

8th

FIPA-ParlAmericas
Plenary Assembly Report
Asuncion, Paraguay
September 8-10, 2011



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Top, bottom left and bottom right cover background photos: Francisco Peralta, Senate of Paraguay. Top right cover background photo: Thaís Martín Navas.
Photo on inside back cover: Francisco Peralta, Senate of Paraguay

Acknowledgements

The Technical Secretariat of FIPA-ParlAmericas wishes to express its heartfelt thanks to the Senate of Paraguay, Senator Alberto Grillón Conigliaro, and staff of the External Relations and International Affairs Commission for their collaboration in the organization of the Eighth Plenary Assembly of FIPA-ParlAmericas.

We would also like to express our sincere thanks to the guest speakers and working group secretaries for their invaluable contribution to the working sessions.



Francisco Peralta, Senate of Paraguay

Delegates of the 8th Plenary Assembly—Official Photo

1. Introduction

At the kind invitation of the Senate of Paraguay, the Eighth Plenary Assembly of FIPA-ParlAmericas (formerly FIPA, the Inter-Parliamentary Forum of the Americas) was held on September 8-10, 2011 in Asuncion, Paraguay.

The overall theme of the meeting was “citizen security.” This important event brought together 29 parliamentarians participating as official delegates from 13 countries of the Americas, as well as guests and invited experts from 10 countries of the Americas.

See Appendix 1 for the list of participants.

2. Opening Session

The opening ceremony of the Eighth Plenary Assembly was held in the Session Chamber of the National Congress of Paraguay on September 8, 2011.

Present at the ceremony were His Excellency the President of the Republic of Paraguay, **Fernando Lugo Méndez**; His Excellency the President of the Honourable National Congress, **Jorge Oviedo Matto**; the President



Francisco Peralta, Senate of Paraguay

Left to right: Observer Luiz Carlos Haully (FIPA past president), Alberto Grillón (Paraguay), Adriana González (Mexico), Randy Hoback (Canada), Linda Machuca (Ecuador), Céline Hervieux-Payette (Canada), Edmonde Beauzile (Haiti), Germán Blanco (Colombia), Víctor Juliao III (Panama) and Director General Gina Hill (Technical Secretariat)

of the Supreme Court of Justice, **Luis María Benítez Riera**; and the President of the Honourable House of Deputies, **Víctor Bogado**. Also present were the Interim President of FIPA-ParlAmericas, **Randy Hoback** (Member of Parliament of Canada); the President of the Group of Women Parliamentarians, **Linda Machuca Moscoso** (Member of the National Assembly of Ecuador); and President of the Paraguayan section of Parlatino, **Cándido Aguilera** (Member of the Chamber of Deputies of Paraguay); as well as Paraguay’s representative on the Executive Committee of FIPA-ParlAmericas, Senator **Alberto Grillón Conigliaro**.

The session began with words of welcome from His Excellency the President of the Honourable National Congress, **Jorge Oviedo Matto**, who extended warm greetings to the parliamentarians present from other countries.

He was followed by Senator **Alberto Grillón**, representative of Paraguay on the Executive Committee of FIPA-ParlAmericas, who spoke of his great satisfaction at hosting the Eighth Plenary Assembly and his anticipation of the valuable contribution this meeting



Thais Martín Navas

President of Paraguay, His Excellency Fernando Lugo

would make. He explained that citizen security is a central issue of vital importance that deserves urgent attention and effective action, since it is fundamental for the development and progress of all nations. Senator Grillón concluded his comments by expressing his hope that the outcome of the assembly would allow the continent to become increasingly integrated in its values, efforts and endeavours.

The ceremony continued with an address by the Interim President of FIPA-ParlAmericas, **Randy Hoback** (Member of Parliament of Canada), who began by thanking the government of Paraguay for its hospitality and generosity in hosting this important international meeting. He reiterated that it is through the cooperation promoted by organizations such as FIPA-ParlAmericas that parliamentarians are able to learn from shared experiences and commit themselves to the kind of positive dialogue that will enable them to improve not only their own economic, social, and cultural conditions, but also those of the entire hemisphere.

President Hoback reminded the Assembly that this year is the 10th anniversary of the organization's inaugural plenary assembly.

He noted that citizen security is one of the most pressing challenges in many countries of the Americas today. Guaranteeing citizen security is a complex task that cuts across a multitude of political domains, including human rights, development, security, and judicial reforms.

He also informed the Plenary Assembly that the Executive Committee of FIPA-ParlAmericas, which consists of representatives of Paraguay, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, St. Lucia, Haiti, Mexico and Canada, has been working tirelessly over the last year to prepare a strategic plan to improve the relevance and the quality of the organization. The plan aims to broaden the reach of FIPA-ParlAmericas, guaranteeing sustainability, and ensuring that its future work will be linked to a clear set of values and to a mission that reflects the noble nature of parliamentary work. The first step in implementing this strategic plan is the modernization of the organization, which includes, among other things, a change of name from the original "FIPA" to "ParlAmericas" (Parliamentarians for the Americas).

The address by the interim president was followed by a display of Paraguayan polka, after which the opening ceremony concluded.



Alberto Grillón (Paraguay) addressing the Inaugural Session of the Plenary Assembly

Francisco Peralta, Senate of Paraguay

3. First Session of the Plenary Assembly

3.1 Approval of the Agenda

President Hoback launched the session by welcoming parliamentarians and other guests to the meeting. He presented the draft agenda, which was adopted unanimously by the Plenary Assembly.

See Appendix 2 for the agenda of the Plenary Assembly.

3.2 Annual Report of the President

President Hoback then presented the President's Annual Report, summarizing the highlights of the past year (2010-2011).

President Hoback explained that he had, upon request of the Executive Committee, taken on the role of interim president of FIPA-ParlAmericas when Luiz Carlos Hauly of Brazil stepped down as President in February after accepting a position as Secretary of the Treasury for the State of Parana, Brazil.

President Hoback continued by announcing the internal launch of the new name ("ParlAmericas") and logo for the organization. He noted that FIPA-ParlAmericas would launch its new website in the coming weeks and that the website would offer many functions and serve as a dynamic tool for the Parliamentarians of the Americas. He also mentioned that a transition period would be in effect until all legal requirements have been addressed in Canada, where FIPA is registered as a corporation. During this time, some documents and communications tools will still use the name "FIPA" while others will refer to "ParlAmericas."

President Hoback reported on the results of major FIPA-ParlAmericas activities over the past year. These included a two-day training workshop on budget oversight for national assemblies of Central America that took place in Costa Rica in March; and the meeting of the Group of Women Parliamentarians of the Americas entitled "The Political Leadership of Women: Action Plan for the Americas," which was hosted by the Assembly of the Dominican Republic at the end of June.



First Session of the Plenary Assembly

Stella García

He also noted his participation as an observer at a high level roundtable on the topic of citizen security in Central America, and the participation of a FIPA-ParlAmericas delegation at the 41st Regular Session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) in San Salvador, El Salvador, in June. He mentioned that the Executive Committee had met three times since the last plenary assembly: in Curitiba, Brazil in February; in Ottawa, Canada in June; and in Asuncion, Paraguay, the day before the current plenary assembly. President Hoback concluded his report by introducing the staff of the Technical Secretariat.

The report was received by the Plenary Assembly.

See Appendix 3 for the complete Annual Report of the President.

3.3 Election of the Chair of the Eighth Plenary Assembly

President Hoback then presided over the election of the Chair of the Eighth Plenary Assembly. He explained that the tradition is to elect a parliamentarian from the host country to act as chair. Paraguayan Senator **Alberto Grillón Conigliaro**, representative of the Plenary Assembly Host Country on the Executive Committee of FIPA-ParlAmericas, was elected unanimously.

Senator Grillón then introduced a resolution from the Executive Committee regarding a vacant seat on the Executive Committee for the Central American sub-region, provided information on the Special Plenary Session to be held the following day, and gave an overview of the process to be followed for election of Executive Committee members.

Resolution FIPA/PA8/2011/RES.1: Vacancy on the Executive Committee for the Central-American Sub-Region

The Plenary Assembly passed a resolution to open the position of member of the Executive Committee representing the Central American sub-region for the remaining year of a two-year term, to expire at the Ninth Plenary Assembly of FIPA-ParlAmericas.



Francisco Peralta, Senate of Paraguay

Left to right: Expert Carmelo Caballero (Ministry of the Interior), Germán Blanco (Colombia), and expert Juan Faroppa (Independent)

See Appendix 6 for the full text of the adopted resolution.

3.4 Words from the President of the Group of Women Parliamentarians

The Chair then introduced the President of the Group of Women Parliamentarians, **Linda Machuca Moscoso** (Member of the National Assembly of Ecuador), who spoke about the Group of Women Parliamentarians as the only permanent group in the organization, and its focus on strengthening the leadership of women politicians and facilitating discussion on topics of concern to women parliamentarians in the hemisphere. President Machuca also reported on the success of the group's meetings over the past two years and of the advances made by the network. Finally, she highlighted the importance of the topic of discussion of the group's Seventh Meeting, "A Gender Perspective on Citizen Security," and invited all parliamentarians to participate in the meeting's second session which would take place the following day.

3.5 Establishment of Working Groups

As recommended by the FIPA-ParlAmericas Executive Committee, the Chair proposed the establishment of three working groups that would meet separately to deliberate and propose recommendations to the Plenary

Assembly. The working groups approved by the Plenary Assembly were as follows:

- **Working Group 1: The Role of Human Rights and Development in Citizen Security**

Chair: Germán Blanco Álvarez, Member of Chamber of Representatives, Colombia

Invited Experts: Carmelo Caballero, Vice Minister of Internal Security, Ministry of the Interior, Paraguay

Juan Faroppa, Consultant, Uruguay

- **Working Group 2: Transnational Aspects of Citizen Security**

Chair: Rogelio Rueda, Senator of Mexico

Invited Experts: Eric L. Olson, Mexico Institute, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, U.S.A.

