerable.

#### Achievements:

- Institutional coordination between the national and local level and the public and private sector
- Job training for target population (indigent, displaced, vulnerable) in line with the needs of the market
- Bringing the target population (indigent, displaced, vulnerable) into the formal job market
- Strengthening and improving institutional coordination
- Incorporating an innovative intervention method: ICE payments through mobile banking

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- National Agency for Overcoming Extreme Poverty (ANSPE)
- Unit for Comprehensive Care and Reparation for Victims of Violence (UARIV)
- National Learning Service (SENA)

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Expert visits



## STRATEGY FOR FOOD SECURITY NETWORK - ReSA®

### Colombia

*Department for Social Prosperity - DPS  
Deputy Office for Food Security and Nutrition*

<b>Topic:</b>
Food security and nutrition
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National
<b>Target population:</b>
Social Inclusion and Reconciliation Sector
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Based on the intervention timeline, ReSA® projects will last an estimated 5-12 months
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation and evaluation of previous periods
<b>General objectives:</b>
To improve access to and consumption of food for families targeted by the Social Inclusion and Reconciliation Administrative Sector by means of food production for home consumption, promotion of healthy eating habits, and encouragement of consumption of local food products to alleviate hunger and improve food security in the country.
<b>Achievements:</b>
From 2003 to 2012, ReSA® implemented 493 projects in 32 departments and 1,027 municipalities, and improved food security for 988,483 families, with funding from the Department for Social Prosperity and other public and private agencies, as well as contributions for the project's expansion. ReSA® executing organizations have made additional donations of goods and services. Recovery of diverse food products from different regions in the country, such as Guatila or citrons and maize in the Pacific Region, and consumption of guinea pig and taro. Development of small-scale food production for home consumption through the establishment of plots for different food crops in the country's diverse climate zones.

**Design and Implementation of Program/Project:**

- Administrative Department of the Office of the President of the Republic
- Solidarity Social Network

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Study tours  
Workshops



## NATIONAL AGENCY FOR OVERCOMING EXTREME POVERTY: UNIDOS Network - Red UNIDOS

### COLOMBIA

*National Agency for Overcoming Extreme Poverty - ANSPE*

#### **Topic:**

Food security  
Financial inclusion  
Income generation  
Social housing  
Gender equality  
Comprehensive children's services  
Focus on ethnic groups  
Preferential access to social programs

#### **Area of influence:**

National  
Departmental  
Municipal

#### **Target population:**

Children  
Youth  
Adults  
Elderly  
Women

#### **Estimated duration of program:**

Starting Date: 2007  
Completion (estimated): No completion date

**Program/project current status:**

Planning  
Installation  
Monitoring  
Evaluation

**General objectives:**

The goal of the development plan is to lift 350,000 people out of extreme poverty by 2014.

**Achievements:**

- Linking 1,500,000 families to the UNIDOS Network.
- Participation of 26 government agencies in the network.
- We work in 1,037 municipalities with 10,500 co-managers who work with families.
- Incorporation of Multidimensional Poverty Index as an official indicator used to monitor progress in overcoming poverty and extreme poverty.
- Establishment of the National Agency for Overcoming Extreme Poverty to ensure that overcoming poverty is the state's objective.

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- Department of National Planning (DNP)
- Office of the President of the Republic

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Dissemination of Information  
Workshops  
Internships



## SYSTEM FOR IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL BENEFICIARIES OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS - SISBEN

COLOMBIA

*National Planning Department - DNP*

<b>Topic:</b>
Mechanism for targeted social spending
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National
<b>Target population:</b>
Children Women Youth Adults Elderly Ethnic Groups
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting Date: 2008 Completion (estimated): 2009
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Evaluation
<b>General objectives:</b>
To design and implement an instrument for targeting potential beneficiaries of social programs (Registry of Potential Beneficiaries)

**Achievements:**

- The latest version of the index (Sisbén III) was implemented in 2008 and included new variables related to health and vulnerability, which are considered standard-of-living indicators.
- The new technology platform made it possible to increase database updates from three to five per year.
- Sisbén III captures differences in living conditions across municipalities in greater detail. It is broken down as follows: 14 main cities, other urban, and rural areas.

