

**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND  
THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC)**

# **BIENNIAL REPORT**

(25 March 2006 to 13 June 2008)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
OFFICIAL RECORDS, 2008  
SUPPLEMENT No. 20**



**UNITED NATIONS**  
Santiago, Chile, 2008

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United Nations publication

LC/G.2387-P

E/2008/40

Sales No. E.08.II.G.53

ISSN 0257-1811

ISBN 978-92-1-121683-7

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Printed in Santiago, Chile – United Nations

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# Introduction

This report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean covers the period from 1 January 2006 to 13 June 2008 and comprises three sections. The first is devoted to issues requiring action by the Economic and Social Council or being brought to its attention; the second contains the report on the activities carried out by the Commission between January 2006 and December 2007, and the third concerns the thirty-second session of the Commission, held in Santo Domingo from 9 to 13 June 2008.

## ISSUES REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BEING BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

### A. Issues requiring action by the Council

At its thirty-second session, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean received an invitation from Brazil to hold its thirty-third session in that country in 2010. By its resolution 643(XXXII), adopted on 13 June 2008, the Commission accepted that invitation and recommended that the Economic and Social Council approve the decision to hold the thirty-third session in Brazil in 2010.

### B. Issues being brought to the attention of the Council

By its resolution 633(XXXII) entitled “Santo Domingo Resolution”, the Commission welcomed the comprehensive approach to development as reflected in the document *Structural Change and Productivity Growth – 20 Years Later. Old problems, new opportunities* and requested the Executive Secretary to organize, at the thirty-third session, a special meeting to assess the progress of productive development and innovation policies in the region, with special emphasis on national innovation systems. The Commission also requested the Executive Secretary to widely disseminate the document and promote its review in the economic, academic, political, business and social spheres in the region by means of national dialogues on the main issues covered, taking each country’s national characteristics into account, and in international organizations concerned with economic development, in order to continue to foster more in-depth comparative analysis vis-à-vis countries outside the region.

In resolution 639(XXXII) on the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals and implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, the Commission requested the secretariat to continue to coordinate the preparation of annual regional inter-agency reports on the progress made towards the targets on the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger in the Millennium Development Goals.

By its resolution 640(XXXII), the Commission approved the admission of the Cayman Islands as an associate member of the Commission.

Other resolutions adopted by the Commission at its thirty-second session

In addition, the Commission adopted the following resolutions: “ECLAC calendar of conferences for the period 2008-2010” (resolution 634(XXXII)); “Priorities and programme of work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for the biennium 2010-2011” (resolution 635(XXXII)); “Support for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning” (resolution 636(XXXII)); “Follow-up to the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean” (resolution 637(XXXII)); “Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean” (resolution 638(XXXII)); “Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee” (resolution 641(XXXII)); “South-South Cooperation” (resolution 642(XXXII)); “Population and development: priority activities for the period 2008-2010” (resolution 644(XXXII)); and “Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean” (resolution 645(XXXII)).

**REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION FROM  
JANUARY 2006 TO DECEMBER 2007**

This report on the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) covers the period between January 2006 and December 2007. It reviews the work carried out under the programme of work of the ECLAC system, which includes the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

The contents of this document will be used to supplement the report that the Secretary-General of the United Nations will present to the General Assembly.

Cover design: Job López

Page design and layout: Eliza Rizo

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Photo: ECLAC

## FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF ECLAC

**José Luis Machinea**

Executive Secretary

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The thirty-second session of the Commission coincides with its sixtieth anniversary. From its early days, ECLAC has endeavoured to promote economic and social development and regional cooperation through its work which takes into account the particular characteristics and specific problems of the countries and territories of Latin America and the Caribbean. It is widely recognized that over the past 60 years, ECLAC has been a constant source of ideas, proposals and guidance on the socio-economic development of the region.

This report on the activities of the Commission presents a summary of the services provided to the region by ECLAC during the past biennium. The outcome is especially positive, in terms both of public-policy proposals on the various dimensions of economic and social development, and of the role played by ECLAC as an ideal forum for intergovernmental and technical discussions. In conducting all these activities, we have closely followed the ECLAC tradition of technical rigour and an interdisciplinary approach, which are essential if we are to work with the countries of the region towards overcoming increasingly difficult challenges.

The Commission's activities in the social field over the past biennium have been particularly noteworthy. Contributions to the regional debate in this area have included substantive inputs to a number of the summits of Heads of State and Government which have taken place in recent years on subjects such as social cohesion and inclusion, migration and, more generally, challenges for progress towards fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals.

Exceptional progress has also been achieved in the implementation of our programme of work, with a greater focus on our impact in the region and on accountability. As part of this general effort, ECLAC has succeeded in mobilizing extrabudgetary resources which have reached their highest levels in 10 years. ECLAC has contributed significantly to creating synergies between analytical and technical-cooperation activities and the field operations of United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies. Measures to promote coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in Latin America and the Caribbean have been highlighted as a good practice to be applied in other regions.

Looking towards the future, we decided to take the opportunity offered by the sixtieth anniversary to consider the path of development in Latin America and the Caribbean in light of the challenges of today's world and the relevance of the Commission's message in a region which has become more complex and is facing increasingly arduous challenges. That is why the secretariat proposes to re-examine, following two decades of globalization and economic reforms, one of the proposals which covers more comprehensively the subjects which are under permanent consideration by the Commission: productive development, international integration and social equity. As an input to the intergovernmental discussions during the session, the secretariat has prepared the document *Structural Change and Productivity Growth - 20 Years Later. Old problems, new opportunities*, which provides some fresh analytical approaches while demonstrating the applicability of various of the Commission's central postulates.

The present report of activities reflects the growing demand for our services from a variety of actors at the country level (State bodies, the private and academic sectors and civil society) and the regional level. The secretariat of the Commission is confident that member States will find good reasons for adopting this report and renewing their confidence in the Commission.





Photo: ECLAC / Cristian Lantieri

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The past five years have been characterized by positive economic performance in the region, including a reduction of vulnerability to external shocks. Nonetheless, the region is faced with a slowdown in multilateral trade integration; it also needs to pursue productive development policies to secure long-term growth, invest in social policies to reduce inequalities and vulnerability among specific social groups and promote environmentally sustainable policies.

ECLAC priorities in 2006-2007 responded to the challenges faced by the region. The programme addressed the following priorities:

- Increasing the region's productive potential;
- Promoting hemispheric integration;
- Promoting social cohesion;
- Enhancing sustainable development policies; and
- International migration.

Programme implementation this biennium reached 99% with lowest and highest rates of implementation across subprogrammes of 95% and 100%.

ECLAC assumed a strong political presence regionally, preparing substantive documents for the following high-level regional meetings and conferences:

- Seventeenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, Santiago, Chile, November 2007.
- Nineteenth Summit of Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Rio Group, Guyana, March 2007.
- Tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, Quito, Ecuador, August 2007.
- Second Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, San Salvador, February 2008.

- Second Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean: towards a society for all ages and rights-based social protection, Brasilia, December 2007.
- Sixteenth Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI) and twelfth Ibero-American Forum of Ministers and High-Level Authorities of Housing and Urbanism, Santiago, Chile, October 2007.
- Fourth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, Santiago, Chile, July 2007.
- Two Regional Implementation Forums on Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (2006 and 2007).

ECLAC continued to provide advisory services and conduct applied research with a regional perspective for the benefit of the Governments of the region in various areas relating to economic, social and environmental aspects of development, including the follow-up of internationally agreed development goals.

ECLAC maintained a high level of responsiveness to member States' needs by developing expertise and institutional positions on emerging issues, in line with the demands of its member States and the global and regional mandates of the United Nations:

- Climate change, mitigation and adaptation
- Energy efficiency, renewable energies and biofuels
- ICT and the information society
- Innovation and growth
- Emerging population issues such as ageing, migration and the conditions of Afrodescendants and indigenous populations.



# OVERVIEW





Photo: ECLAC / Cristian Larraín

# ECLAC AT A GLANCE

## A LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN PERSPECTIVE ON DEVELOPMENT

ECLAC was established on 25 February 1948 by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, to contribute to the economic development of Latin America and to reinforce economic relations between the countries of the region and between them and other nations of the world. Later, its scope was expanded to include the countries of the Caribbean and promote the region's social development. The Commission now has 44 member States, including North American, European and Asian nations that have historical, cultural and economic ties with the region, as well as eight non-independent Caribbean territories holding the status of associate members.

Redefined by its members in 1996, the Commission's mission encompasses the formulation, follow-up and evaluation of public policies and the provision of operational services in the areas of specialized information, consultancy, training, cooperation, support and regional and international coordination.

The Commission's areas of expertise include: economic development, international trade and integration, productivity, social development, population, sustainable development and the production of statistical data. In the last few years ECLAC has also concentrated on integrated regional follow-up to internationally agreed goals including the Millennium Development Goals.

## INNOVATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON DEVELOPMENT

Since the late 1990s, ECLAC has highlighted the profound asymmetries in the global order and the ways in which they affect the region negatively in productive and financial terms, causing a significant degree of macroeconomic instability, as well as lower levels of economic growth and social develop-

ment. ECLAC has also expressed critical views of the potential and actual impacts of reforms on the region's economies, in accordance with the growing international recognition of their fragility, and has stated the need to seek a more balanced form of globalization and to "reform the reforms."

## THE COMMISSION'S RECENT WORK

ECLAC documents of recent years reflect its positions on major economic and social issues, and propose the following:

- A redefinition of international macroeconomic and regulatory agencies;
- A broad vision of macroeconomic stability (including long-term growth and countercyclical policies);
- Implementation of productive development strategies (infrastructure, productive transformation and export diversification, development of national innovation systems);
- Enhancement of social linkages (efficient and solid social pacts, integrated social policies in the areas of education, employment and social protection);
- A stronger focus on environmental sustainability (a positive economy-environment agenda, reorientation of specialization patterns, creation of environmental services markets); and
- A critical role at the regional scale (open regionalism, defence of the weakest actors, greater sense of ownership of regional institutions).

### Institutional documents presented at the previous sessions of ECLAC

**2006:** Shaping the Future of Social Protection:  
Access, Financing and Solidarity

**2004:** Productive Development in Open Economies

**2002:** Globalization and Development

**2000:** Equity, Development and Citizenship







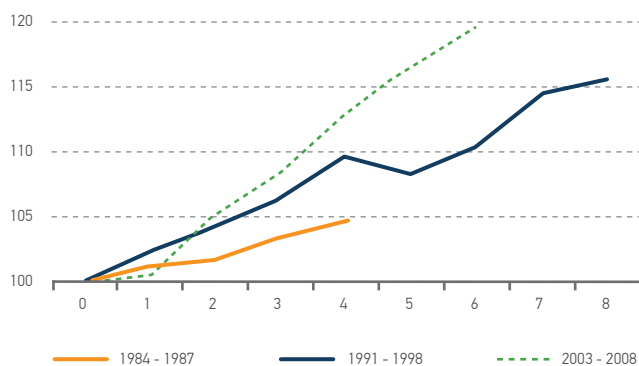
# THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

Between 1980 and 2002, the economic performance of Latin America and the Caribbean was characterized mostly by slow and volatile economic growth with marked fluctuations in capital flows. The panorama since 2003 has been more encouraging as the region has enjoyed more than five consecutive years of expansion thanks, to a large extent, to favourable conditions in the world economy. In this context, the region has achieved significant improvements such as the reduction of its external vulnerability as a result of the implementation of sound macroeconomic policies. During the period 2003-2007, the region recorded an estimated 16% increase in per capita gross domestic product while simultaneously maintaining a current account surplus on the balance of payments. Sustaining these positive features will depend largely on the continuation of a favourable international environment but also on how the countries of the region address current challenges in their development processes, either of a structural nature inherited from the past or related to emerging issues.

In this respect, the Latin America and Caribbean countries have not fully benefited from the opportunities offered by competitive integration into the international economy. This is partly due to the scant progress achieved in the current round of multilateral trade negotiations and the problems affecting the international economic order; also, the region needs to take full advantage of the current trend of sustained growth by transforming it into long-term assets to enhance its position in world markets. Success in the latter will largely depend on how efficiently the countries of the region are able to enhance and build up their capabilities and on how public and private actors will jointly establish productive development strategies.

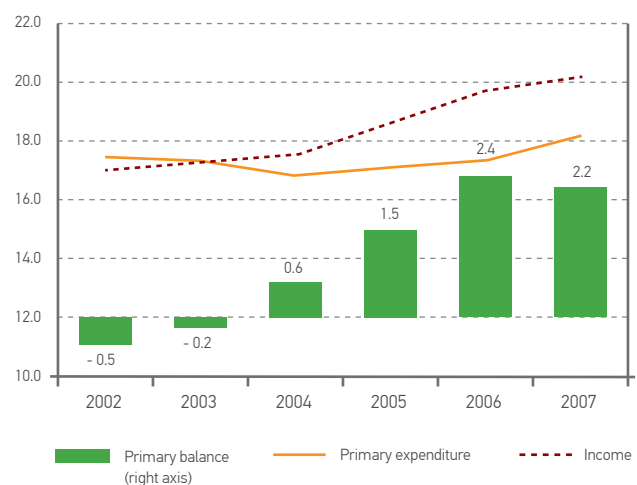
In the social sphere, despite diminishing levels of extreme and overall poverty and improvements in the levels and quality of

FIGURE 1  
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: PER CAPITA GDP  
(YEAR PRIOR TO THE FIRST YEAR OF GROWTH = 100)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 2006-2007 (LC/6.2338-P), Santiago, Chile, 2007.

FIGURE 2  
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES, PRIMARY SPENDING AND PRIMARY BALANCES, 2002-2007 (SIMPLE AVERAGE, AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP)

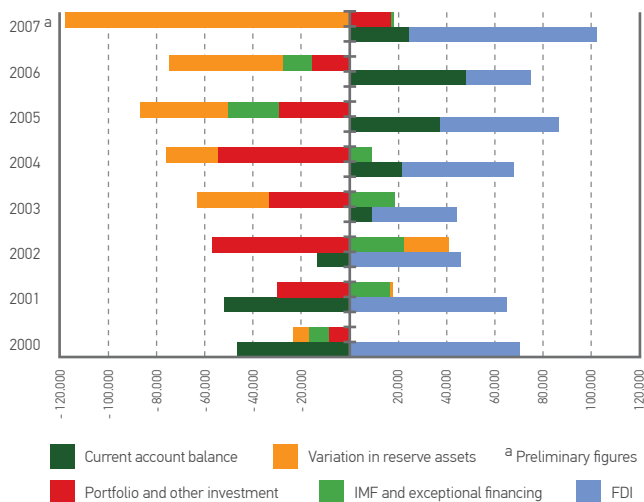


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean 2007 (LC/6.2355-P), Santiago, Chile 2007.

employment, social spending, and other social indicators, the region still faces major challenges in terms of income and wealth distribution. Poverty affects more than 35% of the population and the total number of people living in poverty remains higher than in 1980 (approximately 190 million). Social vulnerabilities are among the main causes of the significant international and internal migratory flows that affect the region. These problems have eroded social cohesion, increased tensions within countries and accentuated the fragility of democracies and their institutions.

The region also remains particularly vulnerable to natural disasters and the impacts of climate change, especially in the Caribbean and Central America, and faces formidable problems caused by degradation of its natural resources and loss of biodiversity. Thus, despite some positive features marking the first decade of the new century, challenges still lie ahead.

FIGURE 3  
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: BREAKDOWN OF BASIC BALANCE (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

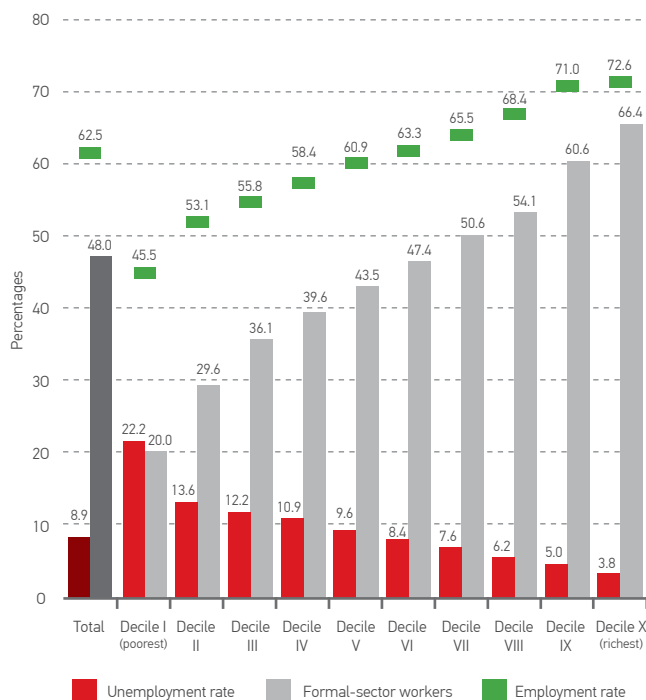


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 2006-2007 (LC/6.2338-P), Santiago, Chile, 2007.

**In response to the regional context and the needs of its member states, ECLAC priorities this biennium were:**

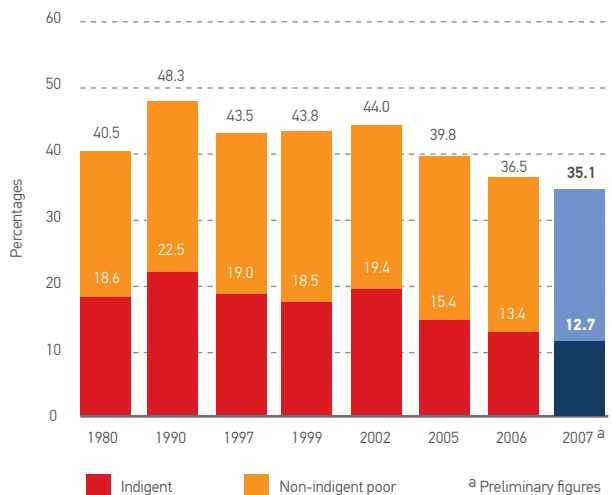
- Increasing the region’s productive potential
- Promoting hemispheric integration
- Promoting social cohesion
- Enhancing sustainable development policies
- International migration

FIGURE 4  
LATIN AMERICA (18 COUNTRIES, SIMPLE AVERAGE)  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, EMPLOYMENT RATE AND PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN THE FORMAL SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY (IN RELATION TO TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS), BY INCOME DECILE, NATIONAL TOTALS, ABOUT 2005



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Social Panorama of Latin America 2007 (LC/6.2351-P), Santiago, Chile, 2007.

FIGURE 5  
LATIN AMERICA: POVERTY AND INDIGENCE, 1980 - 2007



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Social Panorama of Latin America 2007 (LC/6.2351-P), Santiago, Chile, 2007.



## ECLAC IN 2006 - 2007

### THE HIGHLIGHTS

In 2006-2007, ECLAC admitted two new members, Japan and the Republic of Korea, and one new associate member, the Turks and Caicos Islands. It now has 44 member States and eight associate members.

