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## DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE ECLAC SYSTEM, 2008-2009

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ACS	Association of Caribbean States
ADC	Andean Development Corporation
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDCC	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IIRSA	Regional Infrastructure Integration in South America
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OIJ	Ibero-American Youth Organization
OLADE	Latin American Energy Association
OLAMI	Latin American Mining Organization
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PARLATINO	Latin American Parliament
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WTO	World Trade Organization

## INTRODUCTION

The draft programme of work for the biennium 2008-2009 is hereby submitted to the States members of the Commission for their consideration. This draft is usually based on the proposed strategic framework and the priorities considered by the relevant subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly at United Nations Headquarters in New York. On this occasion, however, the strategic planning schedule of the United Nations suffered a delay which caused a lag in relation to the holding of this session of ECLAC. These circumstances obliged the Secretariat to move ahead with its own strategic planning exercise in support of the biennial programming that is now to be considered. As a result, the exercise was based on the assumption that the current general guidelines for the Organization would be maintained. In the event of any significant changes, the Commission will be consulted in good time, through the ECLAC Committee of the Whole.

This draft is being submitted in the context of the new process of reform in the Organization that is being implemented jointly by Member States and the Secretariat. In this connection, the holding of the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly in September 2005 marked a turning point, when the heads of State and Government came together again five years after the adoption of the Millennium Declaration. This was a propitious occasion for renewing the commitments of the international community and reviewing the progress achieved in relation to the development goals and targets formulated at global summits and international conferences on economic and social issues held under the auspices of the Organization. It also provided the opportunity for an in-depth analysis of the central issues of the reform agenda of the United Nations, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" (A/59/2005).

Although this process is still under way, which makes it difficult to evaluate the definitive timing and achievements, new tasks of extraordinary importance have appeared for all bodies working in the economic and social development sphere, including ECLAC, as a result of General Assembly resolution 60/1, entitled "2005 World Summit Outcome". Those bodies have been called on to review their mandates, priorities and specific programmes and to contribute to defining the new functions of the Economic and Social Council, of which this regional commission is a subsidiary body.

In this context, the Secretariat has been conducting a review, the results of which are contained in the priorities submitted here for consideration by delegations, and which have served as a basis for this draft programme of work. The proposal is based on the body of knowledge that the ECLAC Secretariat is continuing to accumulate through its systematic monitoring of socioeconomic trends in the region, and which is made possible by the extremely good and fruitful relations it maintains with governments, institutions and principal stakeholders in its member countries. These priorities sum up the central concerns of the region on issues from the development agenda which, although they have acquired a global dimension, are particularly significant in our region, and in each country individually. This is why an effort is being made to relate national situations to the global situation and to reinforce the regional dimension as a way of generating shared visions and agreed positions on issues of common interest. Lastly, it should be emphasized that the draft programme responds to a dynamic view which takes into account the complexity and velocity of the changes recorded in the region, and the proposed priorities should be reviewed frequently and systematically to ensure that they are kept up to date.

In preparing the draft programme of work, consideration was given to the main problems that have affected the Latin American and Caribbean region in recent years. Over the past twenty-five years, with the exception of the last three years, economic growth in the region has been slow and volatile,

mostly owing to fluctuations in capital flows. Relatively low levels of investment and the persistent increase in productive heterogeneity have resulted in average levels of economic productivity that are low in comparison with those of developed and emerging economies. This has been exacerbated by patterns of export specialization that fail to stimulate the productive system or promote innovation. The combination of these elements in a globalized economy means that the opportunities offered by competitive integration are lost while the effects of existing inequalities and risks are felt more strongly because of the scant progress achieved in the various rounds of multilateral trade negotiations. The region has also lost its preferential position in terms of the volume of official development assistance from the international community; its share has fallen from 12% to 8% of the global total in recent years, with an annual average of US\$ 6 billion.

In the social sphere, the region is in the unfortunate position of being the least equitable in the world in terms of income and wealth distribution as a result of high levels of structural unemployment, continuing deterioration in the quality of employment, and persistent restrictions on access to the factors of production for broad sections of the labour force. The most visible face of inequity is poverty, which affects on average 41% of the population and, in particular, indigence (17% of the population). This situation causes significant international migratory flows in various countries, with people moving mostly to the developed world in search of better opportunities. These problems erode social cohesion in the region, increase tensions within countries and accentuate the fragility of democracies and their institutions.

The outlook for sustainable development is no better, in view of the region's vulnerability to natural disasters, especially in the Caribbean and Central American subregions, and in view of the increasing deterioration of the region's natural assets and biodiversity because of the growing demand for exploitation as part of the pattern of exporting goods with a high natural-resource content and the impact on the environment of the vicious circle generated by poverty. Nor does the low level of diversification of national energy grids, which are excessively dependent on non-renewable sources, contribute to mitigating the effects on climate change, despite the region's enormous potential for participation in the carbon markets that are emerging at the global level.

In order to face these challenges, ECLAC suggests that efforts be concentrated on the following six priority issues, in order to give continuity to and to update the priorities that were approved by the countries of the region at the previous session of ECLAC (San Juan, Puerto Rico, 2004).

**Consolidation of progress towards economic stability.** Favourable external conditions have resulted in a strong recovery of the economies of the region (per capita GDP growth of 10% between 2003 and 2005), with a balance-of-payments current-account surplus. Nevertheless, given the persistence of significant imbalances on the international scene, it is not clear whether the region can sustain its growth rate or whether it will again be vulnerable to external disturbances.

As a result, the progress made by the region in terms of positive assessment of a healthy macroeconomic situation, the opportunities associated with liberalization and globalization and a more efficient State must be consolidated. Policies must be adopted to promote higher levels of public and private investment, to extend and strengthen national financial systems and to establish fiscal institutions that will ensure the saving of transitory income in times of prosperity. This would involve extending the time horizon of fiscal policy, especially public social spending, in order to make it more sustainable and less procyclical. There is also the challenge of monitoring trends in exchange rates which are appreciating for different reasons than in the past.

**Improvement of the region's position in the international economy.** The region should continue to direct its efforts, first, towards taking maximum advantage of the opportunities offered by an active position in the international economy for its population to benefit from economic and social development, and second, to reducing the risks and costs of liberalization for certain population groups, especially the most vulnerable groups.

The Secretariat will provide support to the member countries of ECLAC in the regular monitoring of trends in trade and international integration and their effects on the region. Although in the international sphere a political consensus on trade liberalization has been established on a number of fronts, the incomplete Doha Round and the proliferation of bilateral agreements or agreements between groups of countries in the region with developed countries poses new challenges in relation to the real possibilities of creating a hemispheric free trade agreement and making progress on regional and subregional integration. This is why the region must concentrate its efforts in two main areas. The first consists of promoting the compatibility and convergence of existing agreements at the regional level on aspects such as macroeconomic coordination, integration of physical infrastructure and harmonization of domestic regulations, in particular those relating to social protection and the mobility of factors of production, including labour. The second is to define common agendas for the region for negotiation with other regions of the world and to review and monitor the characteristics of the various bilateral and regional agreements.

**Improving social cohesion.** It has been sufficiently demonstrated, and once again corroborated by the region's experience in the current decade, that economic growth contributes to reducing poverty but not necessarily inequality. In addition, the challenge of making growth compatible with equity, far from becoming easier, has grown further with trade and financial liberalization and with globalization, as shown by job creation trends and the widening of gaps in remuneration.

While progress on this front requires that the development process be set on a firmer footing, some of these challenges can be addressed by social policies. For this purpose, institution-building efforts will continue, especially in the area of social policies to enhance the balance between the State and the market. This requires an active effort of creation and reinvention of institutions, both public and private, and increasing participation by civil society. In particular, better systems must be established for the organization and assessment of public management, including social management. In this context, the Secretariat has prepared the document *Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity*, for consideration at the upcoming session of the Commission.<sup>1</sup> In this context, public policies must combine the ethical viewpoint of social rights with feasible margins for making progress in their effective ownership and will aim to achieve a delicate balance between rights, distributive structures and the level of resources available. Efficiency and effectiveness are also essential conditions for translating resources into benefits.

**Increasing the region's productive potential.** The transformation of production structures must be an explicit priority of any development strategy that is applied in the region. Progress on this front requires innovative public-private partnerships, suitable state policies, and efficient institutions that aim to increase the average productivity of the economies in the region and ensuring better conditions in terms of international competitiveness.

In this field, the Secretariat will continue with the line of work that was discussed at the previous session and will continue to analyse strategies aimed at increasing the productive capabilities of the Latin

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<sup>1</sup> LC/G.2294(SES.31/3).

American and Caribbean countries. Its efforts must be focused on policies that help create flexible economic structures capable of incorporating knowledge, value added and better and wider access to world markets. In recent times, ECLAC has devoted enormous efforts to exploring strategies related to information and communication technologies and to improved access, an area which will continue to receive special attention in the biennium 2008-2009.

**Enhancing sustainable development policies.** The effective mainstreaming of the environmental dimension in the development agenda places additional demands on economic and social strategies and the integration of sustainability criteria in the formulation and implementation of public policies in all spheres. ECLAC is focusing its efforts on analysing the links between economic and environmental considerations, on the design of economic instruments appropriate for sustainable development and on achieving the full incorporation of environmental issues in statistical information systems.

ECLAC will continue to explore, on the one hand, the opportunities opened up by the internalization of environmental costs in dynamic production sectors through technological innovation and clean production methods; and on the other hand, the region's unique wealth in natural resources, including its additional potential for providing environmental services which can benefit the whole world. Priority will also be given to issues that are becoming particularly important on the development agenda, such as energy diversification, climate change and vulnerability to natural disasters, and their cumulative effects on development.

**Improving global institutions.** In the face of the growing importance of global issues such as gender mainstreaming in public policies, cross-border migration and financing for development, the region must endeavour to strengthen institutions that affect the trends and dynamics of these phenomena and, in other cases, to fill in the gaps that are left by the lack of appropriate institutions.

In order to deal with these issues, approaches to international cooperation must be updated and the agenda for debate in the relevant forums of the United Nations must be renewed. In this context, the ECLAC Secretariat will make available its expert knowledge and technical capacities to member countries in order to promote collective action and build consensus in order to increase the region's influence in global forums.

Many of these issues are included in the internationally agreed development goals derived from the world summits and conferences on economic and social issues held since 1992 under the auspices of the Organization, including the Millennium Summit and the High-Level Plenary Meeting of September 2005. ECLAC, as part of its mandate, will continue to work on the integrated follow-up of the world summits from a regional perspective and in particular on the assessment of the region's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. For this purpose, it will provide technical advisory services to the countries that require them for the formulation and implementation of action plans to meet these internationally agreed commitments.

Lastly, the effects of economic and social developments on the political stability of the region's fragile democracies merit a great deal of attention as part of United Nations efforts in the area of conflict prevention. This requires a coherent United Nations agenda at the regional level and enhanced inter-agency cooperation with the other bodies and organizations of the multilateral and inter-American systems, with a view to building stronger institutions, organized into a regional network that serves as an intermediary between the global and national levels. ECLAC is in a particularly appropriate position to meet these challenges and offer a multidisciplinary method of analysis that is responsive to the region's

specific characteristics and is aimed solely at helping States to further their economic and social development.

All the issues described above are addressed under the 12 subprogrammes which make up this draft programme of work. Each subprogramme is presented in a brief introductory note, followed by a description of the medium-term objective, the more specific results which are expected to be achieved in the biennium and the achievement indicators which will show and measure the results. For the first time there is a separate description of the strategy that each subprogramme will adopt in order to achieve the goals, and the conditions that must be met in order to do so. This is followed by a description of the subject areas as components of each subprogramme and a list of the activities planned and the outputs which will result from their implementation. Where appropriate, the description is concluded with an indication that the implementation of some of the activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Work has continued on adapting the format of this draft programme of work to the decision to extend the results-based management approach, which requires determination by the Secretariat and member States to act together as an international community, with shared responsibilities. This is based on the application of the logical framework methodology and is complemented by a strengthening of the mechanisms to ensure accountability on the part of the executors and those directly responsible. The ultimate aim of the changes introduced is to facilitate the preparation of the programme budget by the end of the current year, in accordance with the budgeting cycle of the Organization.

The subprogrammes have been grouped in such a way that the first three relate to ECLAC activities in the field of economic development (subprogrammes 1-3); these are followed by social development activities (subprogrammes 4-6), training and planning of public administration (subprogramme 7), activities relating to sustainable development, human settlements and natural resources and infrastructure (subprogrammes 8 and 9), statistics and economic projections activities (subprogramme 10), and last the subprogrammes with a subregional focus, relating to activities in Mexico and Central America and the Caribbean (subprogrammes 11 and 12).

An effort has been made for this draft programme of work to respond to the guidelines received from member countries through various channels: resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and the meetings and discussions with various national authorities which provide support for missions in the area of technical cooperation for development. These guidelines have enabled the Commission to keep abreast of changes in the regional agenda and recent developments that have affected Latin America and the Caribbean, and to incorporate in its activities the appropriate subject areas and courses of action.





## **SUBPROGRAMME 1: LINKAGES WITH THE GLOBAL ECONOMY, INTEGRATION AND REGIONAL COOPERATION**

### Presentation

During the first five years of this century, the development of the world economy was characterized by the appearance of new flows in trade and finance, resulting from increased involvement by the People's Republic of China, India and some other Asian countries, in a global context of intensifying negotiations for trade agreements and other bilateral, plurilateral, regional and multilateral economic partnership mechanisms.

As in other regions, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean have negotiated many trade and economic agreements. In the process, they have faced not only the challenge of taking part in several simultaneous negotiations, but also the subsequent hurdle of consistently and efficiently implementing, managing and monitoring the agreements entered into, so that their outcomes will lead to effective economic development and social well-being for the population as a whole.

Although the liberalization of world trade has expedited trade flows, it has also increased protectionist pressure and measures in countries whose competitiveness has been threatened in areas such as agriculture. That has led to growing problems in multilateral and regional negotiations; matters such as dispute settlement, the standardization of international regulations, rules of origin and the dissemination of trade information have become key issues in enabling developing countries to compete effectively in the globalized economy.

Tariff reductions resulting from liberalization have brought up other issues in world trade, in relation to the efficiency of administrative, financial and logistical processes in the international movement of goods. Trade and transport facilitation is now high on the competitiveness agenda in the countries of the region. This area involves major challenges for the development of institutions, systems and human resources which can meet the requirements of international trade. Closely related to the problem of terrorism, trade security has also become particularly important, raising major challenges and opportunities in the improvement and supervision of transport processes.

In light of the above, this subprogramme is intended to support the member States of ECLAC in strengthening their systemic competitiveness, to achieve more proactive and efficient global integration so that they can benefit from the potential for cooperation and integration among the countries of the region and its subregions. This requires that a number of tasks should be undertaken, in connection with the following:

- (a) the creation of spaces for communication, discussion and consensus-building at the national and subregional levels, on the subject of systemic competitiveness and other priority items on the development agenda;
- (b) technical cooperation for the countries of the region in order to strengthen their institutional, technical and human capacities for the negotiation and implementation of the various trade agreements at all levels, and monitoring of compliance;
- (c) monitoring of global trends in relation to new developments in trade and financial flows; and

- (d) the carrying out of studies to investigate complementarity between regional agreements and multilateral negotiations; to assess complementarity and mutual feedback between liberalizing and regulating tendencies and institution-building; to promote active and systematic involvement of innovation and technological progress in international trade; and to assess the impact of trade policies on national and subregional economies.

Lastly, the subprogramme will endeavour to promote regular contacts between the public and private sectors, to address the substantive issues of concern to them. Efforts will be made to ensure the involvement in processes of reflection, discussion and consensus-building of sectors as diverse as small and medium-sized enterprises, major corporations, non-profit entities and educational institutions, all of which will be seen as the protagonists and main beneficiaries of trade development and regional integration.

The proposed activities will contribute to the fulfilment of the subprogramme's medium-term objective and to achieving more specific expected accomplishments during the biennium, which will be demonstrated by performance indicators as described below.

<i>Objective:</i> To strengthen linkages between Latin American and Caribbean countries and the global economy, and regional cooperation and integration schemes at subregional, regional and hemispheric levels	
<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>
1. Increased awareness among main actors in the member countries of ECLAC concerning global and regional trade flows, trade policies and international negotiations in order to facilitate decision-making in those areas	<p>1.(i) Increased number of downloads of selected subprogramme publications whose content provides important information, analysis of experiences and recommendations for action</p> <p>1.(ii) Percentage of public- and private-sector participants in subprogramme activities who describe the information provided, the analyses conducted and the recommendations as "useful" or "very useful"</p> <p>1.(iii) Number of readers responding to the questionnaire on the main subprogramme publication, <i>Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy</i>, who consider its analytical contents and its recommendations to be "useful" or "very useful" for policy and programme formulation</p>
2. Strengthening of human, technical and institutional capacities in ECLAC member countries for the negotiation, implementation and administration of commitments entered into as a result of trade agreements at the subregional, regional and multilateral levels	<p>2.(i) Percentage of demand for technical cooperation services met by the subprogramme on selected priority issues on the agenda of trade negotiations in the region</p> <p>2.(ii) Percentage of the main beneficiaries of technical cooperation services offered by the subprogramme who evaluated them as "useful" or "very useful" for their specific areas of work</p>

## Strategy

The implementation of this subprogramme will be the responsibility of the Division of International Trade and Integration of ECLAC, with close collaboration from the ECLAC offices in Brasilia and Washington, D.C.