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- The DNP Social Development Office's Suboffice of Social Promotion and Quality of Life.
- Ministries and government agencies responsible for executing social programs.

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Expert visits  
Workshops



## NUTRITIONAL RECOVERY CENTERS AND NUTRITIONAL RECOVERY WITH A COMMUNITY APPROACH

### COLOMBIA

*Colombian Institute for Family Welfare - ICBF*

<b>Topic:</b>
Food security Other: Eating habits/nutrition
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National Departmental Municipal Community
<b>Target population:</b>
Children Ethnic groups Children, people of African descent
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: 2002 Completion (estimated): N/A
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation Monitoring Evaluation
<b>General objectives:</b>
The project aims to restore the health and nutritional status of children under 5 years or 39 months of age diagnosed with different degrees of malnutrition or risk of malnutrition through an interdisciplinary intervention with the participation of families and communities. The goal is to help decrease deaths caused by or associated with malnutrition and increase early detection of malnutrition.

### **Achievements:**

- Coverage: By September 2012, there were 73 Nutritional Recovery Centers in operation and 15 Nutritional Recovery Centers with a Community Approach, in 19 departments in Colombia.
- Beneficiaries: Through 2011, the strategy had benefited 51,696 children throughout the country. Of the children benefitting from the program, 26% are indigenous, 17% of African descent, and 57% do not belong to any ethnic group. Of the children served by the Nutritional Recovery Centers, 95% belong to the three lowest income levels under the government's SISBEN. Seven percent of the children benefitting from this strategy were admitted into the program in severe states of malnutrition, such as kwashiorkor (protein deficiency), marasmus (wasting away), or some combination. An analysis found that the most heavily affected age group was that of children aged 2, since 9.5% of these children were admitted into the program in a severe state of malnutrition, compared with 4% of children over 2 years of age.
- Nutritional recovery: The trend in nutritional recovery varied within the 2007-2011 period; rates were lowest in 2009 (80%) and highest in 2011 (90%).
- Training: More than 1,000 health professionals have been trained in detecting and treating severe malnutrition.
- Direct job creation: At least 840 people have been employed through the centers, including doctors, nutritionists, social workers, psychologists, nurses' aides, food handlers, and general service personnel.

### **Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- National System for Family Welfare (SNBF), through institutions and local agencies that work in the nutritional recovery of children
- Project to Strengthen Food and Nutritional Security in Colombia of the Office of the President of the Republic (PROSEAN), for Nutritional Recovery Centers
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), for Nutritional Recovery with a Community Approach

### **Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Expert visits  
Workshops



## PROGRAM: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX

### COLOMBIA

*National Planning Department - DNP*

**Topic:**

Multidimensional Poverty Index

**Area of influence:**

National

**Target population:**

Children  
Adolescents  
Adults  
Elderly  
Women  
Ethnic Groups

**Estimated duration of program:**

Start Date: March 2010  
Completion: December 2010

**Program/project current status:**

Implementation

**General objectives:**

To have a poverty measure that supplements existing income-based index, one that would make it possible to monitor effectiveness of social programs and policies for poverty reduction.

**Achievements:**

- The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is an official measure used to evaluate poverty reduction strategies. Data has been collected for the following years: 1997, 2003, 2008, 2010, and 2011.
- The MPI is applied in different areas of public policy; for example, it was designated as one of the indicators to be incorporated into the dashboard used by the Multi-Sector Working Group on Poverty.
- The MPI, calculated at a municipal level based on the 2005 census, has been used to create maps to analyze poverty profiles at a national level.