Alejandra Mohor, Coordinator of the Crime Prevention Area, Centre for Citizen Security Studies, University of Chile



Expert Marco Antonio Rodríguez (Independent)



Expert Gustavo Béliz (IDB)

Francisco Peralta, Senate of Paraguay

- **Working Group 3: Multi-Dimensional Approaches to Citizen Security**

Chair: Edmonde Supplice Beauzile, Senator of Haiti

Invited Experts: Marco Antonio Rodríguez Corrales, Consultant, Bolivia

Gustavo Béliz, Citizen Security Coordinator for the Southern Cone, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

See Appendices 7, 8, and 9 for biographies of the invited experts.

3.6 Keynote Address: Citizen Security—Kevin Casas-Zamora, Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution, U.S.A.

The Chair introduced **Kevin Casas-Zamora**, who gave a powerful talk on ways to confront citizen insecurity in Latin America and the Caribbean. He noted that the task of addressing the “epidemic of violence” in the region requires a “comprehensive and complex program that defies the oversimplification seen in prevailing political discourses.” He spoke of the need to reframe and democratize the discussion on the issue, and to improve governance of criminal policy. He also indicated the need



Left to right: Expert Eric L. Olson (Mexico Institute, Woodrow Wilson Center), Rogelio Rueda (Mexico), and expert Alejandra Mohor (CESC)

Francisco Peralta, Senate of Paraguay



Expert Kevin Casas-Zamora (Brookings Institution)

to modernize the institutions of control and invest in information, and to improve the relationship between institutions of control and the community. Dr. Casas-Zamora proposed increasing coordinated state presence in problematic areas and regulating the purchase and possession of firearms. As well, he noted the need to prevent teen pregnancy, rethink anti-narcotic policies, and invest in opportunities for youth.

He concluded by pointing out the need for taxation reform, saying “citizen insecurity is not a security problem, it is a development problem,” and that the way out [of the current epidemic] is “longer, more complex, more expensive and more demanding of us as citizens than we would like to admit.”

Following a stimulating discussion which included perspectives from various regions of the Americas, the Plenary Session was adjourned.

See Appendix 4 for an excerpt from the keynote address.

4. Special Plenary Assembly

The Eighth Plenary Assembly included a special plenary session on September 9, 2011 in order to present and discuss the proposed three year strategic plan for the organization. The Chair introduced President Randy Hoback, who explained that it was time for the organization, which celebrates ten years of existence this year, to develop a strategic plan that looks to the future.

The decision to develop a strategic plan coincides with the move to change the organization’s name from “FIPA” to “ParlAmericas.” President Hoback described the process that had taken place in developing the plan,

including the formation of a Strategic Plan Steering Committee composed of four Executive Committee members, engagement of a consultant to assist with the development of the plan, and several meetings and discussions before presentation of the complete strategic plan to the Executive Committee for approval in July 2011.

President Hoback then presented a summary of the three year strategic plan, focusing on its primary goals, broad objectives, new mission and vision statements, strategic orientations and initiatives, and immediate priorities.

The consultant, Michel Rathier, spoke to the larger context of the plan, which includes the global realities FIPA-ParlAmericas is facing, along with the challenges and opportunities that must be addressed in order for the organization to thrive.

Resolution FIPA/PA8/2011/RES.2: Modifications to FIPA-ParlAmericas regulations governing the organization’s Executive Committee

President Hoback then introduced a resolution brought forward by the Executive Committee, on aspects of the strategic plan that the committee believed were urgent



Special Session of the Plenary Assembly. Left to right: Randy Hoback (Canada), Director General Gina Hill (Technical Secretariat), and Alberto Grillón (Paraguay)



Céline Hervieux-Payette
(Canada)

enough to be implemented immediately. These focused primarily on the proposed governance system of the organization, including redesigning the Executive Committee into a larger Board of Directors. Members of the Strategic Plan Steering Committee then spoke to various elements of the resolution.

Significant discussion followed. Delegates expressed

support for the “big picture” vision and the objectives in the strategic plan. As well, delegates commented on several points regarding the resolution, including:

- the voting rights of those on the Board of Directors
- whether the President should be selected from those elected to the Board of Directors, or from the floor of the plenary
- creation of a Vice President position for the Group of Women Parliamentarians
- concerns regarding the role of Past Presidents
- support for a stronger role for the Group of Women Parliamentarians

- the selection process for the position of Secretary-Treasurer
- whether there was sufficient hemispheric representation at this Plenary Assembly to make a decision on the resolution

The draft resolution was reconsidered taking into account the discussion, and a revised version was adopted unanimously.

The strategic plan summary was adopted with minor changes.

See Appendix 5 for the summary of the strategic plan and Appendix 6 for the full text of the adopted resolution.

5. Final Session of the Plenary Assembly

The second and final session of the Eighth Plenary Assembly was held on the morning of Saturday, September 10, 2011. The Chair, Senator Grillón, opened the session by thanking everyone for their active participation in the working group discussions and pointing out that this dialogue is what allows FIPA-ParIAmericas to make advances in its work.

5.1 Board of Directors

The Chair then advised delegates that negotiations regarding the strategic plan resolution had resulted in some changes to the positions on the Board of Directors (formerly the Executive Committee), in particular, the inclusion of a third position for each sub-region. He stated that he was pleased to announce that all open positions had been filled by acclamation, including that of President, Vice President, and President of the Group of Women Parliamentarians. He named the successful individuals and countries, and thanked everyone for their participation in the democratic process.

See Appendix 11 for a full list of members of the new Board of Directors.



From left: Guillermo Gallegos (El Salvador) and Victor Juliao III (Panama)

5.2 Confirmation of Host Country for Ninth Plenary Assembly

The Plenary Assembly confirmed by unanimity to accept the offer of the National Assembly of Panama to host the Ninth Plenary Assembly of ParlAmericas in 2012.

Víctor Juliao III, Member of the National Assembly of Panama, expressed his country's excitement to be hosting the next Plenary Assembly, and invited everyone to participate.

5.3 Presentation and Consideration of Working Groups Recommendations

The Chair then invited working group chairs to present summaries of deliberations held within their respective groups and the recommendations brought forward by each group for consideration by the Plenary Assembly.

See Appendices 7, 8 and 9 for the overview and recommendations of working groups.

Working Group 1: The Role of Human Rights and Development in Citizen Security

Germán Blanco, Member of the Chamber of Representatives of Colombia and member of the Executive Committee of FIPA-ParlAmericas representing the South American sub-region, gave a brief overview of the discussions and presented the recommendations of the Working Group on the Role of Human Rights

and Development in Citizen Security. Twelve parliamentarians from seven member countries participated in this working group.

The recommendations included calls for legislatures to contribute to government policies on public safety and human rights, to regulate the operation of private security companies, and to give priority to development issues. As



Rogelio Rueda (Mexico) and Adriana González (Mexico)

well, they touched on support for government agents, and for human rights and civil society organizations specializing in public safety. They also proposed incorporating within the legal framework guidelines from reports of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, establishing standards for selecting government officials in public security institutions, implementing policies for early childhood and programs for resocializing offenders and preventing recidivism, and promoting national and international observatories of crime and violence. During the ensuing discussion, delegates considered the emphasis on single parent families in the recommendations, as well as the importance of reducing domestic violence.

The recommendations were adopted by the Plenary Assembly with minor wording changes.

Working Group 2: Transnational Aspects of Citizen Security

The Chair then gave the floor to Senator **Rogelio Rueda** of Mexico, who had chaired the discussion of the Working Group on Transnational Aspects of Citizen Security. Five parliamentarians from three member countries participated in this working group.



Germán Blanco (Colombia)

Senator Rueda presented the discussions and the final recommendations of the working group.

The recommendations proposed the revision of legal frameworks to consider the transnational aspects of criminal organizations and to make local governments responsible for crime prevention. They also called for sufficient resources to be allocated for local government to deal effectively with this responsibility, and for a percentage of funds to be set aside for evaluation of prevention programs. The recommendations also proposed that the Organization of American States (OAS) be asked to establish a body to identify and analyze the factors which lead to drug abuse.

During plenary discussion of the recommendations, parliamentarians underlined the need to address the changing nature of crime, especially with the shift to transnational crime.

The recommendations were adopted without amendments.

Working Group 3: Multi-Dimensional Approaches to Citizen Security

Edmonde Suplice Beuzile, Senator of Haiti and member of the Executive Committee of FIPA-ParlAmericas representing the Caribbean sub-region, presented the report and recommendations of the Working Group on Multi-Dimensional Approaches to Citizen Security. Seven parliamentarians from four countries participated in this working group.

The recommendations called for integration of public policy on population safety and security, disaster risk management and climate change; strengthening of cooperation between countries; establishment or strengthening of the institutional framework for managing risks and disasters; promotion of citizen participation; and strengthening of social capital in disaster recovery. As well, they proposed the promotion of statistical systems and comparative indicators on crime and violence, reinforcement of special parliamentary committees and encouragement of working relationships with universities and interdisciplinary specialists, analysis of public budgets



Francisco Peralta, Senate of Paraguay

Edmonde Beuzile (Haiti) and Juan Carlos Mendoza (Costa Rica)

for violence prevention, and stimulation of legislation regarding funds associated with organized crime. The recommendations also included calls for reinforcement of institutions to engage in social prevention, legislation to address new forms of crime and violence, consideration of food security in public policy, submission of a resolution to the OAS and the United Nations for establishing an Environmental Compensation Fund, ensuring that multinational corporations respect environment standards, and promoting the organization of multidisciplinary social workers.