During the biennium, ECLAC continued to act as a catalyst and leader in economic, social and environmental issues in the region, framing its activities in the more general context of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

ECLAC collaborated with the countries of the region through a combination of activities reflecting its role as a regional forum and a facilitator in building regional consensuses. Thanks to its comprehensive analysis of development processes, public-policy formulation and operational tasks, including the provision of technical cooperation, dissemination of specialized information and training, ECLAC developed a methodological platform to support countries in their follow-up to world summits on economic, social and environmental issues from a regional perspective, including:

- The World Summit on the Information Society
- The World Summit for Social Development
- The World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance
- The Fourth World Conference on Women,
- The World Summit on Sustainable Development,
- The United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,
- The International Conference for Renewable Energies
- The International Conference on Population and Development
- The Second World Assembly on Ageing
- The Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

### The economic dimension

In the uncertain context following the suspension of the Doha Round, ECLAC has continued providing technical cooperation in the area of negotiation and administration of trade agreements, and launched a joint initiative on South American cooperation and integration with the Andean Community. ECLAC also started a project to strengthen competition in the Central American Isthmus in response to Governments' requests to develop a legal and institutional framework in an area where limited analysis was available; as a result, by the end of 2006, five countries had enacted laws and an Intergovernmental Working Group on Competition was set up, involving the competition authorities of Central America. Lastly, ECLAC contributed to the dissemination of information on trade agreements and disputes, both ongoing and resolved, with the launching of an Integrated Database of Trade Disputes for Latin America and the Caribbean, the first of its kind in the region.

In the framework of the REDIMA project, ECLAC also contributed to regional integration and macroeconomic policy coordination by fostering networking activities and sharing best practices. Throughout the biennium, subregional meetings (Andean Community, Central America and MERCOSUR) were attended by growing numbers of high-ranking participants who discussed key issues such as coordination of public expenditure on transport infrastructure, deepening capital markets in the region and macroeconomic convergence in the subregions. Furthermore, in response to policymakers' concerns and feedback on the Commission's analytical work, the 2007 *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* focused on the dynamics of economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean.

### **Mainstreaming the Millennium Development Goals in the work of the organisation and forging strategic inter-agency alliances**

Millennium Development Goals constitute the backbone of all activities of the subprogrammes of the organisation. ECLAC has promoted the adoption by the countries of the region of an extended set of Millennium Development Goals indicators on education, gender and environment that are more suitable to their situation, in order to monitor the accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goals in the region through the execution of a project under the United Nations Development Account entitled “Interregional cooperation to strengthen social inclusion, gender equality and health promotion in the Millennium Development Goals”.

ECLAC also forged important partnerships with 14 other United Nations agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, UNEP, PAHO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, OHCHR, UNIFEM, OCHA, UNAIDS, and UN-Habitat) around the Millennium Development Goals. It acts as a catalyst for the analytical and normative work in support of the operational activities of the United Nations System at the regional level. It coordinated the 2006 inter-agency report entitled “*Women’s Contribution to Equality in Latin America and the Caribbean*,” focusing on goal 3 of the MDGs (Promote gender equality and empower women). The 2007 report focuses on health-related MDGs, specifically reductions in child mortality and malnutrition, and improved maternal health.

Finally, ECLAC coordinated the preparation of an inter-agency document entitled *The Millennium Development Goals and the challenges facing Latin America and the Caribbean in making progress towards higher levels of well-being, better human capital, and more equal opportunities*, as input for the Nineteenth Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Rio Group, Guyana, 2-3 March 2007. The document discusses the type of problems and challenges facing the region in five areas that are either included in the Millennium Development Goals or closely related to them (poverty, child malnutrition, education, health, children and adolescents); and it makes recommendations for the region’s governments and countries in those areas.

As for productive development, technical cooperation was given to 28 stakeholders, including five countries, in the formulation of their Innovation Development Plans and in the development of their national systems of innovation; and to four countries for the development of a methodology to establish working groups at the local level for the development of clusters and local networks of SMEs and to support institutions, and coordinate these efforts with the relevant Ministries and other institutions at the national level. ECLAC also followed up and managed the Regional Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC 2007), approved by the Governments of the region in 2005. It also facilitated the participation of some 1,500 stakeholders from the public, private, academic and civil-society sectors to define priorities for the new eLAC 2010 which was signed by 27 Governments of the region at the Second Ministerial Conference on the Information Society, held in San Salvador in February 2008. It contains 83 specific goals for the promotion of ICTs in the region. The participatory approach championed by ECLAC can certainly be replicated in many other areas of interest.

### **The social dimension**

ECLAC has disseminated its institutional position and research findings on social protection and social cohesion in numerous high-level forums on the theme of social protection, such as the high-level seminar held during the thirty-first session of ECLAC (Montevideo, 2006) and other meetings in preparation for the Seventeenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government (November 2007, Chile). As a result, numerous Governments in the region are requesting specific analyses and policy recommendations. The programme has also sought to further reinforce its interactions with civil society and institutions related to social policy, for example through the Latin American and Caribbean Network of Social Institutions (RISALC), which has become an important medium for new inter-agency relations to work jointly on matters relating to the Millennium Development Goals. At the same time, ECLAC has continued collecting, harmonizing and disseminating social statistics for use by Governments in the region. In the past two years, new data from 45 countries and territories of Latin America and the Caribbean on 38 indicators for the follow-up of the Goals, have been included in the flagship publication *Social Panorama of Latin America*, and online consultations of that document have doubled.

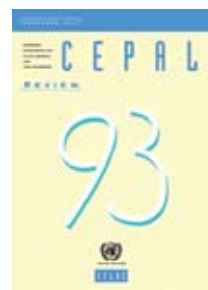
ECLAC also continued its advocacy role with respect to women's rights in the region, through its participation in high-level regional forums. One significant result is the Quito Consensus, adopted at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (August 2007). The Consensus expresses the region's political will to progress towards gender parity in the formulation of public policies. Technical cooperation on gender mainstreaming resulted in thirty countries updating national legislation and programmes and statistical information related to gender equality, the participation of women in decision-making and their contribution to the economy and the reconciliation of productive and reproductive rights and activities. Nine countries developed a total of 14 programmes to mainstream the gender perspective in priority areas of Government policy, while 11 countries established agreements and inter-agency networks to ensure the mainstreaming of the gender perspective into priority areas of their agendas. Lastly, 26 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean mainstreamed a gender perspective in their statistical analyses and the collection and dissemination of data.

Substantively, ECLAC also raised awareness on several issues relevant to the region. First, in response to the petitions of member States involved in the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, ECLAC addressed forms of discrimination and inequalities faced by indigenous and Afro-descendent groups, and the situations of specific vulnerable populations in Latin America, through case studies and high-level discussions at regional forums. Second, ECLAC also developed its regional perspective on international migration, human rights and development in Latin America and the Caribbean, described in the session document of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development (Montevideo, March 2006). The text offers guidance to the region's Governments in dealing with the challenges and opportunities for development posed by migration, particularly with regard to the human rights of migrants and their families. The programme prepared analytical publications on the issue, provided short-term advisory services and serviced several meetings, such as the sixteenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government (Montevideo, November 2006) which concluded with the adoption of the Montevideo Commitment on Migration and Development, which calls upon ECLAC to research the integration of migrants in receiving countries. Lastly, ECLAC succeeded in establishing

## Disseminating knowledge and policy recommendations



ECLAC disseminates its research findings and institutional positions via an extensive web of publications which include the flagship publications, series and project documents of particular divisions, as well as institutional books and other interdivisional publications.



Among these, the *CEPAL Review*, the journal of ECLAC, is a quarterly publication in Spanish and English that provides since 1976 as a space for ECLAC, UN and non-UN experts to examine social and economic development issues in the region. In 2006-2007 (numbers 83 to 98), the Review examined the region's structural characteristics (12 articles), employment, income distribution and poverty (8 articles), international integration processes (7 articles), macroeconomic, fiscal and financial policies (7 articles), productive policies and transformation (7 articles) social policies (7 articles), development issues in the region (6 articles) and political aspects of development (3 articles).

the topic of ageing as an important issue in public policy and accumulating the knowledge needed for decision-making on the matter. It developed various interrelated products which are widely used by member States, international organizations and civil society.

### **The sustainability dimension**

ECLAC retained its leadership role in relation to a number of topics pertaining to sustainable development and natural resources. In terms of sustainable development, ECLAC initiated various activities related to climate-change adaptation and mitigation, developing new instruments and a regulatory framework to improve institutional efficiency at national, regional and local levels. In the Caribbean, ECLAC put into operation the Regional Coordination Mechanism for implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. ECLAC continued to provide leadership in disaster assessment by disseminating its methodology and indicators for assessing the socio-economic and environmental effects of natural disasters. It organized 12 technical assistance missions in 10 countries and disseminated its methodology through 15 workshops, training 414 professionals. ECLAC also continued its work on urban analysis for sustainability in

Latin America and the Caribbean, developing a methodological framework and a set of indicators useful for policy design and implementation.

Regarding natural resources and infrastructure, 27 countries have acted upon ECLAC recommendations on natural resources management and 16 countries have acted upon its recommendations related to infrastructure and public utilities. In coordination with the IDB, ECLAC has also facilitated the integration of energy sectors in Central America, resulting in an Action Matrix for Central American Energy Integration and Development, involving 64 projects in the subregion. Furthermore, ECLAC has developed its expertise on the new topic of biofuels, leading to a multidivisional and inter-agency effort to respond to the expressed needs of the Member-States.

Lastly, in response to the perceived need to develop a regional strategic vision to encourage public-private partnerships for development, ECLAC prepared 11 case studies as part of an ECLAC/SEGIB/CORFO project to analyse the experiences of Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain and Sweden, all of which have successful track records in facing the challenges of globalization with relative efficiency.

### Implementation rate of the programme of work

The results achieved by ECLAC in influencing the policy agenda and debate in the region on economic, social and environmental issues were made possible by a high rate of implementation of its programme of work. As re-

flected in the table below, by the end of the 2006-2007 biennium, 97% of outputs were implemented, 1% reformulated, 1% terminated and 1% postponed to the 2008-2009 biennium.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	TOTAL NUMBER OF MANDATED OUTPUTS	IMPLEMENTATION RATE OF MANDATED OUTPUTS	NUMBER OF TOTAL OUTPUTS	IMPLEMENTATION RATE OF TOTAL OUTPUTS
Executive direction and management	50	100	50	100
Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation	54	98	63	98
Productive, technological and entrepreneurial development	51	96	52	96
Macroeconomic policies and growth	33	96	33	100
Social development and equity	95	91	97	95
Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development	50	96	53	96
Population and development	71	100	71	100
Planning of public administration	68	100	83	105
Environment and human settlements	59	100	60	98
Natural resources and infrastructure	27	92	38	96
Statistics and economic projections	73	98	75	100
Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America	220	100	247	100
Subregional activities in the Caribbean	105	94	105	101
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1027</b>	<b>99</b>

## COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

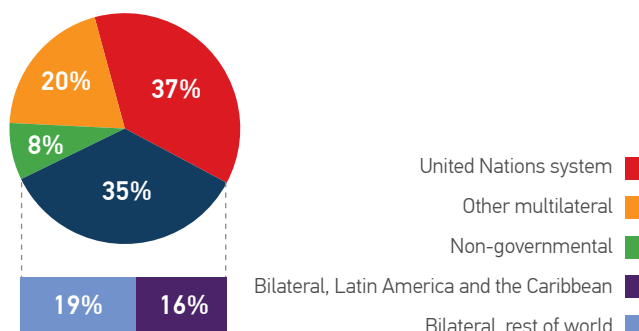
### Overview and general trends of international cooperation

Official development assistance (ODA) from the member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) amounted to US\$ 103.9 billion in 2006; that was more than 5% less than the previous year, which had seen the highest level ever recorded, due in part to relief efforts in Iraq and Nigeria. The Latin American and Caribbean region's share of ODA declined from 11.4% in the 1980s to 10% in 2004-2005. While the lower-middle-income countries had on average maintained their share since the 1980s, the upper-middle-income economies saw a definite drop in their already small share. As the region's economies move towards the global upper-income bracket it is expected that their share of ODA will further decline. Latin American and Caribbean countries have made progress in attaining basic development goals, although at an uneven pace. At the same time, however, most of Latin America shows persistently high levels of poverty and has lagged behind in terms of its progress in this respect. This is indicative of the fact that the middle-income Latin American and Caribbean countries still lack a self-sustaining financial capacity to fund development efforts. The Latin American and Caribbean middle-income countries, which still count 60% of the region's poor, receive a very small share of ODA, close to 0.8%.

### Cooperation activities during the biennium

During 2007, the United Nations system achieved considerable progress in streamlining its development cooperation activities in the context of the strategy entitled "Delivering as One." ECLAC has, wherever feasible, played an active role in the common country assessments and the development assistance frameworks that are the main instruments of system-wide coordination at the national level. ECLAC focuses its technical cooperation activities primarily at the regional level within its defined areas of work. Working closely with Governments, it seeks to promote interdependence among Latin American and Caribbean countries as a way to harness economic opportunities and reduce their vulnerabilities in the context of the globalization process. At the subregional level, it has established networks of qualified experts and specialized institutions, working together and exchanging best practices.

FIGURE 6  
DISTRIBUTION OF SPENDING ALLOCATED TO EXTRABUDGETARY FINANCING, 2006-2007



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official data to January 2008.

The ECLAC technical cooperation programme complements its core programme of work while simultaneously allowing the organization to develop new thematic areas, which more often than not are subsequently incorporated into its regular programme of work. Since 2006, technical cooperation activities have increased steeply thanks to the strengthening of synergies within ECLAC and to proactive fund-raising.

ECLAC's cooperation activities include the following:

1. National projects, financed by the countries themselves and reflecting the member States' ownership;
2. Regional projects, formulated in response to the priorities of member States and the mandates given by them. ECLAC emphasizes a multisectoral and multi-year approach in order to increase the quality and depth of the support provided.
3. Funding for ad hoc activities, allowing ECLAC to respond rapidly to emerging social, economic and environmental issues at the national level.
4. Operational activities of the United Nations system, which consist in projects of other entities of the United Nations System to which ECLAC gives its support

ECLAC's programme of technical cooperation is financed through various sources: the regular programme of technical cooperation, the ECLAC/UNFPA Regional Programme on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and fiduciary funds.



The trends observed in previous years have continued. Bilateral funds remain the principal sources of extrabudgetary funding at 34.6%, 16% of which comes from Governments in the region. This is followed by United Nations system funding, representing 37.4% of the total funds for technical cooperation or (US\$ 11 million). Of this, 9.7% comes from ECLAC system funds (including 8.4%, or US\$ 2.5 million, from the contributions of ILPES member States), 16.9% or US\$ 4.9 million from the regular programme of technical cooperation and 10.8% from other United Nations agencies and programmes. Multilateral bodies contribute 20% of total funds. Lastly, the private sector (foundations, universities and private bodies) accounted for US\$ 2.3 million or 7.9%, 5.4% of which came from the Kellogg Foundation in the framework of the project Experiences in social innovation in Latin America and the Caribbean, which seeks to identify, disseminate and reproduce in the region innovative experiences at the local and community level. The Commission's traditional collaboration with universities and research centres in the region and beyond accounted for 1.9% of the total funds for technical cooperation.

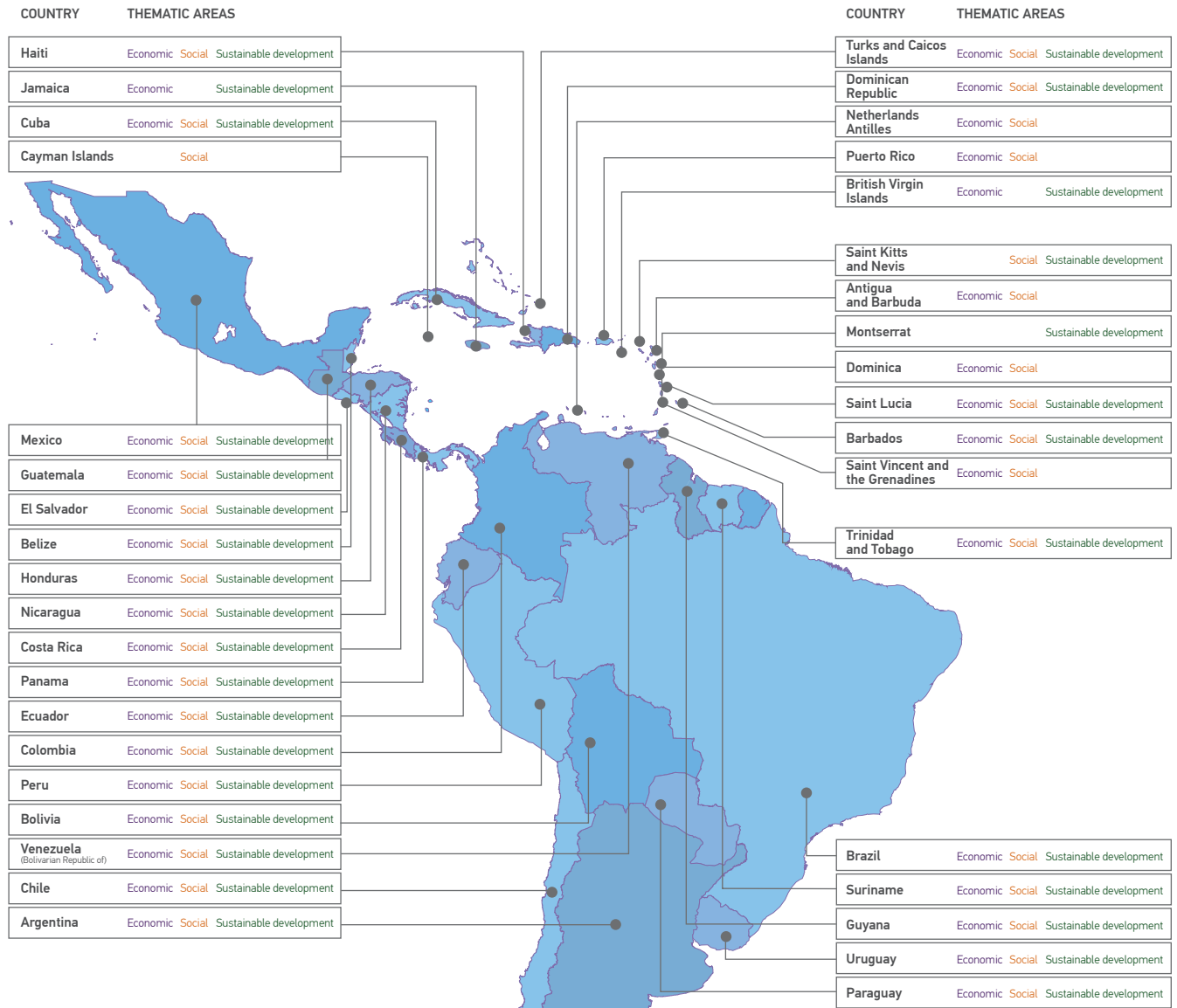
## TECHNICAL COOPERATION MISSIONS

Technical cooperation missions constitute a form of direct collaboration with member States in specific areas of interest. In a large number of cases, such missions take the form of substantive collaboration with national authorities, professionals and technical experts, through which ECLAC can learn about country experiences, which can then be disseminated and systematized through more general

analysis and reflection. This knowledge also provides a better empirical basis for the Commission's diagnostic assessments, conclusions and recommendations. The missions sometimes involve a training component such as workshops or courses. This subsection contains a detailed, albeit succinct, account of cooperation activities relating to technical assistance missions carried out by ECLAC officials, regional advisors, experts and consultants during the biennium.