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

National Administrative Department for Statistics (DANE)

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Expert visits  
Workshops



## CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMS— AVANCEMOS

### COSTA RICA

*Social Assistance Institute - IMAS*

<b>Topic:</b>
Conditional cash transfers
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National
<b>Target population:</b>
Youth
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: 2006 – Pilot phase. In 2007, the program was launched nationwide. Completion (estimated): Indefinite
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation Monitoring Evaluation
<b>General objectives:</b>
The main objective of the program is to promote school attendance among adolescents and youth between ages 12 and 21 who belong to families in extreme poverty. The aim is to give these young people the chance to have a better future and break the cycle of intergenerational poverty.

### **Achievements:**

A comparative analysis of results obtained between 2009 and 2011 shows that the percentage of people living in extreme poverty decreased by 27% in two years, while those living in poverty increased by 14%. This means that in 2011, many families transitioned from extreme poverty to poverty.

In other words, the conditional cash transfers put in place by IMAS, through AVANCEMOS, were effective both before and after participation in the program since they reduced poverty and improved living conditions of beneficiaries in the short term.

### **Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- Ministry of Public Education (MEP)
- National Institute of Learning (INA)
- Office of Family Allowances (DESAF) of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS)
- Costa Rican Social Security Fund (CCSS), and any other agency or body designated by the Directorate of Social Security

### **Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Expert Visits  
Workshops



## “GROWING WITH OUR FAMILY” (Creciendo con Nuestra Familia” - CNF)

ECUADOR

*Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion - MIES*

<b>Topic:</b>
Solidarity pension funds Food security Financial inclusion Income generation Public housing Care for caregivers Gender equality Comprehensive family services
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National
<b>Target population:</b>
Children Youth Adults Elderly Women People with disabilities
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date : June 2012 Completion (estimated): December 2016
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Design

**General objectives:**

To contribute to family and community social inclusion and cohesion with an emphasis on groups with priority needs within a rights framework.

**Achievements:**

Since the program is in the design phase, these are the expected achievements:

1. Effective field coordination among all government levels and its sectors.
2. Expanded and improved capacities within families so they can access basic, essential services; feel protected against any act of violence or personal, family, or community discrimination; and experience greater social inclusion and cohesion.
3. This method promotes family and community responsibility with a social focus.

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion through the Family Protection Office
- Professionals and specialists from Apoyo Familiar (TAF)

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Study Tours  
Internships



## IMPLEMENTATION OF FAMILY SUPPORT CENTERS

### ECUADOR

*Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion - MIES*

<b>Topic:</b>
Protection and restitution of rights for youth, the elderly, and people with disabilities aged 18 or older.
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National
<b>Target population:</b>
Youth Elderly People with disabilities
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: August 2012 Completion (estimated): December 2016
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Design
<b>General objectives:</b>
To prevent and help overcome the violation of rights throughout the life cycle, with special emphasis on youth, the elderly, and people with disabilities aged 18 or older, through specialized services integrated with social co-responsibility to ensure well-being.
<b>Achievements:</b>
Since the project is in the design phase, the expected achievements are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Restitution of rights to youth, the elderly, and people with disabilities aged 18 or older who have had their rights violated.</li><li>2. Reduction in rates of rights violations.</li><li>3. Preferential treatment for individuals within priority groups.</li></ol>

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion
- Inter-institutional relationships with autonomous, decentralized governments
- Civil society organizations responsible for policy implementation in the field

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Study tour



## URBAN SOLIDARITY COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

### EL SALVADOR

*Technical Secretariat of the Presidency*

#### **Topic:**

Conditional cash transfers  
Solidarity pensions  
Income generation  
Gender equality  
Comprehensive children's services

#### **Area of influence:**

Municipal

#### **Target population:**

Children  
Youth  
Adults  
Elderly  
Women

#### **Estimated duration of program:**

Starting date: October 2009  
Completion (estimated): N/A

#### **Program/project current status:**

Design  
Implementation

#### **General objectives:**

To improve living conditions and civic life for impoverished and socially marginalized families and people who live in urban areas, especially those who live in shantytowns and other poor urban settlements.

**Achievements:**

- For the first time in El Salvador's history, urban poverty is being addressed through a coordinated inter-institutional strategy.
- There has been broad participation of municipalities in the program.
- Comprehensive strategies have been included, such as violence prevention.
- The participation of mayors has been essential and has led to interstate coordination.