During plenary discussion of the recommendations, parliamentarians focused on the expectation that multinational corporations with operations in the developing world apply the same environmental standards to which they would be held in developed countries.

The recommendations were adopted without changes.

Seventh Meeting of the Group of Women Parliamentarians of the Americas

The President of the Group of Women Parliamentarians, **Linda Machuca Moscoso** (Member of the National Assembly of Ecuador), was given the floor to report on the group's Seventh Meeting, which had taken place in



From left: Guillam Guifarro (Honduras) and expert Teresa Ulloa (CATWLAC)

two sessions over the course of the Plenary Assembly, with the participation of 16 delegates from 10 countries. President Machuca highlighted the participation of and support provided by **Teresa C. Ulloa Ziáurriz**, Regional Director of the Coalition against Trafficking in Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (CATWLAC) as the invited expert during the meeting.

Ms. Machuca presented the recommendations brought forward during the two sessions. The recommendations included calls to incorporate the principles of parity and equity in legislation, and for ParlAmericas to create a legislation framework or a model bill on public safety. As well, they proposed the production of a bill to protect victims and witnesses, establishment of technical units on gender in every parliament, promotion of the involvement of women parliamentarians in organizations, creation of common agendas among women parliamentarians, and creation of gender-sensitive communication teams in parliaments. The recommendations also touched on equality in political organizations, penalties for those who promote the sex trade and sexual exploitation in advertising, and

criminalizing customer demand for the products of human trafficking and sexual exploitation.

Parliamentarians discussed the recommendations, focusing on “parity” rules in effect in some countries of the Americas, and the need for stronger mechanisms to protect vulnerable women and families.

The recommendations were adopted by the Plenary Assembly with minor amendments.

5.4 Closing

The Chair, Senator Grillón, congratulated the working groups on their solid recommendations. He thanked the numerous groups of people who had worked so tirelessly to make the Eighth Plenary Assembly a success, including the hotel staff, the translators and interpreters, the working group secretaries, the Technical Secretariat staff, the protocol and senate staff of Paraguay, and most especially, the parliamentarians themselves for travelling to Asuncion and for engaging so strongly in the sessions. He wished everyone safe travel home and closed the meeting.



Linda Machuca (Ecuador)

Appendices

Appendix 1 • List of Participants

Delegates

Interim President of FIPA-ParlAmericas (Canada)

Randy Hoback, Member of Parliament

Brazil

Paes Landim, Member of Chamber of Deputies

Canada

Céline Hervieux-Payette, Senator

Paulina Ayala, Member of Parliament

Chile

Cristian Campos, Member of Chamber of Deputies

Nicolás Monckeberg, Member of Chamber of Deputies

Jorge Sabag, Member of Chamber of Deputies

David Sergio Sandoval Plaza, Member of Chamber of Deputies

Ignacio Urrutia, Member of Chamber of Deputies

Colombia

Germán Blanco Álvarez, Member of Chamber of Representatives

Costa Rica

Juan Carlos Mendoza García, Speaker of National Assembly

Cuba

Armando Torres Aguirre, Member of National Assembly

Ecuador

Gina Godoy, Member of National Assembly

Richard Guillén, Member of National Assembly

Linda Machuca Moscoso, Member of National Assembly

Rocío Valarezo, Member of National Assembly

El Salvador

Margarita Escobar, Member of National Assembly

Guillermo Gallegos, Member of National Assembly

Haiti

Edmonde Supplice Beauzile, Senator

Simon Desras, Senator

Jean Hector Anacacis, Senator

Honduras

Guillam Guifarro Montes de Oca, Member of National Congress

Mexico

Adriana González Carillo, Senator

Rogelio Rueda, Senator

Panama

Víctor Juliao III, Member of National Assembly

Paraguay

Roger Caballero, Senator

Alberto Grillón Conigliaro, Senator

Clarissa Marín, Senator

Miguel Carrizosa Galiano, Senator

Guests and Invited Experts

Gustavo Béliz, Citizen Security Coordinator for the Southern Cone, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

Moisés Benamor, Coordinator of the Unit for Support of Legislative Institutions, Organization of American States (OAS)

Carmelo Caballero, Vice Minister of Internal Security, Ministry of the Interior, Paraguay

Kevin Casas-Zamora, Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution, U.S.A.

Juan Faroppa, Consultant, Uruguay

Eduardo Feliciangeli, Representative in Paraguay, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

Luiz Carlos Haully, FIPA Past President, Secretary of the Treasury, State of Parana, Brazil

Alejandra Mohor, Coordinator of the Crime Prevention Area, Centre for Citizen Security Studies, University of Chile (CESC)

Eric Lee Olson, Senior Associate, Mexico Institute, Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars, U.S.A.

Gabriel Puricelli, Coordinator of International Affairs Program, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada

Michel Rathier, Consultant, Canada

Marco Antonio Rodríguez Corrales, Consultant, Bolivia

Jean-Paul Ruszkowski, CEO, Parliamentary Centre of Canada

Teresa C. Ulloa Ziáurriz, Regional Director, Coalition against Trafficking of Women and Girls in Latin America and the Caribbean (CATWLAC)

Accompanying Staff

Parliament of Canada

Leif-Erik Aune, Secretary, FIPA-Canadian Section
Alexandre Gauthier, Analyst, Library of Parliament

Senate of Paraguay

Stella Frutos, Director, External Relations and International Matters Commission

Alejandro Cáceres
Gabriela Cantero
José Duarte
Luis María Duarte
Ernesto Fuentes García
Luis Gabriel Gauto
José Luis González
Carlos Marabel
Javier Olcelli
Carolina Patiño
Luis Servín
José Antonio Solís
Ariel Vairoleto
Walter Vera

FIPA-ParlAmericas Technical Secretariat

Gina Hill, Director General
Viviane Rossini, Program Manager
Thais Martín Navas, Program and Communication Officer
Stella García, Events Coordinator
Eufemia Sánchez, Consultant to Group of Women Parliamentarians



Inaugural Session of the Plenary Assembly with His Excellency the President of Paraguay, Fernando Lugo

Francisco Peralta, Senate of Paraguay

Appendix 2 • Agenda

As approved by the Plenary Assembly

Wednesday, 7 September 2011

15:00 - 18:30 hrs Meeting of the Executive Committee of FIPA-ParlAmericas

20:00 - 22:00 hrs Dinner for the Executive Committee of FIPA-ParlAmericas

Thursday, 8 September 2011

08:00 - 09:30 hrs **Gender Perspective on Citizen Security**
Session 1: Report of Activities and Presentation of Teresa Ulloa
Organized by the Group of Women Parliamentarians

10:15 - 11:15 hrs **OPENING SESSION OF THE 8th PLENARY ASSEMBLY**
Congress of Paraguay
Welcome Remarks: Senator Jorge Oviedo Matto, President of the Senate of Paraguay;
Fernando Armindo Lugo Méndez, President of the Republic of Paraguay;
Senator Alberto Grillón Conigliaro, Representative of Paraguay to the Executive Committee of FIPA-ParlAmericas;
Randy Hoback, Member of Parliament of Canada and Interim President of FIPA-ParlAmericas

11:15 - 12:15 hrs **FIRST SESSION OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY**

- Approval of the Agenda
- Annual Report of the President of FIPA-ParlAmericas
- Election of the Chair of the 8th Plenary Assembly
- Presentation of Resolutions/Recommendations from the Executive Committee
- Information regarding the Special Plenary Assembly
- Words from the President of the Group of Women Parliamentarians
- Establishment of Working Groups

12:15 - 13:15 hrs Keynote Address by Kevin Casas-Zamora, Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution
Theme: *Citizen Security*

13:15 - 13:30 hrs Official Photograph

14:00 - 15:30 hrs Lunch

16:00 - 18:30 hrs **WORKING GROUP SESSIONS**
Presentations by experts, and beginning of the discussions to develop recommendations
Group 1 – The Role of Human Rights and Development in Citizen Security
Group 2 – Transnational Aspects of Citizen Security
Group 3 – Multidimensional Approaches to Citizen Security

20:00 - 22:00 hrs Dinner

Friday, 9 September 2011

8:30 - 10:30 hrs

SPECIAL PLENARY ASSEMBLY

- Presentation, discussion, and adoption of the Strategic Plan
- Resolution from Executive Committee for immediate changes
- Review of election process to be followed on Day 3

10:30 - 11:00 hrs

Break

11:00 - 13:00 hrs

Gender Perspective on Citizen Security

Session 2: Finalization and approval of recommendations for presentation to the Plenary

Expert: Teresa Ulloa

Organized by the Group of Women Parliamentarians

13:00 - 14:30 hrs

Lunch

14:30 - 17:30 hrs

WORKING GROUP SESSIONS

Finalization and approval of recommendations for submission and presentation to the Plenary

Group 1 – The Role of Human Rights and Development in Citizen Security

Group 2 – Transnational Aspects of Citizen Security

Group 3 – Multidimensional Approaches to Citizen Security

19:45 - 21:30 hrs

Dinner

Saturday, 10 September 2011

9:30 - 13:00 hrs

SECOND SESSION OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

- Elections
- Presentation and consideration of Working Group recommendations
- Consideration of resolutions/recommendations from the Executive Committee
- Consideration of other resolutions/recommendations
- Confirmation of country to host the 9th Plenary Meeting
- Election results
- Closing ceremony

13:00 - 14:00 hrs

Lunch

13:30 - 15:30 hrs

Meeting and Lunch of the Executive Committee of FIPA-ParlAmericas

Appendix 3 • Annual Report of the President of FIPA-ParlAmericas

September 8, 2011, First Session of the Plenary Meeting

I am very pleased to share with you the highlights of the 2010–2011 year of the Inter-Parliamentary Forum of the Americas. It is an exciting year, since FIPA is celebrating its tenth year of existence! Since we last met ten months ago at our 7th Plenary Assembly in Mexico City, we have made significant strides in a number of areas of work.