The subprogramme strategy will aim, on the one hand, to generate knowledge and evaluate experiences in the various subject areas falling within its substantive competence and, on the other, to promote an approach which will tend to solve problems and support decision-making by the main actors. Such an approach will emphasize the activities of ECLAC as a forum and catalyst for discussions, consensus-building and decision-making in areas of importance for the countries of the region. Seminars and expert meetings will be held, to facilitate the sharing of experiences by policy makers, private-sector actors and researchers, and the creation of networks for the generation, updating and dissemination of relevant knowledge will be encouraged.

This approach entails identifying countries' specific concerns and needs and, on that basis, designing projects and programmes to respond to demand from the public and private sectors. The strategy also involves providing technical advisory services to support the countries of the region in their efforts to build and strengthen their human and institutional capacities which will facilitate and ensure the sustainability of the implementation of policies and programmes relating to the areas of trade and competitiveness, to the negotiation, implementation and administration of trade agreements and multilateral rules, and to the facilitation of trade and transport.

The main users of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials of the countries in the region, especially those concerned with the formulation, execution and management of strategies and policies in the areas of foreign trade and international trade negotiation, and with regional integration and cooperation, as well as various private-sector institutions such as producers' and exporters' associations, chambers of commerce, and other promotion and development entities. Lastly, the subprogramme will continue to hold consultations and will work closely with UNCTAD, WTO, the Latin American Economic System (SELA), IDB, and OAS, the United Nations regional commissions, regional development banks, the secretariats of the various regional integration organizations, and governmental and private entities having responsibilities in the areas of trade and integration.

## External factors

The objective and expected accomplishments of the subprogramme will be achievable based on the following assumptions:

- (a) The international community supports the member States of ECLAC and responds to their specific needs and concerns relating to international trade and integration, taking into account General Assembly and Economic and Social Council guidelines and internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and those arising out of instruments adopted at major world economic and social summits and conferences, as well as commitments derived from the various bilateral and multilateral trade agreements.
- (b) The integration of Latin America and the Caribbean continues to strengthen in the changing context of the global economy. The appearance of important new actors in this scenario is

taken into account in order to maximize benefits and reduce costs for the great majority of the population, who will be the beneficiaries of economic and social development.

- (c) The region endeavours to realize the potential benefits which may result from the current negotiations in the framework of WTO, particularly in those areas where its interests may coincide with those of other groups of countries, as in the case of trade facilitation negotiations.

### Activities

Subject area 1.1: Trends in the world economy and trade policies

#### 1. Meetings

##### Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Two meetings of experts to consider macroeconomic and trade policies of the countries of the region in light of trends in the global economy. Particular attention will be given to the impacts of such policies and to prospects for the region (one in each year of the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

#### 2. Other substantive activities

##### (a) Recurrent publications

(i) *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy, 2007-2008* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy, 2008-2009* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

This annual publication will present an overview of changes and trends in international trade relations, based on an analysis of the behaviour of the main protagonists, and will explore the repercussions of international negotiations involving the countries of the region at both bilateral and multilateral levels, as well as possible courses of action which could bring them the greatest benefits. It will also examine the main trends and initiatives in the area of trade policies and practices affecting the region, including disputes, protective measures and new strategies in the facilitation of trade and transport.

##### (b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) Two studies on recent trends in the global economy and their impact on the economies of selected countries in the region. Emphasis will be placed on trade and competition policies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Two studies on strategic aspects of economic and trade relations between Asian countries and Latin America and the Caribbean. Particular attention will be paid to the role of new actors such as India and the People's Republic of China, among others (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Two studies on strategic aspects of economic and trade relations between the United States, the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean, with analysis of the impact of economic agreements at the regional and multilateral levels and of trade policies on such relations (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) Two studies of new factors having an impact on competitiveness and on public policies for the promotion of competitiveness, with analysis of the role of factors such as innovation and information and communications technologies (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) Two studies on priority issues in the trade relations of the United States with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, including an analysis of barriers to exports from the countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(vi) A study on the impact on the Brazilian economy of principal trends in the global economy. Particular attention will be given to the impact of the policies of Brazil's main trading partners (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Technical material

(i) *CEPAL News* (24 issues), a monthly publication by the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. (in English only) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Six-monthly information reports on capital flows to Latin America and the Caribbean (in English only; four in the biennium) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Information reports on the United States economy (in English only; six in the biennium) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) Updating, maintenance and expansion of the database on external trade at the global level and in the countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Technical cooperation

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region and other important actors, at their request, in areas relating to the strengthening of their capacities for the design and implementation of trade and competition policies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Intermediate activities

(i) Dissemination of ECLAC documents through the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Collection, analysis and transmission of data from the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. to ECLAC headquarters, subregional headquarters and national offices (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. will be responsible for the execution of the activities indicated in subparagraphs 2 (b)(v) and 2 (c)(i, ii and iii), and in paragraph 4. The ECLAC office in Brasilia will be responsible for the execution of the activity indicated in paragraph 2 (b)(vi), which will be partially subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 1.2: Trade negotiations and regional integration

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) One meeting of experts to examine the impact of the system of multilateral trade rules on the economic evolution of the countries of the region, their national trade strategies and regional integration (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) One meeting of experts to examine the impact of the system of free-trade treaties on the economic evolution of the countries of the region, their national trade strategies and regional integration (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) Two studies to examine progress in the WTO negotiation process and interaction between the policies of the main industrialized countries and the developing regions (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Two studies on the impact on specific markets of multilateral rules, particularly concerning technical, health and phytosanitary barriers to trade and the protection of intellectual property, among other aspects (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Two studies on the impact on the economies of the region of the implementation and administration of free-trade treaties (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) Two studies on developments in and the outlook for subregional, regional and hemispheric integration (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) Two studies on the impact of bilateral trade agreements on the integration process (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vi) One study on recent developments in international negotiation processes and their impact on the Brazilian economy (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Technical material

Updating, maintenance and expansion of the database module with information on trade disputes at the multilateral, regional and subregional levels (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Technical cooperationAdvisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region and other important actors that request them in areas related to negotiation, implementation and administration of trade agreements and multilateral rules. Provision of advisory services to countries upon request, to reinforce the benefits available from the hemispheric integration process, as part of the activities of the Tripartite Committee (ECLAC, OAS and IDB) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Intermediate activities

Coordination of inter-agency activities in the framework of the Tripartite Committee (ECLAC, OAS and IDB) and the inter-agency group supporting the process of the Summits of the Americas (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The ECLAC office in Brasilia will be responsible for the execution of the activity indicated in paragraph 2 (a)(vi), which will be partially subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources. The ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. will be responsible for the execution of the activity indicated in paragraph 4.

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 1.3: Trade and transport facilitation1. MeetingsOrganization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Two meetings of experts to consider developments in and the outlook for trade and transport facilitation in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Other substantive activities(a) Recurrent publications

*FAL Bulletin*, a monthly publication on trade and transport facilitation in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (24 issues in the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).



(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the implementation of trade and transport facilitation programmes in landlocked countries, and their impact on competitiveness (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study to assess developments in the implementation of rules on trade and transport facilitation arising out of multilateral negotiations and free-trade treaties in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study to assess the impact of the implementation of the single-window system in the framework of trade facilitation in selected countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study on the consequences of security standards for trade and competitiveness in selected countries in the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(v) A study on the impact of the simplification of rules of origin for trade facilitation and market access (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(c) Technical material

Updating, maintenance and expansion of the Maritime Profile database on maritime transport in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Technical cooperationAdvisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region and other important public- and private-sector actors, at their request, in areas relating to trade and transport facilitation (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

**SUBPROGRAMME 2: PRODUCTION AND INNOVATION**Presentation

Experience in most of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean suggests that the implementation of prudent macroeconomic policies has been insufficient to sustain vigorous, long-term economic growth. Thus, the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean will need to continue to make resolute efforts to design and implement sectoral and microeconomic policies for overcoming the obstacles and challenges in this sphere.

It is crucial for the region to achieve higher and more stable growth than it has recorded in the last two decades and to reduce the constraints on external performance in order to accelerate growth and develop positive links between higher exports and growth in output. Moreover, the region's production structure must incorporate new dynamic products, especially those with knowledge-intensive inputs. Similarly, it is important to reduce the excessive heterogeneity of the production processes and of economic stakeholders that participate in them and to increase job creation in the formal sector and in dynamic demand-sensitive activities. These substantive issues are expected to occupy a prominent place in the regional development agenda with respect to business development, the production structure and productivity.

In the 2008-2009 biennium, the activities of the subprogramme will be organized around three subject areas comprising the follow-up and development of policy proposals on: (i) the region's production structure; (ii) the behaviour of the main economic stakeholders that comprise it (enterprises of different types and sizes); and (iii) the performance of those economic actors, particularly with respect to innovation and knowledge. The work that will be conducted along these thematic lines is underpinned by the processing and analysis of the information contained in the high-quality databases, which are broad in coverage and frequently updated by the Division of Production, Productivity and Management of ECLAC. Efforts will be made to consolidate activities in terms of information and communications technologies and studies, data generation and the follow-up of policy recommendations in specific areas of the services sector, especially financial services geared to the business sector. Infrastructure services are being studied under other subprogrammes and are therefore not included in subprogramme 2. Nevertheless, their relationship with the rest of the sector will be examined and taken into account.

The subprogramme's activities are directly linked to the Millennium Development Goals, in particular Goal 8 relating to the formation of a global partnership for development and specifically target 12 relating to a greater commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction, both nationally and internationally, and target 18, regarding the dissemination of the benefits of new technologies, especially with respect to information and communications.

The proposed activities seek to contribute to the fulfilment of the subprogramme's objective for the medium term and to achieve the more specific expected accomplishments during the biennium, which will be demonstrated by performance indicators as described below.

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*Objective:* To strengthen the capacity of the countries of the region to design and implement microeconomic and sectoral policies to foster the production, innovation and knowledge systems with due consideration for the economic, social and environmental dimensions and the linkages with the global economy

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*Expected outputs*

*Progress indicators*

1. Increased awareness among stakeholders in the region of the research findings and policy recommendations produced by the subprogramme concerning key issues of the region's productive development

1. (i) Increase in the number of e-file downloads of selected publications of the subprogramme with significant analytical contents and recommendations on policy options for the development of the productive sector

1. (ii) Percentage of participants, who, in responding to questionnaires, rate the analytical content and policy options and recommendations of the main publication *Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean* as "useful" or "very useful"

2. Increased utilization of the subprogramme analyses and services by interested regional stakeholders in order to formulate policies and strategies for improving the competitiveness of their production structures

2. (i) Increase in the number of users of the specialized search engine on productive development policies in the subprogramme's website

2. (ii) Number of participants rating the training courses organized by the subprogramme as "useful" or "very useful" for their work

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### Strategy

The execution of this subprogramme will be the responsibility of the Division of Production, Productivity and Management, which will work in collaboration with the ECLAC office in Brasilia. The subprogramme strategy will be geared towards generating economic analyses, disseminating their results and offering policy recommendations to Governments to strengthen the development of productive sectors in Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular in industry, agriculture and services; foreign investment and transnational corporations; micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and innovations systems, with special attention to information and communication technologies. To this end, steps will be taken to make technical assistance available, to promote the exchange of experiences and to provide specialized training services to important stakeholders in the region, including policymakers in the public and private sectors, researchers and scholars at the regional, national and local levels.

Different activities will be envisaged for implementing this strategy, in particular applied research on the dynamics of productive development in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean; technical cooperation projects and missions for assistance including electronic cooperation. Meetings and seminars will also be organized to facilitate the exchange of experiences between policymakers and researchers and the creation of networks will be promoted to generate, update and disseminate knowledge.

In the area of training, workshops and courses will be developed to help to improve the technical capacities of the different beneficiaries. Thus, the subprogramme seeks to become a frame of reference in the region for promoting understanding of the productive development process, its determinants and policy implications, the behaviour and performance of the economic agents and the innovation process. The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and public officials of the countries in the region as well as various civil society organizations and academic and private-sector

institutions, regional and subregional organizations and other organizations concerned with the development of the productive sectors and with the behaviour and performance of their principal agents.

Lastly, the subprogramme will continue to carry out consultations and will work in close collaboration with the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and other important agents at the regional and international level with which they share interests in certain issues.

### External factors

The objective and expected accomplishments of the subprogramme will be achievable based on the following assumptions:

- (a) There is an improvement in the state of knowledge on issues covered by the subprogramme as well as in the availability of relevant statistics at both the regional and the international level.
- (b) The international community supports and accords priority to the concerns and concrete needs of ECLAC member States with respect to their productive development policies in the context of the regional and international development agenda. For this, they will take into account the guidelines handed down by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and internationally agreed development objectives, including those that appear in the Millennium Declaration and those deriving from instruments adopted at the main world summits and conferences in the economic and social spheres.
- (c) The financial resources, whether from regular or extrabudgetary sources, are available and sufficient to fulfil the mandates of the subprogramme and to facilitate the interaction between their key actors and users.

### Activities

Subject area 2.1: Analysis of recent changes in the region's production structure

#### 1. Meetings

##### Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the dynamics of the production structure of the countries of the region. Special attention will be paid to the similarities and differences in the production structures and their implications for relevant policies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

#### 2. Other substantive activities

##### Non-recurrent publications

(i) *Agricultural panorama*, a study on the trends in structural changes in the agricultural sector and their implications for relevant sectoral policies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on the dynamics of the production structure of the countries of the region. Special attention will be paid to the similarities and differences in the production structures and their implications for relevant policies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on the productive development policies of selected countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study on the structure, behaviour and performance of the financial sector (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(v) A study on the situation of regulatory policies in selected productive sectors in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(vi) A study on recent trends in the production structure and technological changes in the Brazilian economy. Special consideration will be given to trends in productivity and competitiveness, as well as to the policies for fostering the production dynamics and technological development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The ECLAC office in Brasilia will be responsible for the execution of the activity indicated in (2)(vi).

Subject area 2.2: Analysis of the behaviour of the main economic agents in the region

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider the processes of production and innovation in the agricultural value chains, the participation of various economic agents and their implications for sectoral policies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider foreign direct investment patterns in Latin America and the Caribbean and national policy strategies and options (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A meeting of experts to analyse the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and their implications for relevant policies at the national and local levels (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publication

*Foreign investment in Latin America and the Caribbean*, an annual publication which includes the updating of statistical information and case studies of countries and specific industries (two issues in the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the capacities, productive performance and linkages in local, national and international markets of the different agricultural bodies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study to compare the strategies of transnational corporations and the major national firms in selected countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on the policies for financing the business sector with special attention to the support given to small and medium-sized enterprises in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

Subject area 2.3: Analysis of the performance of the main economic agents in the region: innovation and knowledge

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider policies for the development of the information society (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider innovation policies at the national and local levels (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on strategies for the development and incorporation of information and communication technologies at the national and regional level (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on the use of information and communication technologies in the services sector (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on innovation systems in selected countries of the region and their capacity to generate knowledge (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study on production and innovation networks at the national and local levels in selected countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Technical material

(i) Development, consolidation and update of computer programs and trade-related information systems: *Competitive Analysis of Nations* (CAN) and AGROPLAN (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Maintenance and update of the *Industrial Performance Analysis Program* (PADI) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Maintenance and update of statistical information on foreign direct investment in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) Development and dissemination of information on information and communication technologies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries that request it in areas relating to regulatory policies and competitiveness, the development of the agrifood business, the systems of innovation at the national and local levels, strategies for foreign direct investment at national and local levels and the design and implementation of productive development policies, in particular in support of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Training courses, seminars and workshops

(i) International course *School on the economy in Latin America* (two per biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, universities and regional bodies for the development of training activities in areas relating to productive and corporate development in the agricultural and industrial sectors and in certain service areas at the regional, national or local level (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The implementation of operational activities shall be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

### **SUBPROGRAMME 3: MACROECONOMIC POLICIES AND GROWTH**

#### Presentation

Over the next few years, the Governments of the Latin America and Caribbean countries will face the challenge of consolidating economic growth in a framework of stability and of enhancing equitable distribution. To achieve these goals, it will need to combine macroeconomic policies designed to reduce real and nominal volatility with production policies that offset the effects of the structural heterogeneity characteristic of the region.

To this end, Governments must persevere with their efforts to apply countercyclical monetary and fiscal policies and strategies to resolve the problems faced by their economies, dealing with the different needs that arise from the significant differences between groups of economic agents. Such strategies must seek to include informal businesses, modernize small and medium-sized enterprises and densify the production structure. The advances made in these directions will boost the investment rate, which in turn will maximize the growth rate in the region, provided that consistent labour and labour market policies are applied.

Moreover, the regional economic development agenda includes other issues that are extremely important. These include the need to deepen financial systems; increase domestic saving in order to reduce the dependence on external saving for financing investment; to reduce the vulnerability to fluctuations on international goods and capital markets; to reduce the crushing debt burden, which, in spite of progress achieved in recent years, continues to affect a number of countries and to increase export linkages with the rest of the productive apparatus, with a view to maximizing their content of domestic value added. Overcoming all of these obstacles is a prerequisite for achieving more rapid economic growth and reducing the high levels of poverty in the region.