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- Social Investment Fund for Local Development
- Vice Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
- Ministry of Education
- National Youth Institute
- Ministry of Labor
- Ministry of Health
- National Commission on Micro and Small Enterprises

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Expert visits  
Study tour  
Workshops  
Videoconferences



## OUR ELDERS' RIGHTS PROGRAM

### EL SALVADOR

*Technical Secretariat, Office of the President*

<b>Topic:</b>
Solidarity pensions
<b>Area of influence:</b>
Municipal
<b>Target population:</b>
Elderly
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: November 2009 Completion (estimated): N/A
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation
<b>General objectives:</b>
To foster the comprehensive well-being of older adults, with inclusion and equality, by integrating them into family, community, and social life and strengthening their independence.
<b>Achievements:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- For the first time in El Salvador's history, people who were never enrolled in a social security system are receiving pensions.</li><li>- Working together, institutions have made commitments and undertaken actions to provide comprehensive assistance to the elderly.</li><li>- This type of intervention has gained credibility both socially and financially, which may ensure its sustainability.</li><li>- Recognition of the importance of elders within families and communities</li><li>- Improvements in elders' self-esteem</li></ul>

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

Secretariat for Social Inclusion  
Social Investment Fund for Local Development  
Ministry of Health  
Ministry of Culture of the Presidency

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Expert visits  
Study tours  
Videoconferences  
Workshops  
Internships



## **SOCIAL SECTOR NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER - CENISS**

**HONDURAS**

*Secretariat of Social Development - SDS*

<b>Topic:</b>
Comprehensive children's services Social program/project targeting
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National
<b>Target population:</b>
Children Youth Adults Elderly Women Ethnic groups
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: April 2011 Completion (estimated): November 2012
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation
<b>General objectives:</b>
To match institutional supply with social sector demand through the targeting of social programs and projects.

#### **Achievements:**

- Using the Registration Database of the National Civil Registry of the People of Honduras to validate ID numbers of beneficiaries registered in the Single Registry of Beneficiaries.
- Designing and developing tools needed for targeting and coordination of social programs and projects: Single Registry of Beneficiaries, National Early Childhood Registry, and Registry of Institutional Resources.
- Developing experience in targeting for programs and projects within the Social Sector National Information Center
- Fostering inter-institutional coordination in order to meet the demand for social sector services

#### **Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- World Bank
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- UNICEF

#### **Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Videoconferences  
Workshops



## PUBLIC POLICY FOR COMPREHENSIVE EARLY CHILDHOOD SERVICES - PAIPI

HONDURAS

*Secretariat of Social Development - SDS*

### **Topic:**

Coordination and dialogue between civil society and the government with the aim of having valid, viable public instruments and multi-sector support.

### **Area of influence:**

National

### **Target population:**

Children  
Vulnerable groups living in poverty and extreme poverty

### **Estimated duration of program:**

Starting date: 2012  
Completion (estimated): 2025

### **Program/project current status:**

Implementation

### **General objectives:**

To promote early childhood rights, the formation of human capital, and the fulfillment of commitments Honduras has made to these population groups.

### **Achievements:**

- Creation of a national policy on social protection, agreed to and endorsed by civil society
- Validation of dialogue and citizenship participation
- Improvement of public policy implementation through joint participation of non-public actors

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- Inter-institutional Committee on Early Childhood Services (CIAPI in Spanish)
- NGOs in Honduras that focus on early childhood issues
- National secretariats at the central and local levels

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Expert visits  
Study tours  
Videoconferences  
Workshops  
Internships



## SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY

### HONDURAS

*Secretariat of Social Development - SDS*

#### **Topic:**

Coordination and dialogue between civil society and government with the aim of having valid, viable public instruments and multi-sector support.

#### **Area of influence:**

National

#### **Target population:**

Population in poverty and extreme poverty

#### **Estimated duration of program:**

Starting date: 2012

Completion (estimated): 2016

#### **Program/project current status:**

Implementation

#### **General objectives:**

To create social conditions that help reduce poverty, extreme poverty, vulnerability, exclusion, and social risk, in order to create and expand opportunities to generate well-being and prosperity for families and communities, as well as to promote their active inclusion in society.