A total of 1,541 technical cooperation missions were conducted in 37 Latin American and Caribbean countries in 2006-2007. Map I shows that 57% of these were in South America, 29% in Central America and Mexico and 14% in the Caribbean. A wide array of issues were addressed, including the following: processing and analysis of information gathered in population and housing censuses; international trade and treaty negotiations, natural resource regulations and policies; environmental indicators and policies; State modernization and planning; improvement of household surveys and economic and social statistics; assessment of natural disasters; and gender mainstreaming in Government policies and programmes (see maps II, III and IV). Missions concerning economic development issues represented 49% of the total, versus 27% and 24% in social and sustainable development areas. Missions were conducted at the request of member States and were coordinated with related activities or programmes carried out by other international organizations and by national entities operating at different levels (subregional, national and local).

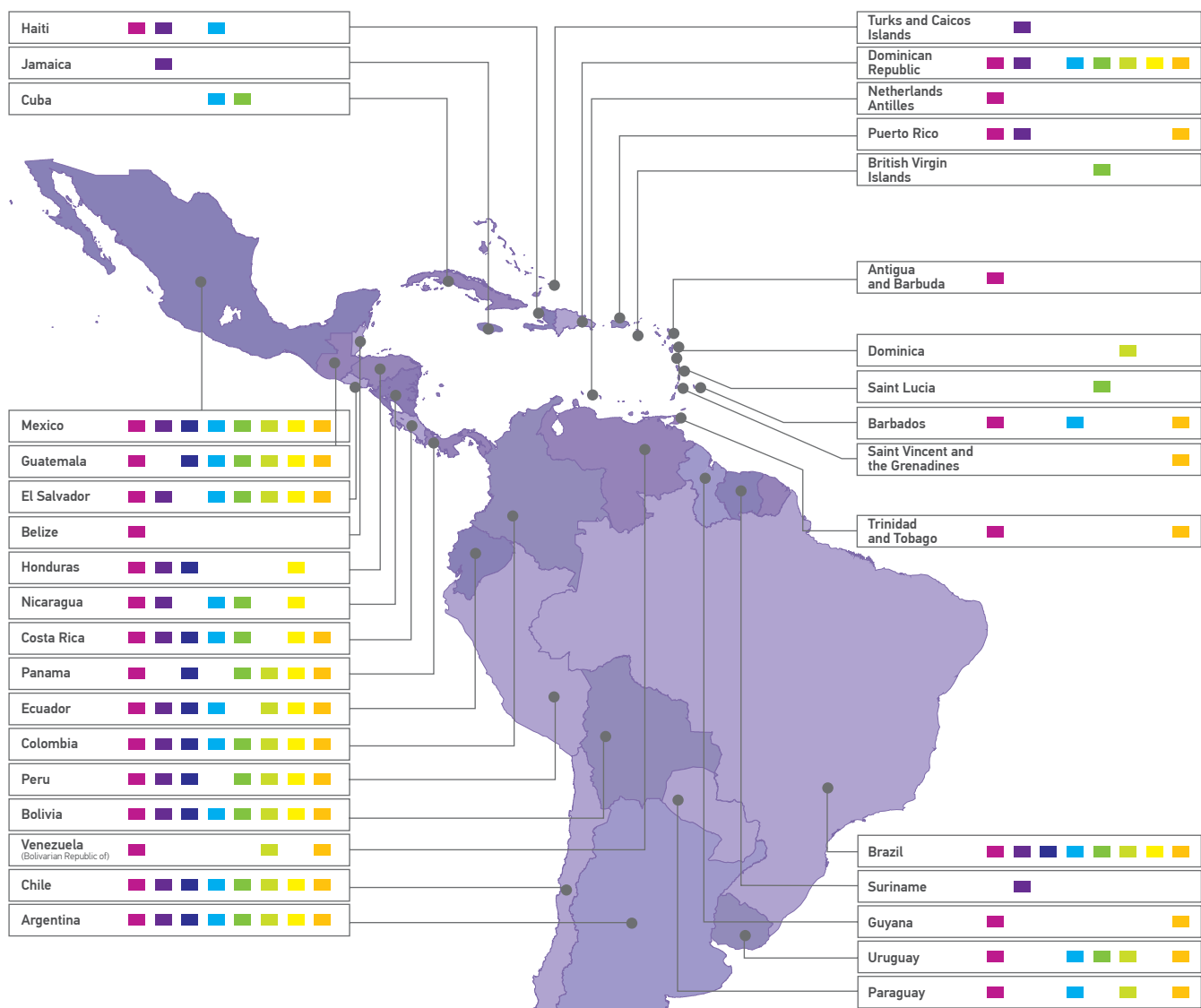
## ECLAC: TECHNICAL COOPERATION MISSIONS BY COUNTRY AND THEMATIC AREAS, 2006-2007



**TOTAL: 1 541 missions**

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

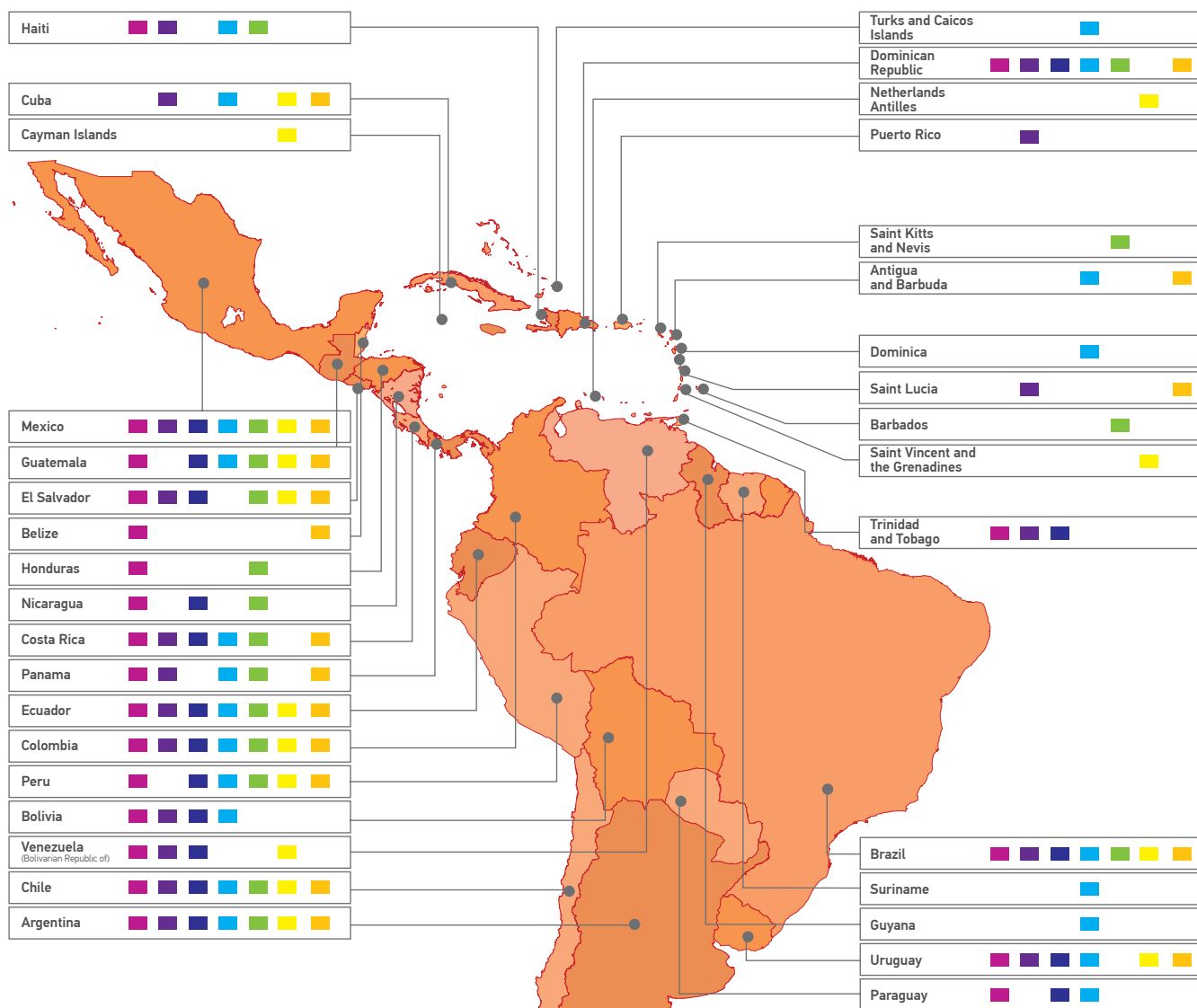
## ECLAC: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSIONS, ECONOMIC ISSUES 2006-2007



**Legend and total number of technical cooperation missions by sub-category under economic issues.**

■ International trade / Trade agreements / Competitiveness / Regional integration	171	<b>TOTAL: 757 missions</b>
■ Economic development / Financing for development	79	
■ Local and regional development	119	
■ Productive development / Industrial policy / Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) / Clusters	86	
■ Statistics and national accounts	60	
■ Public management / Budgetary policy and public investment	82	
■ Macroeconomic/fiscal policy and coordination	87	
■ ICTS / Innovation / Information society / Intellectual property	73	
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.		

ECLAC: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSIONS, SOCIAL ISSUES, 2006-2007



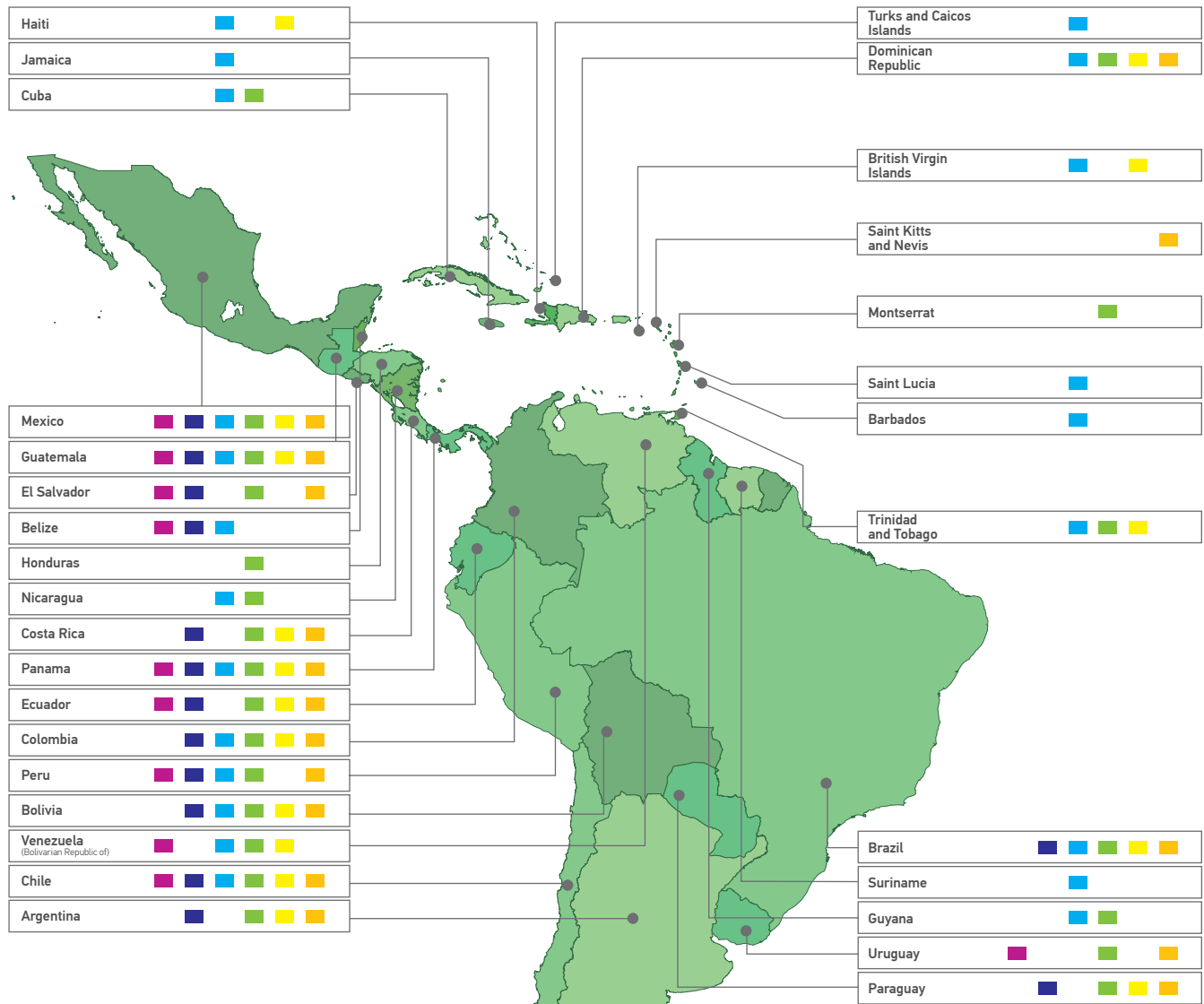
Legend and total number of technical cooperation missions by sub-category under social issues.

Demography and information/Social statistics	72
Development and social policy	57
Youth / Childhood / Family / Ageing / Population	64
Millennium Development Goals: gender equality and empowerment of women	51
Millennium Development Goals: Poverty / Hunger / Undernutrition / Education	71
Migration	27
Social protection and cohesion	69

TOTAL: 411 missions

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

### ECLAC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSIONS BY THEMATIC AREA, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2006-2007



Legend and total number of technical cooperation missions by sub-category of sustainable development.

Climate change	19
Environmental law and economics	30
Natural disasters	79
Energy	111
Millennium Development Goal 7 - Environmental sustainability	66
Natural resources and infrastructure	68

**TOTAL: 373 missions**

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



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## SUBSTANTIVE ACTIVITIES

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*Interview with:*

**Oswaldo Rosales**

Director of the International Trade and Integration Division

## SUBPROGRAMME 1

### LINKAGES WITH THE GLOBAL ECONOMY, REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND COOPERATION

1

*What notable events or landmarks in terms of integration and linkages with the global economy have been observed in Latin America and the Caribbean in the past biennium?*

The countries of Central America, in addition to negotiating with the United States and the European Union, have been updating and expanding their commitments in respect of integration. The Caribbean is negotiating with the European Union, while in South America there were more isolated initiatives than collective ones, such as the agreements between Peru and the United States and between Colombia and the United States. Also of importance was the establishment of the South American Community of Nations (UNASUR) and the Bank of the South, instruments which are expected to lead to progress in the integration process. At the same time, the region is strengthening its trade ties with China and the Asia-Pacific region.

*In the area of cooperation, what progress was made in the region and in the work of the subprogramme?*

The agreement for the construction of the bioceanic corridor which will connect Bolivia, Brazil and Chile was highly important as an effort for physical integration and regional cooperation. We are working with the Andean Development Corporation on an agenda for cooperation in the areas of infrastructure, energy, social issues, trade facilitation, innovation and technological connectivity.

*What successful activities or projects during the biennium would you like to mention?*

One such activity is our advisory services to Governments and business organizations on the negotiation and administration of trade agreements. In 2007 alone, such services were provided to seven countries in the region. Activities also took place jointly with other international bodies (the World Trade Organization, OECD and the World Bank), with subregional integration bodies and with Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). We received visits from internationally-known experts on trade and took an active part in the first China-Latin America Business Summit, held in Chile under the auspices of ECLAC.

*What results have you seen from the strategy applied by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in order to move forward with trade agreements following the failure of the Doha Round?*

The countries of the region are still committed to the success of the Doha Round, but progress in that area requires a favourable approach by more actors, such as the developed countries. Meanwhile, unilateral subregional initiatives are being organized, to improve access to major world markets.

## TRADE AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

The changing international context has created new opportunities and challenges for Latin America and Caribbean countries. First, the stagnation of multilateral trade negotiations since the sixth WTO Ministerial Conference, held in Hong-Kong SAR of China in December 2005, has created uncertainty as to the progress of the Doha Round and the future rules of multilateral trade. As a result, the region experienced the deepening of bilateral trade agreements and the creation of new ones, and new public-policy requirements for the Governments of the region. Second, the growing importance of new competitors and potential partners in the international arena, such as China and India, has also affected the trade outlook for the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The Division has consequently pursued two main objectives during this biennium:

- (a) To increase awareness in the countries of the region of the implications and impact of the adoption of new rules and disciplines in the field of trade;
- (b) To strengthen understanding and analytical knowledge among stakeholders in the member States of ways of improving their linkages with the global economy in the context of the parallel advancement of globalization and open regionalism in Latin America and the Caribbean.

## MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2006 - 2007

### Technical cooperation and support for policymaking

One of the priorities of the subprogramme was to increase awareness among member States of the implications of trade agreements and to help them fulfil the requirements of new trade rules. ECLAC, working with OAS and IDB in the Tripartite Committee, provided technical support for hemispheric integration. Countries have prepared national and/or regional trade capacity-building strategies covering three main areas: preparing for negotiations, implementing trade commitments, and adjusting to integration in order to maximize the benefits of trade liberalization. ECLAC, with financial support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), is also implementing National Trade Capacity-Building Strategies (NTCBS) for FTAA member countries.

### The Integrated Database of Trade Disputes for Latin America and the Caribbean

The division disseminates information on trade agreements and disputes, both ongoing and resolved, by launching, and constantly extending and updating a database which provides regional users with information relating to all cases being processed under the WTO Dispute Settlement Body and the regional dispute settlement mechanisms of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), North American Free Trade Area, Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Andean Community and Central American Common Market (CACM).

About 17 missions were organized to provide technical assistance on various aspects of trade agreements, including issues such as rules of origin and the projected impact of trade agreement negotiations, using General Computing Equilibrium Models. Sixteen other missions took place during the biennium, on various aspect of regional integration. Among others, technical assistance was provided to establish an analysis of trade asymmetries in South America, as well as an assessment of the state of integration of the Andean Community.

Another priority has been to support the Governments of the region regarding the uncertainty generated by the breakdown of WTO negotiations. Twelve technical cooperation missions concentrated specifically on the Doha process. The topic was also discussed at a meeting of experts on foreign trade held in May 2006 in Santiago, involving experts from WTO, OECD, Andean Community, MERCOSUR, LAIA and CAF, and at a World Bank seminar in Geneva in which the Division participated.