In this context, the Governments and central banks of the region will have to make huge efforts to achieve an efficient performance, which would bring a substantial increase in the demand for reliable and independent technical assistance from ECLAC on general macroeconomic issues and on strategies for resolving specific problems. The absence of an adequate international financial architecture based on an appropriate institutional framework, and the consequent lack of an international lender of last resort, makes it even more important for the Latin American and Caribbean countries to recover their room for manoeuvre in terms of their capacity to implement macroeconomic stabilization policies. Thus, special attention should be given to institution-building within each country and to the coordination between the different government bodies; this is even more crucial in the case of countries with a federal structure. Moreover, the gradual advances in macroeconomic coordination and integration in Latin America and the Caribbean are processes which must take place within a framework of increasing international economic integration.

The proposed activities seek to contribute to the fulfilment of the general objective of the subprogramme in the medium term and to achieve the expected accomplishments during the biennium; this will be measured by performance indicators as described below.



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*Objective:* To strengthen the capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to design and implement suitable macroeconomic policies for increasing long-term growth

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<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>
1. Increased knowledge among Latin American and Caribbean policymakers of the most important issues that must be taken into account in designing and implementing sound short-term macroeconomic policies in conditions that favour long-term growth	1. The percentage of users of economic policies who, according to the survey, find the subprogramme's flagship publications "useful"
2. Greater understanding by the Latin American and Caribbean countries of the opportunities for reconciling growth with long-term development	2. Percentage of recipients of technical assistance provided by the subprogramme who rate the policy recommendations received as "useful" or "very useful"
3. Increased knowledge of trends in the Latin American and Caribbean economies and forecasts by a greater number of public-, private- and academic-sector representatives	3. The number of policymakers, academics and other readers who, according to the survey, rate the subprogramme's flagship publications as "useful"

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### Strategy

The implementation of this subprogramme will be the responsibility of the Economic Development Division of ECLAC, with the collaboration of, and contributions from, the ECLAC offices in Buenos Aires and Brasilia.

The subprogramme strategy will be geared towards generating economic analyses, disseminating their results and offering policy recommendations to Governments to strengthen their capacity to manage macroeconomic policies and long-term growth, to design and implement fiscal policies and relevant structural reforms and to promote the coordination of macroeconomic policies in order to advance in the field of integration.

Different activities will be envisaged for implementing this strategy, including the organization of specialized forums to share experiences, good practices and lessons learned among stakeholders and government institutions in the region, as well as support for the creation and functioning of knowledge networks to generate, update and disseminate relevant knowledge. Technical assistance will also be provided, primarily to policymakers in the public and private sectors and to researchers and scholars at the regional, national and local levels.

The subprogramme will continue to hold consultations with different programmes and bodies of the United Nations system, such as the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and other international, regional and subregional organizations, such as the World Bank, IDB, the International Monetary Fund and OECD, as well as the regional integration organizations.

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be ministries of economic affairs and finance, economic and social planning offices, universities and other academic institutions, libraries, research workers and academics concerned with research into economic and social development, international economic and financial bodies and other interested parties.

### External factors

The objective and expected accomplishments of the subprogramme will be achievable based on the following assumptions:

- (a) There are stable conditions in the international economic context and in the management of macroeconomic policies of the countries of the region which place the economies in a better position for coping with external shocks or disruptions.
- (b) The international community supports, and accords priority to, the concerns and concrete needs of ECLAC member States with respect to their macroeconomic policies and long-term growth strategies in the context of the regional and international development agenda. To this end, the guidelines handed down by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and internationally agreed development objectives—including those deriving from the Millennium Declaration and from instruments adopted at the main world summits and conferences in the economic and social spheres— will be taken into account.
- (c) The available financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, are sufficient to fulfil the mandates of the subprogramme and to facilitate the interaction between their key actors and users.

### Activities

Subject area 3.1: Overview and sectoral review of the performance of the Latin American and Caribbean economies

#### 1. Other substantive activities

##### (a) Recurrent publications

- (i) *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2007-2008.*
- (ii) *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2008-2009.*

This publication is prepared annually and consists of two parts. Part one presents an overview of recent trends in Latin America and the Caribbean. It analyses changes that have occurred in the region in contrast with those experienced by the international economy as well as economic policy, structural problems affecting the different types of economies, trends in the level of activity, global supply and demand, investment performance, saving and consumption, inflation, employment and wages and the external sector. Part two contains reports on individual countries of the region, for each of which a systematic analysis of its economic performance is presented. The publication is accompanied by a set of statistical tables, distributed in the form of a compact disc, providing information on growth, employment, foreign trade, the balance of payments, external indebtedness, prices, wages and monetary and fiscal accounts. Detailed information on the previous year is supplemented with updated information on the first half of the current year for those countries for which such information is available. Each April, a brief report is prepared on the region's economic performance during the previous year (primarily for presentation to the United Nations Economic and Social Council), which serves as a preview to the Economic Survey (high correlation with expected achievements 1 and 3).

(iii) *Preliminary overview of the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean 2008.*

(iv) *Preliminary overview of the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2009.*

The *Preliminary overview* contains a description and assessment of the region's annual economic performance and is published at the end of each year. It presents the latest detailed information on the comparative results of the macroeconomic variables of the region as a whole and of most of the countries, taken individually. This publication is presented at an annual press conference held by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC in mid-December (high correlation with expected achievements 1 and 3).

(b) Technical material

(i) Constant updating and improvement of databases on economic performance in Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular those containing the information needed for the preparation of the aforementioned recurrent publications (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3).

(ii) Contributions to the text of the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*, 2008 and 2009 editions, and the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*, 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 editions: Notes on the Argentine economy (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3).

(iii) Contributions to the text of the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*, 2008 and 2009 editions, and the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*, 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 editions Notes on the Brazilian economy (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3).

(iv) Quarterly publication of Argentine macroeconomic indicators (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(v) Monthly publication of the statistical bulletin on the performance of the Brazilian economy (issued in English, Portuguese and Spanish) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

The ECLAC offices in Buenos Aires and Brasilia, as appropriate, will be responsible for the execution of the activities referred to in paragraph (b), except for sub-paragraph (i). The execution of the activities referred to in (b)(iv) and (v) is subject in part to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 3.2: Analysis of development strategies and economic and social policies in the region

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider the implications of macroeconomic policy for growth in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and 3).

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider issues relating to economic growth and development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3).

## 2. Other substantive activities

### Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on a high priority issue relating to the economic situation in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on the growing instability and insecurity of job markets in the region and their impact on development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on a high priority aspect of fiscal policy in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study on the interrelationship between exchange-rate policy and foreign trade in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3).

(v) A study to identify the determinants of growth in Latin America and the Caribbean from the policy perspective (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1, and 3).

(vi) A study on the mechanisms and factors that have determined the recent performance of the Argentine economy (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(vii) A study on the main domestic sources of financing of the Brazilian economy, and the outlook for sustainable access to external sources of financing (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(viii) A study on recent developments in fiscal and monetary policy in the Brazilian economy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

## 3. Technical cooperation

### Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in areas relating to the design and implementation of growth-oriented macroeconomic policies. Some areas of cooperation may include macroeconomic policy coordination, the design and implementation of fiscal policies and structural reforms, among other issues (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The ECLAC offices in Buenos Aires and Brasilia will be responsible for the execution of the activities referred to in 2 (vi), (vii) and (viii), as appropriate. The execution of the operational activities and, to some extent, of those referred to previously is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

## **SUBPROGRAMME 4: EQUITY AND SOCIAL COHESION**

### Presentation

The economic reforms undertaken by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean have not produced significant advances in terms of poverty alleviation and reduction of inequality. This situation exacerbates the discontent of the majority of the population, emasculates political institutions and increases the risk of economic crises as well as crises of governance for the society as a whole. In a context where the main political institutions in the region are no longer representative or trustworthy and where democracy is eroded by the lack of enjoyment of social rights, it is essential to develop inclusive social protection models that combine risks and remedies for all citizens, whereby it will be possible to overcome exclusion and move forward towards social cohesion in a democratic and participatory framework.<sup>2</sup>

Now that more than two decades have elapsed since the debt crisis, the Latin American and Caribbean countries have been experiencing rates of unstable and uneven economic activity, and this has heightened the economic and social heterogeneity characteristic of the region. The social panorama of the region is generally unsatisfactory albeit with different nuances depending on the country: unemployment, informality and inequality have increased, owing to the absence of effective social protection institutions to counter these risks. In short, the high incidence of poverty is at odds with the region's development potential, which in turn is diminished by social fragmentation.

Faced with the progress achieved in terms of nominal stability, which helps to reduce the burden of inflation in the most underprivileged sectors, the priorities of the social agenda have been reassigned.<sup>3</sup> These are summed up in issues such as: the achievement of employability in conditions of competitiveness in order to ensure steady growth with greater equity; the redefinition of social policy institutions and the need to continue advancing in the effective recognition of social rights.

The region's social agenda points to the need for a comprehensive agreement designed: (i) to maximize the amount of the available public budget and to optimize its use in order to implement broad-based policies that place emphasis on the employability of family members of working age; (ii) to settle the conflict between targeting social spending on the poorest and the availability of funding for distributive ends that favours the middle class and workers; and (iii) to complement market solutions with institutions that guarantee joint financing for achieving universal access to social protection, strengthen human capital formation (above all reducing the gaps in educational achievements) and achieving a much greater redistributive impact.

In view of the trend towards economic and social segmentation, the region requires a social pact in order to: (i) define the size of the State and its capacity to implement social protection transfers on a sustainable basis; (ii) create institutions that generate work incentives and avoid the vicious circle of poverty; (iii) create participatory bodies that provide alternative solutions for the problems of the poor and the middle class; (iv) develop comprehensive programmes that promote social and economic

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<sup>2</sup> According to Latinobarómetro 2004, the level of confidence in the three main democratic institutions (the legislative power, the judiciary and the political parties) is the lowest among the set of institutions that are important for the Latin American society.

<sup>3</sup> The trade and financing opportunities arising from the new paradigm of globalization lead to the conviction that its nominal stability requirements reduce the burden of inflation on the poor and that growth with equity is possible.

improvements for all the groups of society and not only the most underprivileged segments; and (v) evaluate and regulate the complex interactions between the State, the market and families as the main institutions involved in the social protection networks for achieving the goals of a social pact.

In this context, the subprogramme seeks to achieve the medium-term objective and the more short-term achievements, whose accomplishment will be measured by performance indicators as described below.

<i>Objective: To speed up poverty reduction and the achievement of social equity in the region</i>	
<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>
1. Fuller understanding and stronger analytical capacity, on the part of the region's main stakeholders, with respect to the structural problems and newly emerging social challenges that globalization poses for the poorest groups, middle classes and workers and their families	1. i) Number of users who reply to the survey on the subprogramme's most important publication <i>Social Panorama of Latin America</i> , and who consider its analysis useful for a fuller understanding of the social problems and structural nature of the region  1. (ii) Increase in the number of downloads from the subprogramme website of the main documents and flagships with analyses of the social situation of the population
2. Strengthening of the capacity of Governments to consolidate social policy institutions that optimize the use of their resources on the basis of the social impact, in particular with a view to reducing poverty and inequality	2. (i) Number of technical advisory services implemented by the subprogramme in relation to the design and evaluation of social policies and institutions whose results are considered useful by beneficiaries  2. (ii) Increase in the number of thematic networks established with the participation of policymakers and other important stakeholders, of social policies for exchanging information, experiences and best practices

### Strategy

The implementation of this subprogramme will be the responsibility of the Social Development Division. The strategy will consist in continuing to develop applied research lines for generating analyses, disseminating their results and formulating policy recommendations to Governments to strengthen their capacity, to make sound diagnoses that can be translated into effective social policies and programmes. Another important element of the strategy will be to promote the creation of networks to generate, update and disseminate relevant information and facilitate the exchange of experiences and best practices among policymakers, scholars and other interested parties. In this regard, support will be provided to member Governments of ECLAC and to other social stakeholders to give them insight into the complex interactions between the State, families and the labour market that determine access to the benefits of development and elements that provide a social content to the fiscal pact. To this end, full use will be made of the sources of information at the disposal of ECLAC and the entire region.

In addition, technical cooperation services will be provided to the countries in the region to follow up on the plans of action adopted at United Nations international conferences and summits in the social sphere. Thanks to the organization of meetings of experts and seminars, the subprogramme will serve as a forum for the discussion of common points on the regional agenda geared to poverty eradication and the reduction of inequalities.

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials of the countries of the region, especially those concerned with the formulation, execution and management of social policies, programmes and projects as well as regional and subregional organizations, universities and other academic institutions, research centres and other non-governmental organizations concerned with the issues in question. Lastly, the subprogramme will continue to consult, and work in close collaboration with, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other important stakeholders at the regional and international level with which they share an interest in certain issues.

### External factors

The objective and expected accomplishments of the subprogramme will be achievable based on the following assumptions:

- (a) The international community supports and accords priority to the concerns and concrete needs of the ECLAC member States with respect to social development, including the essential components of the regional development agenda, namely equity and social cohesion. Thus, attention will be paid to the guidelines handed down by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and internationally agreed development objectives, including those that appear in the Millennium Declaration and those deriving from instruments adopted at the main world summits and conferences in the social sphere.
- (b) The region continues to move forward towards levels of integration of the economic and social authority to promote the complementarity of policies and programmes in both spheres and a multidimensional approach to poverty and inequality. This advance will be based on differentiated strategies by countries, in view of the region's heterogeneity in terms of stages of development, labour structure, dynamics and demographic and epidemiological structure, as well as institution-building.
- (c) The regional and international community promotes the coordination between the different organizations and entities interested in linking issues in the social sphere with those in the economic area —particularly trade, integration and international finance— in order to shape new development opportunities in the context of globalization.
- (d) The available financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, are sufficient to fulfil the mandates of the subprogramme and to facilitate the interaction between their key actors and users.

### Activities

Subject area 4.1:           Assessment of the social situation of the population

#### 1.     Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

- (i) A meeting of experts to consider the state of public finances, in particular as regards allocations for distributive programmes (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider social cohesion indicators that are useful for the design of policies and measurement of their advances (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A meeting of experts to evaluate advances in terms of the effective enjoyment of social rights in the countries of the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

## 2. Other substantive activities

### a) Recurrent publications

(i) *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2007-2008* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2008-2009* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

### b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on labour risks with emphasis on the gender and family perspective (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on the typology and profile of the welfare States in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on the determinants and indicators of social risk and their links with dependence (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study on the assessment of the enjoyment of social rights in the countries of the region. Special emphasis will be placed on specific groups with attention to criteria of the situation of vulnerability, discrimination and exclusion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

## 3. Technical cooperation

### Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies for the development of training activities on issues relating to assessments of poverty and inequality and studies on the impact of public finances on social policies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

Subject area 4.2: Design of social protection institutions to strengthen governance

## 1. Meetings

### Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider best practices for reducing poverty and inequality in the region. Special attention will be given to providing benefits, with reference to eligibility criteria, benefit rules, participation and governance (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).



(ii) A meeting of experts to consider the complementarity or conflict between policies for combating poverty and reducing inequality. Attention will be paid to the design of explicit guarantees on social policies and fiscal responsibility in particular with respect to the tax burden necessary for ensuring solvency and credibility of policies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A meeting of experts to consider the current situation and outlook of welfare State institutions. Special attention will be given to the ways in which the complex relationships between the State, the labour market and families are handled (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A meeting of experts to analyse policies and best practices geared to promoting effective social citizenship in population groups characterized by very high levels of social vulnerability and exclusion (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

## 2. Other substantive activities

### Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the best ways of guaranteeing access to benefits with reference to equal opportunity and poverty reduction criteria. Special consideration will be given to potential conflicts between targeting of policies on the poorest segments and the dimension of the public budget for distribution purposes (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on the role that the private sector and families are called upon to play in the financing, provision of services and administration of social programmes (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study on the typology of welfare State design options which set out explicitly the role that the State, the family and the labour market should play (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study on policies and best practices for promoting better citizenship in specific social groups (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

## 3. Technical cooperation

### Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region, at their request, in assessing the social situation bearing in mind the new risks that the region's integration into the global economy imply for the poorest strata, the middle classes and workers, the creation of institutions and the design of policies for confronting such risks and the bases for achieving agreements and promoting citizenship participation (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

## **SUBPROGRAMME 5: MAINSTREAMING THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE INTO THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**

### Presentation

The past two decades in Latin America and the Caribbean have been characterized by profound changes resulting from a dramatic rise in the numbers of women in public life. These changes have included entry into the labour market, educational achievements, striking falls in fertility rates with the resulting changes in family relationships, and an appreciable but still insufficient increase in women's role in decision-making.

Reconciling the public and private spheres poses major challenges for the adoption of public policies to promote redistribution of family responsibilities between men and women. In the institutional field, new entities have been created as a result of complex processes in the reform of the State. The wide range of experience acquired, and new knowledge in the area of public policy, show that gender equality has positive consequences for development. In the context of empowerment of women as citizens, democratic governance and overcoming poverty have taken on new significance for the achievement of gender equality in the region.