First of all, you may be surprised to see me here, rather than our esteemed colleague Luiz Carlos Hauly of Brazil. Late last year, Mr. Hauly accepted a position as Secretary of Treasury for the State of Parana in Brazil. He stepped down from his position as President of FIPA in February, and I was honoured that my colleagues on the Executive Committee asked me to step in as Interim President.

New Name, Logo, and Website

We are pleased to use this Plenary Assembly for the internal launch of our new name and logo. Welcome to ParlAmericas! We hope the new brand and image resonates for you, and that you are as excited as the Executive Committee is about the evolution of our organization.

Along with this new brand, ParlAmericas will be launching its new website in the coming weeks. We will of course send out notices regarding the launch so that you can explore the new website and the many functions it will offer. It is a dynamic and future-focused tool for the Parliamentarians of the Americas.

You will see that for the next period some documents and communications tools will still use the name FIPA, while others will already refer to ParlAmericas. This will be the case until all the legal requirements have been addressed in Canada, where FIPA is registered as a corporation. Please be patient with us during this time of transition.

Training for Parliamentarians: Budget Oversight Training

In March, FIPA held a capacity-building workshop on Budget oversight functions of parliaments. The training focused on Assemblies of Central America, and was held in Costa Rica. We were pleased to have the participation of 13 Parliamentarians from 5 Central American countries, who took part in nine modules of training over two days. A similar training activity is currently being planned for the Caribbean context, for November.

Group of Women Parliamentarians Meetings

The Group of Women Parliamentarians of the Americas held a very successful meeting in the end of June of this year. The event, entitled “The Political Leadership of Women: Action Plan for the Americas,” was hosted by the Assembly of the Dominican Republic. More than 70 delegates from 15 countries in the Americas discussed the empowerment of women under the following themes:

- leadership and political emancipation,
- migration,
- gender equality and political participation in democratic systems, and
- the situation of female politicians in the Caribbean.

The Group of Women is also meeting during this Plenary Assembly and I encourage each of you to participate in their sessions.

Citizen Security

In May I had the honour to participate as an observer at a high level roundtable on the topic of Citizen Security in Central America. This initiative, attended by ten Parliamentarians from the region, was an important occasion to begin discussing joint approaches to resolving what is a serious situation in our hemisphere. The threat to public safety comes in so many forms and has such far-reaching impact on many areas of society. It must be addressed, and we hope the Working Group discussions over the next few days will contribute to the hemispheric dialogue on the issue.

OAS General Assembly

A FIPA delegation participated in the 41st Regular Session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) in San Salvador, El Salvador, in June. Delegation members had a very fruitful meeting with OAS Secretary General José Miguel Insulza, where we discussed areas of common interest between our organizations, and our mutual desire to develop a Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen our relationship.

Executive Committee Meetings

The Executive Committee has met three times since the last Plenary: in Curitiba, Brazil in February, in Ottawa, Canada, in June. We have also had a meeting yesterday before the start of the Plenary.

Much of our attention over the past cycle has been on developing the first ever Strategic Plan for FIPA-ParlAmericas, and we look forward to presenting the draft plan in a special session tomorrow, for discussion and approval. We have also focused on preparations for this Plenary Assembly, and carried out fundamental governance tasks such as maintaining oversight of FIPA activities and finances, and outreach activities to increase FIPA's presence in inter-American systems.

Technical Secretariat

Finally, I'd like to introduce the staff of the Technical Secretariat, based in Ottawa: beside me is Gina Hill, the Director General of ParlAmericas, and the Secretary to the Executive Committee; Viviane Rossini is the Program Manager; Thaís Martín is the Communications and Program Officer; and Stella García is the Event Coordinator.

They are here over the next three days; please feel free to approach them with questions or comments, or to give them your contact information.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to my colleagues and to all FIPA member parliaments. I am energized and excited about our new brand, and believe that the next ten years of our organization will lead to a better and stronger network of Parliamentarians for the Americas.

Thank you.

Randy Hoback, Interim President, FIPA-ParlAmericas
(Member of Parliament, Parliament of Canada)



Francisco Peralta, Senate of Paraguay

Randy Hoback (Canada)

Appendix 4 • Keynote Address—Excerpt

Presenter: Kevin Casas-Zamora

There is a Way Out: Some Proposals to Confront Citizen Insecurity in Latin America and the Caribbean

Reflecting on citizen insecurity in the Americas is not only timely. It is also urgent. in a big part of the hemisphere, delinquency not only puts in danger the consolidation of democracy, but also the viability of the state as an entity that regulates collective life. The issue is urgent and overwhelming but it is not insurmountable. There are ways out of the current predicament. Of course, none of these ways out are easy, quick or cheap. ...

This epidemic of violence is causing enormous pressure on all governments and political actors in the region. In Latin America, the proportion of people who place delinquency as one of the top national priorities has tripled in less than a decade. Nowadays it reaches 27%, much higher than the problem of unemployment and, in general, challenges of economic nature. Furthermore, with the exception of Nicaragua, this figure has increased in all countries. Not surprisingly then, the discussion in the region—especially at election time—is revolving around increasingly more strident promises to address the problem with an “iron fist”; in other words, with methods that make extensive and intensive use of mechanisms of state coercion, often with frank impatience—if not contempt—with the guarantees of the rule of law. The Latin American and Caribbean population—as scared as they are eager for order—is increasingly paying attention to and rewarding such invocations.

This is unfortunate since the results of “iron fist” solutions to crime problems are not pleasing. In this regard, the recent experiences in Honduras and El Salvador are eloquent. Since 2002 in Honduras, the adoption of several anti-crime plans with repressive edges has not changed much: the 56 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants that the country had in 2002 became 78 in 2010, the worst figure in the world. The Salvadoran case is equally unfortunate. Neither the Plan

Mano Dura (Iron Fist Plan, 2003) nor the Super Mano Dura (Super Iron Fist, 2004) prevented the number of homicides in this country from doubling between 2003 and 2010.

It is increasingly clear that the task of addressing the epidemic of violence in Latin America and the Caribbean requires a comprehensive and complex program that defies the oversimplification seen in prevailing political discourses. Looking at the situation in the region, I think said program should incorporate at least the following 10 points that I am going to analyze. All of them are well known and, in some cases, are already being implemented in the region.

First: Reframe the discussion. ...

Second: Democratize the discussion. ...

Third: Improve governance of criminal policy. ...

Fourth: Modernize the institutions of control and invest in information. ...

Fifth: Improve the relationship between institutions of control and the community. ...

Sixth: Increase coordinated State presence in problematic areas. ...

Seventh: Regulate the purchase and possession of firearms. ...

Eighth: Prevent teen pregnancy. ...

Ninth: Rethink anti-narcotic policies. ...

Tenth: Invest in opportunities for youth. ...

But this is not for free. If public policy is to enable universal access to social rights—which is essential to reduce levels of violence—reforming taxation in the region is a must. Moreover, if we want to strengthen the state’s ability to exercise control over its territory—which is essential to combat organized crime—the first step is to pay taxes. Who can legitimately be surprised by the fact that the Guatemalan state has a tenuous control of its territory, when tax revenue in this country is just

over 10% of its GDP? It must be said clearly: If we are to successfully confront citizen insecurity in Latin America and the Caribbean, we must begin to exorcise some old demons that continue to doom us to underdevelopment. Criminal violence is the matter where all the shortcomings of our development converge. Citizen Security is not a security problem, it is a development problem.

Short Bio of the Presenter: Kevin Casas-Zamora

Costa Rican lawyer. He currently combines his position of Senior Fellow in Foreign Policy and in the Latin America Initiative at Brookings, with his position of Advisor to the Second Report on Democracy in Latin America at the United Nations Development Programme.

Most recently, he was Vice President of Costa Rica; Minister of National Planning and Economic Policy; second Vice President of Costa Rica; general coordinator and lead author of Dr. Oscar Arias' electoral platform (National Liberation Party of Costa Rica); general coordinator and lead author of the Costa Rica's National Human Development Report (United Nations Development Programme); and consultant/advisor to the Money and Politics Project (International Foundation for Electoral Systems, IFES).

He has authored several studies on political economy, elections, and democratization and civil-military relations in Latin America. His studies include a PhD in Political Science at the University of Oxford (2002), a MA in Latin American Politics and Governance at the University of Essex (1993) and a law degree at the University of Costa Rica (1991).