#### **Achievements:**

- Creation of a national policy on social protection, agreed to and endorsed by civil society
- Validation of dialogue and citizen participation
- Improvement of public policy implementation through joint participation of non-public actors

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- National and local civil society organizations
- National secretariats at the central and local levels

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Expert visits  
Study tours  
Videoconferences  
Workshops  
Internships



## OPPORTUNITY NETWORK PROGRAM

### PANAMA

*Ministry of Social Development - MDS*

<b>Topic:</b>
Ministry of Social Development
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National Departmental
<b>Target population:</b>
Children Women Youth Ethnic Groups
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: 2006 Completion (estimated): 2013
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation
<b>General objectives:</b>
To reduce extreme poverty and promote human development, enhancing capabilities and creating opportunities to generate equality and reduce social exclusion in the country.
<b>Achievements:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Effective targeting of more than 90% of the target population, according to studies by financial entities and results of the Standard of Living Survey</li><li>- Establishment of different payment arrangements (bank, cell phone, mobile ATM-fingerprint)</li><li>- Improved indicators related to the objectives of the program</li></ul>

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- Ministry of the Economy and Finance (MEF)
- Social Protection System Secretariat (SSPS)
- National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) of the Comptroller General of the Republic
- Ministries of Health and Education
- Bank of Panama
- Support from IDB and World Bank

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Expert visits  
Study tours  
Videoconferences  
Workshops  
Internships



## TEKOPORÃ –SECRETARIAT FOR SOCIAL ACTION'S CASH TRANSFER PROGRAM WITH CO-RESPONSIBILITY

### PARAGUAY

*Secretariat for Social Action - SAS*

<b>Topic:</b>
Conditional cash transfers
<b>Area of influence:</b>
Municipal Community
<b>Target population:</b>
Children Expectant mothers Youth Elderly People with disabilities
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: 2005
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation
<b>General objectives:</b>
To improve the quality of life of the target population by ensuring the rights to food, health, and education; increasing the utilization of basic services; and strengthening social networks, with the goal of ending intergenerational poverty.

**Achievements:**

- Fulfillment of co-responsibility in education: 85% of school-age population regularly attends educational institution.
- 70% of beneficiaries fulfill the co-responsibility in health
- Identity: Documents issued for beneficiary families

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- General Office of Social Protection and Human Development (DGPSDH)
- Office of Cash Transfers with Co-Responsibility (TMC Tekoporã)
- Office of Information
- Office of Management and Finances
- Departments under the Office of Cash Transfers
- Liaison Department
- Targeting Department
- Department of Adjustments and Claims
- Department of Operations and Management



## SÂSO PYAHU SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR AN INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE PARAGUAY

### PARAGUAY

*Social Cabinet Technical Unit, Office of the President of the Republic*

<b>Topic:</b>
Social protection system
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National
<b>Target population:</b>
Children Youth Adults Elderly Women Ethnic Groups
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: 2008 Completion: 2009
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Finished
<b>General objectives:</b>
To provide technical assistance on the project design of the Sâso Pyahu Social Protection System, using Chile's Solidario Program as a model.

**Achievements:**

- Proposal for Social Cabinet redesign
- Proposal for the design of the Social Protection System: A conceptual and methodological proposal was submitted, as well as strategies for implementation and training of Paraguayan officials.
- Advice for creating a Single Registration System (current Single Registration System of Beneficiaries): Working meetings to agree on technical requirements for the Single System. Proposed Technical Terms of Reference completed and delivered.