The main areas of work for the subprogramme in the biennium 2008-2009 will be closely related to the development goals and targets contained in the Millennium Declaration, which are seen as the ratification at the highest level of one of the essential objectives on the international agenda: the achievement of full equality between men and women. This commitment was contained in the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and in those of other related international conferences under the auspices of the United Nations in the economic and social fields. More recently, it was ratified by the member States of ECLAC in the Mexico City Consensus, the culmination of the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in 2004.

Both the Consensus and ECLAC's assessment of the region's progress in implementing the Millennium Development Goals, five years after their adoption, have concluded employment to be a key factor in combating poverty. The Consensus also proposes that access to employment should be expanded, recognizes the economic value of unpaid domestic work and asks States to "afford protection and support to women working in the informal sector, particularly in relation to caregiving services for children and elderly persons, and implement policies for reconciling family and work responsibilities, involving both men and women in this process."

Against that background, the objective of the subprogramme will focus on gender mainstreaming in public policy, taking into account the ethnic, racial and generational diversity which characterizes the region. To that end, the subprogramme will continue to offer its support to the activities of the member countries of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and its Presiding Officers.

As for the generation of new knowledge on gender relations in the region, the subprogramme will help to strengthen national capacities to meet the most urgent needs relating to the fight against poverty and the strengthening of democratic governance. This involves a major challenge in terms of generating innovative approaches to broaden a gender-based approach to poverty, addressing time use and identifying the best means of promoting women's access to the processes involved in building e-government. These tasks will require updating the processing of the gender indicators available in the ECLAC database and expanding it to new sources, increasing gender mainstreaming in the sectoral area

of public policy and strengthening ECLAC's leadership in monitoring violence against women in the countries of the region.

The proposed activities seek to contribute to the fulfilment of the objective of the subprogramme in the medium term and to achieve the expected outputs during the biennium, which will be demonstrated by performance indicators as described below.

<i>Objective: To achieve the mainstreaming of the gender equity agenda into the principal policies of the Governments of the Latin American and Caribbean countries</i>	
<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>
1. Increased progress in adopting a gender perspective by countries of the region to follow up on all internationally agreed development goals contained both in the Millennium Declaration and the Mexico Consensus	1. (i) Number of countries that have integrated the supplementary indicators proposed by ECLAC into their databases and documents prepared with a view to follow up on all internationally agreed development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration and the Mexico Consensus 1. (ii) Number of social programmes that utilize or have resulted from the use of the supplementary indicators proposed by ECLAC to follow up on the development goal contained in the Millennium Declaration related to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, particularly regarding the promotion of women's economic independence and the monitoring of gender violence
2. Progress in the implementation of the agreements reached by the X Regional Conference of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	2. (i) Number of countries that request advisory services to ECLAC to support their efforts to implement the agreements of the X Regional Conference on Women and to follow up on the internationally agreed development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration 2. (ii) Number of programmes or public policies adopted by the countries of the region in response to the agreements of the X Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

### Strategy

The execution of the activities included in this subprogramme, each consisting of a single subject area, will be the responsibility of the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC. This work will include continuing an active role in providing support for the activities of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and for the Presiding Officers of that body. Its implementation involves the provision of technical cooperation services designed to strengthen the capacities of the Governments of the region to formulate public policies for the achievement of gender equality in the market, institutions and society. There will also be substantive and methodological training activities for the women's affairs offices of Governments and the corresponding sectoral ministries and institutions. The purposes of these activities include seeking to strengthen relations between civil society and Governments.

As for the production of knowledge on gender relations in the region, the subprogramme will strengthen national capacities for responding to the most urgent challenges relating to combating poverty

and strengthening democratic governance, against a background of empowering women as citizens. The analysis of these two areas from a human rights perspective will make it possible to link women's concerns with the two main areas of concern of governments in the region, which are social equity and democracy.

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and public officials of the countries in the region with responsibility for drafting and executing policies, programmes and projects relating to gender equity, and various non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and research institutes working in this area. Efforts will also continue in the area of strengthening coordination activities among United Nations bodies at both the regional and the global levels.

### External factors

The goal and expected outputs of the subprogramme will be achievable based on the following assumptions:

- (a) The current institutional situation of national mechanisms for gender equity is maintained or improved in respect of their mission, placement and agenda, in a political environment characterized by stability at the national, regional and international levels and by the negligible consequences of political changes in the countries of the region.
- (b) The international community supports and gives priority to gender mainstreaming in the public policies of the member States of ECLAC, as an essential component of regional and international development. To that end, it takes into account General Assembly and Economic and Social Council guidelines and internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and those arising out of instruments adopted at major world economic and social summits and conferences.
- (c) Availability of financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, is sufficient to fulfil the subprogramme mandates and to facilitate interaction between its key actors and users.

### Activities

#### 1. Meetings

##### (a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Four meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, including the preparation of reports on the activities of the ECLAC secretariat and substantive documentation (first and second semesters of 2008 and first and second semesters of 2009) (high correlation with expected outputs 1 and 2).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Four meetings of experts to consider priority issues emerging from the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. Analysis will relate to aspects concerning: (i) Monitoring of violence against women (first semester of 2008); (ii) involvement of women as citizens and e-government (second semester of 2008); (iii) correlation between employment, gender and poverty (first semester of 2009), and (iv) gender-related obstacles to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (second semester of 2009) (high correlation with expected output 1 and possibly with expected output 2).

(c) Substantive servicing of inter-agency meetings

Two inter-agency meetings with United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and programmes, including the preparation of substantive support documents and the relevant reports (one in 2008 and one in 2009) (high correlation with expected outputs 1 and 2).

2. Other substantive activities(a) Recurrent publications

Eight issues during the biennium of the *Mujer y desarrollo* series, which will focus on such topics as the promotion of labour organization in fighting poverty, progress in women's economic independence, e-government and gender equity, migration and gender, reproductive work and time use, public policies to reconcile public and private life, gender equity and ethnic and racial diversity, and recent advances in developing a non-discriminatory culture (high correlation with expected output 1 and possibly 2).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A regional study on advances in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in the countries of the region, with emphasis on aspects relating to gender equity (high correlation with expected output 1).

(ii) Four studies on issues relating to gender mainstreaming in the development of the countries of the region. Subjects will be chosen among priority issues emerging from the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (2007) and from the thirty-second session of ECLAC (2008) (two in 2008 and two in 2009) (high correlation with expected output 2).

(c) Technical material

(i) Preparation of four studies on specific issues which contribute to gender mainstreaming in the work of the ECLAC system. Topics to be covered include the development of gender indicators in the area of violence against women, feasibility and operating conditions for new proposals for social protection, the impact on gender equity of the streamlining of the labour market and gender obstacles to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (high correlation with expected output 1).

(ii) Updating of the ECLAC web page on Gender statistics with data from the 2008 round of household surveys and other sources (high correlation with expected output 1, moderate correlation with expected output 2).

(d) Information materials and services

Two electronic conferences on subjects such as the use of the supplementary indicators proposed by ECLAC for follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals by national mechanisms for the advancement of women and strategies for the implementation of agreements reached at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (2007) (high correlation with expected outputs 1 and 2).

3. Technical cooperation(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region, at their request, in areas relating to the use of gender indicators, the design of public policies incorporating the gender perspective, and institution-building for government bodies and entities responsible for policies and programmes for women, inter alia (high correlation with expected outputs 1 and 2).

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

Provision of technical cooperation for training activities relating to gender mainstreaming in development processes and in public policies undertaken by government bodies, non-governmental organizations, universities and academic institutions in the countries of the region, at their request.

(c) Execution of technical cooperation projects

It is expected that during the biennium, projects will be under way in the following areas: encouraging access to and use of new technologies for the struggle against poverty among women; follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals from the gender perspective; regional capacity-building for monitoring gender violence, reproductive work and time use (high correlation with expected outputs 1 and 2).

4. Intermediate activities

(i) Monitoring of ECLAC programmes, projects and activities, in order to identify opportunities for gender mainstreaming in its substantive activities.

(ii) Extending the communication strategy of the Women and Development Unit, including the continuous updating and improvement of the ECLAC web page on gender.

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

## **SUBPROGRAMME 6: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

### Presentation

The demographic transition continues in Latin America and the Caribbean, mostly owing to the continuing decline in fertility and rising life expectancy, although several countries and specific population groups are still lagging behind. This process has a considerable impact on the age structure of the population, with rapid growth in the adult segment, especially older persons, while the increase in the younger segments is beginning to stabilize. At the same time, the trend towards urbanization remains persistent, primarily affecting medium-sized cities, while migratory flows out of the region continue to grow and diversify. This phenomenon includes the establishment of strong links between emigrants and their countries of origin, in the context of the changes brought about by globalization.

In addition to the challenges and opportunities for the countries of the region resulting from demographic changes, there is also the need to continue making massive efforts to reduce poverty and the profound and sustained social inequality which is reflected in the sociodemographic inequities within and between countries.

One of the main areas of work for the subprogramme relates to the ageing of the population, which is taking place in an unfavourable socio-economic context characterized by high rates of poverty, social gaps, low social security coverage and the fragility of family structures. All these issues restrict the institutional, political and cultural adaptations which are needed in order to deal successfully with the phenomenon of ageing, and its consequences for the supply and demand of social services affect not only older persons but also members of other age groups.

In the context of a high level of urbanization, city growth is accompanied by the persistence of makeshift settlements, in which poverty tends to be perpetuated. In many countries, policies and programmes aimed at managing urban expansion and improving living conditions for the population have been unable to integrate sociodemographic variables in an appropriate manner. This has adversely affected their effectiveness and the likelihood of successfully decentralizing public administration.

At the same time, continuing emigration out of the region and the diversification of forms of population displacement require that we reconsider the situation of emigrants as social, political and economic actors who need a space protected by a broad-based notion of citizenship. The effects of the emigration of skilled workers, which weakens the potential for innovation in their respective countries of origin, can be attenuated if efforts are made to ensure strong ties to the home country.

The close link between the trends emerging in the area of sexual and reproductive health and the mechanisms of poverty reproduction, as in the case of high adolescent fertility rates, must be analysed in order to design adequate policy instruments. Concerns exist in some countries because the fall in mortality has been counteracted by the rising incidence of HIV/AIDS and the prevalence of other factors which entail a risk of death, such as violence, especially among young men. The subprogramme will endeavour to deal with all these themes from a holistic viewpoint.

Lastly, a key aspect of the subprogramme's work in this area will be to continue providing support to the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development in follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and in fulfilment of the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, adopted at the Intergovernmental Regional Conference on

Ageing held in November 2003. Compliance with both instruments is vital in order to move forward in the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration. At the same time, an active role will be played in follow-up to resolutions adopted during the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, which the United Nations has decided to hold in 2006.

The proposed activities seek to contribute to the fulfilment of the general objective of the subprogramme in the medium term and to achieve the more specific expected outputs during the biennium, which will be demonstrated by performance indicators as described below.

<i>Objective:</i> To improve the generation of sociodemographic information and knowledge on population issues for use in social programming in the countries of the region	
<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>
1. Increased technical capacity of the Latin American and Caribbean Member States to monitor population trends and tackle population and development issues for use in social programming	1. Increase in the number of Member States making use of knowledge and information generated under the subprogramme on demographic trends and population and development issues for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their social programmes and policies
2. Increased technical capacity of Latin American and Caribbean Member States to monitor progress in the implementation of the recommendations and goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing as well as the relevant objectives and goals of the Millennium Declaration	2. Number of countries that have taken action to implement the goals and recommendations of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Regional Strategy for the Implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, and the relevant goals and objectives of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international conferences related to the field of population and development

### Strategy

The Population Division of ECLAC - Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) will be responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme. The strategy applied by the subprogramme will focus on continuing to provide support to the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development and to the countries of the region, in follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and in fulfilment of the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, adopted at the Intergovernmental Regional Conference on Ageing.

In order to help the region face these challenges, the subprogramme will continue to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of the member States of ECLAC to conduct more effective analyses and to incorporate sociodemographic variables in the formulation and application of their development policies, programmes and projects. For that purpose, specialized advisory and technical cooperation services will be provided, and meetings and seminars will be held, to facilitate the sharing of successful experiences in the design of intervention activities that recognize the individual needs of each country, and to promote horizontal cooperation among countries in that area. Support will also be



provided for networking in order to generate, update and disseminate important knowledge relating to the significant applied research work which CELADE will continue to conduct in the areas of population and development.

From the methodological and technical viewpoint, the subprogramme has identified four essential areas relating to the current stage in the region's progress in the field of population and development. Those areas include the evolution of the region's demographic growth, the generation of data and the development of procedures, computer programs and information systems to improve the use of census data, vital statistics and surveys, the inclusion of sociodemographic inputs in social programming at the national and local levels for decision-making in the design and application of public policies, and regional cooperation in the area of population and development.

The main users of the outputs of the output of the subprogramme will be the authorities and government officials of the countries of the region, particularly those working on population-related issues in ministries of planning, social programming, health, education and housing, and national statistical offices. Other users will include public, private and civil society bodies responsible for the design and management of programmes, policies and projects at the national and local levels in various population-related areas, and universities and other academic institutions interested in these issues. The subprogramme will work closely with UNFPA, UNDP and the Population and Statistics Divisions of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, with specialized bodies such as FAO, PAHO, UNESCO and UNICEF, and with intergovernmental organizations such as IOM, the Ibero-American Youth Organization and IDB.

### External factors

The goal and expected outputs of the subprogramme will be achievable based on the following assumptions:

- (a) The stability of the socio-economic and institutional environment in the region continues or improves, in the absence of serious external turbulence or disturbances affecting the established priorities.
- (b) The international community supports and gives priority to the concerns and concrete needs of the member States of ECLAC in relation to the implementation of the recommendations of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. To that end, it takes into account General Assembly and Economic and Social Council guidelines and internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and those arising out of instruments adopted at major world economic and social summits and conferences.
- (c) The regional community gives priority to the task of continuing progress in order to actively include sociodemographic factors in the design and application of social policies and programmes, in order to improve their effectiveness.
- (d) Availability of financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, is sufficient to fulfil the subprogramme mandates and to facilitate interaction between its key actors and users.

ActivitiesSubject area 6.1: Demographic analysis and population projections1. MeetingsOrganization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the inclusion of emerging issues in the 2010 round of population censuses. Those issues will include those relating to disability, ethnic groups, internal mobility and international migration.

2. Other substantive activities(a) Recurrent publications

Four issues of the Demographic Observatory. This publication is the well-known Demographic Bulletin of CELADE, with an updated title, and containing demographic estimates and population projections.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the impact of different causes of death, by gender and age, in mortality figures for Latin America and the Caribbean. Particular attention will be given to causes such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, violence and accidents, and HIV/AIDS.

(ii) A study on the situation of infant and child mortality in the countries of the region from the perspective of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and those arising out of the International Conference on Population and Development. Particular attention will be given to the particular features of social and ethnic groups and to geographical inequities.

(iii) A study on changes in the timing and levels of fertility in the countries of the region, with emphasis on adolescent fertility.

(c) Technical material

(i) A technical report on the methodology of population projections in Latin America and the Caribbean, with emphasis on subnational projections.

(ii) Development of computer modules for population projections at the national and subnational levels.

(iii) Maintaining and updating of the database on demographic trends and population projections by gender and age.

(d) Information materials and services

Maintaining and updating of the database on demographic trends and population projections by gender and age on the specialist subprogramme site accessible through the ECLAC portal.

3. Technical cooperation(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region, at their request, in the areas of data collection, demographic analysis and methodologies for the preparation of population projections and estimates.

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

Two workshops on the use of new methodologies and tools for the preparation of demographic projections. Each will last about a week, and they will be intended for professionals from national statistical offices.

All activities listed under this subject heading are highly correlated with expected output 1.

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 6.2: Population information1. Other substantive activities(a) Recurrent publications

Two issues of *REDATAM Informa* and electronic diffusion of its content through the specialist subprogramme site accessible through the ECLAC portal.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

A document on the main emerging issues and the points to be included in questionnaires for the 2010 round of censuses.

(c) Technical material

(i) A technical report on procedures used for the dissemination and exploitation of data from the 2000 round of population censuses, for the purpose of analyzing their implications for the 2010 round.

(ii) Development and updating of computer programs to facilitate the use of population statistics, particularly census data and vital statistics, through the combined use of the System for the Retrieval of Census Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer (REDATAM) and geographic information systems.

(iii) Maintenance and updating of the regional databank of censuses on population, housing and vital statistics.

(d) Information materials and services

Maintaining and updating of the database on urbanization, spatial distribution of the population and internal and international migration, on the specialist subprogramme site accessible through the ECLAC portal (CELADE-Population Division).

2. Technical cooperation(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region that request them, on the design and use of computer applications related to REDATAM.

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

Four workshops on the use of computer applications related to REDATAM and the creation of related databases. Each will last about a week, depending on circumstances, and they will be intended for professionals from national statistical offices.

All activities listed under this subject heading are highly correlated with expected output 1.

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 6.3: Integration of sociodemographic aspects into social programming at the national and local levels.

1. MeetingsOrganization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Two meetings on demographic changes and their consequences for development.