Francisco Peralta, Senate of Paraguay

Parliamentarians at the Inaugural Session of the Plenary Assembly

Appendix 5 • Strategic Plan Summary

As adopted at Special Plenary Assembly, September 9, 2011



LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011-2014

SEPTEMBER 2011



I. STRATEGIC INTENT



PARLAMERICAS / FIPA HAS DEVELOPED A STRATEGIC PLAN THAT AIMS TO ACCOMPLISH THE FOLLOWING GOALS OVER THE NEXT 3 YEARS:

- 1.1 Address Key challenges of Viability, Governance, and Relevance over the coming years
- 1.2 Set the foundation to carry out a refreshed and actualized Mission, and achieve a new Vision of the Future which includes a dimension of moral and ethical perspectives in politics
- 1.3 Broaden ParlAmericas' geographic and membership reach to all sovereign States and controlling states of dependent territories of the region
- 1.4 Ensure ParlAmericas' long term viability and sustainability through new funding strategies, as well as the adaptation of its organizational processes and structures to the realities of its current environment

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II. BROAD OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN



PARLAMERICAS ENDEAVOURS TO ACHIEVE THE FOLLOWING KEY OBJECTIVES OVER THE PLANNING PERIOD:

- 2.1 Define the path to be followed, as well as the means to be used, to accomplish ParlAmericas' Mission, attain its Vision and achieve its Objectives
- 2.2 Increase ParlAmericas' relevance to parliamentarians of the hemisphere through a unique and distinct contribution to enhancing regional cooperation, supporting parliamentary institutions, improving parliamentary capacities, as well as developing the professional capacities of parliamentarians
- 2.3 Expand ParlAmericas' membership reach, as well as its fund-generating abilities
- 2.4 Increase the value of the organisation's offering to member institutions and individual parliamentarians
- 2.5 Evolve its governance, structures, managing processes, and systems so as to meet its ambitions and implement its plans

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III. RATIONALE



- 3.1 21st century challenges to economic growth, equality, social justice and democratization favour increased parliamentary initiatives, as well as access to new technological platforms and venues, to foster and facilitate enhanced interaction and communication between countries and peoples
- 3.2 Other organizations in the hemisphere (copa, parlandino, parlatino, parlacen, mercosur, laia, unasur, acto, etc.) duplicate objectives, increase competition for funding and distract ParlAmericas' positioning. This trend increases ParlAmericas' need for uniqueness and relevance
- 3.3 ParlAmericas has a decade-long reputation for continuous generation of initiatives, experience and expertise in developing and hosting events and workshops. The name change from FIPA to ParlAmericas offers a great opportunity to increase awareness and generate interest, as well as reach out to a broader audience and increase membership
- 3.4 ParlAmericas requires a more narrow and parliamentary focus on issues, initiatives, and activities. ParlAmericas' future viability and sustainability will depend on its international awareness and reputation. ParlAmericas' leadership must evolve to include more engaged, mobilized and resourceful contributors, as well as engage all institutions and individual parliamentarians in the Hemisphere, including the United States
- 3.5 The organisation has relied too heavily on a unique source of funding and must urgently diversify

IV. A RENEWED MISSION STATEMENT



ParlAmericas fosters open, constructive dialogue, as well as the productive exchange of ideas and practices among all parliamentarians and parliamentary institutions of the Hemisphere.

« We are committed to improving and enhancing national and hemispheric democratic processes by providing a leadership forum that channels a continuous conversation on key issues of common concern throughout the Americas. »

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V. A VISION OF THE FUTURE



« *ParlAmericas* will exercise significant influence in Hemispheric dialogue on key common issues raised by parliamentary institutions and their members. It will also be an inspiring model for the sharing of enhanced practices to better serve the people of the Americas. »

VI. VALUES



IN PURSUIT OF ITS VISION, AND IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF ITS OBJECTIVES, *PARLAMERICAS* IS GUIDED BY ITS CORE VALUES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING:

Equality

Diversity

Transparency

Ethical conduct

Freedom of expression

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VII. STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS AND INITIATIVES



TO MEET FUTURE CHALLENGES, ACCOMPLISH ITS MISSION, AND ACHIEVE ITS AMBITIONS, *PARLAMERICAS* WILL DRIVE ITS INITIATIVES UNDER THE FOLLOWING STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS:

- MEMBERSHIP AND SUSTAINABILITY
 - **Significantly increase** the membership base so as to capture the broadest number of parliaments actively involved in the Hemisphere
 - **Create** a Funding Sub-committee of the Board that will be guided by ParlAmericas' core values and fully dedicated to raising financial resources in support of ParlAmericas' Vision
- POSITIONING AND RECOGNITION
 - **Promote** ParlAmericas new brand through a vigorous outreach program to all stakeholders, increasing awareness of its Mission and Vision
- NETWORKING
 - **Increase** presence and level of involvement at all relevant forums and venues; expand relationship-building efforts
- EXPERTISE AND KNOWLEDGE
 - **Develop** a unique service-offering by continuously acquiring and retaining a distinctive knowledge base as well as an efficient dissemination capability

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VIII. Priorities



TO MEET FUTURE CHALLENGES, *PARLAMERICAS* WILL ALLOCATE RESOURCES TO ACTIVITIES IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH THE FOLLOWING PRIORITIES:

- ❑ Develop a growth plan based on a widened membership and engagement in the Hemisphere
- ❑ Revise ParlAmericas' Governance Model and Institutional Structures to evolve the organization into a world class association of all national parliaments of the Americas
- ❑ Develop new funding sources so as to ensure the sustainability of the organization
- ❑ Devise and implement a Strategic Communication Plan to increase *ParlAmericas'* engagement capacity

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“...when you want something, all the hemisphere conspires in helping you to achieve it.”

- adapted from Paulo Coelho

Appendix 6 • Resolutions Adopted during the Eighth Plenary Assembly

Resolutions

Resolution FIPA/PA8/2011/RES.1: Vacancy on the Executive Committee for the Central-American Sub-Region

As adopted at Plenary Assembly of September 8, 2011

RECOGNIZING the importance of having leadership from all sub-regions of the hemisphere in the decision-making processes of the organization, and on the Executive Committee of FIPA-ParlAmericas; and

GIVEN the vacancy of one of the two seat assigned to Central America on the Executive Committee, there having been no country elected to fill the seat at the last Plenary Assembly;

The Plenary Assembly of FIPA-ParlAmericas:

RESOLVES to open the position for election at this Plenary Assembly, for the remaining year of the two year term, to expire at the 9th Plenary Assembly of FIPA-ParlAmericas.

Resolution FIPA/PA8/2011/RES.2: Modifications to FIPA-ParlAmericas regulations governing the organization's Executive Committee

As adopted at Special Plenary Assembly of September 9, 2011

FOLLOWING the Executive Committee decision of February 19, 2011 to develop a Strategic Plan to ensure the viability and growth of the organization for the upcoming years;

GIVEN that the Executive Committee has crafted through a rigorous process, a Strategic Plan to address key issues and challenges that the organization will be facing in the next 36 months;

RECOGNIZING that there is an intensification of competing and similar interest all vying for non-profit and parliamentary funding;

GIVEN that there is a compelling case for FIPA-ParlAmericas to disseminate its future new positioning and offering, and actively promote its uniqueness and relevancy throughout the Hemisphere;

GIVEN that the execution of the Plan requires that FIPA-ParlAmericas implement important changes to its governance and structure;

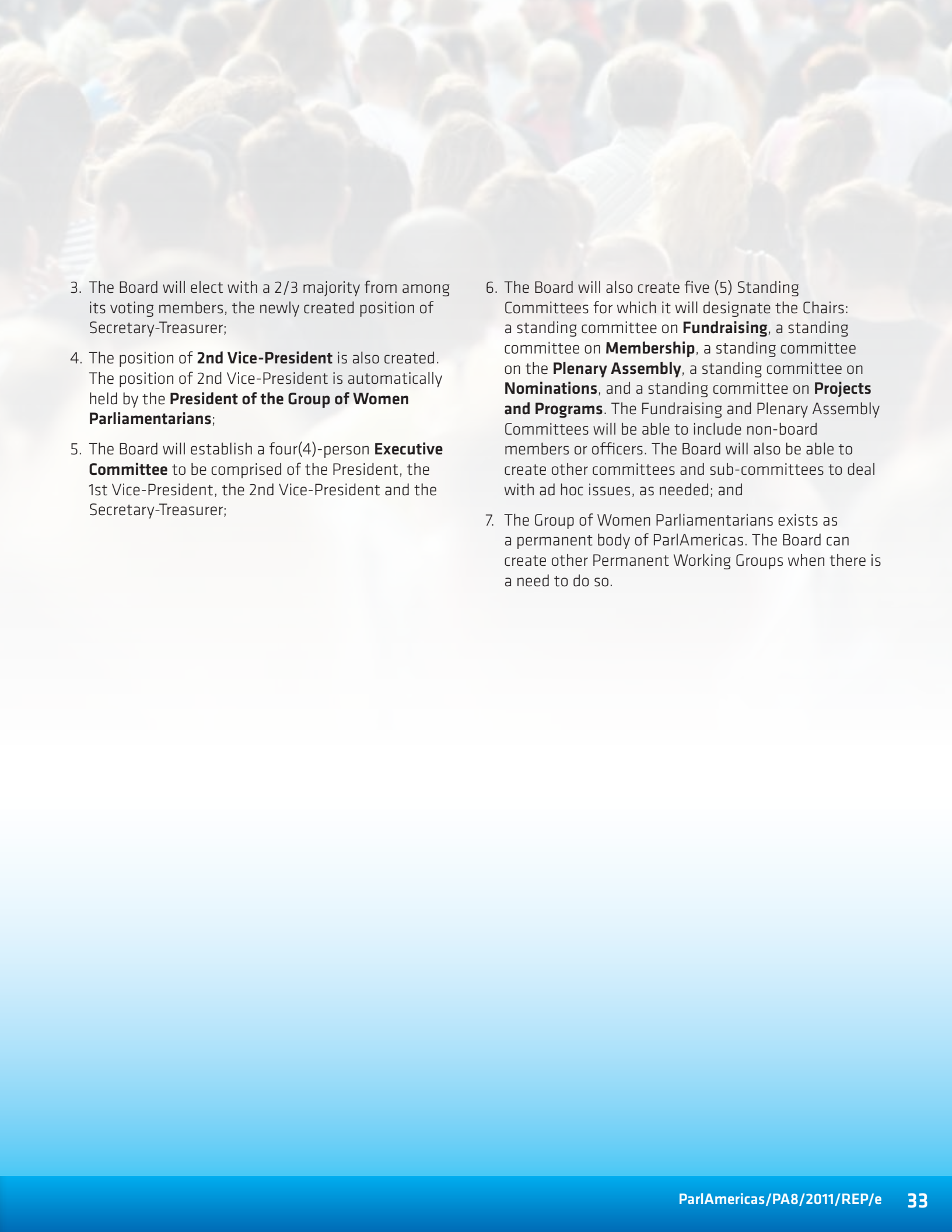
ACKNOWLEDGING that adhering to FIPA-ParlAmericas' past procedures for executive committee nominations could delay the implementation of the Plan by one year; and

