

The Indicator of Plans, Programmes and Initiatives (PPI)															
	Albania	Angola	Bolivia	Brazil	Bulgaria	Colombia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Kenya	Mexico	Netherlands	Spain	U.K.	Uruguay	Venezuela
Dimension: Participation & Equity															
No. of Plans Reported (Out of: 6)	6	6	5	2	6	5	4	6	6	6	6	6	4	3	2
% Implemented Plans out of total No. of Plans reported	100	67	100	50	50	60	75	83	67	83	67	83	100	67	50
% Plans that started after 1995	67	0	20	0	100	33	25	20	25	33	67	0	0	0	0
% with government & citizen participation	43	75	20	0	100	33	100	75	50	33	25	20	50	50	0
Dimension: Poverty & Adjustment															
No. of Plans Reported (Out of: 7)	6	7	6	6	6	7	6	3	6	7	6	7	4	4	6
% Implemented Plans out of total No. of Plans reported	100	43	67	83	67	57	50	67	83	57	83	71	50	100	83
% Plans that started after 1995	33	0	75	40	100	0	33	0	0	40	60	0	0	25	20
% with government & citizen participation	83	29	100	60	75	80	67	50	80	60	100	80	s/d	75	60
Dimension: Employment															
No. of Plans Reported (Out of: 6)	6	5	4	5	6	6	6	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
% Implemented Plans out of total No. of Plans reported	83	40	50	80	83	33	50	0	33	50	100	83	100	100	80
% Plans that started after 1995	0	50	50	25	20	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
% with government & citizen participation	20	20	0	50	100	67	0	0	50	0	100	60	17	33	50
Dimension: Women & Gender Inequality															
No. of Plans Reported (Out of: 6)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	6
% Implemented Plans out of total No. of Plans reported	100	0	100	100	67	50	100	60	83	83	100	100	83	100	100
% Plans that started after 1995	83	0	33	0	75	33	33	100	0	20	17	0	0	0	0
% with government & citizen participation	17	0	83	100	50	60	83	100	40	100	50	100	75	80	100
Dimension: Education															
No. of Plans Reported (Out of: 10)	9	10	10	6	9	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	6	7	6
% Implemented Plans out of total No. of Plans reported	100	60	60	100	89	100	70	70	89	90	89	80	100	100	100
% Plans that started after 1995	11	33	0	0	63	0	14	29	0	0	0	0	33	43	0
% with government & citizen participation	40	13	50	40	100	100	86	100	29	44	87	25	60	43	33
Dimension: Health															
No. of Plans Reported (Out of: 10)	10	10	9	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	7	8	8
% Implemented Plans out of total No. of Plans reported	90	40	89	88	70	70	50	60	90	89	70	67	100	100	88
% Plans that started after 1995	33	0	38	0	14	0	20	17	0	0	17	0	14	0	0
% with government & citizen participation	67	75	43	86	43	70	80	100	33	75	29	50	57	63	86
Dimension: Minorities & Vulnerable Groups															
No. of Plans Reported (Out of: 4)	4	0	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	4
% Implemented Plans out of total No. of Plans reported	100	0	50	100	75	100	66	50	50	100	75	75	100	100	100
% Plans that started after 1995	25	0	100	0	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% with government & citizen participation	50	0	50	75	100	100	100	100	50	50	0	33	67	50	75

IPPI: Dimension, Plan Implementation.

The above chart was prepared based on a survey of Plans, Programmes and Initiatives in the 15 countries mentioned above. All plans are grouped by major areas. The summary chart reveals that, in general, the information provided on plans, programmes and initiatives covered the set of items for which information was requested.

Analysing the information on the basis of dimensions, we find that plans in execution average approximately 70% of the plans mentioned for the dimensions «Participation and Equity», «Poverty and Adjustment», «Health» and «Minorities and Vulnerable Groups». Below this average are on-going plans in the area of «Employment». Above average, exceeding 80% of the plans in execution, are «Women and Gender Inequality» and «Education». In other words, the area of «Employment» appears as an area of lesser political priority, while «Women and Gender Inequality» and «Education» appear as areas of greater political priority, relative to measures taken by the governments and foreseen in the Copenhagen and Beijing agreements.

In most cases, the plans existed before 1995. From 10% to 28% of the plans were formulated after this date. The greatest concentration of plans formulated after 1995 is found in the area of «Poverty and Adjustment»: **28% of countries show plans that were formulated after the Copenhagen Summit Meeting. Also in the area of «Women and Gender Inequality» and «Participation and Equity», the average number of plans formulated after 1995 is 26%.** In other areas, this average is lower. In the case of «Health» and «Minorities and Vulnerable Groups», plans formulated after 1995 scarcely exceed 10%.

Countries that formulated most plans after 1995 are Bulgaria and Bolivia. Countries where the Summits had less impact are Spain and Kenya (in both cases, none of the plans mentioned were formulated after Summits).