The subprogramme also organized eight missions to provide policy recommendations on trade relations between China and Latin America, reflecting the growing importance of China in the world economy and as a trade partner of the region.

Lastly, the subprogramme also cooperated in the design of projects aimed at replicating good practices and lessons learned in forging public-private partnerships for development



### Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy

*Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy* is an annual publication on trends in trade and investment movements. The current edition analyses the Doha Round; the performance of the service sector in Latin America and the Caribbean, with emphasis on business services; regional integration and convergence among trade agreements; economic reordering with regard to Asia and the Pacific; and a comparative analysis on innovation as the main factor of export diversification in some selected countries (Australia, Ireland, Malaysia, Republic of Korea and Singapore).

in some countries of Asia (Japan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea and Singapore) for the benefit of Latin American and Caribbean countries, and hosted the APEC-Prochile seminar on best practices for the internationalization of SMEs.

#### Research and dissemination

The Division is also involved in leading research on trade-related issues and provides member States with a regional perspective on the global position of Latin American and Caribbean countries in the world economy as well as on regional trade flows and relations. During the current biennium, the subprogramme has published some 26 documents on different areas of its work (negotiation and administration of agreements, Doha round, dispute settlement, regional integration, trade facilitation, China-Latin America relations, innovation, competitiveness and participation in the international economy), including its flagship publication *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy*.

As part of its research agenda, the Division participated in several seminars on the benefits of trade integration, including a GTZ meeting to discuss the benefits of free trade, one

seminar on FTAs and SMEs, the seminar on Mainstreaming Trade into National Development Strategies, organized by ECA and UNDP, and the WTO Annual Public Forum in Geneva, on trade rules and sustainable development in Latin America.

Among other things, the Division focused on the outlook for trade between the region and new actors such as India and China. It participated in a seminar on Opportunities in economic and commercial relations between China and Mexico in the Latin American context, organized by the Presidency of Mexico, the Mexican Senate and the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. During the biennium, China's and India's trade relations have also been discussed in the two editions of the flagship publication *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy* and in other publications.

#### MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR 2008 - 2009

The subprogramme will support member States in the uncertain environment resulting from the Doha Round as well as addressing a potential increase of protectionism in face of the slowdown of the world economy. Beyond the usual tasks of reporting, disseminating and sharing knowledge with stakeholders, in the next biennium the Division may also have to respond to an evolution of the world trade situation in which multilateral trade agreements give way to bilateral and regional agreements. Therefore, harmonization of rules among these agreements will be fundamental in order to improve transaction costs and increase the possibilities of achieving convergence. The Division will face the challenge of remaining relevant in a world which will be much more oriented towards these particular aspects of international trade relations.

The Division will also seek to address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and of Small Island Developing States. It will also attach particular attention to promoting regular interaction among those public- and private-sector stakeholders that play a leading role and are the main beneficiaries of trade and regional integration, such as SMEs, major corporations, and non-profit bodies.





Photo: European Commission

## SUBPROGRAMME 2

### PRODUCTIVE, TECHNOLOGICAL AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

2

*Interview with:*

**Martine Dirven**

Officer in Charge of the Production, Productivity and Management Division

***Was innovation a significant feature of the region's productive development during the 2006-2007 biennium?***

Countries are paying more attention to innovation than some years ago. ECLAC has promoted innovation as an important issue to be included on Governments' policy agendas. We published a book *Progreso técnico y cambio estructural en América Latina y el Caribe* that shows the development of the countries' production structures in comparison with those of other nations. The region has not made sufficient headway, since most advances are neither scientific innovations nor patented inventions; they relate mostly to organization, small improvements and technological adaptations. In other words, the traditional pattern has been to look and copy. We stress the need to move towards a productive structure that incorporates greater innovation, both in the sectors based on the region's abundant natural resources and in other areas.

***What contributions relating to science and technology were made under your subprogramme during the 2006-2007 biennium?***

We published a very useful and dynamic virtual manual on innovation on our web page. We held meetings with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to discuss topical issues. We hope to produce a document setting out the WIPO vision, which is geared to the protection provided by strict regulations, in conjunction with our own view, which is a more regionalistic, more nuanced and pro-development viewpoint.

***What has ECLAC done to promote the use of information and communications technologies (ICTs) in Latin America and the Caribbean?***

ECLAC, with joint financing from the European Union through its @LIS project, is supporting the countries of the region in formulating and monitoring the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2007) and its new phase eLAC2010, contained in the San Salvador Commitment adopted in February 2008 at the Second Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean. Through the Observatory for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (OSILAC), which receives funding from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) (Canada), the Commission has been promoting the inclusion of the issue of ICTs in the surveys and indicators of the region's statistical institutes. ECLAC has also supported local working groups on issues such as telecentres, teleworking and ICT financing, and has prepared and disseminated its own analyses on ICTs. In addition, it fosters a network of stakeholders including Governments, academics, civil society, private business and international organizations and publishes a regular newsletter.

***What has ECLAC done to strengthen intraregional cooperation in the area of innovation in Latin America and the Caribbean?***

A meeting was held in November 2007 with the members of a regional agricultural innovation group, to discuss how the impact of innovation in the sector could be measured and to set up a monitoring system. A discussion was also held with senior government officials responsible for innovation, science and technology and experts in that area, during which we were requested to organize periodic seminars restricted to State officials to consider improvements to public policies in that area.

## PRODUCTION AND INNOVATION IN THE REGION

Latin America and the Caribbean has been traditionally characterized by modest and volatile economic growth; balance-of-payments constraints and increasing delinking of exports and growth; weak linkages between local industry and international production chains; dependency on foreign sources of knowledge and weak innovative efforts locally; persistent and increasing intra- and intersectoral productivity differences; increasing shares of foreign capital in the ownership of the largest companies, especially in dynamic economic activities; limited job creation in high-productivity activities, and concentration of job creation in informal activities and service sectors.

The subprogramme's central tenet is that only with qualitatively superior efforts regarding microeconomic, sectoral, ICT and innovation policies, will the region be able to overcome medium-term challenges and obstacles, even when prudent macroeconomic policies are in place. This defines the substantive issues addressed by the subprogramme, specifically production structure and dynamics; productivity and competitiveness; patterns of investment and international integration; the information society, and knowledge, innovation, technological capacities and vocational training. All of these are targeting the agricultural, manufacturing and services sectors.

## MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2006-2007

### Technical cooperation and support for policymaking

Technical assistance was given to 28 member States and other stakeholders, including five countries in the formulation of their Innovation Development Plans and development of their national systems of innovation and to four countries for the development of a methodology to establish working groups at the local level for the development of clusters and local networks of SMEs, and to support institutions and coordinate these efforts with the relevant Ministries and other institutions at the national level.

The Division was also involved, along with the Statistics and economic projections subprogramme, in the elaboration of a core list of information and communication technology indicators for the region, approved at the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations Statistical Commission. ECLAC started

### Promoting the information society

In coordination with the European Union (@Lis), ECLAC promotes the development of a participatory and transparent information society, including issues such as e-government, ICT regulations and closer cooperation between the countries of the region.

ECLAC followed-up and managed the Regional Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC 2007), which was approved by the regional governments in 2005. During the biennium, it prepared an extensive number of ICT-related publications and training manuals and facilitated discussions through web fora and meetings, with a total participation of some 1,500 stakeholders from the public, private, academic and civil society sectors, in order to define priorities for the new eLAC 2010 draft Plan. The plan, which contains 83 concrete goals for the use of ICT in development, was adopted by member states at the Ministerial Conference on the Information Society (El Salvador, February 2008).

the technical work which led to the set of indicators, and was a member of the Steering Committee of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, which drafted resolution 38/104 of the Commission.

Lastly, the subprogramme further developed and upgraded tools for policymakers, such as the following software: Index of Technological Specialisation (IET); Trade Competitive Analysis of Nations (TradeCAN), and Industrial Performance Analysis Programme (PADI).

### Research and dissemination

In terms of research and dissemination, the subprogramme published the annual flagship publication *Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean*. The subprogramme also prepared more than 18 publications on various issues related to productive development, including a book analysing evolution and changes in the industrial and agricultural sectors in the past 20 years, a study on the current state of progress in five categories of public policies: innovation, productive



### Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean

Through its annual flagship publication, the subprogramme has reviewed the main trends of FDI in the region. The main message of the 2006 issue was that FDI attraction policies linked to national development strategies are necessary to secure quality FDI, as suggested by the experience of more successful European and Asian countries. The 2007 issue devotes two of its chapters to ICT hardware and operators.

linkages, FDI attraction, agriculture and ICT; and *Espacios iberoamericanos: comercio e inversión*, in collaboration with the Division of International Trade and Integration, presented at the seventeenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government (Santiago, November 2007).

New topics such as the information society, the service sector and biofuels were also integrated in the programme of work, in response to the needs of ECLAC member States. This led to a joint multidivisional effort in ECLAC, resulting in several publications, including one on agriculture and biofuels and *La agricultura: ¿otra víctima del cambio climático?* as well as in shaping ECLAC's position on these subjects.

Furthermore, the subprogramme continuously updates its databases on agricultural production structure, industrial performance and ICT.

## MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR 2008-2009

Productive development is a long-term issue, and as such, the main thrust of this area of work remains valid. Effective cooperation with the countries is a long-term endeavour requiring continuing efforts in the form of projects and active measures, as well as the development of a long-term vision. The Division has maintained its line of work and policy proposals on productive development throughout the years and most international organizations and policymakers in the region now have similar views. ECLAC will therefore continue to analyse strategies aimed at increasing the productive capabilities of the Latin American and Caribbean countries, with an emphasis on innovation. Its efforts will continue to be focused on policies that create flexible economic structures capable of incorporating knowledge, value added and better and wider access to world markets, while strengthening local and national linkages, with a particular focus on reducing productivity gaps among economic agents.

Several new topics arose during the biennium (biofuels, innovation policies, the information society and services) which will be further expanding in the next biennium. ECLAC has an advantage in the region in terms of developing analytical and normative frameworks with balanced perspectives. However, the ability to respond faster to analyses and policy recommendations and their dissemination remains a challenge. Effective technical cooperation depends upon the prior existence of high-quality academic research; this underlines the importance of understanding challenges to productive development in the countries of the region.





## SUBPROGRAMME 3

### MACROECONOMIC POLICIES AND GROWTH

3

*Interview with:*

**Oswaldo Kacef**

Director of the Economic Development Division

***In what areas did the Division focus its work during the biennium 2006-2007?***

The work of the Division was focused on analysing issues which connect macroeconomics with progress in growth and the social situation in the region. Regarding growth, for example, seminars were held on the ways in which countries can improve this indicator by applying policies to stimulate investment and saving and by paying attention to certain key relative prices such as the exchange rate. In the social sphere, we considered ways to generate greater fiscal resources to finance the promotion of equity, and analysed poverty reduction through improved labour-market conditions.

***What strategy did ECLAC adopt in order to promote the advantages of countercyclical policies in the region, and what results has the strategy produced in the past biennium?***

Through its research work and publications, ECLAC makes known its positions in respect of a number of issues. The Latin America and Caribbean region has enjoyed a period of four to five years of growth. At the beginning of this cycle, economic policies were applied which, while they cannot be described as countercyclical, at least were less procyclical than in the past. Recently, however, this has not been the case. We are following this process carefully, because it could be a warning of the repetition of situations we experienced in the past and which led to crisis.

***What events did your Division observe during the past biennium in terms of the behaviour of the region's labour market?***

We have seen an increase in full-time employment with social-security and welfare coverage, which has a favourable impact on poverty indices, although these are still very high despite a significant fall in the past three years.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION

Since 2003, Latin America and the Caribbean as a whole has benefited from a period of continued expansion in which countries have experienced steady economic growth and have been able to improve significant aspects of their macroeconomic management and reduce their external vulnerability. In the next few years, the Governments of the region will face the challenge of consolidating economic growth in an environment of stability and more equitable distribution of income and assets. Meeting these goals requires a combination of macroeconomic policies designed to reduce real and nominal volatility and productive development policies that offset the effects of the structural heterogeneity characteristic of the region.

The Economic Development Division contributes to the achievement of this goal through two basic activities: a systematic assessment of the application of economic policies and reforms, including their impacts on the economies of the region, and substantive support for the formulation of these policies and reforms by Governments. The subprogramme seeks to increase awareness among policymakers in Latin America and the Caribbean of key issues at stake for the design and implementation of consistent short-term macroeconomic policies within a long-term growth-enhancing framework; improve understanding in Latin American and Caribbean countries of how to reconcile long-term growth with sustainable development; and enhance regional cooperation and increase understanding of the need to develop macroeconomic coordination in the context of regional and subregional integration processes.

## MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2006-2007

### Technical cooperation and support to policymaking

The Economic Development Division actively contributed to the design and implementation of consistent macroeconomic policies by providing technical cooperation services. Two countries, for example, submitted several requests focusing on issues such as productivity, competitiveness and exports; fiscal decentralization; financing for local development; design of macroeconomic policies; and substantive inputs for a new Constitution in the context of territorial and fiscal reforms. The Division contributed to an ECLAC mission to Bolivia in April 2007 to evaluate the consequences of floods in that

country. Technical support to subregional institutions, such as the Monetary Policy Committee of the Central American Monetary Council, has also been provided.

The subprogramme has also contributed to the coordination of economic policies in the three subregions covered by the Macroeconomic Dialogue Network (REDIMA) project. In the Andean Community, REDIMA activities have resulted in the exchange of experiences and views on: the coordination of public expenditure on transport infrastructure; the deepening of capital markets in the region; the opportunities and challenges of macroeconomic convergence in the Andean Region; and the advantages of having representatives of Ministries of Finance in the decision-making organs of the Regional Infrastructure Integration in South America (IIRSA) initiative, in order to facilitate coordination and thereby support investment in multinational infrastructure projects. In Central America, some specific achievements were: the creation of a macroeconomic working group which will significantly strengthen the capacity to influence policymaking in the region, as well as the continuous support to the technical work of the Monetary Policy Committee of the Central American Monetary Council.

### Research and dissemination

The subprogramme organizes expert meetings in order to increase awareness in Latin American and Caribbean countries about how to reconcile long-term growth with sustainable development. Expert meetings during this biennium focused on equilibrium real exchange rates and exchange rate misalignment in Latin America, and on issues of economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean, sometimes focusing on specific countries and subregions. The Division invited a number of guest speakers, including officers from central banks and Governments of the region, economists from other international bodies, research institutes and universities to share experiences, present their work and make policy recommendations.

Coordination with other international organizations is also sought for the holding of these seminars. While ECLAC and the World Bank have collaborated several times in the last few years, ECLAC and IMF organized a second Regional Seminar on Macroeconomic Policy and Social Equity in Latin America and the Caribbean (September 2007, Lima). The seminar aimed at extending discussion of macroeconomic and social



### **Adapting the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* and the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* to stakeholders' needs**

Satisfaction surveys and contact with stakeholders suggested an increasing demand for thorough analysis and policy advice concerning pertinent long-term economic issues in the region, as well as general support for the short-term analysis provided by the main publications of the Division. The Subprogramme consequently redirected the flagships' focus while differentiating its two main publications in order to limit the overlapping of their contents. Therefore, starting in 2007, the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* will focus on the analysis of a particular subject of relevance to the region, while presenting a summarized overview of the regional economic performance. The *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* will preserve its focus on the analysis of the current economic issues of the region and on the forecasts of economic growth for the following year.

equity issues beyond technical circles so that relevant actors, particularly parliamentarians from 20 countries in the region, had the opportunity to express their perspectives on the subject.

The Division also provides regular short-term and structural analyses of the evolution of the economies of the region through two flagship publications: the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* and the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*. It also publishes a variety of specialized, in-depth

macroeconomic analyses through its *Macroeconomía del desarrollo* series.

Other publications focus on various economic development issues, including labour markets and fiscal policies. The focus of fiscal policy will continue in the coming biennium, with the beginning of an ECLAC/GTZ project on fiscal policy and equity and on countercyclical policies. Other themes include external debt and other systemic issues as part of the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development. The subprogramme also published *Finance for Development: Latin America in Comparative Perspective*, critically assessing the new literature on financing and arguing for a more balanced outlook that focuses on the specific conditions of each country. ECLAC presented a background paper on Emerging Trends in Official Development Assistance and its Impact on Financing Poverty and Hunger Eradication in Latin American and the Caribbean at the first Latin American and Caribbean regional consultations in preparation for the Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) at the 2007 high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council on issues of poverty, hunger, financing for development, official development assistance flows, debt-relief initiatives for heavily-indebted countries and innovative financing mechanisms, global taxes, global funds, and policy recommendations.

In preparing these publications, the subprogramme continued to improve its databases of macroeconomic variables, delivering essential updated quantitative information concerning the economic performance of the particular countries and the region as a whole. The subprogramme data concerning monetary indicators, external debt, urban unemployment, average real earnings and minimum real wages are now directly fed into the recently-created broad database platform known as CEPALSTAT, for easier and more exhaustive access by stakeholders.

### **MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR 2008-2009**

The biennium was characterized by regional economic growth and current-account and primary fiscal balance surpluses. These favourable conditions began to be challenged in the last part of the biennium and the subprogramme will need to unfold the different possible scenarios for the countries in the region, while offering them expert advice and support.





Photo: ECLAC

## SUBPROGRAMME 4

### SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITY

4

*Interview with:*

**Andras Uthoff**

Director of the Social Development Division

***How would you describe the evolution of the concept of social cohesion, which has been strongly promoted in the region by ECLAC, and what has your subprogramme contributed in that regard?***

Social cohesion was the central theme of the seventeenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Chile in November 2007, in whose preparation ECLAC played an active part. Strong political will is needed in order to put into practice the concept of social cohesion, and this means uniting interests and defining public policies which will promote it. It is an idea often confused with social inclusion, income distribution and social protection, but for us social cohesion involves a sense of belonging; in other words, individuals feel that they have citizenship in the development model.

***Of the activities conducted by your subprogramme in the past biennium, which are notable for having improved social protection in the region?***

We contributed to the preparation of the document *Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity*, which analyses reforms to health and pensions systems. The study, which was warmly welcomed, admits that there is a serious coverage problem in almost all the countries of the region, especially among those living on informal work. In the document, therefore, ECLAC put forward a number of ways to improve that situation.

***Are there obstacles to intraregional cooperation which are obstructing progress towards improved social development and greater equity?***

Currently, there is no development paradigm or a single leadership for development. Some countries are actively seeking global or regional integration, something we agree with, but we must also look for formulas to compensate those countries which suffer as a result of integration because of the imbalances present in the region.

***How do you evaluate the project entitled Experiences in social innovation in Latin America and the Caribbean, currently in progress with the support of the Kellogg Foundation?***

I believe it has been a tremendously successful project. We are collecting material on the various experiences, to determine the ways in which the project has contributed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and to consider the possibility that the programmes could become part of public policy.