2. Other substantive activities(a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on international migration and development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(ii) A study on demographic changes and sectoral demand in the region.

(iii) A study on ageing and public policies in the region.

(b) Technical material

(i) Maintaining and updating of the database on spatial distribution and urbanization in Latin America and the Caribbean (DEPUALC).

(ii) Maintaining and updating of the database on Internal Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean (MIALC).

(iii) Maintaining and updating of the international migration databank for the programme “Investigation of International Migration in Latin America” (IMILA).

### 3. Technical cooperation

#### (a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in areas relating to the incorporation of sociodemographic variables into development policies, programmes and projects.

#### (b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

(i) A workshop on matters relating to the incorporation of sociodemographic variables into development policies, programmes and projects. Each will last about a week, and they will be intended for professionals from sectoral ministries.

(ii) Cooperation with government entities, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies for the development of training activities on emerging issues relating to population and development.

All activities listed under this subject heading are highly correlated with expected output 1.

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

## Subject area 6.4: Regional cooperation in population and development

### 1. Meetings

#### (a) Organization and substantive (or technical) servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Substantive servicing of the Ad Hoc sessional Committee on Population and Development, including the preparation of technical documents and reports for the biennial follow-up to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, the Programme of Action of ICPD and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing.

#### (b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to examine progress in implementing the recommendations of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development +15.

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

Four issues during the biennium of the publication *Revista Notas de Población* for the dissemination of the results of research and studies on population and development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(b) Technical material

(i) Maintenance and updating of the databank on ageing for follow-up to the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing.

(ii) Maintenance and updating of the regional system of indicators for follow-up to the Programme of Action of ICPD.

(iii) Periodic updating of the contents of the specialist subprogramme site accessible through the ECLAC portal.

(c) Information materials and services

Two issues during the biennium of the *Boletín informativo sobre envejecimiento*, with information on the progress made by countries in the region in the formulation and execution of policies relating to older persons.

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region, at their request, in areas relating to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing.

(ii) Provision of technical support services to the region's intergovernmental forums on international migration.

4. Intermediate activities

Organization of communication and exchange activities with relevant institutions for follow-up to the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing.

All activities listed under this subject heading are highly correlated with expected output 2.

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

## **SUBPROGRAMME 7: PLANNING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

### Presentation

In the coming years, the development agenda of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean will continue to prioritize State modernization, economic and social planning, budgetary and public investment policies and local development policies. Accordingly, during the 2008-2009 biennium, these will be the main themes of the programme of work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), the body responsible for implementation of this subprogramme. ILPES will also continue to perform and enhance its function as the training centre of the ECLAC system.

In response to the demands of the countries of the region, the subprogramme will conduct activities in the sphere of economic and social planning, whether global, territorial or sectoral in scope, in connection with the processes of State modernization and public policymaking. The construction of a forward-looking approach to national, regional and sectoral development strategies calls for an analysis of the institutions and the various actors that participate in this process. Development requires long-term approaches and the creation of institutions for putting them into practice, supporting them and following up on them. In this regard, public planning plays an important role in performing the basic functions of forward-planning, institutional, sectoral and regional coordination, generation of information and evaluation.

In addition, ILPES will continue to provide active support to the countries of the region in their efforts to reform public administration and achieve greater fiscal transparency. Such efforts are currently concentrated on improving budgetary and financial administrative practices both at the national and subnational levels using a multi-year perspective that takes into account the planning functions of public administration. The subprogramme will also promote and support the setting up of new instruments for budgetary policymaking and evaluation and will disseminate sound results-based management practices in order to incorporate them into the public policy cycle. In this field, national public investment systems and their various institution and decentralization modalities are the fundamental frame of reference used by the Governments of the region to programme, administer, control, supervise and evaluate public investment. Integration of these systems with budget programming is facilitated through standardized procedures, project cycle training and the development of computerized information subsystems.

Local and regional development policies have become particularly relevant due to their association with the ever-increasing need to design instruments and public policies that promote the use of endogenous local resources. These policies are designed to foster new styles of development based on the potential of local and regional economies in a manner that is complementary to national policies. With different degrees of depth, these processes seek to transform local production systems, boost production, create jobs, build competitive territorial capacities and improve the quality of life of the population. The development of local and regional capacities is linked to legal, political and financial issues that are specific to decentralization processes.

Intent on improving the capacities of their officials, the Governments of the region are generating a growing demand for training in specific areas of competence covered by ILPES and ECLAC as a whole. This is particularly clear from the greater number and variety of courses requested, the high number of applicants, and the support provided to such participants by national and local Governments. Consequently, ILPES will strengthen the joint work carried out with the rest of the ECLAC subprogrammes to provide a more varied range of training services with a wider thematic coverage. Further steps will be taken to build experience in the design, implementation and evaluation of courses and training activities and to consolidate the ILPES training network. Similarly, technical cooperation services provided to the region on relevant

issues will be strengthened and the exchange of multilateral experiences will be promoted. Lastly, technological and pedagogical innovations will be introduced to improve the quality of training and the access of students to instructional material and information on the network.

The proposed activities seek to contribute to the fulfilment of the objective of the subprogramme in the medium term and to achieve the more specific outputs planned for the biennium; this will be demonstrated by performance indicators as described below.

<i>Objective: To improve public sector management in the countries of the region with regard to economic and social planning, budgeting and local development</i>	
<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>
1. A deeper understanding by important stakeholders in ECLAC member countries of the planning, budgeting and local development approach in public policies	1. (i) Percentage of ECLAC member States whose professionals participate in training activities organized by the subprogramme  1. (ii) Percentage of participants rating the courses given by ILPES as “useful” or “very useful”  1. (iii) Increase in the number of downloads from the ILPES website of files of electronic documents and material prepared by the subprogramme
2. Increase of the coordination and exchange of experiences between ECLAC member countries on issues relating to planning, budgeting and local development in public policies	2. (i) Number of professionals of ECLAC member States that participate in intergovernmental forums, technical meetings, seminars, conferences and networks organized by the subprogramme  2. (ii) Number of technical meetings, seminars, conferences and courses organized by ECLAC member States at which ILPES staff members make presentations

### Strategy

The strategy envisages various modes of action: applied research, dissemination of its results, training and the creation and support of knowledge networks. The synergies between these networks and their multiplier effect are expected to increase the impact of the Institute’s work.

On the one hand, the strategy will be geared towards renovating and strengthening national and subregional institutions in the countries of the region with respect to the tools and practices used in public policy and programme planning with emphasis on development plans at the national, subregional, sectoral and institutional levels. On the other, the analytical work will be fostered and the organization of specialized forums will be promoted in order to exchange experiences, best practices and lessons learned and to facilitate the adaptation and application of successful experiences. Thanks to closer coordination with other entities, networks will be developed for the exchange of experiences in areas associated with the subprogramme’s objectives; this will enable participants to take part in a continuous learning process.

Training activities will be consolidated and will expand the range of issues to encompass a greater number of points covered by other subprogrammes. New training modalities will be adopted, which will permit a wider coverage at a lower cost per participant. The dissemination of the subprogramme outputs and



activities will be expanded with the more intensive use of new information and communication technologies. The dissemination work will be strengthened through forums, thematic networks and training activities themselves.

The outputs of the subprogramme will be used mainly by government authorities and officials of the countries in the region, in national, regional, state and local planning, as well as by those responsible for planning, programming and management activities in other public bodies and enterprises. They will also be used by various civil-society institutions and by business, labour and professional organizations, as well as by universities and other academic and research institutions.

To achieve the subprogramme objectives, ILPES will work in coordination and close collaboration with the substantive ECLAC divisions and subregional and national offices and with its counterpart institutions in the countries of the region. Lastly, efforts will be made to mobilize the support of multilateral and national cooperation entities in order to strengthen the Institute's resources.

### External factors

The objective and expected accomplishments of the subprogramme will be achievable based on the following assumptions:

- (a) The international community and, in particular, the member countries of the Regional Council for Planning continue to give priority to public-sector management, budgetary policies and local development policies in the region. For this, they will take into account the guidelines handed down by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and internationally agreed development objectives, including those that appear in the Millennium Declaration and those deriving from instruments adopted at the main world summits and conferences in the economic and social spheres.
- (b) The available financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, are sufficient to fulfil the mandates of the subprogramme relating to the provision of training services to countries of the region.
- (c) The socioeconomic and institutional environment in the region remains stable or improves and is free from significant external shocks or disruptions that make it necessary to change the priorities of the programme of work.

### Activities

#### 1. Meetings

- (a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning (2008 and 2009) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Twentieth and twenty-first Regional seminars on fiscal policy. Experiences in public administration and budget policies in the countries of the region will be examined (two seminars in the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Meeting of experts to consider the different experiences and policies relating to local development in the countries of the region (two meetings in the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Meeting of experts to consider experiences in evaluating public investment programmes in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (two meetings in the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Other substantive activitiesNon-recurrent publications

(i) Two studies on fiscal policy, public budgets and administration based on results in the countries of the region. Special attention will be given to trends and innovations in these areas) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Two studies on local development processes in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Two studies on methodologies for the evaluation of projects and programmes (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Technical cooperation(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries of the region that request them in areas relating to planning; fiscal and budgetary policy; modernization of public administration; evaluation of policies, programmes and projects, and local development policies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Training courses, seminars and workshops

(i) Four international courses on local economic development, territorial competitiveness and fiscal decentralization (two in each year of the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Four international courses on the preparation, management and appraisal of projects; logical framework and use of indicators for impact evaluation and environmental assessment (two in each year of the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Four international courses on public finances and budgetary policies (two in each year of the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

4. Intermediate activities

Support for the operation of information networks and exchange of knowledge and experiences on issues linked to the subprogramme (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

**SUBPROGRAMME 8: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**Presentation

The interrelationships between economic growth, environmental protection, urban development and social equity are of increasing importance for Governments and for the principal social and economic stakeholders in the region. In order to address this complex web of interrelationships from the public-policy perspective, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean need to strengthen their capacity for analysis and quantification of the social costs of their current development strategies. They will also need to strengthen their public administrations' capacity to design and put into practice integrated policies aimed at achieving intersectoral targets, as in the case of the development goals deriving from the Millennium Declaration, and reversing unsustainable trends, such as the loss of biodiversity, soil degradation and deforestation.

Thus, the priority objective of this subprogramme in the 2008-2009 biennium will be to strengthen the capacities of the countries of the region to analyse, quantify, design and implement integrated public policies that address the challenges of sustainable development at all levels of government.

The scope of the subprogramme will encompass three basic areas. The first, referring to the assessment of advances towards sustainable development, will be devoted to the generation of empirical information and the construction of sustainability indicators in the countries of the region in order to assess objectively the magnitude of the economic, social and environmental costs associated with their development strategies. By the end of the biennium, the subprogramme is expected to have helped to implement national and subnational systems of indicators of sustainable development in various countries of the region. In addition, the analytical capacity of countries will be strengthened and they will be able to use the methodology of syndromes of sustainable development to identify the multicausal problems that lead to unsustainable patterns of development. Thanks to these advances, appropriate policies can be defined to address the multiple causes of countries' current environmental performance and these will be supplemented with simulation models and economic assessment techniques that will facilitate the task of quantifying the impact, costs and benefits of given patterns of development.

The second area of work is related to the integration of public policies and the follow-up of international and regional agreements on sustainable development, including their links with the markets of environmental goods and services. Public policies and international and regional instruments and agreements for sustainable development will be analysed and follow-up action taken. Efforts will be made to strengthen the capacity of countries to integrate public policies that are applied in different sectors and levels of government in order to put into practice mechanisms for coordination and State modernization with a view to achieving national sustainable development targets. By the end of the period, countries should be better able to make strategic environmental evaluations, assess the externalities or implicit social costs of maintaining the status quo and model the alternative policy options in the different government levels and territorial divisions.

Lastly, the third area of work will be linked to the sustainability of human settlements. Socioeconomic and environmental urban development trends in the region will be examined with a view to strengthening the capacity of countries to design and put into practice policies and instruments for planning, financing and land management which respond to the challenges posed by the high rates of urbanization characteristic of the region. Continued support will be provided to countries and local authorities to enable them to cope with the estimated increase of 40 million inhabitants in the urban

population over the next five years and the repercussions that this increase will have on the demand for housing and public services, such as water, sanitation and solid waste management, on transport and use of energy, and in terms of the exacerbation of environmental pollution and soil degradation. In this context, countries will be supported in their efforts to follow up and put into practice the international agreements in the urban sphere, especially those included in the Habitat Agenda, adopted at the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), and the development goals and targets deriving from the Millennium Declaration.

The activities proposed in each one of these three areas will help to fulfil the subprogramme's objective in the medium term and to achieve the more specific expected outputs in the biennium, which will be measured by indicators as described below.

<i>Objective: To improve the integration of environmental and urban management considerations into economic, social and land use policies in the framework of sustainable development</i>	
<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>
1. Fuller understanding by the Governments of the region and other stakeholders of sustainable development and human settlements trends and prospects	1. (i) Percentage of participants from the countries of the region attending conferences, seminars and training activities organized under the subprogramme who rate the knowledge gained as "useful" or "very useful" for their work  1. (ii) Increased number of online consultations, downloads and direct enquiries by stakeholders and users of the databases and publications produced under the subprogramme
2. Enhanced capacity of the Governments of the region to follow-up and make progress in the implementation of international agreements and national plans of action derived from the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the relevant goals and targets deriving from the Millennium Declaration	2. Percentage of ECLAC member States participating in intergovernmental forums, technical meetings, seminars and conferences to review progress in implementation of international commitments and plans of action derived from the relevant world summits and international conferences

### Strategy

The execution of this subprogramme will be the responsibility of the ECLAC Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division. The subprogramme strategy will be designed to assist the countries of the region to strengthen their own capacity to design, implement, monitor and coordinate, in the national, local and urban spheres, public policies that are in keeping with sustainability criteria. This assistance will consist of technical cooperation services, the organization of meetings and training courses, the creation and facilitation of networks for the exchange of experiences and knowledge and the development of applied research with a view to the preparation of a regional comparative approach to the advances towards sustainable development. The activities will facilitate the fulfilment of Goal 7 of the Millennium Development Goals, which seeks to ensure environmental sustainability and to achieve the corresponding targets, namely, to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies

and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources, to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation and by 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers.

In terms of methodology, new ways of analysing trends and public policy options and of evaluating the costs and benefits involved will be studied with a view to providing decision makers with relevant information. As regards research, national case studies will be carried out within the framework of the subprogramme and a comparative analysis of sustainable development will be developed among the countries of the region in order to identify types of syndromes of sustainable development and the effective linkages of integrated policies and management instruments.

At the operational level, lines of work will be established for the medium-term with countries interested in promoting activities for analysing and updating their policies and instruments of State management and modernization with a view to achieving the sustainable development targets. This approach will require activities that generate synergies between the national case studies, the technical assistance offered to countries, regional and subregional discussion forums, training courses and in political dialogues held in different countries.

The subprogramme will continue to hold consultations with specialized agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (United Nations-Habitat) and the Commission on Sustainable Development. It will consolidate links with the national focal points for sustainable development, the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI) and with the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Andean Development Corporation (CAF).

The main users of this subprogramme will be the decision-making authorities responsible for sustainable development and human settlements. Other users will include regional and subregional organizations, universities, academic research centres, and business-sector and non-governmental organizations with an interest in these areas.

#### External factors

The objective and expected outputs of the subprogramme will be achievable based on the following assumptions:

- (a) The international community supports and gives priority to the concerns and requirements of ECLAC member States regarding the need to guarantee environmental sustainability and incorporate the principles of sustainable development in their development strategies. To this end, the guidelines adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council will be taken into account together with the internationally agreed development goals, including those deriving from the Millennium Declaration and those contained in the instruments adopted at the main world summits and conferences in the economic and social spheres.

- (b) The available financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, are sufficient to fulfil the subprogramme mandates and facilitate interaction between their key stakeholders and users.

### Activities

#### Subject area 8.1: Evaluation of advances in sustainable development in the region

##### 1. Meetings

###### (a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Forum on the application of sustainable development in the region, scheduled to be held by the Commission on Sustainable Development (high correlation with expected output 2).

###### (b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to examine the trends in processes that affect sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean and their implications for the integration of public policies and institutional adjustments (high correlation with expected output 1).

##### 2. Other substantive activities

###### (a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on syndromes of sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected output 1).

(ii) A study on the advances in methodologies and in the application of compound indices and synthetic ways of relating sustainable development indicators (moderate correlation with expected output 1).

(iii) Report on sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2009 (high correlation with expected output 1).

###### (b) Technical material

(i) Update and upgrading of database on economic, social and environmental variables and indicators for assessing progress towards sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected outputs 1 and 2).

(ii) Extension of analyses of syndromes of sustainable development to a greater number of countries in the region and identification of syndromes at the regional level (high correlation with expected outputs 1 and 2).

### 3. Technical cooperation

#### (a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in areas relating to methodologies for constructing indicators of advances towards sustainable development and methodologies for preparing syndromes of sustainable development with a view to evaluating the multiple causalities of the problems of sustainability (moderate correlation with expected outputs 1 and 2).