Percentages of co-participation between governments and citizens range from 38% to 69% and vary greatly among areas. The areas of greatest citizen participation are «Women and Gender Inequality» (69% of the plans in this area are carried out with joint government and citizen participation). Next comes «Poverty and Adjustment» (67%) and «Health» (64%). **The areas showing least collaboration between governmental bodies and citizen organisations are: «Participation and Equity» (only 45% of the initiatives in this area are shared) and in «Employment» (37.8%).**

If we look at the chart by countries, we see that Albania, Uruguay, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Venezuela and the Netherlands are among those that have implemented most programmes and plans in the agreed dimensions: over 80% of the plans and programmes for which information was requested exist and are currently being implemented. Spain, Mexico, Bolivia, Bulgaria and Kenya comprise a second group of countries with an implementation level of between 70 and 80% of the plans agreed on. Finally, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala and Angola make up the group of countries with the lowest implementation of plans.

However, this classification is not symmetrical with country rankings in matters of co-participation between citizens and governments. Some of the countries with the lowest implementation levels (Colombia and Guatemala) show a high degree of co-par-

ticipation and some of the countries with the highest implementation levels (the case of Albania) have less co-participation between state and citizens.

The ranking of government/citizen co-participation divides countries into three groups. **A first group**, those having «high» co-participation, are those countries that on an average show government/citizen co-participation in over half their plans, programmes and initiatives. **The second set** shows an average of between 40 and 50% co-participation in plans. **The third set** are countries showing averages under 40% of joint co-participation between the government and citizens.

Observing the countries' behaviour according to areas, we see that:

- a) In the area of «**Participation and Equity**», Bulgaria, Brazil and Venezuela are among the countries with the least relative implementation and, in the case of the last two, there is zero citizen participation. Albania, Bolivia and the United Kingdom show a total implementation of their plans although, in the case of Albania and Bolivia, citizens have scant participation in attaining these goals.
- b) In the area of «**Poverty and Adjustment**», Uruguay and Albania are at the forefront regarding implementation of plans, while the United Kingdom, El Salvador, Colombia and Albania show very low implementation. Co-participation between the state and citizens is particularly high in Bolivia and the Netherlands (in these countries, all initiatives involving poverty and adjustment are shared in the above-mentioned sense).
- c) In the area of «**Employment**», Uruguay, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands are the most active countries in programme implementation. Guatemala, Angola, Mexico and Colombia are the ones with the most shortfalls. Co-participation in this area is low in relative terms, although Bulgaria and the Netherlands are exceptions.
- d) In the area of «**Women and Gender Inequality**», Albania, Brazil, Bolivia, Venezuela, Spain, Uruguay, the Netherlands and El Salvador should be underscored – they have totally implemented their plans in the selected areas. Co-participation is high in Mexico, Brazil, Guatemala, Venezuela and Spain.
- e) In the area of «**Education**», Albania, Brazil, Venezuela, Uruguay and the United Kingdom show a very high implementation of their plans. Angola, Bolivia and El Salvador are, to the contrary, the countries with most shortfalls. Bulgaria, Colombia and Guatemala stand out as those with greatest co-participation between the government and citizens.
- f) In the area of «**Health**», achievements are similar among countries regarding implementation of plans, with the exception of Angola and El Salvador. However, the weight of co-participation is very different. In the cases of the Netherlands, Kenya, Bolivia and Bulgaria, co-participation does not reach 50% of the implemented plans.
- g) In the area of «**Minorities and Vulnerable Groups**», the following Latin American and African countries are negatively highlighted: Guatemala, Bolivia, Kenya and Angola. We see that countries with severe problems regarding discrimination and vulnerability, such as those mentioned above, show low «political initiative» on the subject. With the exception of Gua-

temala, they have little ability to involve citizens in collaborating in the implementation of programmes geared in this direction.

Finally, some situations in terms of the countries themselves are worth underscoring. Albania, as was pointed out above, is a country with a high capacity to implement plans, but it systemat-

ically lacks fora for joint participation between citizens and the state for this purpose. Angola is a country with important limitations in both dimensions. Mexico, along with Colombia, Guatemala and El Salvador, show scant «political» will in poverty and employment issues. In Uruguay, the capacity for implementation of plans does not go hand in hand with political will for citizen participation.

Implementation of Plans, Programs and Initiatives of Countries		
High	Medium	Low
Albania Uruguay United Kingdom Brazil Venezuela Netherlands	Spain Mexico Bolivia Bulgaria Kenya	Colombia El Salvador Guatemala Angola

Government/citizen co-participation of Countries		
High	Medium	Low
Colombia Bulgaria Guatemala	El Salvador Brazil Venezuela Netherlands Spain Uruguay Mexico United Kingdom Bolivia	Kenya Albania Angola