RECOGNIZING that the proposed changes are not exclusive, and that numerous other changes involving Governance have been developed and are to be considered in the execution of the Strategic Plan;

The Special Plenary Assembly of FIPA-ParlAmericas

RESOLVES to adopt and immediately implement the following changes to its governance regulations:

1. FIPA-ParlAmericas shall henceforth be led by a Board of Directors which shall be composed of 15 elected members, as follows:
 - 3 representatives of different parliaments from each of the four sub-regions, namely North America, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean, for a total of 12;
 - The positions of President of the Board, the 1st Vice-President, and that of the President of the Group of Women Parliamentarians shall be elected by the Plenary Assembly, for a total of 3 additional positions on the Board of Directors;
2. The individuals holding the following positions will also be part of the Board: the immediate **past-president**, a **representative of the host country** of the next Plenary Assembly, and the **Director General of ParlAmericas**. These last three will be able to participate in the debates of the Board but will not have a voting right;

- 
3. The Board will elect with a 2/3 majority from among its voting members, the newly created position of Secretary-Treasurer;
 4. The position of **2nd Vice-President** is also created. The position of 2nd Vice-President is automatically held by the **President of the Group of Women Parliamentarians**;
 5. The Board will establish a four(4)-person **Executive Committee** to be comprised of the President, the 1st Vice-President, the 2nd Vice-President and the Secretary-Treasurer;
 6. The Board will also create five (5) Standing Committees for which it will designate the Chairs: a standing committee on **Fundraising**, a standing committee on **Membership**, a standing committee on the **Plenary Assembly**, a standing committee on **Nominations**, and a standing committee on **Projects and Programs**. The Fundraising and Plenary Assembly Committees will be able to include non-board members or officers. The Board will also be able to create other committees and sub-committees to deal with ad hoc issues, as needed; and
 7. The Group of Women Parliamentarians exists as a permanent body of ParlAmericas. The Board can create other Permanent Working Groups when there is a need to do so.



Appendix 7 • Working Group 1: *The Role of Human Rights and Development in Citizen Security*

1. Purpose

- To assess the root causes of crime, violence and citizen insecurity
- To explore different existing approaches to prevention, law enforcement, rehabilitation and reintegration
- To determine steps to eradicate domestic violence
- To promote a coordinated approach to development and security
- To assess the concept of citizen protection
- To assess the concept of food safety
- To set out the stages to deal with extreme poverty, inequality and social exclusion
- To achieve the goal of including the gender perspective in the group's work

2. Central Topics for Discussion

Difficulties existing and coexisting in various countries of the Americas, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly those that relate to serious inequality and exclusion issues, result in the risk of social conflict not having become fully eliminated. This is a region marked by the widespread coexistence of democracy, poverty and inequality, so citizen protection has become a priority. What should be done to face drugs, poverty or unemployment? How can the major problems facing society be identified and solutions be found?

At this session, parliamentarians will discuss various existing concepts and initiatives, they will provide for the next steps and define the approach to potential solutions for citizen insecurity, at all times promoting the coordination between development, security and the gender perspective. Experts entrusted with guiding

these discussions will be Carmelo Cabellero, Deputy Minister for Homeland Security at the Paraguayan Ministry for the Interior (2008-2011) and Juan Faroppa, Deputy Secretary for the Interior of Uruguay (2005-2007).

3. Short Bio of the Presenters

Carmelo Caballero

Paraguayan lawyer, graduated from the *Universidad Católica Nuestra Señora de la Asunción*, Paraguay. Mr. Caballero has developed his career path both in the courts and as a professor.

Court Activity: Court Clerk, 4th District Court understanding in Civil and Commercial Matters (1989-1992), Legal Actuary in Correctional Matters and Court understanding in Civil and Commercial Matters (1993-1996), Electoral Prosecutor for the city of Asunción (1996-2008), Consultant for the Paraguay Transparency Project on the Funding of Political Parties in Paraguay (2008), International observer on behalf of the Paraguayan Electoral Courts at elections held in several Latin American countries (2008), General Coordinator of the General Elections Operating Plan (2008), Deputy Minister for Homeland Security reporting to the Paraguayan Ministry for Homeland Security (2008-2011).

Teaching Activity: Assistant Criminology Professor – Law and Social Sciences School – *Universidad Nacional de Asunción* (1994); head professor of the Commercial Law and Political Law course at the School of Legal and Diplomatic Sciences – *Universidad Católica Nuestra Señora de la Asunción* (1993-2009); head professor of the Commercial Law I and commercial Law II courses, School of Legal and Diplomatic Sciences, Regional Branch in Ciudad del Este (1993-2009); head professor of the Mercantile Law course, *Universidad Autónoma de Asunción* (1995); full professor of the Electoral Law Course at the *Universidad del Norte* Law School (2004-2006).

Mr. Caballero is President of the Electoral Tribunal of the *Asociación de Fiscales del Paraguay*. He has attended

numerous international conferences and seminars both as speaker and as observer. He has authored several papers, including *Delitos electorales: su penalización efectiva* (*Justicia Electoral*, “*La Justicia Electoral en la Consolidación Democrática*”, Servicio Editorial del Tribunal Superior de Justicia Electoral, Asunción).

Juan Faroppa Fontana

Born in Uruguay. Received his Ph.D. in Law and Social Sciences from the *Universidad de la República*, Uruguay.

Legal Background: Under Secretary of Interior of the Government of Uruguay (2005-2007); member of the Secretariat for Follow-Up of the Commission for Peace, designated by the President of the Republic, at the proposal of Mothers and Families of the Detained-Disappeared (2008-2010); responsible for preparing the IACHR Report on Citizen Security and Human Rights (2009).

Teaching Background: Assistant Professor, Human Rights Chair, School of Law, *Universidad de la República* (Uruguay).

Consulting Background: United Nations Department of Political Affairs; United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Development Program (UNDP); Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IHR); International Organization for Migration (IOM); Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID); Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA); International Development Bank (IDB).

Mr. Faroppa worked for the United Nations Organization in official missions to El Salvador, Guatemala, Colombia, Bolivia and Honduras. He has authored several publications on human rights and citizen security.

4. Recommendations

1. Have legislatures contribute to the design and implementation of government policies on public safety and public policy from a human rights perspective, with a focus on preventing and controlling violence and crime;
2. Evaluate incorporating the guidelines set forth in reports of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights concerning public safety and human rights (2009) and juvenile justice (2011) within the legal framework of American states;
3. Reinforce the ongoing respect of government agents for human rights as an essential tool for greater public safety. This means that governments are responsible for preventing, investigating and judging crimes and violence and avoiding impunity for them;
4. Produce standards to ensure that, in the systems which select government officials in public security institutions (judges, prosecutors, members of the security forces and penitentiary operators), these officials receive training and retraining on human rights;
5. Legislate to regulate and supervise the operation of private security companies, requiring their employees to be properly trained in theoretical and operational aspects and on respect for human rights guarantees;
6. Implement policies for early childhood, with state support for the personal development of children in their family or foster home and special emphasis on one-parent families;
7. Strengthen penitentiary systems for juveniles and adults by implementing programs to resocialize offenders and prevent recidivism, based on successful experiences, with support from interdisciplinary working groups;

8. Promote support for civil society organizations specializing in public safety to implement legislative agendas, as well as public safety projects and programs, while respecting human rights;
9. Promote national and international observatories of crime and violence as a basic tool to produce and analyze sound information, in order to design government policies on public safety;
10. Give priority to development issues on the legislative agenda as a way to build more integrated and equitable societies with greater dignity. Promote and monitor the passage of budgets that are sensitive to development processes and respect the rights of all persons.

5. Working Group Participants

COUNTRY	PARTICIPANT	POSITION
Brazil	Paes Landim	Member of Chamber of Deputies
Canada	Céline Hervieux-Payette	Senator
Canada	Paulina Ayala	Member of Parliament
Canada	Randy Hoback	Member of Parliament
Colombia	Germán Blanco Álvarez [CHAIR]	Member of Chamber of Representatives
Ecuador	Linda Machuca Moscoso	Member of National Assembly
Ecuador	Gina Godoy	Member of National Assembly
Ecuador	Rocío Valarezo	Member of National Assembly
Honduras	Guillam Guifarro Montes de Oca	Member of National Congress
Panama	Víctor Juliao III	Member of National Assembly
Paraguay	Roger Caballero	Senator
Paraguay	Alberto Grillón Conigliaro	Senator

Appendix 8 • Working Group 2: *Transnational Aspects of Citizen Security*

1. Purpose

- To examine existing regional initiatives and best practices
- To determine the importance of regional cooperation in the development of long-term policies to discuss the transnational aspects of security
- To examine the concept of victims of transnational crime
- To examine rural and urban perspectives
- To achieve the goal of including the gender perspective in the group's work

2. Central Topics for Discussion

Today it is necessary to acknowledge that no country, not even the most powerful, may alone face the numerous and emerging regional threats: Terrorism, conflicts between States, the arms race, transnational crime, arm trafficking, natural disasters, attacks on the public health system and poverty.