#### (b) Training courses, seminars and workshops

(i) Cooperation with government and intergovernmental entities, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional organizations, at their request, to support training activities in the area of sustainable development assessment (high correlation with expected output 2).

(ii) Regional course on indicators of sustainable development (high correlation with expected output 2).

(iii) Regional experimental workshop on syndromes of sustainable development (high correlation with expected output 2).

(iv) Distance course on indicators of sustainable development (high correlation with expected output 2).

The implementation of operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 8.2: Integration of public policies, appraisal of externalities and follow-up of international and regional agreements for sustainable development

### 1. Meetings

#### Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the lessons learned in implementing policies and instruments that incorporate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development (moderate correlation with expected output 1).

### 2. Other substantive activities

#### Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the integration of public policies for sustainable development (high correlation with expected output 2).

(ii) A study on trade strategies for sustainable development (high correlation with expected output 2).



(iii) A study on finance strategies for sustainable development (moderate correlation with expected output 2).

(iv) A study on the economic and environmental implications of relevant international agreements for the countries of the region (high correlation with expected output 2).

(v) A study on the integration of sectoral policies through strategic environmental evaluations and their possible application in selected countries in the region (high correlation with expected output 2).

### 3. Technical cooperation

#### (a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in various areas relating to public policies and their links to sustainable development, including the development of environmental goods and services markets, and express requests for carrying out evaluations of environmental performance following the OECD methodology (moderate correlation with expected outputs 1 and 2).

#### (b) Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government and intergovernmental entities, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional organizations, at their request, for supporting training activities in different areas of public policy for sustainable development (high correlation with expected output 2).

The implementation of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

## Subject area 8.3: Sustainable development and human settlements

### 1. Meetings

#### (a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Production of technical documents for the Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI) (high correlation with expected outputs 1 and 2).

#### (b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to examine the dynamics of growth of human settlements in relation to urban and rural land markets (moderate correlation with expected output 1).

2. Other substantive activities

Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on changes in settlement patterns based on the different urban development processes in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (moderate correlation with expected output 1).

(ii) A study on finance strategies for sustainable urban development (moderate correlation with expected output 1).

(iii) A study on the characterization and evaluation of externalities in the urban environment (moderate correlation with expected output 1).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries, at their request, in areas relating to urban sustainability, public efficiency in the management of human settlements and disaster impact assessment in urban sectors and in the environment (moderate correlation with expected outputs 1 and 2).

(b) Collective training

(i) Cooperation with government entities, universities, non-governmental organizations, regional and subregional organizations, at their request, to support training activities in the area of management, urban and territorial planning and sustainable urban development (high correlation with expected output 2).

(ii) Distance course on management of sustainable urban development (high correlation with expected output 2).

(iii) Regional workshop on the management of sustainable urban development (high correlation with expected output 2).

The implementation of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

## **SUBPROGRAMME 9: NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

### Presentation

Since the beginning of the current decade, the thematic elements around which this subprogramme is structured have been influenced by two separate trends. First, international demand for the processed products extracted from natural resources in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean has gradually strengthened, resulting in an improvement in the terms of trade. Second, the region's economic growth has picked up, led by an upswing in exports not only of resource-intensive primary products but also of manufactures whose market position has benefited from the lowering of trade barriers and the entry into force of free trade agreements, mostly bilateral in scope, such as those concluded with the United States, agreements on trade complementarity among countries of the region and agreements with the European Union and a number of Asian countries.

The experience of the past few years has also demonstrated the significant impact of macroeconomic policy on patterns of sustainability in the use of natural resources. This has shown the difficulty of harmonizing macroeconomic and sectoral policies in order to strengthen trends towards sustainability. Limited progress in this regard has led to the resurgence of pressure for the development of natural resources, particularly water resources. All this leads to an urgent need for advances in the inclusion in macroeconomic policy of sustainability considerations and, at the same time, for improved institutional capacities among managers and users of natural resources and other public interest services to enable them to assume a more active role in decision-making in this sphere.

The subprogramme will develop various poles of reflection around the topics described. One of them will focus on whether economic policies that promote increased development of the natural resources of the countries of the region are compatible with sustainability criteria and, in particular, with the international agreements forged in this area. In addition, consideration will be given to the challenges faced by public policymakers in responding to the demand for more intensive development of natural resources and in harmonizing these demands with a better distribution of benefits which is reflected in endogenous development and in an improvement in social equity in keeping with the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.

The subprogramme will also analyse the effects of the exploitation of natural resources on territorial development, both with respect to the increase in infrastructure services and the improvement of connectivity between countries of the region and the rest of the world, and with respect to a greater transfer of efficiency to users to increase their competitive advantages. Countries will receive support in their efforts to deal with certain distortions in market functioning —such as those relating to price, requisite rates of profitability and legal insecurity, among others— which in some cases affect the rate of investment and can jeopardize future economic growth, if they are not solved in an appropriate and timely manner. The integration of regional physical infrastructure will continue to be an area of special relevance for the region, within which energy integration is expected to assume growing importance.

With respect to infrastructure services, it is relevant to highlight the role that public regulation and the new forms of private participation are called upon to play. Apart from their complementary role, they will have to generate synergies to counteract the constraints that public financing imposes on the efficient management of natural resources and public utility services. In particular, regulation will need to be improved in order to ensure that users reap the benefits of greater efficiency in the areas of energy,

telecommunications, port and road infrastructure and services, railroads, waterways and border crossings, in order to ensure the timely provision of intermediate and final goods.

In short, the subprogramme will address a range of issues that are part of the development agenda and which call for special consideration on the part of the countries of the region. These include the policies needed to ensure that the income from development of resources is more fairly distributed and that the benefits obtained are passed on to the local communities and that technical progress is incorporated with a view to ensuring that the process is not just more efficient and environmentally sustainable but also that it ties in better with the endogenous productive development of the territory. Furthermore, attention will be paid to the appropriate combination of policies so as to harmonize the sustainable management of natural assets and public utilities with the necessary increase in public and private investment in the context of effective corporate social responsibility designed to improve social equity. Consideration will be given to the concerns of countries in the region regarding the extremely volatile behaviour of the markets of some raw materials, such as oil, for which the huge margins between cost and price do not reflect corporate efficiency but rather different externalities, such as natural disasters and conflicts.

All of these issues will call for a review of the forms of international cooperation and a renewal of the discussion agenda in competent United Nations forums, in which the treatment reserved for conventional and renewable forms of energy will set the pace for a new path towards sustainability which mitigates their impact on climate change.

The activities proposed in each one of the areas of work will help to fulfil the subprogramme objective in the medium term and achieve the more specific outputs in the biennium, which will be measured by indicators as described below.

<i>Objective:</i> To strengthen the sustainable management of natural resources and to pass on to users the efficiency achieved in utilities and infrastructure services in order to enhance the competitiveness of the economies of the region	
<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>
1. Strengthened institutional capacity to formulate and implement public policies and regulatory frameworks to increase efficiency in the sustainable management of natural resources and in the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services	1. Increase in the number of countries and academic, regional and business institutions that act upon the technical approaches and recommendations offered by the subprogramme through the provision of technical cooperation services
2. Enhanced policy harmonization and coordination and sharing of best practices at subregional and regional levels on the issues dealt with by the subprogramme	2. Increase in the number of decision makers from the countries of the region and other stakeholders from entrepreneurial and academic circles who rate as "useful" the subprogramme's contributions to policy harmonization and coordination for the sustainable management of natural resources and the efficient provision of public utilities and infrastructure services

### Strategy

The Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division will be responsible for implementing this subprogramme. The strategy will focus on strengthening the technical capacity of the countries of the region to apply and manage public policies that coordinate growth, protection of the natural endowment

and social justice with the sustainable use of natural resources. The integration of physical infrastructure between the countries of the region will also be promoted with a view to improving the complementarity of their productive structures. Thus, the strategy will be to provide countries with analytical studies and systematized information on best practices applied in the region in terms of regulation and management of natural resources and the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services in the context of the development goals deriving from the Millennium Declaration.

Priority will be given to providing technical assistance to countries, at their request, in the spheres of regulation and management of mineral, energy and water resources and the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services. Support will be given to discussion forums to make known new policy options and the functioning of knowledge networks for sharing best practices and lessons learned. The subprogramme will also carry out training activities for decision makers, public officials and experts in the above-mentioned areas.

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials of countries in the region, especially those concerned with areas of management for the sustainable development of natural resources, energy, infrastructure and transport services. Other users will include regional and subregional organizations, universities, academic research centres, and technical and professional, labour and business organizations with an interest in these areas. Lastly, the subprogramme will continue to consult, and work in close collaboration with, programmes and bodies of the United Nations system which participate in the Commission on Sustainable Development and with other organizations interested in the areas of mining, energy and water resources, including OLADE, the Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI), the Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO), the Global Water Partnership and the Initiative for Regional Infrastructure Integration in South America (IIRSA).

#### External factors

The objective and expected outputs of the subprogramme will be achievable based on the following assumptions:

- (a) The socioeconomic and institutional environment in the region remains stable or improves and is free from significant external shocks or disruptions that make it necessary to change the priorities of the programme of work.
- (b) The international community supports and accords priority to the concerns and specific requirements relating to the sustainable management of natural resources and the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services in the context of the regional and international development agenda. To this end, the guidelines adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council will be taken into account together with the internationally agreed development goals, including those deriving from the Millennium Declaration and those arising from the instruments adopted at the main world summits and conferences in the economic and social spheres.
- (c) The available financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, are sufficient to fulfil the mandates of the subprogramme and to facilitate the interaction between their key stakeholders and users.

## Activities

### Subject area 9.1: Sustainable management of natural resources

All of the activities listed under this subject area have a moderate correlation with expected outputs 1 and 2, except where otherwise indicated.

#### 1. Meetings

##### Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider the progress achieved in energy cooperation at the subregional and regional levels. Special attention will be paid to the magnitude of regional and subregional exchanges.

(ii) A meeting of experts to analyse the distribution of income from the development of mineral and energy resources and their allocation within the framework of national fiscal policies.

(iii) A meeting of experts to examine the sustainable management of energy resources. Attention will be paid to the advances achieved in regulating the efficient use of energy and incorporating renewable energies.

(iv) A meeting of experts to analyse the experiences of new national legislations and evaluate indicators of sustainable development of water resources.

#### 2. Other substantive activities

##### (a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the development of emission-exchange markets and on the participation of countries of the region in such renewable transactions.

(ii) A study on energy exchanges in subregional markets. Preferential attention will be given to the cases of the Andean Community and the expanded MERCOSUR.

(iii) Two studies on public policies for the sustainable management of water resources.

(iv) Two studies on the behaviour of energy markets and on the expansion of energy systems and the participation of private investment in the same.

(v) A study on the participation and positioning of mining resources in the international market.

(vi) A comparative study on oil and gas legislation in selected countries in the region.

(vii) A comparative study on legislation on renewable energies in selected countries in the region.

(b) Material and information services

(i) Newsletter of the Network for Cooperation in Integrated Water Resources Management for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (four issues during the biennium).

(ii) Information bulletin on water courses and lakes shared by two or more countries (two in the biennium).

3. Technical cooperation(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services, as requested, to the Energy and Mines Commission of the Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO) on subjects relevant to the functions of the Commission and the ministries of mining of the countries of the region.

(b) Training courses, seminars and workshops

Organization of a regional course on management of natural resources designed for public and private officials in coordination with ILPES.

(c) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

A technical cooperation project is to be implemented during the biennium on the development of legal and political frameworks related to the promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency programmes, in the context of the development goals deriving from the Millennium Declaration.

The implementation of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 9.2: Provision and regulation of public utilities and infrastructure services

Unless otherwise indicated, all of the activities listed for this thematic area have a moderate correlation with expected outputs 1 and 2.

1. MeetingsOrganization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider the impact of the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services on the competitiveness of countries of the region.

(ii) A meeting of experts to analyse regional experiences in dealing with regulatory conflicts with the private sector relating to the provision of infrastructure services.

2. Other substantive activities

Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the effects of port reforms on the improvement of the competitiveness of selected countries in the region.

(ii) A study on the performance of maritime services in the light of the new international circumstances.

(iii) Two studies to assess public policies, regulatory frameworks and private participation in the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services.

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries in the region, at their request, in relation to the sustainable management of natural resources and the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services.

(b) Training courses, seminars and workshops

Organization of a two-week regional course for public and private officials involved in the provision and management of infrastructure services.

(c) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

A technical cooperation project is to be implemented during the biennium on the harmonization of public policies and regulations for infrastructure services.

The implementation of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.



## **SUBPROGRAMME 10: STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS**

### Presentation

The countries of the region need to bring quality and transparency criteria for national statistics into line with international best practices and, on that basis, to bring official statistics up to levels of excellence and promote their use among economic agents, social actors and decision-makers. These targets were listed in the strategic plan 2005-2015 for regional statistical development, adopted at the third meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in June 2005.

At a time when information has become a vital component of the international competitiveness of the economies, with a strong influence on their levels of transparency and governability, the quality, timeliness and integrity of the region's statistical outputs must be brought into line with the most exacting standards. Also, given the growing complexity of interactions between economic, social and environmental phenomena in modern societies, instruments of statistical and prospective analysis and modelling must be improved, to provide policymakers with tools to facilitate decision-making, the assessment of its consequences and appropriate monitoring measures.

Although the quality and completeness of the region's statistical output have improved significantly with respect to its economic, environmental, demographic and social dimensions, it is important to continue moving forward and to make greater efforts in order to be in a better position to face future challenges. The region's statistical systems must prepare to adopt new international standards for national accounts and economic statistics, and continue to strengthen their capacity to monitor the indicators of internationally agreed development goals, particularly those contained in the Millennium Declaration. Together with the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses, these are the main challenges to be faced by the region's statistical systems, as was determined at the latest meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas.

At the same time, given the deepening integration processes in the region, it is vital that the harmonization of statistical data should be emphasized. Taking into account the diversity which characterizes the member countries of ECLAC in this area, convergence towards the target of excellence in the region will have to take place in stages, making the maximum use of opportunities to share experiences, best practices and the progress achieved in each country.

Such considerations underpin the conceptual and methodological content of the programme of work for the 2008-2009 biennium. The purpose of the subprogramme is to help the member countries of ECLAC and the regional community to build, strengthen and harmonize statistical information and decision-making systems which underpin the design, monitoring and assessment of development policies in the region. In particular, the subprogramme proposes to support the countries of the region in improving their capacity to generate, analyse and disseminate statistical information and indicators vital to the design and monitoring of economic and social development policies in a timely manner, in keeping with internationally accepted standards and guided by the best practices established for this field.

The proposed activities seek to contribute to the fulfilment of the objective of the subprogramme in the medium term and to achieve the more specific expected outputs during the biennium, which will be demonstrated by performance indicators as described below.

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*Objective:* To enhance the production and timely dissemination of statistical information and indicators to design and monitor economic and social policies in the region.

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<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>
1. Modernization of the national accounts of the countries of the region through the incorporation of the new methodological recommendations adopted at the international level in the framework of the System of National Accounts 1993 and their adaptation to the special needs arising from structural changes in the economies	1. Number of countries in the region regarded by the Statistical Conference of the Americas as having made satisfactory progress in implementing the System of National Accounts 1993 and incorporated satellite accounts, in accordance with international recommendations and their own requirements
2. Strengthened capacity on the part of the countries of the region to monitor the fulfilment of the development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration, in relation to poverty and social well-being and improved policies for disseminating harmonized indicators, both at the national level and within the United Nations system	2. Increase in the number of countries in the region regarded by the Statistical Conference of the Americas as having made satisfactory progress in incorporating ECLAC methodological recommendations into the design and compilation of poverty and social well-being indicators
3. Increased use of projections and economic and social indicators compiled and produced by the subprogramme	3. (i) Increase in the number of downloads of the economic indicators and projections available on the ECLAC website  3. (ii) Number of citations and references to ECLAC indicators and projections in the media and external publications

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### Strategy

The Statistics and Economic Projections Division will be responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme, with close cooperation by all other ECLAC subprogrammes owing to its interdisciplinary nature.

The strategy to be applied by the subprogramme will focus on continuing to support the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (SCA/ECLAC), an intergovernmental body subsidiary to the Commission that sets cooperation priorities for statistical development in the region. As a part of this strategy, the subprogramme will focus on dealing with the institutional and technical challenges facing national statistical bodies, in order to continue modernizing their management. To that end, it will provide specialized advisory services and technical cooperation to strengthen the countries' technical and institutional capacities. Meetings and seminars will also be held, to facilitate the sharing of experiences and promote horizontal cooperation among countries in the statistical field. Support will also be given for the financing of networks to generate, update and disseminate the relevant knowledge. The subprogramme will continue supporting efforts to harmonize and coordinate statistics in regional integration schemes and will maintain close ties with bilateral and multilateral agencies, particularly those in the United Nations system. The periodic review and assessment of advances in the programme of statistical work conducted by SCA/ECLAC and its Executive Committee will provide the main tools for measuring the impact of the subprogramme activities in the countries of the region.

From the methodological and technical viewpoint, the subprogramme has identified four essential areas relating to the current stage in the region's statistical development, for the creation of a modern

system of information to support decision-making processes in economic and social policy. Such areas span the full range, from national accounts and economic statistics, through social indicators and statistics, economic and social modelling and projections, to information dissemination. Each area includes both statistical development activities that are more conventional—which continue to prove relevant and underpin national statistical systems—and issues and methodologies emerging from new demands voiced by Governments and civil society.