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

Government of Chile:

- Ministry of Planning (MIDEPLAN)
- International Cooperation Agency (AGCI)

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Videoconferences



## “QALI WARMA” NATIONAL SCHOOL NUTRITION PROGRAM

PERU

*Ministry of Social Development and Inclusion - MIDIS*

<b>Topic:</b>
Food security Education
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National
<b>Target population:</b>
Children
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: March 2013 Completion (estimated): December 2015
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Planning
<b>General objectives:</b>
<p>The program needs to ensure quality food service to children attending public schools from their earliest enrollment, beginning at 3 years of age, and at the primary education level. This will help improve services and strengthen the fundamental right to an education which the state must guarantee. At the same time, the program promotes healthy eating habits and the diversity and appreciation of regional heritage; builds capacity among all stakeholders (organized community education, private sector, and local governments, to name a few); and encourages participation and co-management with the community.</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To provide beneficiaries with quality nutrition throughout the school year based on their living situation and other factors.</li><li>2. To improve beneficiaries' attention spans in class, encouraging their attendance and retention.</li><li>3. To promote better eating habits among the program's beneficiaries.</li></ol>

**Achievements:**

- Diversification of the available food supply, based on beneficiaries' eating patterns and taking advantage of local food production and regional food heritage.
- Validation of the program's recipes through age-adjusted food portion tables, changes to ensure adequate nutrition, and adjustment of portion costs.
- Diet planning that will turn into Qali Warma recipes for program beneficiaries.

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG)
- Ministry of Education (MINEDU)
- National Food and Nutrition Center
- Supporters (World Bank, FAO, World Food Program, GIZ)
- Partner institutions have also been involved in validating the proposed guidelines (Institute of Nutritional Investigation)

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Workshops



## “RUBEN - SINGLE REGISTRY OF BENEFICIARIES OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS”

PERU

*Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations - MIMP*

<b>Topic:</b>
Internal management
<b>Area of influence:</b>
Municipal
<b>Target population:</b>
Others
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: March 2008 Completion (estimated): December 2011
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation Monitoring
<b>General objectives:</b>
To identify and register people who benefit from state-subsidized goods or services, in order to reduce leakage and undercoverage in social programs.
<b>Achievements:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Implementation of a culture of registration, monitoring, and evaluation in management of social programs.</li><li>- Targeting problems (leakage and undercoverage) addressed within two main programs (Glass of Milk and Supplementary Food through the People’s Restaurant model)</li><li>- The program has made systematization of the Registry of Beneficiaries—RUBEN a priority, which will be part of the strategy in sharing knowledge management at both the national and international level. (We have received considerable interest from other Latin American countries that are developing similar processes, such as Honduras and Ecuador.)</li></ul>

#### **Design and Implementation of Program/Project:**

- Internal Allies: Senior management, General Office of Decentralization, and PRONAA.
- External Allies: Regional and local governments, National Registry of Identification and Civil Status (RENIEC), Household Targeting System (SISFOH), and Comptroller General of the Republic (CGR).

#### **Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information sharing  
Expert visits  
Study tours  
Videoconferences  
Workshops  
Internships



## OMBUDSMAN SERVICE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

PERU

*Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations - MIMP*

<b>Topic:</b>
Comprehensive children's services
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National Departmental Municipal Community
<b>Target population:</b>
Children
<b>Design and implementation of program/project:</b>
Ongoing intervention
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation Monitoring Evaluation
<b>General objectives:</b>
To contribute to the exercise of children's and adolescents' rights.
<b>Achievements:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 97% of provinces have a municipal Ombudsman for Children and Youth</li><li>- 50% of districts have some sort of an ombudsman model in their jurisdiction</li><li>- In 2011, the program handled 81,023 cases and provided 91,615 instances of legal or psychological counseling or other issues involving children and youth (information from 181 ombudsman information offices)</li><li>- 20 years of national presence</li></ul>

**Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- Service users
- Ombudsman Offices for Children and Adolescents
- Technical-financial institutions
- Coordinators of the Ombudsman Offices

**Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Expert visits  
Internships



## MEASURING MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY IN URUGUAY FROM A RIGHTS-BASED PERSPECTIVE

### URUGUAY

*Ministry of Social Development - MIDES  
Office of Monitoring and Evaluation - DINEM*