At this session, parliamentarians will analyze the pressing threats upon security, as well as the social, political and economic repercussions of these threats. Participants will gain a multidimensional approach to hemispheric security and the tools that may be of use within the framework of international cooperation in order to combat the threats affecting development and security in the region. Experts responsible for guiding these discussions will be Eric L. Olson, Senior Specialist with the Mexico Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and Alejandra Mohor, Coordinator of the Crime Prevention Department, Center for Citizen Security Studies, National Public Affairs Institute, University of Chile.

3. Short Bio of the Presenters

Eric L. Olson

Eric L. Olson is a senior associate at the Mexico Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, DC. In this position he oversees the Institute's work on U.S.-Mexico security cooperation and research on organized crime and drug trafficking between the U.S., Mexico, and Central America.

Prior to joining the Wilson Center he was a Senior Specialist in the Department for Promotion of Good Governance at the Organization of American States from 2006-2007. He served as the Interim-Director for Government Relations at Amnesty International U.S.A., and was Amnesty's Advocacy Director for the Americas from 2002-2006. Prior to Amnesty, he was the Senior Associate for Mexico, and Economic Policy at the Washington Office on Latin America for eight years. He worked at Augsburg College's Center for Global Education in Cuernavaca, Mexico from 1989-1993 where he was the program director. From 1986-1988, he worked in Honduras, Central America as a development specialist for several local non-governmental organizations.

He has testified before the United States Congress on several occasions, appeared in numerous press stories as an expert commentator on human rights, drug policy and organized crime; and has written extensively on U.S.-Mexican relations, democratic and electoral reform in Mexico, U.S. counternarcotics policy, and Colombia.

Education: M.A., International Affairs, American University; B.A., History and Secondary Education, Trinity College.

Alejandra Mohor

Chilean sociologist, graduated from the University of Chile. She has worked in research and in public policy, education and citizen security studies. In the latter field, she has coordinated various projects implemented by the Centre of Studies in Citizen Security (CESC, for its initials in Spanish) in Central America and Mexico. Over the past 8 years Alejandra Mohor has been dedicated to citizen security issues that relate to the reform of justice



and police systems, serving as Department Coordinator at the Centre of Studies in Citizen Security (Institute of Public Affairs, University of Chile). In 2010, she assumed the position of Coordinator of the Crime Prevention Department at the aforementioned center and, since then, she has been performing various research, outreach and educational activities.

Alejandra Mohor has lectured on research methodologies and formulation of indicators, among other topics. She has organized and participated as a teacher in training sessions, and in seminars on citizen security in Latin America.

4. Recommendations

1. Revising our legal framework so that it considers the transnational aspects of criminal organizations (drug trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering, cybercrime, etc.) and, by making our legislation compatible, help execute multinational operations to prosecute and punish offenders;
2. Making it obvious that we must work together to prevent and fight crime, and this work of prevention must be territorially based, considering the circumstances of each region and locality;
3. Revising our legal framework so that local governments are responsible for preventing crimes, especially those involving drugs;
4. Ensuring that sufficient resources are allocated so that local governments can deal effectively with this responsibility for prevention;
5. Ensuring that, in allocating funds for prevention, a percentage is always set aside to evaluate the prevention programs executed;
6. Finally, aware of the need for more research and evaluation of prevention practices and publicity for effective ones, we recommend asking the OAS to establish a body that would identify and analyze the factors which lead to drug abuse, to support the development, implementation and evaluation of local prevention programs.

5. Working Group Participants

COUNTRY	PARTICIPANT	POSITION
Chile	Jorge Sabag	Member of Chamber of Deputies
Chile	Ignacio Urrutia	Member of Chamber of Deputies
Ecuador	Richard Guillén	Member of National Assembly
Mexico	Adriana González Carillo	Senator
Mexico	Rogelio Rueda [CHAIR]	Senator



Appendix 9 • Working Group 3: *Multi-Dimensional Approaches to Citizen Security*

1. Purpose

- To explore the opportunities for cooperation with all stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and the media
- To establish the stages of prevention, relief and assistance upon occurrence of natural disasters
- To promote states' duty to develop public policies
- To examine the impact generated by resource extraction
- To discuss the impact generated by climate change
- To determine the impact of public policies
- To achieve the goal of including the gender perspective in the group's work

2. Central Topics for Discussion

The increased vulnerability of certain countries, areas or regions is dependent on their geographical location, climate type, geology or the ability to face extreme weather conditions. The complex interaction among social, political, economic and environmental factors occurring at various levels increase the degree of vulnerability, which in turn impacts the capacity to prepare, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters suffered by individuals, communities and, generally, by the authorities in the country where the disaster takes place.

At this session, parliamentarians will analyze the various impacts caused by disasters, both man-made and natural, the emergencies that have recently affected the Hemisphere, and the roles of regional and international institutions and their interactions with governments within an international legal framework. Experts responsible for leading these discussions will be Marco Antonio Rodríguez Corrales, independent consultant

specialized in prevention of, relief and assistance to natural disasters, and Gustavo Béliz, Citizen Security Coordinator for the Southern Cone, IDB.

3. Short Bio of the Presenters

Marco Antonio Rodríguez Corrales

Bolivian consultant. Designated by the President of Bolivia as National Director of the National Risk Reduction Service. Since 1998, a consultant with the National Civil Defense Service, the Ministry for National Defense, and the Ministry for Sustainable Development. As a Project Manager, he promoted the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act No. 2140, the design of the Amendment Act No. 2335, and the associated regulations (Decree No. 26739). In Bolivia and other countries within the region, he designed such disaster risk management methodologies and instruments as National, Sectorial, Departmental and Municipal Plans; Agency and Inter-Agency Contingency Plans; the systematization of lessons learned from disaster management; the systematization of risk management, preparedness protocols and disaster response practices; preparedness, emergency and disaster response strengthening strategies.

Since 2003, as a member of UNDAC, he participated in ten coordination and response missions to Guatemala, Guyana, Dominican Republic, Peru, Cuba, Honduras, Panama, Haiti and Colombia. On account of his experience and professional background, he is part of the international team of instructors at OCHA, Geneva, (2005) and Team Leaders (2007).

In Latin America and the Caribbean: Designed the Knowledge Platform implementation strategy for the nutrition and emergency components; organized preparedness activities for the 2006 cyclonic season; designed the Methodology for Rapid Humanitarian Assessment approved by REDLAC, implementing training processes for the benefit of UNETE teams and humanitarian partners in Honduras, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Panama and Belize. In Guatemala: implemented training processes on the Methodology

for Rapid Humanitarian Assessment at municipal and community levels.

Educational Background: Masters Degree in Corporate Strategy and Global Competitiveness (Bolivia); International Especialization in Strategic Planning and Senior Management (Bolivia); Especialization in Financial Management and Control (Chile/Bolivia); Bachelor of Science in Business Administration (Bolivia); Stock Market Technician (Bolivia).

Gustavo Béliz

Argentine lawyer, graduated from the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires. Mr. Béliz is currently Key Specialist on the Modernisation of the State at the Inter-American Development Bank. However, his professional career has also involved the public sector, more specifically at the level of Cabinet in the Argentine Republic, as Minister of the Homeland Security, Minister of Justice, Security and Human Rights, Secretary of Public Policy, Chairman of the National Anti Money-Laundering Office, and Director of the Latin-American Administration Council for Development (CLAD).

He was also chosen to take up a four-year term of office at the Buenos Aires City Council, as Chair of Ecology and the Environment and of the Committee on Sustainable Development of the Buenos Aires City Council, and the Senate of Argentina (City of Buenos Aires) for a six-year term. He resigned from his senatorial role to head the Ministry of Justice, Security and Human Rights.

Mr. Béliz has written a number of articles and books. He was also a reporter for the sports magazine “El Gráfico” and the senior editor of the political section of the “La Razón” newspaper.

4. Recommendations

1. Integrate all public policy on population safety and security, disaster risk management and climate change in order to have synergy between normative, institutional and social matters;
2. Strengthen co-operation between countries in sub-regions and regions to develop common instruments, horizontal cross-border cooperation and knowledge and information transfer on safety and security matters, disasters and climate change;
3. Establish or strengthen the institutional framework for managing risks and disasters to ensure that human rights are respected, and contribute positively to entrenching the principles of personal safety and security;
4. Promote citizen participation by encouraging social conscience and a culture of prevention and protection in civil society based on solidarity, while still taking into account the State’s responsibility in this area;
5. Take into account the elements that will strengthen social capital and human safety and security when planning the recovery and rebuilding process after disasters;
6. Promote statistical database systems and comparative indicators on crimes and violence from a variety of sources that would allow for permanent surveillance and the evaluation of public policy by having civil society participate;
7. Reinforce special parliamentary committees by giving them more stability and encouraging working relationships with the university sector and with interdisciplinary specialists in violence prevention in order to ensure an integrated interventionist approach by reinforcing the institutions of family, education and public health through the teaching of values such as the moral and ethical dimensions of politics;
8. Carefully consider the analysis of public budgets for violence prevention—both the quantitative and qualitative aspects—according to the various social causes by reinforcing the institutions of family, education and public health and by encouraging concrete action through the ethical pedagogy of political action;

9. Stimulate legislation that introduces effective control and repression mechanisms regarding the flow of funds associated with organized crime;
10. Encourage the reinforcement of institutions so that they fulfill their roles and carry out actions useful to social prevention and preparing countries to confront natural disasters by encouraging the use of science and technology and by maximizing the use of existing resources in our countries;
11. Adopt, when the time is right, national and regional legislation to address new forms of crime and violence;
12. Take into consideration in public policy the matter of food security in the fight against hunger and malnutrition;
13. Recommend a resolution to submit to the OAS and the UN about establishing an Environmental Compensation Fund that would be funded by countries who cause serious damage to the environment (e.g., climate changes) in order to help more vulnerable countries;
14. Ensure that multinational corporations working in developing countries respect the same environmental standards as they would in developed countries, while also ensuring that developing countries establish their own standards;
15. Promote the organization of multidisciplinary social workers who contribute to preventing the social causes that lead to violence.