Efforts will continue to bring about closer collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Commission, the United Nations regional economic commissions, the secretariats of regional integration organizations and the statistical offices of member States. Work on economic statistics, national accounts and economic development indicators will be coordinated with that of the World Bank, IMF, IDB, FAO, WTO, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT) and UNCTAD.

Lastly, the subprogramme will place its pool of statistical and methodological information at the disposal of government agencies of member States, particularly national statistical offices, central banks and ministries with responsibility for economic and social affairs, as well as various business, labour, and technical and professional institutions with links to productive sectors, universities, research centres, regional and subregional integration bodies and other public or private entities which need comparable information on the countries of the region. The subprogramme will also continue to provide technical and statistical support to the work of the other substantive divisions and offices of ECLAC, from an interdisciplinary perspective.

#### External factors

The goal and expected outputs of the subprogramme will be achievable based on the following assumptions:

- (a) The stability of the socio-economic and institutional environment in the region continues or improves, allowing national statistical offices to function normally and to make progress.
- (b) The international community continues to support the work of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (SCA/ECLAC) and the priorities it sets for statistical development in the region, in response to the specific needs and concerns of the member States of ECLAC in this field. To that end, it takes into account General Assembly and Economic and Social Council guidelines and internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and those arising out of instruments adopted at major world economic and social summits and conferences.
- (c) Availability of financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, is sufficient to fulfil the subprogramme mandates, which call for promoting horizontal cooperation between the countries of the region and facilitating interaction between its key actors and users.

Activities

Subject area 10.1: Technical cooperation with member States and regional statistical bodies

1. MeetingsOrganization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

(i) Fifth Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC. This activity includes the coordination and monitoring of technical cooperation agreements in different areas relating to the technical and institutional development of statistics in the region, the preparation of reports on the activities of the ECLAC secretariat and on outputs and advances in statistical development and international cooperation, as well as the preparation of substantive documentation for presentation at the Conference (high correlation with expected outputs 1 and 3).

(ii) Two meetings of the Executive Committee of the Conference, including the preparation of progress reports on advances and outputs of the programme of work defined by the Conference (high correlation with expected outputs 1 and 3).

2. Technical cooperationAdvisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to member States and regional bodies that request them in the harmonization of basic economic statistics and the implementation of the latest revised international nomenclature and of the System of National Accounts 1993 and its satellite accounts (high correlation with expected output 1).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to member States and regional bodies that request them in the development of systems for monitoring and modelling economic development and the construction of analytical indicators (high correlation with expected output 3).

(iii) Provision of technical cooperation services to member States and regional bodies that request them in areas relating to household surveys, social indicators and statistics and in the quantification and analysis of situations of poverty as part of the follow-up to the development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration (high correlation with expected output 2).

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 10.2: Statistical databanks on Latin America and the Caribbean, and dissemination of regional statistics and indicators

1. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

(i) *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean* (two issues during the biennium) (high correlation with expected outputs 1, 2 and 3).

(ii) Preparation of the statistical summary and economic projections for the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2007-2008 and 2008-2009 editions) (high correlation with expected output 3, low correlation with expected output 1).

(iii) Preparation of the statistical summary and economic projections for the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2008 and 2009 editions) (high correlation with expected output 3, low correlation with expected output 1).

(iv) Preparation of statistical indicators for the annual editions of the *Social Panorama of Latin America* (2008 and 2009 editions), in conjunction with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and the Social Development Division (high correlation with expected output 3, low correlation with expected output 2).

(b) Technical material

(i) Maintenance and updating of databases, including the expansion of their historical coverage, the inclusion of new economic, social and environmental topics and the improvement of short-term indicators. Improving support for internal and external users and interconnection services, particularly with respect to the economic and social information system of the United Nations (high correlation with expected outputs 1, 2 and 3).

(ii) Maintenance and updating of the databank on input-output matrices and stocks of production factors, including their increased integration into national accounting data and their extension to concepts of social accounting matrices (high correlation with expected outputs 1 and 3).

2. Intermediate activities

Statistical and modelling support for the execution of ECLAC studies and projects in the economic, social and sustainable-development areas (high correlation with expected outputs 1, 2 and 3), and for inter-agency work, particularly in the context of the monitoring of the development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration (high correlation with expected output 3).

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 10.3: Economic statistics and the System of National Accounts

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Two meetings of experts to evaluate the inclusion of new international recommendations in the implementation of the System of National Accounts and its adjustment to the characteristics of the economies in the region, within the framework provided by the Latin American Network of Experts on National Accounts (high correlation with expected output 1).

(ii) Two meetings of experts to analyse the advance of the satellite accounts with respect to development priorities in the region (high correlation with expected output 1).

(iii) Two meetings of experts to promote and analyse the incorporation of the new international recommendations on nomenclature in basic statistics practices for national and foreign trade in goods and services. These meetings will be held in cooperation with the Statistics Division of the United Nations and the Statistics Department of the International Monetary Fund (high correlation with expected output 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

*Cuadernos estadísticos de la CEPAL.* Two issues during the biennium, one on analyzing and disseminating the results of the 2006 round of international comparisons of purchasing-power parities, and one on systematizing national basic statistics on tourism-related activities in the countries of the region (high correlation with expected output 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the use of purchasing-power parities in the measurement and analysis of international competitiveness and poverty (high correlation with expected outputs 1 and 2, low correlation with expected output 3).

(ii) A study on methodological aspects and implications of the change of base year in national accounts for purposes of intraregional comparability (high correlation with expected output 1, low correlation with expected output 3).

3. Intermediate activities

Support for the Latin American Network of Experts on National Accounts (high correlation with expected output 1).

Subject area 10.4: Modelling and prospective analysis of the development process in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider the improvement and harmonization of short-term indicator systems in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected output 3).

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider new progress in modelling in open economies and its contribution to short-term forecasting (high correlation with expected output 3).

(iii) A meeting of experts to analyse alternative methodologies for simulating scenarios for growth in the medium and long term, and their potential in identifying economic and social policy implications (high correlation with expected output 2).

2. Other substantive activities

Non-recurrent publications

(i) Two studies on macroeconomic projections and trends in productive sectors in Latin America and the Caribbean based on the main scenarios for the international economy (high correlation with expected output 2).

(ii) Two studies on modelling medium- and long-term growth scenarios from a sectoral viewpoint, and their quantitative impact on employment trends. Particular attention will be given to opportunities and constraints resulting from international integration (high correlation with expected output 2, low correlation with expected output 3).

3. Intermediate activities

Mid-year analysis of the trends and projections of the economic situation in the region for publication in the annual editions of the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2008 and 2009 editions) and the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2007-2008 and 2008-2009 editions), in conjunction with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and the Economic Development Division (high correlation with expected output 2).

Subject area 10.5: Statistics and quantitative analysis of social trends

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Two meetings of experts to make recommendations on promoting technical and methodological improvements to social information systems and household surveys, in addition to broadening the subject matter and geographical areas covered (high correlation with expected output 2).

(ii) Two meetings of experts to make recommendations for improvements to the harmonization and homogenization of national indicators and their integration into a system for the monitoring in Latin America and the Caribbean of the development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration (high correlation with expected outputs 2 and 3).

2. Other substantive activities

Non-recurrent publications

Two studies on statistical analysis of the situation of poverty, income equity and distribution, and the dimensions of social well-being in selected countries of the region (high correlation with expected output 3).

3. Technical cooperation

Courses, seminars and training workshops

Cooperation with government entities, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies in support of training activities on topics relating to monitoring of the development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration, poverty, income distribution and relevant aspects of social vulnerability (high correlation with expected output 2).

4. Intermediate activities

Periodic analysis of developments and the situation of poverty, social vulnerability and income distribution in the region, for the annual editions of the Social Panorama of Latin America (2008 and 2009 editions), in conjunction with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and the Social Development Division (high correlation with expected output 3).

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.



## **SUBPROGRAMME 11: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA**

### Presentation

The countries served by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico are facing a development agenda which involves unresolved past difficulties as well as new challenges from a changing international context and the need to adopt a more long-term vision of development.

Modalities for integration in the global economy, including the signing of trade treaties with the United States by eight of the 10 countries of the subregion, will continue to be crucial elements of the subregional agenda, whose success will depend on a more comprehensive development strategy that promotes technological learning, innovation and dissemination, the incorporation of greater value added into exportable goods and services, and the creation of more extensive linkages with local producers, leading to more equitable distribution among the whole population of the benefits deriving from trade. These tasks involve individual countries, but it will also involve the subregion as a whole to the extent that progress continues towards an open regionalism combining enhanced linkages of the economies to the global market with the strengthening of regional integration.

The economic growth and employment generated by the current model for linkages of the subregion with the international economy are insufficient to combat the significant social lags which have accumulated. This model is characterized by exports of agricultural goods and other commodities, maquila products and tourism-related services, as well as considerable migration within and outside the region, and growing flows of remittances sent by migrants to their families.

Particularly significant in this scenario is the need to generate dynamic and sustained economic growth in order to create sufficient sources of quality employment to absorb the expansion of the labour force and reduce poverty. This implies extending further the changes in the production structure through the development of productive resources, strengthening technological learning, adaptation and innovation systems, and systemic competitiveness. The challenge is becoming more complex owing to the volatility of economic cycles, which has adverse effects for long-term economic and social development. Something similar occurs with conditions of risk and vulnerability to natural phenomena such as earthquakes and hurricanes, worsened by accumulated environmental damage and the vicious circle of poverty.

This situation calls for a combination of public policies which will promote the strengthening of institutional capacities and involve the various social actors and the private sector. Governments should strengthen the coordination of their economic and social policies with a view to eradicating poverty and promoting equity, which includes the expansion of coverage and quality of services designed to develop human capital. In the context of strengthening democratic institutions, other aspects must also be considered, such as the mainstreaming of sustainable development, protection of the subregion's natural capital, and elimination of the recurring cycle of vulnerability and environmental degradation.

The unresolved past difficulties and the new challenges facing the subregion include the need to develop improved markets through institutions which will promote competition; the development of appropriate regulatory frameworks; recognition of consumer rights; the design of productive development policies differentiated for medium-sized, small and micro-enterprises; access to quality social services and to credit, especially for rural populations and for medium-sized, small and micro-enterprises; the stability of the financial system; energy dependence and sustainability; and the protection of natural capital.

Especially noteworthy are the low tax burdens characterizing all the countries of the subregion, given the expected rise in tensions associated with the insufficiency of tax revenue and growing budgetary demands. This problem is linked to trade liberalization, and entails the need to establish programmes to reinforce its benefits and compensate for the costs it may involve for some sectors of the population. Consequently, measures should be adopted to increase State revenue. This will require the strengthening of fiscal pacts to ensure that public resources are used more efficiently and with a redistributive effect, in order to reduce poverty and inequities, including those relating to gender and ethnic groups.

In the social field, the generation of quality employment must be complemented by a level of social investment that enhances the quality of and access to social services, in order to cover the acute deficit in human development that affects the majority of the population in the subregion. Service provision must be improved in order to minimize costs, maximize results and respond directly to differing social and economic needs. Changes have to be made to the management, evaluation and regulation of social services, in order to respond flexibly to the different public-private combinations for the provision of services, to streamline cross-subsidies and to correct shortcomings in financial intermediation and social security. Meanwhile, it is essential that public policies should reflect the objectives of social equity and cohesion, as they are vital elements in the construction of a stronger democratic framework.

It may be concluded from the above that the mandate of the subprogramme fully incorporates integrated follow-up to internationally agreed development goals and targets, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, especially those relating to the eradication of poverty and hunger, gender equity, the global partnership for development, and environmental sustainability.

The aim of the proposed activities is to contribute to attaining the objective of the subprogramme in the medium term and to achieve the expected outputs of a more specific nature during the biennium; this will be measured using the indicators of achievement described below.

<i>Objective: To achieve dynamic, sustainable and qualitatively sound economic development, together with inclusive and equitable social development within a solid democratic institutional framework, to enable the subregion to progress towards fulfilling the goals set forth in the Millennium Declaration</i>	
<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>
1. Increased awareness among stakeholders of ECLAC member States of selected challenges posed by the development agenda in the subregion	1. (i) Increase in the number of e-file downloads of selected publications of the subprogramme  1. (ii) Percentage of stakeholders evaluating a group of selected publications of the subprogramme who consider them as “useful” or “very useful” for their awareness of the development challenges of the subregion
2. Strengthened technical capacities of stakeholders of ECLAC Member States concerning selected issues of the development agenda	2. (i) Increase in the number of online consultations and file downloads from the technical databases and statistical indicators of the subprogramme  2. (ii) Percentage of stakeholders evaluating the technical cooperation services provided by the subprogramme who consider them as “useful” or “very useful” for their specific area of technical competence

### Strategy

ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico, which serves the member States Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama, and also Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, will be responsible for this subprogramme. Service to the last three countries is provided in coordination and close cooperation with ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

The strategy will be designed, firstly, to strengthen the countries' capacity to formulate policies and strategies leading to the achievement of the proposed output, and secondly, to promote subregional and regional cooperation. It will be focused on the generation, dissemination and application of innovative knowledge to tackle development challenges in the subregion and thereby to bring about the necessary changes. For that purpose, the subprogramme will produce recommendations for a number of public-policy options, taking account of varying national contexts, for consideration by member States.

Efforts will continue to bring about closer collaboration with various stakeholders in member States, in order to strengthen their capacities by means of advisory services, training and internships, and the organization and promotion of specialized forums to exchange experiences, best practices and lessons learned among the States and with other regions. Analytical work and dialogue will be promoted, so that the outcome can be applied to the formulation of public policy. The subprogramme will strengthen multisectoral and interdisciplinary analysis, the processing and systematization of data for the creation and updating of relevant databases, and the development of analytical models with quantitative tools.

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials of the countries of the region, various civil-society entities and academic and private-sector institutions, regional and subregional bodies and other actors involved in cooperation for development. The Subregional Headquarters will complement the dissemination of its substantive outputs by providing those generated by the ECLAC system as a whole from the regional perspective. In doing so, it will pay particular attention to differentiating factors at the subregional level, and will take into account the specific needs and concerns of the countries with which it is working. Lastly, the subprogramme will continue to hold consultations and work closely with the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and with other important agents at the regional and international levels.

### External factors

The goal and expected outputs of the subprogramme will be achievable based on the following assumptions:

- (a) The international community supports the member States of ECLAC and responds to their specific needs and concerns, taking into account General Assembly and Economic and Social Council guidelines and internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and those arising out of instruments adopted at major world economic and social summits and conferences.
- (b) The stability of the socio-economic and institutional environment in the region continues or improves, in the absence of serious external turbulence or disturbances affecting the current priorities of the regional development agenda.

- (c) Availability of financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, is sufficient to fulfil the subprogramme mandates and to facilitate interaction between its key actors and users.

## Activities

### Subject area 11.1: Economic development

#### 1. Meetings

##### Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to examine recent economic trends and the outlook for Central America, and related policy proposals (high correlation with expected outputs 1 and 2).

#### 2. Other substantive activities

##### (a) Recurrent publications

(i) Two studies on recent economic developments and the prospects for the Central American subregion in 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 (high correlation with expected output 1).

(ii) Reports on economic developments in the countries of the subregion in 2007 and the outlook for 2008 (10 documents) (high correlation with expected output 1).

(iii) Reports on economic developments in the countries of the subregion in 2008 and the outlook for 2009 (10 documents) (high correlation with expected output 1).

##### (b) Non-recurrent publications

A study on the development agenda and growth in Central America beyond the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) (high correlation with expected output 1).

##### (c) Technical material

(i) Contributions to the text of the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*, 2008 and 2009 editions. Notes on the economies of the countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 1).

(ii) Updating and expansion of the database on the economic statistics and national accounts of the countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 2).

#### 3. Technical cooperation

##### Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region and other important actors, at their request, in areas relating to the strengthening of their capacities for the design and implementation

of macroeconomic policies, including issues relating to fiscal and monetary policy (high correlation with expected output 2).

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.2: Social development

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the integration of issues relating to the quality of economic development and its impact on trends in poverty and social vulnerability (high correlation with expected output 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the evolution of poverty and social vulnerability in the subregion in the context of progress towards achieving the development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration (high correlation with expected output 1).

(ii) A study on social policy reforms in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 1).

(iii) A study on policies for moving forward with gender equity in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 1).

(b) Technical material

Updating and expansion of the database on social indicators of the countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 2).

3. Technical cooperation

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it, in the areas of policies to strengthen institutional and technical capacities for poverty eradication, the promotion of social development and gender equity (high correlation with expected output 2).

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.3: International trade

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to examine progress in integration and trade policies in the subregion (high correlation with expected output 1).

(ii) A meeting of experts to analyse development challenges and opportunities for the countries of the subregion, on the basis of their strategies for integration into the global economy (high correlation with expected output 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

A study on trends in integration and trade agreements in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on trade policy and economic reform in the context of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) (high correlation with expected output 1).

(ii) A study on the relationship between the geographical economy and the export performance of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 1).