<b>Topic:</b>
Measuring poverty
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National
<b>Target population:</b>
Children Youth Adults Elderly Women Ethnic groups
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: July 2012 Completion (estimated): December 2012
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation
<b>General objectives:</b>
To contribute to the conceptual and methodological discussion on measuring poverty and to combine two conceptual approaches—those of welfare and human rights—using need thresholds based on the national legal framework.
<b>Achievements:</b>
Implemented a measurement exercise to promote internal discussion about the applicability of this tool. One result worth noting was the favorable trend in all four dimensions of social deprivation. A Deprivation Index was created by adding up the various dimensions.
<b>Preferred Methods of Exchange:</b>
Information sharing, Study tour, Workshops



## PRIORITY PROGRAMS TO ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY

### URUGUAY

*Ministry of Social Development - MIDES  
Office of Management and Budget - OPP*

<b>Topic:</b>
Conditional cash transfers Food security Financial inclusion Public housing Care economy Comprehensive children's services
<b>Area of influence:</b>
National
<b>Target population:</b>
Children Youth Women
<b>Estimated duration of program:</b>
Starting date: July 1, 2012 Completion (estimated): December 31, 2014
<b>Program/project current status:</b>
Implementation
<b>General objectives:</b>
General strategy coordination in order to design programs to combat extreme poverty.

### **Achievements:**

- Development of three regional deployment strategies for the three programs, with distinct and specific objectives.
- Creation of common indicators for selection of target population for three different programs with distinct objectives.
- Centralization of database and information systems in a single agency
- Deployment of a benefit package (health, housing, cash transfers, labor and training, food, care, etc.).

### **Additional involvement of other organizations/institutions:**

- All programs were designed by inter-institutional commissions created for that purpose. Each program has an institutional point of reference, namely the delegate who participates in the coordination of programs.
- The “Youth Network” program (Jóvenes en Red in Spanish) has an inter-institutional commission, which is headed by MIDES and includes the INAU (Institute of Children and Adolescents of Uruguay), MEC (Ministry of Education and Culture), MINTYD (Ministry of Tourism and Sports), MDN (Ministry of National Defense), ANEP (National Administration of Public Education), and UTU (Uruguay’s University of Labor).
- The program Cercanías has a technical-political unit headed by MIDES with INAU, plus MVOTMA (Ministry of Housing, Zoning, and Environment), MSP (Ministry of Public Health), ASSE (State Health Services Administration), MTSS (Ministry of Labor and Social Security), and ANEP.
- The program “Uruguay Grows with You” (Uruguay Crece Contigo) is headed by OPP (Office of Management and Budget, Office of the President) and includes MSP, MIDES, INAU, and ASSE.
- National Corporation for Development (CND).

### **Preferred Methods of Exchange:**

Information Sharing  
Workshops  
Internships



# **Annex 2**

## **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**





## MEMBER STATES

### BOLIVIA

- Department of Social Management

### BRAZIL

- Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger

### CHILE

- Ministry of Social Development
- Solidarity and Social Investment Fund (FOSIS)

### COLOMBIA

- Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF)
- Department of Social Prosperity (DPS)
- National Agency for Overcoming Extreme Poverty (ANSPE)
- National Planning Department (DNP)
- Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia (APC)

### COSTA RICA

- Social Assistance Institute

### ECUADOR

- Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion
- Ministry of Social Development Coordination

### EL SALVADOR

- Technical Secretariat of the Presidency
- Ministry of Foreign Relations



#### **GUATEMALA**

- Ministry of Social Development

#### **HONDURAS**

- Secretariat of Social Development

#### **PANAMA**

- Ministry of Social Development

#### **PARAGUAY**

- Secretariat for Social Action, Office of the President of the Republic
- Social Cabinet Technical Unit, Office of the President of the Republic

#### **PERU**

- Ministry of Social Development and Inclusion
- Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations

#### **URUGUAY**

- Ministry of Social Development

### **SUBREGIONAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS**

- Andean Community (CAN)
- Mercosur Social Institute
- Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project
- Central American Social Integration System
- EUROsocial II Program