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Despite having experienced its best performance in economic and social terms in 25 years, the region still needs significant advances in terms of poverty alleviation and reduction of inequality. In 2007, it is estimated that approximately 35.1% of the region's population, or 190 million people, were poor and 12.7%, or 69 million, lived in extreme poverty (indigent). It is therefore 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.

The priorities of the social agenda are therefore: 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 progress further towards the effective enjoyment of social rights. The goals of poverty alleviation and the attainment of social equity in the region are supported by applied research and the strengthening of the institutional capacity of Governments and other stakeholders in the social policy field to design, implement and assess policies, programmes and projects to enhance social equity and integration and to use and exchange information in designing and implementing social policies and programmes.

## MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2006-2007

### Technical cooperation and support for policymaking

During the thirty-first session of ECLAC (Montevideo, 2006), the Commission presented its institutional position on social protection. In addition, it provided substantive support at numerous high-level meetings, including subregional meetings in preparation for the seventeenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government (Santiago, 2007) on the theme of social cohesion. The subprogramme also contributed to a document on poverty, inequality and exclusion, which will be presented to the fifth Summit of Heads of State and Government from Latin America and the Caribbean and from the European Union in May 2008. As a result, numerous Governments in the region requested specific diagnostic studies and policy recommendations. ECLAC and SEGIB also signed five agreements for joint

### Innovating social policy from below

The project entitled Experiences in social innovation in Latin America and the Caribbean, implemented jointly by ECLAC and the Kellogg Foundation seeks to identify innovative experiences that can be extended to other countries in the region. The annual contest is open to projects carried out by municipal or local governments, community associations, national and international non-governmental organizations, and other private, non-profit institutions. The six categories are: community health, primary education, youth programmes, rural/agricultural/food safety and nutrition programmes, income generation, and corporate social responsibility and volunteering. In 2007, 804 applications were received and 64 projects were selected, principally oriented towards income generation (20%), education (17%) and rural development (15%).

The winners this biennium were the Instituto de Defensa Legal, a Peruvian NGO that established a community model of family violence prevention and Trébol de Cuatro Hojas, a Brazilian infant and maternal health project which reduced infant mortality from 2.9 to 1.5% in Sobral, Ceara.

projects in the region covering the areas of social cohesion, strategies for internationalization, development alternatives, leadership and public-private partnerships.

In response to demands from member States on social expenditure and the effectiveness of social policy, the subprogramme also conducts ongoing monitoring of social expenditure in terms of its impact on the beneficiary population and the social capital accumulated as a result. The subprogramme consequently developed a satisfactory methodology linking fiscal statistics with national accounts and satellite accounts, a topic which has been requested regularly by Member states seeking more detailed official data, by source and allotment, for the analysis and implications of social policy. The Division also launched a network of regional specialists on this item with the participation of 10 countries and four intergovernmental bodies (European Union, IDB, IMF and the World Bank).

In collaboration with the Secretariat and WFP, the subprogramme developed subregional and national diagnostic studies which are used to formulate basic social policies in the countries in the framework of a project on the cost of hunger and malnutrition in the region. The establishment of a methodology adaptable to the different levels or areas of development (such as the characteristics of each country and region) has filled a gap in programme formulation and led to concrete proposals for systematic progress towards the attainment of the first Millennium Development Goal.

Lastly, the organization also sought to further reinforce its interactions with civil society and institutions related to social policy, for example throughout the Latin American and Caribbean Network of Social Institutions (RISALC) or the ECLAC/Kellogg project Experiences in Social Innovation. RISALC uses virtual forums as privileged, low-cost channels for disseminating information on programmes and projects, exchanges of experiences and best practices that have contributed to progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in countries throughout the region, with the possibility of replicating them within and beyond national borders. The main impact achieved by this project is the extensive dissemination of the 48 social policy initiatives which have to date been selected as the most innovative.

### Research and Dissemination

The subprogramme has continued its research and dissemination efforts through the publication of its flagship, the *Social Panorama of Latin America*, the *Políticas sociales* series and the *Challenges* bulletin. The latter, in collaboration with UNICEF, analyses specialized themes that affect vulnerable populations (such as infancy and poverty, malnutrition, and the right to education). Given their complexity, these require integrated inter-agency actions.

ECLAC also continued collecting, harmonizing and disseminating social statistics for the use of the Governments of the region. It has an updated poverty, social-expenditure, labour-market and income-distribution database for at least 18 countries in the region, and plans to expand that database. In the past two years, new data from 45 countries and territories of Latin America and the Caribbean on 38 indicators for the follow-up of the eight Millennium Development Goals have been included in the *Social Panorama of Latin America*;

online consultations of these data have doubled over the past year. ECLAC has also developed a system of social cohesion indicators with funding from the European Commission (the EUROsocial project).

Substantively, the Division continued to foster the rights-based approach to development, consolidating the notion of entitlements, related to certain economic and social rights (such as health, housing and education) in order to advance in the realization of the internationally agreed development goals. Furthermore, in response to requests from member States which participated in the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, ECLAC works on forms of discrimination and inequalities faced by indigenous and Afro-descendent groups, and the conditions of specific vulnerable population groups in Latin America and the Caribbean, through case studies and high-level discussions in regional forums. The subprogramme published, inter alia, *Poblaciones vulnerables a la luz de la Conferencia de Durban: casos de América Latina y el Caribe* (*Políticas sociales* series, No. 124), on vulnerable population groups, and a report entitled *Los pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes ante el nuevo milenio* (*Políticas sociales* series, No. 118), concerned with exclusion, racism, and discrimination facing communities in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Guatemala. A chapter of the subprogramme flagship publication was also dedicated to the issue, analysing the emergence of indigenous peoples as active social and political actors, the consolidation of international standards on rights and the associated public policy implications.

### MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR 2008-2009

Lessons learned in 2006-2007 suggest that in 2008-2009 emphasis should be placed on the establishment of a comprehensive social pact designed to promote access to quality employment and stimulate sustainable growth with greater equity; the complementarities of market-based solutions with institutions that guarantee joint financing in order to achieve universal access to social protection systems, strengthen human capital formation and achieve a much greater redistributive impact; and the redefinition of social policy institutions.

Aside from technical cooperation and applied research, the creation of networks and communities of practice will be promoted in order to generate, update and disseminate

relevant knowledge and information and facilitate the exchange of good practices among policymakers, scholars and other stakeholders. In that regard, support will be provided to member States 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 into the elements that give a social content to the fiscal covenant.





Photo: ECLAC

## SUBPROGRAMME 5

### MAINSTREAMING THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

5

*Interview with:*

**Sonia Montaña**

Officer in Charge of the Women and Development Division

*What has your Division contributed over the past biennium towards achievement of those Millennium Development Goals and targets which relate to the well-being of women?*

ECLAC has made a major contribution towards the most important of the Goals, the eradication of poverty. We showed that there are more women than men living in poverty, that female-headed single-parent families are more weighed down by poverty and that women are slower than men to escape from poverty and quicker to fall into poverty. We also demonstrated that women's employment has a positive impact on reducing poverty. One of the advances achieved is the existence of major public-policy initiatives to recognize women's unpaid work on the base of recognition of those data.

*Is there a “before and after” in relation to the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Quito in August 2007?*

The tenth session of the Conference was one of the most important events since the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995). The objective, which was realized successfully, was to reach consensus on two all-important matters: political participation and gender parity in decision-making processes, and unpaid work performed by women. The tenth session achieved a connection between the goals of women's movements and the measures being taken by Governments. Indigenous women were also strongly represented. The session—which is part of the Beijing and Cairo agendas—marked a leap forward towards maturity, a very important stage in the growth process.

*What did your subprogramme contribute to the region during this biennium in respect of the eradication of violence against women?*

In recent years we have coordinated the regional study on violence against women in follow-up to the Secretary-General's report on the same subject. The impact of our study was very great. We made progress in identifying sources of information and indicators for the quantification of violence against women within and outside the family, and we are creating a regional gender observatory, which will lead to an improvement in the elaboration of statistical data.

## GENDER PARITY IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Despite the irreversible changes that have occurred in the family, the labour market and political life in the region, gender equality has advanced much more slowly than expected. Women are still over-represented among the poor and very poor, and they have yet to reap the full advantages of their participation in the labour market and in political life. Mainstreaming the gender perspective into the priority areas of Government agendas is essential for breaking the current circle of inequality which limits women to areas of work away from politics and decision-making in general. The development of an integrated and flexible system of gender indicators is equally important in order to improve analysis and accumulate new knowledge to understand socio-economic and gender inequality.

In line with its commitment to the Beijing Platform for Action and the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Division has promoted the increased adoption of policies to mainstream the gender perspective into priority areas of Government agendas (economic policy, employment, poverty, social protection, institutional development and security) and the increased use of monitoring tools such as gender indicators and gender planning.

In December 2007, in accordance with the high level of priority attached to gender issues in the region, the former Women and Development Unit was upgraded to the status of a Division.

### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2006-2007

#### Technical cooperation and support for policymaking

ECLAC has continued to design, assess and execute national, subregional and regional projects with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) on the status of women in the region, and on mainstreaming the gender perspective in the main spheres of the regional development process in Latin America and the Caribbean. National and regional analyses and studies have been prepared and policy guidelines have been formulated, covering a wide range of topics.

#### Technical cooperation and policy change in the region

- Ten programmes have mainstreamed the gender perspective in policy priority areas.
- Ten countries reported that agreements and inter-agency networks have been established to ensure the mainstreaming of the gender perspective into the priority areas of government agendas.
- Eight countries reported the existence of an independent system of gender indicators, in either statistical or women's offices.
- Five countries reported agreements between national mechanisms for women and national statistical offices for the production of gender statistics.

The subprogramme has been very active in promoting gender-disaggregated data as a basis of social analysis and policymaking with respect to gender issues. In the Caribbean subregion, an agreement was concluded between national statistical offices and national mechanisms for the advancement of women in nine countries and territories, United Nations bodies and CARICOM to mainstream gender in their statistical systems (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago). Technical cooperation activities were also conducted in Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador and Paraguay to evaluate the quality of the available information for the follow-up of the Millennium Development Goals as well as the state of the relationships between users and producers of gender statistics.

The Division provided support to CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC to process available household survey data for Latin American countries since 1994 and to develop gender indicators for the Caribbean as part of a wider inter-agency project entitled Use of gender indicators in public policymaking, involving UNFPA. Furthermore, the subprogramme was involved in the production of complementary gender-sensitive indicators for the follow-up of the Millennium Development Goals adapted to the realities of the region.

The Division provided training in the framework of university courses and seminars organized by other bodies. It developed training materials on gender-related issues with the production of a *Manual on democratic governance and gender equality in Latin America and the Caribbean* which offers analytical tools for policymakers in the region.

### Research and dissemination

Four expert meetings were held on various gender-related issues including Gender, Poverty, Race and Ethnicity: State of the situation in Latin America and in preparation of the creation of an observatory of gender equality in Latin America and the Caribbean. Another expert meeting analysed the mainstreaming of the gender perspective in public policies and the sustainability of gender machineries in May 2006 and led to the organization of an International Seminar on Gender Parity and Political Participation in Latin America and the Caribbean which was requested by the fortieth Meeting of Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference (Santiago, Chile, October 2006).

On International Women's Day 2006, an Open Dialogue on Democracy, Parity and Positive Action held at ECLAC headquarters discussed concepts of democracy, gender parity and positive action in the light of the Latin American experience as well as proposals to strengthen the political participation of women in the region. Participants included representatives of the international community, the academic world and civil society from the entire region. It was attended by about 450 experts and participants and was sponsored by the National Women's Service (SERNAM) of Chile, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNDP, OXFAM, the Centre for Women's Studies (CEM), the Humanas corporation and the Grupo Iniciativa Mujeres of the women's movement of Chile.

Lastly, the Division has continued to disseminate research findings and policy recommendations via 19 publications this biennium, including twelve issues of its *Mujer y Desarrollo* series. Among other things, the subprogramme launched three regional publications: *Women's Contribution to Equality in Latin America and the Caribbean*, on Millennium Development Goal 3 (Promote Gender Equality), an inter-agency publication coordinated by the Division; *A Gender Parity Horizon in Latin America: The Political Representation of Women*, on the issues discussed at the tenth session of

### The Quito Consensus

Countries agreed to adopt all necessary affirmative action measures and mechanisms, including legislative reforms and budgetary measures, to ensure the full participation of women in public office and in political representative positions, with a view to achieving parity in the institutional structure of the State (executive, legislative and judicial branches, as well as special and autonomous regimes) and at the national and local levels, as an objective for Latin American and Caribbean democracies.

The Quito Consensus calls for the implementation of comprehensive public social security systems, with universal access and coverage, linked to a broad spectrum of public policies capable of ensuring women's well-being, quality of life and full citizenship. In labour issues, it seeks to guarantee the elimination of all discriminatory, precarious and illegal labour conditions and to encourage women to participate in creative, innovative occupational sectors that transcend sexist forms of labour segregation.

the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean: political participation and gender equality in decision-making processes at all levels, and women's contribution to the economy and social protection, especially in relation to unpaid work; and *The Right of Women to Live a Life Free from Violence in Latin America and the Caribbean*.

### CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS

ECLAC has implemented its mandate as Secretariat of the foremost intergovernmental forum in the region for the analysis of public policies from a gender perspective and served the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Quito, Ecuador, August 2007). This process included the celebration of two virtual forums for national mechanisms for women's and gender issues, in which 24 countries of the region were registered, and the organization of three subregional preparatory meetings that were attended by a total of 35 countries.

The positive impact of this process was confirmed by the adoption of the Quito Consensus, which strengthens political will to make progress towards gender parity and the formulation of public policies. In the same instrument, member States also requested ECLAC to collaborate with them, together with other organizations of the United Nations system, to create “an equality observatory that will help strengthen national gender machineries.”

### **MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR 2008-2009**

In line with the mandates delivered by the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Quito Consensus), and the relevant Millennium Development Goals, the main area of work of the subprogramme in the

biennium 2008-2009 will be closely related to the promotion of gender parity and the recognition of unpaid work and its contribution to families' well-being and to countries' economic development. The subprogramme will also place emphasis on the eradication of violence against women, which is another aggravating factor of inequality.

Considering the diversity characterizing ECLAC member countries in this area, the subprogramme will also maximize opportunities to share experiences, good practices and progress achieved in each country. It will also strengthen the generation of indicators to support design, monitoring and evaluation of policymaking in the areas considered strategic for gender equality by the Beijing Platform for Action.

## SUBPROGRAMME 6

### POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

6

*Interview with:*

**Dirk Jaspers**

Director of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC

*Against the background of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, what has been the Centre's greatest contribution to the region, and how would you describe the support it has received from the Latin American and Caribbean countries?*

The major contributions have been the provision of advanced demographic training, the promotion of demographic research and the creation of thinking on population which fits the socio-economic realities of the countries of the region, the production of uniform demographic data and research techniques to ensure comparability between countries, and the establishment of an information-sharing system on population matters. These activities have been conducted thanks to the cooperation of the Governments of the region and, above all, of national statistical institutes and offices.

*What messages did you seek to communicate during the celebrations of the anniversary of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC?*

We sought to draw attention to the importance of demographic issues in the region, in light of the challenge of achieving development with social equity. The demographic realities in our countries are not what they were 50 years ago. New issues have arisen, posing a challenge for development and demanding the attention of Governments; the work of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC remains of great importance in dealing with these issues, which include cross-border migration, ageing, indigenous peoples and urban development. Furthermore, new demands are constantly arising for the training and information necessary for sectoral policies.

*What sociodemographic phenomena are particularly important in the region?*

Despite the persistence of social and ethnic inequalities which are reflected on the demographic level, the region's population has undergone profound changes. The annual rate of population growth has fallen from 2.8% in the mid-twentieth century to its current level of 1.3%. In just 40 years, fertility has fallen to less than half the world average, standing at 2.4 children per woman, with sharp contrasts between and within countries. Life expectancy has risen by 20 years, currently standing at 73 years. All the above is reflected in a trend towards population ageing, and this may be the demographic change which will have the greatest impact in the future.

*What successful and fruitful activity conducted by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC during the biennium would you like to highlight?*

I would like to draw attention to the international seminar entitled "CELADE's Fiftieth Anniversary," a high-level technical meeting attended by eminent specialists in population matters; the contribution of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC to publications and studies such as the 2006 and 2007 Social Panorama of Latin America, to World Population Prospects 2006, to the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, and to the Second Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean.

## DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN THE REGION

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. 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 and human rights.

In addition to these challenges 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.

In this context, the subprogramme has adopted a holistic approach to population issues and seeks to increase governmental understanding and capacity to design and implement policies related to the topic.

## MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2006-2007

### Technical cooperation and support for policymaking

The Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC has continued to support the countries of Latin America in the development of mechanisms for the application of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and its regional implementation strategy. In December 2006, it conducted a training workshop on indicators of quality of life in old age, in which professionals from 13 countries of the region participated. Additionally, it has collaborated on other activities intended to strengthen the capacity of countries with the support of

### Technical cooperation highlights

- 24 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.
- 19 member states 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 Plan of Action as well as the relevant goals and objectives of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international conferences related to the field of population and development.

intergovernmental agencies. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC produced technical assistance documents for use by countries, for example a manual on quality of life indicators in old age, a methodological guide for the development of advocacy strategies and a guide to participatory evaluations of programmes directed to older persons.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC continues to be a leader in the elaboration and analysis of demographic data. With regard to increasing the technical capacity of member countries for monitoring population trends and the impact on public policies, in 2007 alone eight training courses on various different functions of the REDATAM+SP software were conducted. Additionally, technical assistance for the creation and operation of census databases and the use of the application R+SP xPlan has been provided not only to countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region, but also to extraregional countries such as Gabon, Kenya, Rwanda, Timor-Leste and Uganda. The use of REDATAM was taught in Africa at a workshop conducted together with UNFPA in April 2007, in which representatives of 14 African countries participated. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC also elaborated a methodology to measure the household deficit using censal data which has been used by several countries in the region.

## Research and Dissemination

During 2007 revised population estimates and projections for all Latin American countries —carried out together with the national statistical offices— were published in the *Demographic Observatory*, taking into account new sources of available information, as well as the life tables for each country. Estimates and projections for the rural and urban population and the economically active population were revised for each country and published in 2006. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC also developed a methodology to obtain estimates of the population up to 100 years old which is consistent with the estimates and projections elaborated for the population aged 80 years and older.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC also organized events and published studies on demographic transformations and gender perspectives; transformations of the family structure and public policies; population and local development; demographic dynamics and poverty; international migration, internal migration, spatial distribution, spatial segregation and detection of shanty towns (for which the Division developed and disseminated a methodology); vital statistics; and adolescent fertility, inter alia.

Lastly, ECLAC succeeded in positioning the topics of indigenous and Afrodescendent population, migration and ageing as a relevant aspect of public policy and in assembling essential knowledge on these topics for decision makers. The subprogramme's activities on indigenous populations, particularly focused on the area of health policies and programmes, which was included as a chapter in the *Social Panorama of Latin America 2007*. Previously, a chapter on the indigenous population in Latin America had been prepared for the *Social Panorama of Latin America 2006* by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, which also contributed an additional chapter on internal migration and development to the *Social Panorama of Latin America 2007*. The subprogramme also published three studies on future old-age policy scenarios in three member States, one on social protection in old age in another country as well as two Newsletters on *Ageing and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean*. These new products are currently used by member States, international bodies such as the World Bank, and civil society.