(c) Technical material

Updating and expansion of the database on trade and integration of the countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 2).

3. Technical cooperation

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to the countries of the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it, in areas relating to integration processes at the hemispheric, regional or subregional level, trade negotiations and agreements, and issues of competitiveness, investment and productivity and the corresponding instruments of analysis (high correlation with expected output 2).

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.4: Agricultural and rural development

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the issue of rural poverty, its links to production modalities in the rural sector and the impact of natural phenomena (high correlation with expected output 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publication

A study on trends and challenges in the agricultural sector in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the impact of natural phenomena on agricultural output and the incomes of poor people, in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 1).

(ii) A study on successful approaches to overcoming rural poverty through productive activities (high correlation with expected output 1).

(c) Technical material

Updating and expansion of the database for the agricultural sector of the countries of the subregion with the study *Información básica del sector agropecuario, Subregión Norte de América Latina y el Caribe* (high correlation with expected output 2).

3. Technical cooperation

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to the countries of the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it in relation to the development of the agricultural sector and rural areas (high correlation with expected output 2).

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.5: Productive development

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider new opportunities and obstacles for the development of the industrial sector in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publication

A study on the competitiveness of the industrial sector in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publication

A study on prospects for improved integration of the subregion's industrial and services sectors in the international sphere (high correlation with expected output 1).

(c) Technical material

Updating and expansion of the database on the industrial sector and selected services sectors in the countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 2).

3. Technical cooperation

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries of the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it, in areas relating to the development of the industrial and services sectors, including environmental sustainability, competition and the use of instruments for the analysis of competitiveness (high correlation with expected output 1).

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.6: Energy and natural resources

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to examine the sustainability of the energy sector in the subregion (high correlation with expected output 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the sustainability of one of the integrated energy markets of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 1).

(ii) A study on the participation of renewable sources in the energy matrix and their environmental sustainability, in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 1).



(b) Technical material

(i) Updating of the database on the hydrocarbons sector of the countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 2).

(ii) Updating of the database on the electric-power sector in the countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 2).

3. Technical cooperationAdvisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries of the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it in areas relating to environmental sustainability and economic efficiency in the energy sector (high correlation with expected output 2).

Implementation of the operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.7: Indicators and disaster assessment1. Other substantive activities(a) Non-recurrent publication

A study on the impact of disasters on progress towards the achievement of the development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration, in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected output 1).

(b) Technical material

Updating and expansion of the database on indicators for assessment of the socio-economic and environmental effects of natural disasters (high correlation with expected output 2).

2. Technical cooperation(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to the countries of the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it, relating to the development and use of risk indicators, the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters and the assessment of their socio-economic and environmental effects (high correlation with expected output 1).

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

Courses and workshops for the countries of the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it, relating to the development and use of risk indicators, the prevention and mitigation of disasters and the assessment of their socio-economic and environmental effects (high correlation with expected output 2).

Execution of all the activities described under this subject area is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

## **SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN**

### Introduction

Implementation of this subprogramme, composed of five subject areas, falls under the responsibility of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, located in Port-of-Spain. This office will continue to provide secretariat and other substantive and operational services to the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), as part of the regular activities undertaken under the area of cooperation and integration. The Committee is a unique Caribbean intergovernmental subsidiary organ of ECLAC, whose mission is to enhance integration and collaboration in the subregion, with Latin America and with the global community.

Additionally, the subprogramme has four thematic focuses which include economic development, environment and technology, statistics and social development, and knowledge management. In the area of economic development, two main concerns inspire the proposed work programme, given that by 2008, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Single Market and Economy (CSME) will be established and the process of integration into the global economy should be intensifying. First, external constraints to growth are likely to remain, as the income elasticity of imports is structurally higher than that of exports. Strengthening competitiveness, especially the export performance of private businesses, and increasing the level and quality of foreign investment flows, will continue to be priority issues for economic growth. Second, the deepening of regional integration will likely require improved macroeconomic coordination among participating countries. The reform of existing fiscal policy regimes, including tax reform, is a critical area in which a regional approach takes precedence.

With respect to environment and technology, such factors as environmental degradation, climate change, increased disaster risk and the impacts of the integration of the Caribbean subregion in an increasingly globalized world will pose ever greater challenges to sustainable economic and social development. The lack of adequate institutions to manage the Caribbean Sea as a common physical area will continue to inhibit collective efforts to address the problems that are sure to arise. Technological progress and innovation are the only possible solution for combining economic growth, environmental sustainability and social well-being, but endogenous capabilities in the region need to be strengthened. The development of policy frameworks for the identification, adaptation and application of new technologies and renewable energy sources, as well as for disaster risk reduction, will be of paramount importance.

Regarding statistics and social development, the monitoring of progress on the internationally agreed development goals (IADGs), including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, has highlighted weaknesses in data availability for social policy formulation. The geographical position of the Caribbean subregion makes it an attractive transit route and base of operations for illegal activities and this will continue to pose problems in the form of social derailment and violence. These conditions warrant giving the highest priority to improving the availability of social statistics, strengthening analytical capabilities and supporting the design of policy initiatives. The vulnerability of specific social groups, changing age structures brought about by the demographic transition, the epidemiological transition resulting from changing lifestyles and its impact on public health, the fight against HIV/AIDS and continuing gender imbalances should receive special attention in this regard.

Concerning knowledge and information management, developments in information and communications technologies will continue to be explored as a means of overcoming the limitations of small size and commercial isolation. The breathtaking innovations in information and communications technologies should be harnessed to bolster inclusive economic and social development while capitalizing on the knowledge base and potential of the region. The enhancement of local capabilities for the production of internet content must be pursued.

The proposed activities are intended to achieve the medium-term goals of the subprogramme, as well as the more specific results expected during the biennium, all of which will be measured by means of the indicators outlined below.

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*Objective:* The Caribbean subregion will have improved its economic and social development, consolidated its integration processes and enhanced its cooperation within the subregion, with Latin America and with the broader international community.

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<i>Expected outputs</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>
1. Enhanced participation in forums and increased use of information and analysis by policymakers, researchers and the general public regarding issues of sustainable development and integration in the context of the Caribbean Basin	1. (i) Increased number of participants rating as useful the meetings and forums organized by the subprogramme  1. (ii) Increased number of references in policy documents, academic literature and mass media to ECLAC publications and data on Caribbean development
2. Improved human resource capacity and technical expertise for economic and social policymaking in the Caribbean	2. (i) Increased number of participants in training activities organized by the subprogramme who assess the training received as “useful” or “very useful” for their work  2. (ii) Increased number of requests for technical assistance in the Caribbean satisfactorily fulfilled by the subprogramme

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### Strategy

The strategy to achieve the subprogramme objective is guided by the principles of collaboration, partnership and teamwork. At one level, this refers to coordination within the Secretariat, since ECLAC activities in the Caribbean are not confined to those contained in this subprogramme. In most other subprogrammes the Caribbean is fully considered. Closer coordination and collaboration between the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, responsible for the implementation of this subprogramme, and other ECLAC substantive divisions, subregional and national offices is crucial for achieving the proposed objectives.

At another level, the strategy refers to coordination with regional and subregional organizations. The geographical focus of this subprogramme covers 23 Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Among them, the English-speaking Caribbean countries and Dutch-speaking Suriname have important subregional organizations, which assist them in areas also covered by ECLAC. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) are prime examples. The subprogramme aims at strengthening the involvement

of and collaboration with the Secretariats of these organizations, while concentrating on activities in which its contribution is unique and can add most value. Another group is the seven non-independent countries and territories which are associate members of ECLAC and for which membership of ECLAC and the CDCC constitutes a rare window for communication and cooperation with independent countries in the Caribbean. This subprogramme therefore aims to support and enhance the participation of non-independent countries in ECLAC activities and in United Nations global summits and international conferences in the economic and social field to which they are invited. In addition, the subprogramme also includes Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, insofar as coordination and collaboration in the Caribbean require their participation.

The strategy will be geared to continue to provide the full range of analytical, capacity-building, advisory and technical cooperation services to the Caribbean countries members or associate members of ECLAC. To translate this strategy into practice, activities of a diverse nature will be conducted, including applied research, organization of expert meetings, training courses and workshops, creation and provision of support and technical backstopping to knowledge networks to promote the exchange of best practices and lessons learned, and the implementation of technical cooperation projects.

In the economic development area the focus will be on building up Caribbean countries' own capacities and competences in national accounting and analysis of macroeconomic, trade and sectoral policies, and to gradually start developing new capabilities related to economic forecasting and modelling. In environment and technology, the subprogramme will support regional collaboration and coordination for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, with special emphasis on promoting technologies for the sustainable development of the small island developing States (SIDS) of the Caribbean . In statistics and social affairs, the aim is to strengthen capabilities in the Caribbean to support the collection and analysis of social statistics for the monitoring of the internationally agreed development goals (IADGs), including those contained in the Millennium Declaration. Thus, activities will focus on the integrated follow-up to and implementation of various programmes of action derived from the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the International Conference on Population and Development, as well as the design and implementation of social policies, including gender mainstreaming policies.

In knowledge and information management, the strategy will make full use of the advantages of information and communications technologies to increase dissemination of research and analysis concerning economic and social development issues in the Caribbean. Finally, ECLAC has a unique expertise in disaster assessments. Efforts will be made to build up national capabilities in disaster preparedness and risk reduction strategies.

#### External factors

The objective and the expected accomplishments of the subprogramme will be achievable, based on the following assumptions:

- (a) The general conditions of stability in the socio-economic and institutional framework of the region will be maintained or improved, in the absence of major disruptive external shocks that could affect the regional development agenda and priorities.
- (b) The international community will continue to support and assign priority to crucial integration endeavours in the Caribbean, such as the establishment by 2008 of the Caribbean

Single Market and Economy (CSME). In addition, the economic partnership agreements with the European Union will also be in place.

- (c) The Caribbean regional community will continue to improve coordination of economic policies within existing integration schemes and will strive to expand the integration process with the eventual incorporation of other actors that play a significant role in the subregion.
- (d) Availability of resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, will be sufficient to fulfil the subprogramme's mandates and to facilitate interaction among its key stakeholders and beneficiaries.

### Activities

Subject area 12.1: Cooperation and integration

#### 1. Meetings

##### Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

(i) One session of the CDCC, involving the preparation of reports and the relevant substantive documentation. The meeting will address the progress made on the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) One meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

#### 2. Other substantive activities

##### (a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the progress achieved in implementing the Mauritius Strategy (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on critical issues on migration, with particular reference to the analysis of remittances flows (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

##### (b) Information materials and services

Publication of the quarterly bulletin *UN Focus on the Caribbean*, covering activities carried out by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean (8 issues in the biennium, in English only) (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Technical cooperation

Advisory services

Provision to countries of the region, upon request, of technical cooperation with respect to international collaboration within the Caribbean and between the Caribbean and Latin America and to the Working Group of Associate Member Countries to support specific initiatives (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Intermediate activities

Integrated follow-up to the major global conferences and international agreements in the economic and social field, such as the Mauritius Strategy, the International Conference on Population and Development, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Monterrey Consensus, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the Millennium Summit (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.2: Economic development

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) One meeting of experts to examine macroeconomic policy coordination in the Caribbean, with special focus on fiscal and monetary policy regimes (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) One meeting of experts to discuss trade integration and productive restructuring in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

Annual publication of the *Economic Survey of the Caribbean* (two issues in the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on fiscal policy regimes in the Caribbean, centring on the process of implementation of reforms, its failures and successes (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on the objectives, instruments and transmission mechanisms of monetary policy in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on economic modelling in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study on the impact of new global, hemispheric and regional trade agreements on the Caribbean countries (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(v) A study on structural changes in the Caribbean, with special emphasis on the linkages between the services sector and the other sectors of economic activity (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(vi) A study on the financial resources for investment needed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Technical material

(i) Regular updating and maintenance of the trade statistics databases (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Regular updating and maintenance of the economic statistics databases and the framework for modelling and forecasting in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Preparation of inputs and analytical contributions to the annual flagship publications *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*; *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*; *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy*; and *Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean* (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision to countries of the region, upon request, of technical cooperation with respect to macroeconomic policy issues, including trade and integration, investment and sectoral policies (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Training courses, seminars and workshops

(i) A three-day training course on trade statistics analysis for students of international trade (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A two-day training workshop on economic modelling for researchers and staff of planning institutes, central banks and similar institutions (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.3: Environment and technology

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to discuss risk reduction strategies in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).



(ii) A meeting of experts to examine the development of environmental technologies in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the development of biotechnology in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on energy issues in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on risk reduction in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study on the cumulative effects of natural disasters and their development implications for the subregion (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(v) A study on disaster management in selected countries of the Caribbean subregion (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Technical material

(i) Regular updating and maintenance of the sustainable development databases (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Preparation of inputs for databases on social statistics located at ECLAC Headquarters and for the annual flagship publications *Social Panorama of Latin America* and the *Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean* (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision to countries of the region, upon request, of technical cooperation with respect to policies oriented to promote environmental technologies in the Caribbean, including disaster preparedness and risk reduction (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Training courses, seminars and workshops

Two one-week training workshops on disaster impact assessment and risk reduction strategies for government personnel involved in disaster assessment and prevention strategies (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(c) Technical cooperation projects

It is expected that a technical cooperation project on capacity-building in the Caribbean to collect, disseminate and analyse social statistics will be under way during the biennium.

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.4:        Statistics and social development

1.        Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) An expert group meeting to review achievements in improving social statistics for measuring and monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) An expert group meeting to examine critical areas in the provision of social services and economic security programmes particularly for vulnerable population segments (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) An expert group meeting on social marginalization, crime and violence in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) An expert group meeting to review achievements in implementing major global and regional programmes of action in the area of population and development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2.        Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

(i) *Caribbean Development Report* (two issues in the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) *Abstracts of Major Statistical Publications of Caribbean Countries* (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on planning for social policies and poverty reduction in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study to identify critical issues with regard to the provision of social security for particularly vulnerable population segments (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study on policies to address social marginalization and to combat crime and violence in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study to assess the degree of implementation of various programmes of action in the area of population and development (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(v) A study to identify the linkages between gender equality, poverty and the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(c) Technical material

(i) Development of a website for sharing information on gender issues in the subregion (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Updating and maintenance of the Caribbean social statistical database (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A report on the use of databases of social and gender statistics in the development of policies and programmes (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Technical cooperation(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to requesting countries of the region with respect to social policies in the region (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Training courses, seminars and workshops

One training workshop for national statistical offices to strengthen national capacities in demographic analysis and to ensure the inclusion of standardized gender indicators in the collection of data for the 2010 census (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(c) Execution of technical cooperation projects

It is expected that a technical cooperation project to enhance the capacities of the countries of the subregion to collect, disseminate and analyse social statistics will be in execution during the biennium (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Intermediate activities

Provision of inputs for ECLAC databases on social statistics and for the ECLAC flagship documents *Social Panorama* and the *Statistical Yearbook* (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Subject area 12.5: Knowledge and information management

1. MeetingsOrganization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to discuss issues pertaining to the information society in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on approaches to assessing the development of the information society in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on the progress made in information and communications for development in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Technical material

Regular updating and improvement of the website and the Caribbean Digital Library database (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Information materials and services

(i) Bimonthly online publication of the *Current Awareness Bulletin* (12 issues in the biennium) (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Monthly online publication of the *Current Contents Newsletter* (24 issues in the biennium) (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision to countries of the region, upon request, of technical cooperation with respect to policies on information and communication technologies in the region (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Training courses, seminars and workshops

(i) Two-day seminar on change management for information specialists (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Two-day workshop on personal knowledge management for senior policymakers in Government institutions (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.



**TYPES OF ACTIVITIES**1. Meetings1.1 Organization and substantive (or technical) servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Organization of meetings of the representatives of government institutions in the member countries to consider a specific topic relevant to the work of those bodies. In most cases, ECLAC will prepare a report or substantive document on the subject in question. In others, the Commission's participation will be confined to the execution of the specified activities.

1.2 Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Meetings of specialists from outside the United Nations system for the purpose of providing advisory assistance to the Executive Secretary of ECLAC in respect of a specific subject. The Commission usually prepares a report or substantive document on the topic in question to serve as a basis for the discussion.

2. Other substantive activities2.1 Recurrent publications

Studies published by ECLAC at regular intervals specified in advance in the secretariat's publications programme, such as the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* and the *Social Panorama of Latin America*.

2.2 Non-recurrent publications

Studies which are published by ECLAC in accordance with its publications programme but which do not appear on a regular basis.

2.3 Technical materials

Information contained in databases, computer programs and other media which may be used in the production of the final outputs of scheduled activities but which are not themselves classified as outputs.

2.4 Information materials and services

All those outputs whose purpose is to disseminate information on the activities of ECLAC. Examples include pamphlets, information notes and press releases, exhibition posters and visual materials, filmed and videotaped documentaries, material for radio broadcasts, guided tours and special events.

3. Technical cooperation

3.1 Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to member countries at their request.

3.2 Courses, seminars and training workshops

Specialized training seminars and courses organized and held for the benefit of member countries.

3.3 Implementation of technical cooperation projects

Technical cooperation projects which are expected to be implemented during the biennium.

4. Intermediate activities

Any activity whose results may be used in the production of final outputs.