5. Working Group Participants

COUNTRY	PARTICIPANT	POSITION
Chile	David Sergio Sandoval Plaza	Member of Chamber of Deputies
Chile	Nicolás Monckeberg	Member of Chamber of Deputies
Cuba	Armando Torres Aguirre	Member of National Assembly
El Salvador	Margarita Escobar	Member of National Assembly
Haiti	Edmonde Supplice Beauzile [CHAIR]	Senator
Haiti	Simon Desras	Senator
Haiti	Jean Hector Anacacis	Senator

Appendix 10 • Seventh Meeting of the Group of Women Parliamentarians: *Gender Perspective on Citizen Security*

1. Objectives

- Determine what is understood by mainstreaming the gender perspective in the matter of Citizen Security
- Internalize the concept of femicide
- Identify the challenges of the twenty first century in the protection of women against all forms of violence
- Examine the sale and trafficking of persons, with a particular emphasis on the situation of women and girls
- Analyze the impact of this factor on the region
- Acknowledge the challenges presented by the justice system, and the fight against impunity
- Examine the best options to design spaces for intervention at the international level, stemming from the hemispherical agenda
- Succeed in integrating the gender perspective in the working group

2. Central Points of the Debate

Mainstreaming the gender perspective

To start the working group it will be fundamental to understand the concept of mainstreaming the gender perspective. For that, and according to legislative practices, one should consider how drafting or amending a piece of legislation will impact the day-to-day life of both genders, focusing on the historic inequalities that still persist in our region. It means undertaking a reengineering project, in order to transform the intent and outcome of legislation, as well as to eradicate its patriarchal and sexist vision.

The challenges of the XXI century in the matter of citizen security

Another important point to further the debate is the notion of femicide. Although the concept of violence

against women has existed for decades, femicide is a more recent notion; it refers to the intention to destroy, subjugate and subdue a group, in whole or in part, in this case the group composed of women and girls.

Understanding this concept is key to interrogating the arguments and the aggressors themselves about violence based on gender differences, given that in some cases the aggressors are dismissed as “crazy,” that such crimes are presented as “crimes of passion,” or their importance diminished in situations of armed conflict by labeling them “collateral damage.”

The discussion will also focus on themes such as prostitution and pornography, as well as other forms of violence against women, insofar as their prevalence in our countries perpetuate stereotypes of a woman’s body as sex object, in addition to converting it to an immense source of profit for organized crime through the trade of women and girls, which carries much less risk than drug trafficking.

Organized crime and the trade of women and girls

Given that investigations show that drug trafficking and the trade of women and girls produce 40% of the GDP of Latin America, it is essential to discuss transnationalization of crime, as well as problems that stem from it.

It must be understood that domestic organized crime crosses borders, its actions relate to different types of global threats, and that it is a type of activity which has an essentially economic objective. Currently, organized crime is the main player in the trade of women and girls and the illegal trafficking of migrants, kidnappings, extortion, bootlegging, smuggling, etc.

Organized crime, with its high degree of sophistication and specialization, is one of the biggest threats to Latin American and Caribbean societies. That is why it is fundamental to combat it with the agents of the State.

Insecurity in the lives of women

The scenarios regarding the lack of security faced by women will be analyzed, starting with the home,

their place in the community, and the macro levels, considering organized crime, migration, sexual exploitation, and the trafficking and trade of human beings.

3. Short Bio of the Presenter

Teresa Ulloa Ziáurriz

Regional Director of the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women in Latin American and the Caribbean (CATWLAC).

Ms. Ziáurriz received her Bachelor of Science in Education from the *Instituto Nacional de Pedagogía*. She got her Masters Degree in Educational Sciences from the London School of Education (London University) and her Bachelor of Science in Law from the School of Law at the *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México*. In 1997, she earned her Diploma on “The Human Rights of Women and Development” (Belgium), sponsored by the European Union and the International Federation for Human Rights. In addition, she earned further Diplomas on “Education on Values,” “Gender,” “Law,” and “Humanitarian International Law,” from Paris Sorbonne University. Furthermore, she recently earned a Diploma on “Strategic Planning and Public Administration” from New York University.

Ms. Ziáurriz has handled more than 30,000 litigation cases of rape of women and girls; in her capacity of expert in issues of gender violence and discrimination, she participated in three cases before the United States Immigration Tribunal, petitioning political asylum for victims of family violence; before the Federal Court of the State of New York, she participated in a case of abduction, where the Hague Conventions were first applied in favour of the mother and girls victims of family violence.

Ms. Ziáurriz has contributed to the drafting and amendment of countless federal and state laws in Mexico, as well as in other countries. In addition, she has assessed and designed state policies and national plans to prevent and punish human trafficking in Latin American countries. At present, she is finishing a new

national law to prevent and eradicate human trafficking and related crimes.

4. Recommendations

1. Legislate to achieve parity and equity and to incorporate these principles in law-making in all countries. Gender must be considered in drafting all legal standards;
2. Have ParlAmericas create proposed framework legislation or a model bill on public safety that can be shared with all member countries. This approach has already been used on various issues by the Organization of American States (OAS) and the United Nations (UN);
3. Have the working group on gender perspective on public safety promote and support the idea of having ParlAmericas create framework legislation or a specific model bill on human trafficking;
4. Produce a bill to protect victims and witnesses observing the Istanbul Declaration;
5. Encourage technical units on gender to be set up in every parliament, with the support of international cooperation;
6. Renew the commitment to develop a draft [proposal] on protection of victims and witnesses;
7. Promote the involvement of women parliamentarians and women ex-parliamentarians in organizations so that they can learn from these women’s legislative experience and the knowledge that they have gained is not lost;
8. Create common agendas among women parliamentarians, regardless of ideology or political party, to promote inclusive, diverse and respectful practices which ensure that gender is considered in all legislation;
9. Motivate our parliaments to create gender-sensitive communication teams that will help make the work of women parliamentarians visible and support the agendas mentioned in paragraph 8;

10. Encourage the political will to include parity and (male-female) alternation in parties and thus have our political organizations be models of equality, which will then be reflected in public spaces;
11. Propose penalties for those who promote the sex trade and sexual exploitation in advertising and for advertising messages that denigrate women and girls. Also recognize and reward good practices that fight human trafficking and the sex trade;
12. Fight human trafficking, enslavement, sexual exploitation and the sex trade by criminalizing demand (i.e. the customers) in our legislation.

5. Working Group Participants

COUNTRY	PARTICIPANT	POSITION
Canada	Céline Hervieux-Payette	Senator
Canada	Paulina Ayala	Member of Parliament
Canada	Randy Hoback	Member of Parliament
Colombia	Germán Blanco Álvarez	Member of Chamber of Representatives
Costa Rica	Juan Carlos Mendoza García	Speaker of National Assembly
Ecuador	Linda Machuca Moscoso [CHAIR]	Member of National Assembly
Ecuador	Gina Godoy	Member of National Assembly
Ecuador	Rocío Valarezo	Member of National Assembly
Ecuador	Richard Guillén	Member of National Assembly
El Salvador	Margarita Escobar	Member of National Assembly
Honduras	Guillam Guifarro Montes de Oca	Member of National Congress
Haiti	Edmonde Supplice Beuzile	Senator
Mexico	Adriana González Carillo	Senator
Mexico	Rogelio Rueda	Senator
Panama	Víctor Juliao III	Member of National Assembly
Paraguay	Clarissa Marín	Senator

Appendix 11 • FIPA-ParlAmericas Board of Directors 2011–2012

POSITION	INDIVIDUAL	COUNTRY	TENURE
ELECTED AT 8TH PLENARY ASSEMBLY (ALL POSITIONS WERE FILLED BY ACCLAMATION)			
President	Randy Hoback, Member of Parliament	Canada	2011-2013
1st Vice President	Víctor Juliao III, Member of National Assembly	Panama	2011-2013
Women's Group President and 2nd Vice President	Linda Machuca Moscoso, Member of National Assembly	Ecuador	2011-2013
Secretary-Treasurer (Interim) (elected by Board of Directors from among its members)	Germán Blanco Álvarez, Member of Chamber of Representatives	Colombia	To be determined
North America	To be confirmed	Mexico	2011-2013
North America		Vacant	2011-2013
Central America	To be confirmed	El Salvador	2011-2013
Central America	To be confirmed	Costa Rica	2011-2013
Central America (1 year term)	To be confirmed	Honduras	2011-2012
South America	To be confirmed	Chile	2011-2013
South America	To be confirmed	Paraguay	2011-2013
Caribbean	To be confirmed	Cuba	2011-2013
Caribbean		Vacant	2011-2013
Host of 9th Plenary Assembly	Víctor Juliao III, Member of National Assembly	Panama	2011-2012
RETURNING MEMBERS			
North America	To be confirmed	Canada	2010-2012
South America	Germán Blanco Álvarez, Member of Chamber of Representatives	Colombia	2010-2012
Caribbean	Edmonde Supplice Beauzile, Senator	Haiti	2010-2012



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