## The Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)- ECLAC Population Division celebrated its 50th birthday

To commemorate this anniversary, a series of activities were conducted to showcase CELADE's contributions to knowledge of regional demographics and the technical aid it provides to its member countries. The celebrations began on 11 July 2007 with a round table discussion on "Opportunities and Challenges of Chilean Population Dynamics for the 21st Century", marking World Population Day, and extended through the end of the year until the final International Seminar "CELADE's Fiftieth Anniversary", organized in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Government of France, where international experts in population issues analyzed the challenges and opportunities of demographic trends in Latin America and the Caribbean, covering the following topics: demographic dynamics; population and development; information methodologies and demographic analysis; training and instruction in population issues; trends and approaches to fertility and mortality; and population mobility and distribution.

## MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

CELADE continues to provide support to the ECLAC 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 Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing held in November 2003.

ECLAC also prepared the main substantive document for the Second Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean: towards a society for all ages and rights-based social protection (Brasilia, Brazil, December 2007), *Ageing and Development in a Society for*

## Developing new themes: international migration, human rights and development

ECLAC further elaborated its regional perspective on international migration, human rights and development in Latin America and the Caribbean, described in the session document of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development (Montevideo, March 2006). This topic gave rise to a series of presentations, short-term advisory services and meetings, and the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (New York, September 2006), and the sixteenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State (Montevideo, November 2006) that concluded with the adoption of the *Montevideo Commitment on Migration and Development*, which calls upon ECLAC to coordinate a study on the social and economic impact of the insertion of migrants in receiving countries.

*all Ages* in the framework of the ECLAC/UNFPA Regional programme on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Conference ended with the adoption of the Brasilia Declaration, which represents the Latin American and Caribbean contribution to the review and assessment of MIPAA+5.

## MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR 2008-2009

Many countries have yet to develop a national system of indicators for internal monitoring of demographic phenomena. Similar systems of indicators for the follow-up to internationally agreed development goals, such as the Programme of Action of the International Conference on

Population and Development (Cairo, 1994), the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (Madrid, 2002), and the Millennium Development Goals have yet to be defined and further developed. Moreover, considering the demographic dynamics in the region, demographic estimates and projections must be revised periodically in order to adjust the figures to take account of population trends.

Challenges for the coming biennium include developing a programme for population estimates and projections by single age groups and calendar years, and calculating more in-depth subnational estimates and projections; and promoting the democratization of population information, the dissemination of data via the Internet, and communication between all data users to encourage support and mutual aid.

Lastly, it is important to capitalize the leadership of CELADE in areas relating to ageing and development in order to incorporate new themes in the agendas of public policies related to ageing. The Division will also seek to extend research into other subject areas where CELADE also has comparative advantages—for example, intergenerational transfers and their impact on economic development and social cohesion, the demographic and epidemiological transition and its effects on social cohesion and the challenges of implementing the Millennium Development Goals, and the impact of ageing on the economy and social protection programmes with a gender perspective. CELADE will also take a leadership role in the preparation, processing and use of census data, as it did previously, facing greater challenges with respect to the standardization of methodologies, updating the contents in terms of emerging themes and ensuring the democratization and dissemination of the information.





Photo: ECLAC/ILPES

## SUBPROGRAMME 7

### PLANNING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

7

*Interview with:*

**Juan Carlos Ramirez**

Director of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

***What progress did Latin America and the Caribbean make in the efficiency of public administration during the biennium 2006-2007?***

We observed that the region regained its intention to improve institutions and tools in order to implement development planning. Having recovered economic stability to a great extent, the region is once again setting medium- and long-term goals which involve new planning and institutional coordination activities.

***How does ILPES sees its role as the main training centre of ECLAC?***

Our role has been a positive one. In the past two years we have given greater flexibility to the systems involved in giving our courses, with a view to facilitating access for various groups of public officials, by country and sector. We have updated areas of training by including issues such as social protection, the region's economy and gender policies, and we have used distance learning via the Internet. The lower cost of access for the latter makes it possible to increase student numbers and give greater flexibility in following the courses.

***How far did the provision of ILPES courses via Internet progress, and what do you consider particularly important regarding the use of that system in 2006-2007?***

We are able to offer distance-learning courses by using a free software program, which is beneficial for the institution and for students who are unable to travel. We have completed seven such courses, each with an average of over 200 participants. In future, we will use a series of pedagogical processes and contents which will continue to improve distance learning, adapting it to the interests of students, officials and institutions.

***Which of the activities or experiences of ILPES would you wish to emphasize during the period 2006-2007?***

Of particular note was the preparation of the document *Economía y territorio en América Latina y el Caribe: desigualdades y políticas*, which represents a step forward in the study and discussion of the region's development and once again calls this to the attention of national and local governments, as well as the studies on budgeting in the region, and the yearly regional seminar on fiscal policy, with a very high level of participation and interest from the various countries.

## PLANNING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE REGION

The Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) was created to support member States in strategic planning and public management through the provision of applied research, training and advisory services. The Institute is also the main training entity of ECLAC and is responsible for the dissemination of the work of the ECLAC system.

The current regional and global context has increased member States' needs in terms of capacities to design and implement budgetary policies, public sector management and policies on territorial development. Being of great relevance in the development agenda of the countries of the region, these thematic areas constitute the main areas of the work programme of ILPES for the biennium 2006-2007.

In these thematic areas, ILPES carried out different activities during the biennium 2006-2007 such as intergovernmental meetings and technical seminars; training through international and national courses, short courses and distance learning; technical documents and teaching material; and advisory services to the countries requesting them.

### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2006-2007

#### Technical cooperation and support for policymaking

ILPES provided technical assistance to various government bodies at the local, subnational and national level in 11 countries of the region.

ILPES also works as a training centre of ECLAC. During the biennium, ILPES has so far conducted 48 international, national and e-learning courses, training 1,776 professionals of 29 countries of the region. The Institute organized 26 international courses with a total of 756 participants from 18 countries of the region and elsewhere (1%). During the biennium, ILPES conducted 14 national courses, with a total of 433 participants, and three short courses with 95 participants. Also, five international e-learning courses were conducted with 492 participants from 29 countries of the region. Some 45% of the participants were women. During the biennium, the Institute succeeded in increasing

the number of courses offered and of professionals trained, as well as improving the geographic distribution of the participants.

Lastly, the Institute started a project related to the Millennium Development Goals, whose main objective is to disseminate initiatives and programmes, through a Network for Interchanging and Disseminating Excellent Experiences for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals, or Net IDEEA-MDGs (<http://ideea.eclac.cl>), funded by the United Nations Development Account in the framework of the project Strengthening the capacity of Latin America and Caribbean countries to fulfil the Millennium Development Goals

#### Research and Dissemination

The Institute disseminates its research findings and publications, as well as organizes technical seminars and expert meetings in order to promote the exchange of information, best practices and policy recommendations on issues of interest. In 2006-2007, there were 2.53 million downloads of documents and material prepared by ILPES and posted on its website. The subprogramme also organized 28 high-level seminars, attended by about 1,500 participants.

In the area of fiscal policy, ECLAC has consolidated its collaboration with the IDB, the IMF, the World Bank and OECD within the framework of the regional seminars on fiscal policy held every year by ECLAC with the collaboration of the Ministry of Finance of Chile and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), during which international experts discussed economic measures ranging from the harmonization of tax regimes to mitigating climate change and creating countercyclical policies. The Institute also held international seminars on territorial economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean, with GTZ; on Federalism and Development, organized with the Brazilian Association of Municipalities; and on Results-based Management, organized with the Institute for the Technical Development of Public Finance, Mexico (INDETEC) and GTZ.

ILPES also published 20 documents: 14 issues of the *Gestión Pública* series, five issues of the *Manuales* series, and one issue of the Bulletin of the Institute. Three *Notas*

*Informativas* were distributed about the assessment of projects and programmes. Seven CD-ROMs were produced, with information and material about the courses, seminars and conferences organized by the Institute. Lastly, ILPES produces the database of national public finances, updated twice a year, which is the region's main statistical reference in this subject and now available via the CEPALSTAT system.

### MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

The Institute substantively serviced the twelfth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean and the thirteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning (June 2007, Brasilia), both intergovernmental forums of ILPES, and presented a study on economy and territory in Latin America and the Caribbean: inequities and policies.

### MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR 2008-2009

During the next biennium, the strategy will be geared towards renovating and strengthening national and subregional institutions in the region with respect to the tools and practices used in public policy and programme planning, with emphasis on development plans at the national, subnational, sectoral and institutional levels.

Analytical work will be fostered and the organization of specialized forums and networks will be promoted in order to exchange good practices and lessons learned and facilitate the adaptation and application of successful experiences. Training activities will be consolidated and the range of thematic issues will be expanded to encompass a greater number of topics covered by other subprogrammes of the Commission. New training modalities such as online courses will be adopted or strengthened to provide efficiency gains. The dissemination of the subprogramme outputs and activities will also be expanded with more intensive use of new information and communications technologies.

FIGURE 7  
EMPLOYMENT BACKGROUND OF PARTICIPANTS ILPES/ECLAC COURSES, BIENNIUM 2006-2007

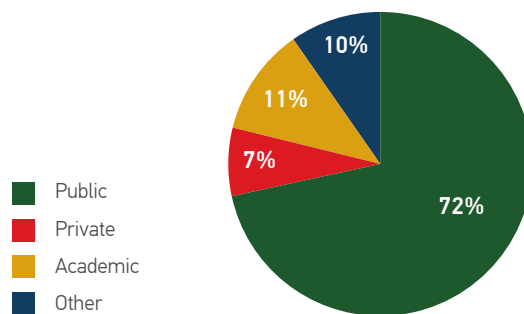
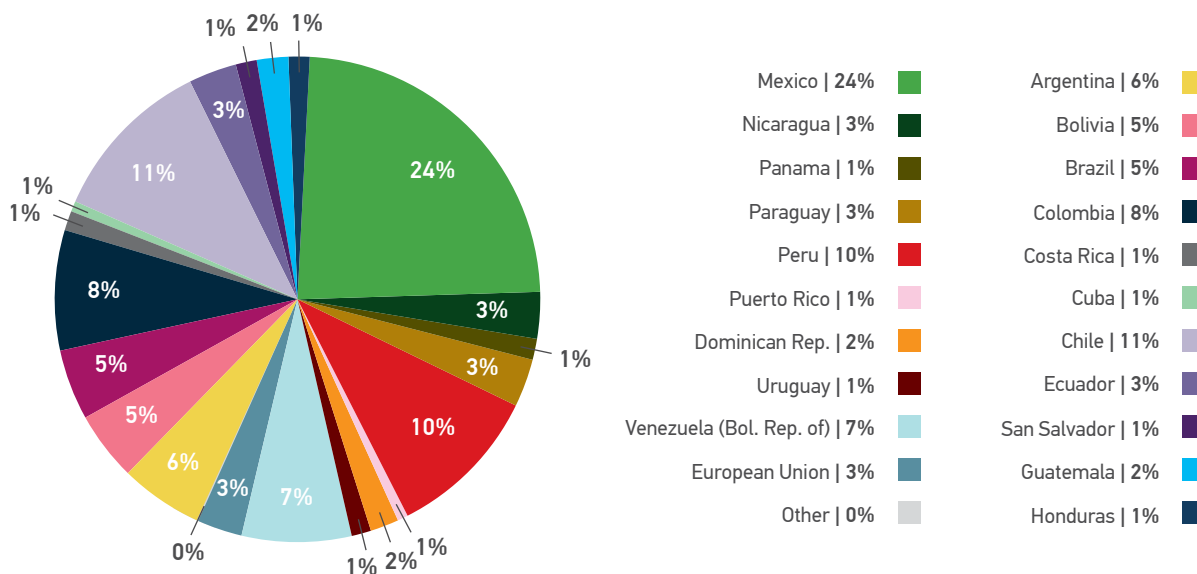


FIGURE 8  
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ILPES COURSE PARTICIPANTS, BIENNIUM 2006-2007







## SUBPROGRAMME 8

### ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

8

*Interview with:*

**Joseluis Samaniego**

Director of the Division of Sustainable Development and Human Settlements

***What activities were undertaken under this subprogramme in the 2006-2007 biennium to address the issue of climate change?***

We were successful in giving visibility and international prominence to the position of the countries of the region in relation to forest conservation on the basis of projects for the carbon market, through inclusion in the decisions adopted at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which was held in Indonesia in December 2007. On that occasion, the five United Nations regional commissions organized a side event to address each region's opportunities for mitigating, and adapting to, this phenomenon. During the biennium, forums were set up and used regularly to reflect on these issues.

***What concrete steps has the region taken towards sustainable development?***

Environmental management agencies have been strengthened, albeit with limited advances towards integration of economic policies. Appropriate tools are increasingly being used to assess economic variables and the way they interrelate with environmental factors. One of our contributions was to update the database on sustainable development in the region. However, the region's export specialization in sectors that can have a significant impact on the environment is a source of concern, since these sectors are energy-intensive and generate considerable amounts of pollution. Moreover, there are information gaps as regards the environmental performance of cities, in particular in relation to the Millennium Development Goals.

***What activities has the Division carried out to improve conditions in human settlements in the region?***

In follow-up to the decisions taken at the Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sectors in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI), the Division has focused on compiling data on expenditure on housing and the environment in cities; on the huge potential for improving the quality of urban life through projects and programmes for the carbon market, reorganization of public transport and generation of energy savings. The Division is also compiling information on urban sustainability by measuring the carbon footprint and carbon dioxide emissions of the transport sector.

***How would you describe the demands made on the Division during the 2006-2007 biennium in terms of requests for technical assistance and consultancy on environmental sustainability?***

There was a high demand for training in areas such as sustainable urban management; trade and the environment; sustainability indicators; support for the conservation of forests for carbon markets; opportunities for responding more fully to climate change; and the use of modelling to assess the environmental impact of trade agreements.

## URBANIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION

While the region has been characterized in the past five years by positive economic growth rates, following previous periods of instability and vulnerability linked to the global economy, the high rate of urbanization of the region (around 75% of the population lives in urban areas) creates complex challenges when it comes to make compatible economic growth requirements and the needs of a high percentage of the population.

The resulting pressure on the environment and natural resources confirms that reaching sustainable patterns of development is still a challenge in Latin America and the Caribbean. The erosion of the natural-resource base, high levels of atmospheric pollution in large and medium-sized metropolitan areas, inadequate management of solid urban and industrial waste, and conflicts among actors involved in land use threaten public health and the environment in the region. This is further reinforced by the growing frequency and magnitude of natural phenomena, associated with global climate change. Lastly, persistent poverty and inequality in the region adversely affect urban settlements in the region.

The subprogramme has therefore been analysing existing public policies in the region and articulating policy recommendations, with special emphasis on the Millennium Development Goals and the Plan of Implementation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development. It concentrates on the following issues: urban poverty, urban public services, public spaces and urban sustainability analysis

### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2006-2007

#### Technical cooperation and support to policymaking

The subprogramme provided technical cooperation services in areas related to public efficiency in the management of human settlements, urban environmental management and analysis of the impact of natural disasters on urban and natural environments. Technical support was provided to several provincial governments with respect to the estimation of externalities associated with air pollution in cities and the analysis of ways to reduce that pollution. The subprogramme subsequently elaborated a guide on economic analysis of environmental externalities for decision-makers.

#### Assisting Latin American governments to tackle climate change

In collaboration with GTZ, ECLAC has taken two lines of action:

- Technical assistance to countries for the development of two types of clean development mechanism (CDM) projects which take advantage of the opportunities offered by the international carbon credit market.
- Adaptation and reduction of vulnerability to climate change: Studies will be carried out on the legal-institutional framework of climate-change policies to detect the best arrangements and identify the key factors that account for differences in environmental performance among countries of the region. These studies will result in policy proposals, which will be taken into account in long-term public national development policies and private investment strategies to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the area of infrastructure, health, poverty reduction and conservation of the environment.

ECLAC supported the countries of the region in international forums on the reduction in emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), establishing a network of Latin American and Caribbean country experts working closely with ECLAC and deeply involved in discussions and policy proposals. Furthermore, Regional Commissions organized two side events on REDD and on regional perspectives in Bali, which provided an opportunity to address the regional implications of climate change and discussed innovative solutions to be undertaken through regional efforts in order to effectively tackle climate change.

Training was also provided through the organization of numerous workshops on environmental and natural-resource management and assessment and on urban-environment land management and planning, including one workshop on the assessment of natural disasters and three on trade and environment at the regional and subregional levels, addressing the relationship between sustainable development, trade, investment and intellectual property rights.

Besides training and advisory services, the subprogramme has contributed to the strengthening of sustainable policies by developing new instruments for policymakers. In collaboration with GTZ (see text box above), the subprogramme started to develop new instruments and options for developing regulatory frameworks to improve institutional efficiency at national, subnational and local levels, and to promote sustainable development in Government policies related to globalisation.

### Research and Dissemination

The subprogramme has documented the advances made in Latin America and the Caribbean in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Human Settlements and the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

In terms of sustainable urban settlements, the subprogramme has published a collection of 12 project documents on poverty and urban precariousness in Latin America and the Caribbean on issues related to public spaces, urban land, housing, employment and income generation and public services. It also developed complementary indicators to be used by policymakers engaged in urban sustainability analysis.

With respect to externalities, the subprogramme published jointly with the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division an estimate of environmental externalities associated with different forms of electric power generation. Furthermore, it designed a methodological framework for estimating the positive externalities associated with urban infrastructure investment projects, and conducted four case studies on the subject. It also analysed the use of different fiscal instruments to capture these externalities.

The subprogramme further developed its expertise and research agenda on the issue of climate change. It participated in several seminars, including the IDB regional workshop on Clean Energy Investment Framework in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Towards Low-Carbon Economies in 2050, a workshop organized by the Japanese Ministry of the Environment, and the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) of the United Kingdom, to examine how the combination of policies, projects and carbon-market finance and technologies can help to scale up regional responses to climate change. A study analysing the

### Urban development in Latin America

At the third session of the World Urban Forum, Vancouver, Canada, June 2006, the Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector (MINURVI) presented the updated report of the Regional Programme of Social Housing and Human Settlements, formulated in cooperation with ECLAC and the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. The report documents progress in the region in relation to the Habitat Agenda, Agenda 21, and the Human Settlements Regional Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean in five key thematic issues: production and improvement of urban land; provision and access to basic services and infrastructure; provision and access to housing; provision and improvement of public areas and social services; provisions for the development of productive activities and the generation of employment and income

ECLAC also provided substantive support to the 15th MINURVI meeting in Montevideo, Uruguay, 4-6 October 2006 and to the 16th MINURVI meeting, Santiago, Chile 6-8 October 2007. The Montevideo Declaration, recognizes the constant contribution and collaboration of ECLAC in the implementation of MINURVI agreements, materialized in the support provided for the elaboration of thematic documents, as well as in the realization of seminars and training courses, and requests ECLAC and UN-Habitat to continue analyzing experiences in the countries of the region, in the framework of the Human Settlements Regional Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean, incorporating in the analysis the rural housing sector.

current state and possible trends of the market for carbon credits (Certified Emission Reductions or CERs) generated by projects of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was also presented at the fourth meeting of the working party of the Forum for East Asia - Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC).

## MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

At the fifteenth session of the Commission of Sustainable Development, attended by 16 of the 17 members, ECLAC presented a joint paper of the five Regional Commissions on the regional dimensions of the CSD-15 priority issues, establishing mechanisms of coordination among the five Regional Commissions allowing for further joint work towards the sixteenth session. Furthermore, ECLAC (together with UNDP, the World Bank, IDB and UNEP) is a member of the Inter-Agency Technical Committee, whose objective is to support the work agenda of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean. As such, ECLAC participated in the formulation of the Regional Programme of Action of the Forum for the period 2008-2009 and in prioritizing the activities of the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development (ILAC) for the same period. The Committee met twice in 2007 to

analyse progress with the programme of work, and took part in the evaluation of ILAC, which forms part of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 2002).

## MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR 2008-2009

The subprogramme will seek to fully integrate emerging issues such as climate change mitigation and adaptation into the regional agenda, and will support the countries of the region through capacity-building, applied research and data dissemination. Furthermore the subprogramme will deepen existing topics, such as the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals and the institutionalization of sustainable development practices and policies, via the strengthening of public institutions in the region and the promotion of best practices in governance, including public participation and public-private partnerships for sustainable development.





## SUBPROGRAMME 9

### NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

9

*Interview with:*

**Fernando Sánchez-Albavera**

Director of the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division

*What progress has the region made concerning renewable energy use and in what way has this subprogramme supported its promotion over the past biennium?*

The region has been attaching growing importance to renewable energies, especially in response to rising oil prices, although in some countries there are still gaps in the area of regulation and it has not been possible to establish the necessary institutions to promote and regulate the incorporation of renewable sources into the energy matrix. The Division has provided support to the various countries in that regard.

*What has ECLAC contributed to improving energy efficiency in Latin America and the Caribbean?*

ECLAC has played a very active role since the first half of the 1990s, when there was a move to enact laws for the promotion of energy efficiency. Most of the countries of the region are emphasizing efficient energy use, given rising energy costs and their impact on industrial competitiveness and, most of all, on the consumption of lower-income households. However, as in the case of renewable energy, there is a lack of institutions to implement such policies, and few countries have national programmes or specialized staff in this area. ECLAC is focusing its support on the elaboration of rules to promote rational energy use and strengthen the corresponding institutional capacities.

*Is the existing transport infrastructure in Latin America and the Caribbean likely to be an obstacle to growth in the region?*

In the publication *Productive Development in Open Economies*, ECLAC stated that the region had fallen behind in transport infrastructure growth in comparison with other regions of the world. In most of the region's productive centres, deficiencies can be observed in areas such as access to cities and ports, congestion on the roads, the need to improve rail services, and increasing journey times for passengers and goods. This constitutes an obstacle to growth in the economies. The aforementioned publication and a number of subsequent studies have analysed the need to invest in infrastructure and maintenance.

*Are regulatory problems holding back improvements in the efficiency of infrastructure services in the region?*

In several countries in the region, the regulation of transport infrastructure services operated under concession by the private sector is of poor quality, antiquated and often contradictory, promoting corrupt practices. Together with many States' lack of capacity in supervision and execution, this generates uncertainties in the business world and increases costs, impacting negatively on competitiveness and factor productivity. The regulatory function needs to be reoriented towards producing more effective quality control and playing a positive role in society.

## NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE REGION

The reforms undertaken by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the 1990s resulted in significant changes in institutional frameworks in sectors relating to natural-resource management and supply relating to energy, water, and mining and in the provision of infrastructure services for energy, drinking water, sanitation and transport, inter alia.

Despite improvements achieved since the 1990s, with reforms promoting productive efficiency, higher investment and free price formation, there is still a series of major challenges for policymakers, especially concerning social and environmental dimensions for the sustainable management of natural resources, regulatory mechanisms and public policymaking processes. One of the most pressing needs is therefore to adapt existing regulatory frameworks to the new system in order to achieve social equity and economic balance. The Division has worked to strengthen institutional capacities in the countries of the region to formulate policies and regulatory mechanisms for sustainable natural-resource management and infrastructures.

### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2006-2007

#### Technical cooperation and support for policymaking

The division has faced an increase in the number of requests for technical assistance during the biennium.

In terms of natural-resource management, technical assistance has focused on the following:

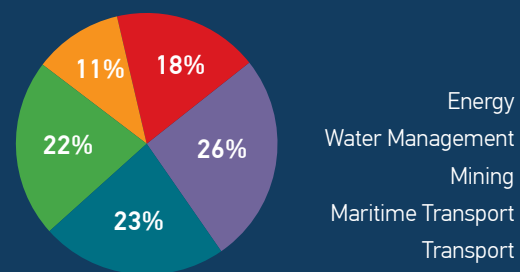
- energy-related issues (with emphasis on renewable energies, access to affordable energy, and energy intensity of growth);
- water-related issues (water-resources legislation and management and drinking water supply and sanitation services);
- mining-related issues (environmental impacts; social problems, distribution of rents, and fiscal policies).

In terms of infrastructures and public utilities, the Division has sought to help beneficiary countries to define the optimal combination of regulation and market competition in each sector. Technical assistance promoted more transparent information systems and balanced rights and obligations of

#### Technical cooperation highlights

- 23 countries have acted upon recommendations on natural resources management
- 14 countries have acted upon recommendations related to infrastructures and public utilities

FIGURE 9  
ADVISORY SERVICES BY THEMATIC AREA, 2006-2007



Governments, users, and public and private providers. The countries also need to increase their regulatory capacity with respect to connectivity and territorial development, efficiency transfer, intermodal complementation and infrastructure productivity.

Technical cooperation and capacity-building were provided to the countries of the region and to other entities including: other United Nations organizations (UNDP, UNIDO, FAO, UN-Energy), and subregional organizations (OLADE, ADC, IDB, IIRSA, OLAMI, FLACSO). The division also disseminated research findings and policy recommendations, participating in the South American Energy Summit, the World Gas Summit, and the fourth World Water Forum. It has taken a strong lead in the region with respect to energy issues presenting proposals on the Framework Agreement on Energy Complementarities, which were well accepted by the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the Commission of Regional Electrical Integration (CIER), the Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Oil Companies (ARPEL), Andean Development Corporation (ADC), the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and the Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO).

The subprogramme also provided technical cooperation services in relation to the regulation of infrastructure and public utility services. For example it carried out a study with CAF on a methodological proposal for the evaluation of multinational infrastructure projects; provided support to IIRSA on the integrated development of the Amazon Axis (jointly with CAF) and coordinated the binational project on the Asunción-Montevideo corridor. Technical cooperation services were provided to government bodies in the region, and to regional organizations such as the Inter-American Commission on Ports of OAS, CARICOM countries and IDB. Partnerships with organizations in the region, such as the Central American Commission of Maritime Transport (COCATRAM), PARLATINO and the American Association of Port Authorities have been developed or strengthened during the biennium.

### Research and dissemination

The subprogramme disseminated expertise and policy recommendations through 28 publications, including the *Recursos naturales e infraestructura* series.

In the area of water, the Division maintains a constantly updated analysis of the situation in the region, and has made proposals for water-resources management policies to promote economic and social development and environmental sustainability. Efforts also focus on developing regulatory frameworks for efficient and sustainable service expansion and provision in this area.

The Division has published various studies on the situation and trends of mining in the region, on ECLAC positions in this area, and on regimes of participation and positioning in world mineral markets and their impact on national development. In terms of the regulation of the mining sector, priority has been placed on the follow-up and analysis of the mining legislation and on the support towards the institutional development of the mining sector as well as the systematization of best management practices.

In the area of energy, the divisions published information on regional trends in the development of hydrocarbon and electricity industries including aspects such as market structure, prices and investments and the economic and social impacts of rising energy prices. It also monitors the legal framework of hydrocarbons, electricity and renewable

energy, with emphasis on obstacles, policies and mechanisms for the promotion of renewable energy (particularly biofuels), including the Clean Development Mechanism.

Research in the area of infrastructure has examined issues related to infrastructure and development, and regulation and integration of infrastructure in the region. The division has conducted research on issues related to growth and competitiveness, on urban development and infrastructure and on port cities and the impact of globalization. It also focused on regulatory practices related to infrastructure, emphasizing the organization of markets.

The subprogramme has integrated emerging concerns on global climate change and renewable energies. It published a paper on markets for renewable energy and carbon in Latin America, the current situation and perspectives and organized a High-level international seminar on Strategic Perspectives on Sustainable Energies in Latin America and the Caribbean in the context of a GTZ project on modernization of the State, productive development and sustainable use of natural resources (Santiago, June 2007). Topics dealt with included prospects for sustainable energies and international cooperation, particularly within the region and between Europe and Latin America, and scenarios for the future, with particular reference to the instruments, measures and policies needed to effectively promote the incorporation of sustainable energies in national energy markets.

Lastly, the subprogramme continued disseminating data to policymakers and researchers of the region on various natural-resource and infrastructure issues such as transport, ports and fuel prices.

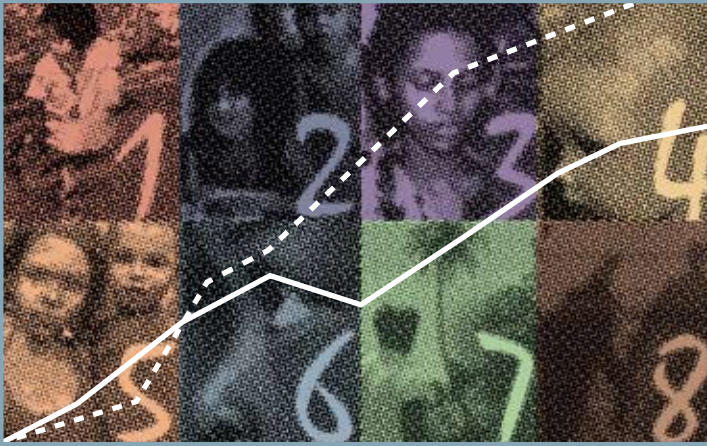
### MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR 2008-2009

The division will continue its work on strengthening the institutional capacity of the countries of the region to formulate public policies with respect to natural-resource management and the provision of infrastructure and public utilities. It will also promote policy harmonization and coordination and the sharing of best practices at subregional and regional levels on these issues.

It will emphasize the following aspects: the analysis of consistency between the quality of regulation and the macroeconomic context; case studies of re-nationalization

of services; policies and regulatory frameworks for better management of state companies, and analysis of the impact of international treaties on natural-resource management

and infrastructure services; the application of the principles used in developed countries in the region, investment guarantees, new regulation and deregulation.



## SUBPROGRAMME 10

### STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

10

*Interview with:*

**Luis Beccaria**

Director of the Statistics and Economic Projections Division of ECLAC

***What was the Division's contribution during the 2006-2007 biennium in terms of measuring progress in social cohesion in Latin America and the Caribbean?***

ECLAC, with support from the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB) and the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI), prepared the book *Social Cohesion: Inclusion and a Sense of Belonging in Latin America and the Caribbean*, which puts forward a conceptual framework for analysing the issue. In the project relating to a system of indicators of social cohesion, the Division proposed an operational definition, a selection of indicators and a database for 18 countries in the region. However, countries must also make more sustained efforts in the area of research and sharing of experiences.

***What important subprogramme task was undertaken in the past biennium to supplement the indicators of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in the region?***

Work was carried out with national statistical offices, officials and agencies responsible for drafting national reports on the Goals, sectoral departments and international organizations. Methodological papers were produced and research was carried out into the causes of discrepancies between the values of the Millennium Development Goals indicators in country reports and the values reflected in United Nations statistical databases. An agenda for harmonizing statistics within the region was also drawn up. Training and technical assistance were provided in the areas of poverty, gender, education and the environment.

***What are the priorities of the Strategic Plan 2005-2010 of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC?***

Looking towards the year 2015, the Conference has identified three central challenges: assessing national trends in the monitoring of progress towards internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals; supporting and promoting organization of the 2010 round of censuses in the countries of the region; and defining the priority stages for the implementation of the system of national accounts (1993 SNA) in all the countries of the region and the revision scheduled for 2008. However, the human, information and financial resources of national statistical systems are still insufficient to respond adequately to the above-mentioned challenges.

***How, in your view, can intraregional cooperation help to strengthen statistical studies in the region?***

The intraregional cooperation initiatives are embodied in the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, which is designed for multilateral and subregional bodies. Specific areas of statistical development, such as censuses, national accounts, the Millennium Development Goals, gender, migration and remittances, are also addressed by the working groups set up by the Conference as part of their cooperation activities.

## STATISTICS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The economic, social and institutional transformations in the region and beyond, the gradual shaping of new modalities of development and the growing openness of the economies of the region have generated renewed demands for statistics, in terms of their availability, coverage, quality, and comparability. In this context, the task of the Statistics and Economic Projections Division of ECLAC is to support the countries of the region in building, fortifying, and harmonizing systems of statistical information and data processing for the design, monitoring and evaluation of social and economic development policies in the region.

The substantive work of the Division is organized around four strategic objectives: institutional strengthening, human resources, statistical capacity-building and strengthening of international cooperation. The substantive work for each objective was conducted with member countries through working groups. This reflects the success of the secretariat in fostering technical dialogue among member States and its role as facilitator of the respective discussions.

### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2006-2007

#### Technical cooperation and support for policymaking

The subprogramme continued its efforts to create technical capacities in national accounts and external-sector statistics among countries in the region. As for activities related to the modernization of national accounts and the incorporation of new methodological recommendations, the Division contributed to capacity-building in the region, mainly through the organization of workshops and seminars on national accounts, external trade and international classifications. Besides training and technical cooperation activities, the Division incorporated new subjects in its work programme in relation to tourism and health satellite accounts (in collaboration with member States and other international agencies such as WTO and PAHO), and to environmental indicators (related to Goal 7).

During 2006-2007 the Division consolidated its role as a key player in the institution for the follow-up and analysis of the Goals. As their implementation must take into consideration

#### Technical cooperation highlights

- 22 countries regarded by the Statistical Conference of the Americas as having made satisfactory progress in implementing the System of National Accounts 1993 and, in some of them, in incorporating satellite accounts, in accordance with international recommendations and their own requirements.
- 18 countries have taken into account ECLAC approach into the design and compilation of poverty and social well-being indicators.

the economic, social and cultural heterogeneity in each country and each region, the subprogramme, in close collaboration with other ECLAC divisions and units, produced additional and complementary indicators in the light of the region's special characteristics, and provided technical assistance in the systematization, production and analysis of information. This resulted in the strengthening of the capacity of National Statistical Offices and country teams to monitor the progress made towards the fulfilment of the Goals, and in increasing the participation of National Statistical Offices in the production of national reports.

#### Research and dissemination

The Statistics and Economic Projections Division focused on two types of activities: the compilation, production and dissemination of comparable social, environmental and economic indicators and the development of quantitative methodologies to produce new indicators and utilize existing ones to analyse and formulate public policies in the region.

As part of its effort to develop quantitative methodologies for the production of new indicators, the Division focused on the development of business trend surveys in the region. To date, 13 harmonized surveys have been conducted on the manufacturing sector in 12 countries in the region, and efforts have been initiated to promote the use of this type of indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of current economic conditions as well as the formulation of short-term forecasts of economic activity. The progress achieved has allowed comparable country and regional composite indices of economic activity to be produced.

The subprogramme also worked on the use of computable general equilibrium models to analyse trade policies in the region. As a result of this effort, there have been three requests for technical assistance from member States on the use of this type of model for policy analysis. Additionally, the Division has begun work on the development of quantitative tools that will allow it to formulate alternative scenarios for growth of the main macroeconomic variables in the medium-term.

Lastly with respect to the compilation, production and dissemination of statistical indicators; the Division produced the 2006 and 2007 editions of the *Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean* and facilitated access to its databases through the launching of the CEPALSTAT website. The new database portal was formally launched in September 2006 and offers the public access to ECLAC social, environmental and economic statistics through a single website.

## MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

The subprogramme organized and provided substantive support to the fourth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, for which it acts as secretariat. The meeting, held in Santiago, Chile in July 2007, involved representatives of 28 member States and delegations from specialized United Nations agencies, regional organizations and international bodies.

The Conference revised and approved the Strategic Plan 2005-2015, which will give rise to synergies in terms of regional and international cooperation. The year 2015 was chosen as the reference for the strategic vision on the basis of the time frame associated with the Millennium Development Goals, which constitute a significant challenge for the region's

national statistical systems. National statistical offices will also need to focus on preparations for the 2010 round of censuses, the implementation of the System of National Accounts (1993 SNA) in all the countries of the region and the review scheduled for 2008.

Lastly, the Conference examined issues related to the need for further institution-building in national statistical offices in terms of credibility and autonomy.

## MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR 2008-2009

The role of the subprogramme has evolved over time. From acting as the key producer of technical material in some areas, it has moved to a more balanced role facilitating statistical production by member States and sharing experiences and best practices in the region. Reinforcing further national institutional capacities will continue to be a priority, especially in respect of the 2010 census.

The challenges for 2008 include strengthening CEPALSTAT, consolidating the new methodology for poverty measurement as well as the methodologies for medium- and long-term economic projections and environmental and satellite accounts. Additionally the Division will need to develop its environmental statistics, one of the areas where information is most insufficient, requiring the design of new data sources in many cases. Technical cooperation services for national statistical offices in the next biennium will be key to improving data quality and comparability.

As for the follow-up of the Millennium Development Goals, knowledge for the implementation of environmental statistics and indicators has been transferred to diverse institutions, and the results should be perceptible in the next round of national reports.







Photo: ECLAC

## SUBPROGRAMME 11

### SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

11

*Interview with:*

**Jorge Mattar**

Deputy Director of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico

***How did the energy projects in Central America in which ECLAC has participated develop during the 2006-2007 biennium?***

Studies were conducted on progress in the use of bioethanol in Central America (based on a pilot project in Costa Rica), in the construction of an oil refinery in the subregion and in the introduction of natural gas. Further knowledge was acquired on the role of biomass in households as well as on the cost of accessing traditional and modern forms of energy. ECLAC collaborated with energy authorities on the elaboration of a sustainable energy strategy for Central America 2020, the diversification of energy supplies in the subregion and the promotion of initiatives for the generation of renewable energies.

***What has been the subregion's experience in terms of strengthening risk reduction for natural disasters and developing emergency response systems?***

In conjunction with other agencies in the United Nations system, the subregional office coordinated and implemented impact assessment missions in response to natural phenomena in Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru, which led to recommendations for rebuilding with a view to better risk management and reducing vulnerability. We will be collaborating with the World Bank to strengthen the capacities of countries in the methodology for assessing the impact of natural phenomena.

***What steps did ECLAC take during the biennium towards the conclusion of trade agreements, and what was the outcome?***

Since the beginning of negotiations relating to the Central America-Dominican Republic-United States Free Trade Area (CAFTA-DR), ECLAC has participated in the working group for strengthening trade capacities, in conjunction with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, the Organization of American States (OAS), the United States cooperation agencies and the Governments that are signatories to CAFTA-DR. At the most recent meeting in November 2007, the countries presented their national strategies for action for strengthening trade capabilities. Common needs have been identified, some of which will be the subject of collaboration with ECLAC.

## THE CONTEXT IN THE SUBREGION

For many years the development agenda of the subregion (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti) was dominated by the Washington Consensus vision of export-led growth, reduction or limitation of the role of the State and focused poverty-reduction programmes. In recent years, the ability of the export-led model to resolve the major obstacles to bringing development to the general population has been questioned. Although this model has permitted relative macroeconomic stability, the expansion of the export sector has not led to sustained and sufficient overall growth. The agenda was also dominated by the international push for trade liberalization, with notable exceptions in agricultural goods –an important factor for the countries of the subregion– and the negotiation of trade agreements between Mexico and the USA (with NAFTA in operation since 1994, also including Canada) and the Dominican Republic - Central America - United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) signed in 2003-2004.

The challenges in terms of the development agenda for the subregion involved the following:

- Diversifying the policy options and analyses available to member States, given their specific national situations and development needs,
- Generating analysis and knowledge of national and subregional situations and possible consequences of the various policy options,
- Promoting more open dialogue and debate on development models, policy options and regional and national realities. In particular, there is a need to move beyond the overemphasis on trade agreements as the solution and to place trade policy in the context of more integrated and sustainable socio-economic development policies.

The subregional headquarters therefore seeks 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. This means strengthening understanding and analytical capacity among stakeholders in formulating and implementing economic, social and environmental policies and programmes and increasing awareness among member States of the

development agenda facing the subregion, including its integration process and the global framework.

## MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2006-2007

### Technical cooperation and support for policymaking

During this biennium ECLAC continued to work with member States on trade-related capacity-building, through a technical cooperation project funded by CIDA, to respond to applied research, training and information dissemination needs identified in the countries of the subregion. In the context of the FTAA, the Hemispheric Cooperation Programme is intended to strengthen the capacities of countries to implement and fully participate in multilateral and hemispheric negotiations on trade agreements and to further contribute to growth with equity and inclusive economic development. ECLAC assisted several countries in the subregion to formulate their respective National Trade Capacity-Building Strategies (National Strategies).

As for competition policy, ECLAC launched a project to strengthen competition in the Central American Isthmus in response to an urgent need of Governments to develop a legal and institutional framework in an area where little analysis is available. By the end of 2006 five of the countries involved had enacted related laws and an Intergovernmental

### Highlights of capacity-building activities

- From January 2006 to December 2007, 236 advisory services were provided in response to 214 requests by stakeholders.
- From January 2006 to December 2007, 336 stakeholders have been trained in and/or are using services and products of the subprogramme aimed at strengthening understanding and analytical capacity to formulate and implement policies and programmes.
- Thirty-three training activities in competition policy (4), macroeconomic modeling (6), trade capacity building including specialized trade databases (14) and disaster evaluation and risk management (9) were carried out benefiting a total of 949 participants, including 314 women (33%).

### Technical cooperation in Haiti

ECLAC has been working closely with the Haitian government, MINUSTAH and UN agencies in the country. In this biennium, technical cooperation included: support to the Haitian Institute of Statistics (IHSI) for its first informal sector survey; annual analysis of the economic performance and outlook of the country; support to the National Coordination on Food Security; capacity strengthening on the evaluation and prevention of the adverse impact of natural disasters; training on competitiveness and trade policy at the request of Ministry of Economics and Finance; analysis on social sector and social cohesion at the request of Ministry of Social Affairs. Support was also provided to the Ministry of Women on the analysis of the Haiti population Census; on the use of Redatam – the software to analyse local indicators; and on soil degradation and socioeconomic impact.

Competition Working Group for the competition authorities of Central America had been set up. ECLAC also published 21 studies on seven Central American countries and three comparative studies on the subject.

The subprogramme has taken various initiatives to create networks of macroeconomists from the subregion's Central Banks and Ministries of Finance in order to build up their technical capacity on fiscal and monetary policy issues and promote macroeconomic coordination, joint discussion and analysis of the challenges and macroeconomic policy alternatives facing the subregion. ECLAC presented a study on the advances, limitations and challenges that launching a new fiscal pact would imply for the subregion at the REDIMA seminar held in Managua in May 2006, and organized training courses in macroeconomic modelling including practical exercises for Central Banks of the five Central American countries, the Dominican Republic and the Secretariat of the Central American Monetary Council, in the context of a Development Account project jointly implemented by ECLAC and DESA.

ECLAC is actively involved along with IDB as the technical secretariat for the Central American Energy Emergency Plan

developed in the previous biennium by six Central American Governments. An Action Matrix containing 64 regional projects was created for the development and integration of their energy sectors. Projects under implementation include energy efficiency measures and the ECLAC bioethanol project, which has prepared the necessary technical studies to move forward with the introduction of bioethanol in Central America. Aside from responding to individual requests for technical cooperation, ECLAC participated, at the request of the Central American Presidents, in the organization and follow-up of the feasibility study to construct an oil refinery in Central America, and also in the technical studies for the introduction of natural gas in the subregion. At the Ministerial meeting held in November 2007 in Guatemala City, the energy-sector ministers from the countries of the Central American Integration System (SICA) approved and signed the 2020 Central America Sustainable Energy Strategy based on the technical analysis and recommendations with six scenarios prepared by ECLAC with the Energy Ministers. This strategy was approved by the Central American Presidents at their December 2007 Summit.

The Forum on Social Cohesion, organized by SEGIB and ECLAC in Mexico City, provided opportunity for experts and Governments officials from Central America, the Dominican Republic and Mexico to consider the contribution of a social cohesion analysis to social policy formulation. Gender analysis of policies was provided to Mexico and technical support to relevant Ministries of the Central American Governments, in particular in the context of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. Courses were given on gender analysis in the workplace and mainstreaming.

Concerning the impact of CAFTA on the agricultural and rural sectors, ECLAC worked in collaboration with IFPRI, IDB and five national research institutes in Central America to analyse the impact of the agreement on economic growth, employment, salaries, income distribution and poverty in the rural zones, using general economic equilibrium models. The studies also include analysis of the impact of access to infrastructure on the level and composition of rural incomes.

Lastly, ECLAC continued to provide leadership in disaster assessment by developing a methodology and indicators for disaster risk management with completed case studies

in Chile, Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico and Nicaragua and through a project to link the information needs of relief, recovery and reconstruction phases into a comprehensive post-disaster needs-assessment methodology. ECLAC has developed a training programme in coordination with IDB, the World Bank, UNDP and national partners and responded to the request of member States for technical cooperation in this respect.

### **Research and Dissemination**

ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico also contributed to the policy debate through the dissemination of its publications and the organization of expert-group meetings to discuss relevant policy issues. These products and services aim to provide data and analysis that allow for comparison of countries' experiences and policy approaches and promote direct dialogue between Governments and other actors. In all cases, the products and services were requested by member States or subregional consultative bodies of the member States, and are part of projects and other initiatives on which consultations have been held or are jointly developed. The publications provide analytical information that may provide key inputs to member States in their policy considerations and for which there are limited national resources.

In terms of publications this biennium, the subregional headquarters published assessments of the economies of the six Central American countries. Topics included economic growth; the external sector; the fiscal, monetary and exchange rate situation; structural reforms; production; employment, salaries and prices. A study was also prepared on the dilemma created by the general fiscal policy of the past 15 years geared to the global insertion of national economies while weakening fiscal income and therefore generating increasing demand for public investment in competitiveness and social equity. Another study analysed the evolution of Central American labour markets since 1990 with projections to 2010, and recommendations thereon. Four other studies were published on the following topics: trends in integration and trade in the context of CAFTA; manufacturing and competitiveness, particularly regarding the export sector as an engine of development; on social policy reforms, poverty trends and social vulnerability; and on trade in goods and services and the competitiveness of productive sectors.

A total of twelve meetings of experts were organized in 2006-2007 on various topics such as the development agenda for Central America and the role of ECLAC, evolution and challenges in the agricultural sector; the structure of trade in goods and services and the competitiveness of productive sectors; the liberalization of trade, foreign investment and the development of technological capacities; sustainable development in the energy sector including strategy formulation; public policies; economic relations between Mexico and China; the Dominican Republic 2030 strategy; social cohesion; the relationship between economy and environment; and management of risks associated with disasters.

Lastly, statistical databases updated during the biennium include the agricultural, manufacturing, economic, hydrocarbons, electricity and disaster series. The new Module to Analyze the Growth of International Commerce (MAGIC+) database makes it possible to analyse trade trends, country shares and product contributions in bilateral and global trade, product specialization, unit values of goods, effective tariffs, main trade competitors and the dynamism and competitiveness of specific products in a given period. The Division is currently developing a new database on maquila manufacturing.

### **MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR 2008-2009**

The countries served by the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico are facing the challenge of identifying and putting forward a new development agenda to solve past as well as new difficulties that are rooted on the one hand in structural problems and on the other in the changing international context. Noteworthy in the latter perspective are the slowdown of the United States economy, increased competition from Asia and the volatility of international capital and foreign exchange markets.

In this context the mission of the subregional headquarters is to provide technical advice –based on first-class applied social and economic research– to help member States to widen their policy options in their quest for long-term development and to advance in poverty reduction and the reduction of inequalities in gender, social and economic benefits, which would help them progress towards the Millennium

Development Goals. To do so, ECLAC must be in constant touch with policymakers and civil-society representatives to identify their immediate challenges and help them analyse options on the basis of solid, comparative research, and by promoting substantive discussion on technical matters and policy recommendations.

The challenge for individual countries in the region is to promote sustainable economic development in the context of an open regionalism that allows them to achieve a more dynamic insertion in the international markets as well as a more equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth in terms of gender and social concerns.

A key element in this endeavour is not only to generate dynamic and sustained economic growth but also to create sufficient quality employment to absorb the expansion of the labour force and reduce poverty. A fundamental obstacle that the region faces, and that ECLAC is helping it to address, is

the lack of human capital –aggravated by migration in most countries of the subregion– and the alarming and widespread rise of the informal sector, with its negative implications in terms of social protection and generation of fiscal revenue.

ECLAC is helping Governments to be fully aware that the aforementioned challenges must be addressed by strengthening democratic institutions, with high consideration for the environment and sustainable development. This will protect the subregion's natural capital and help to eliminate the recurring cycle of vulnerability and environmental degradation. In this regard, a major challenge for the next biennium, and the medium term, is to face the adverse effects of climate change and to include these concerns into the countries' social and economic development agendas. Such commitment will make it possible to analyse its cross-sectoral impact, and identify policy measures to adapt to and mitigate such impacts.





## SUBPROGRAMME 12

### SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

12

*Interview with:*

**Niel Pierre**

Director of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean

***What progress was made in 2006-2007 in the Caribbean subregion concerning the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States?***

In 2006 and 2007 ECLAC spearheaded discussions for the establishment of the Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM) for implementation of the Mauritius Strategy. Governments and regional institutions agreed that such a mechanism is essential to coordinate efforts for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Caribbean Small Island States. This process was promoted by ECLAC through the creation of the post of Regional Adviser based in the Port of Spain office, to support coordination.

***What targets did the Small Island Developing States achieve? Did they receive technical and financial cooperation and regional institutional assistance in support of their sustainable development strategies?***

The Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean are disadvantaged by the fact that they are mainly middle-income states, despite the fragility of their economies and their environmental vulnerability. As a result, in 2006-2007 the subregion was not successful in obtaining direct support for the implementation of the Programme of Action.

***Was the subregion able to consolidate efficient means of reducing disaster risks and improving early-warning systems during 2006-2007?***

The Caribbean subregion improved its level of preparedness for natural disasters through support for the strengthening of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA). ECLAC's role in this area has been to strengthen capacity in the use of its disaster impact assessment methodology through the delivery of training workshops to officials, over 200 of whom were trained during 2006 and 2007. The subregion is working to improve the early warning system for natural disasters.

***What have been the most important results concerning measures to improve integration and cooperation and increase the subregion's links with the international economy?***

In 2006 and 2007 the subregion was engaged in negotiations for an Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union. ECLAC is conducting an assessment of the likely impact of this agreement on trade and economic development in the Caribbean. It also supported the preparation of studies which served as inputs for the nineteenth Rio Group Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in March 2007.

## THE CONTEXT IN THE SUBREGION

The subregional headquarters in Port of Spain continued to provide technical cooperation services and applied research to the subregion while providing secretariat and other substantive and operational services to the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), an intergovernmental subsidiary body of ECLAC, whose mission is to support integration and collaboration within the subregion, as well as with Latin America and the global community.

In the area of economic development, the subprogramme's priorities were influenced by the proposed full establishment in 2008, of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME). Given the likely persistence of external constraints to growth, and the open nature of the Caribbean economies, priority continued to be given to strengthening competitiveness, especially the export performance of private businesses, and increasing the level and quality of foreign investment flows. In addition, the deepening of regional integration will likely require improved macroeconomic coordination among participating countries, to which the subprogramme contributed through its applied research on fiscal issues.

In the area of social development, priority was attached to demographic issues (including youth and ageing), poverty and social vulnerability, analysis of women's political participation and unpaid work and the impact of migration on the region, mainly in terms of labour mobility, brain drain and remittances.

Lastly, with respect to the environment, the vulnerability of the region to natural disasters, and more generally to the consequences of climate change, as well as existing pressure on the biodiversity of the subregion, call for the establishment of appropriate institutions and capacities to manage the Caribbean Sea and develop policy frameworks for the identification, adaptation and application of new technologies and renewable energy sources, as well as for disaster risk reduction.

## MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2006-2007

### Technical cooperation and support for policymaking

Activities in the areas of the environment and information technology continued to be linked to the implementation of

the Mauritius Strategy in the Caribbean. In this regard, ECLAC through CDCC has established a regional coordinating mechanism (RCM) for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy in the Caribbean. A consensus was achieved on its guiding principles, objectives, functions, organizational structure and management arrangements. The ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean will serve as the secretariat of the RCM for the next two years. Other areas of interest were support for the development of alternative sources of energy in the Caribbean, mainly biofuels in Guyana and Jamaica and geothermal energy in Montserrat. With the creation of the Caribbean Sea Commission, ECLAC prepared a draft programme of work and presented it at the fourth meeting of the Commission.

Concerning natural disasters, ECLAC, along with UNDP, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) convened a meeting on the theme of Methodologies for Disaster Assessment – a Regional Approach, to present and analyse existing methodologies as well as ongoing initiatives in the area of disaster assessment in the Caribbean subregion with a view to identifying areas for future collaboration in the optimal use of these methodologies to improve effectiveness in disaster response. Subsequently, ECLAC and UNDP conducted impact assessment missions in five countries of the region at the request of Caribbean Governments. Assessments were carried out in Guyana and Suriname after severe flooding wreaked havoc in those countries, as well as in Belize, Saint Lucia and Dominica following the passage of Hurricane Dean.

In the economic area, the subprogramme facilitated a technical meeting of the Pro-Tempore Secretariat of the Rio Group and presented a paper on the treatment of asymmetries in the context of regional cooperation (Port of Spain, January 2007). This meeting addressed issues related to special and differential treatment of goods and services as well as the treatment of asymmetries in the context of regional cooperation.

In the area of statistics and social development, work continued to address the difficulties which beset policymakers in making evidence-based decisions through encouraging decision makers to use evidence-based information in policymaking. This line of work consisted of providing information on the benefits of data sharing and addressing issues related to



### Technical cooperation highlights

- The number of strategies to improve linkages with global markets implemented in the region grew from 12 at the end of 2005 to 25 by the end of 2007.
- As at the end of June 2007, the analytical inputs and technical assistance of ECLAC/CDCC contributed to the changes in 22 governmental policies in member countries in the Caribbean.
- 32 policies and programmes using gender mainstreaming methodology were initiated in the sub-region.

data ownership. In activities related to the implementation of internationally agreed development goals, the secretariat has been engaged in the preparation of a social development framework to promote sustained social development in the Caribbean and promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the subregion. Support was provided for the preparation of the national report of Barbados on progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, for presentation to the Annual Ministerial Review of the Economic and Social Council in July 2007.

### Research and Dissemination

During the biennium 2006-2007, the secretariat continued to focus on the regional integration process, ensuring that it is based on sound social and economic research and analysis and sharing of experiences, leading to improved policy decisions. The secretariat continued to work closely with CDCC member countries in an effort to ensure the relevance of outputs which would inform policy options through the publication of technical reports and papers.

The subprogramme facilitated subregional debates and documented the state of implementation and future challenges related to the Mauritius Strategy, producing a report relating to challenges in implementation of the Strategy, prepared on the basis of a survey conducted among the Governments of the subregion, the results of which were presented for discussion at the level of the CDCC and the Regional Coordinating Mechanism (RCM) (August 2007). The subprogramme also followed up on the outcomes of the ten-year review of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of

Small Island Developing States. It also convened a meeting on the concept of a rights-based approach to sustainable development, and prepared a discussion paper on sustainable development from a rights-based perspective and the challenges it represents for the Caribbean SIDS.

Work on the thematic area of economic development focused on the fiscal impact of trade liberalization, studies on economic trends in the Caribbean, capital market development in the subregion, taxation, debt accumulation and economic growth.

The subprogramme also prepared several publications on social development issues, including four on youth structure in selected countries in the Caribbean, migration and remittances, the impact of the brain drain, issues related to older persons and poverty, urban violence and social cohesion. A new area of gender assessment during natural disasters was introduced, taking the form of a gender analysis of the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Programme of the Gender Mainstreaming Initiative under the subregional headquarters portfolio (10 Small Island Developing States in the eastern Caribbean).

To promote evidence-based policymaking, the subprogramme has also developed and updated its databases relating to social and economic statistics, women and development, and the sustainable development of the Caribbean Small Island Developing States.

### MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

The thirteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of CDCC, attended by representatives of the CDCC member and associate member countries, intergovernmental organizations, and United Nations agencies, was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, in August 2007.

Participants examined the progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for the 2006-2007 biennium, reviewed preparations for the implementation of the 2008-2009 programme of work, and discussed the role of CDCC in regional development and progress in inter-agency collaboration towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) – Caribbean Information Society; and in disaster impact assessments.

## MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR 2008-2009

A key element of the strategy of the subprogramme is to enhance CDCC to serve as a forum for Governments to set priorities on key development issues in the subregion and for assessing and reviewing progress towards the achievement of internationally agreed development goals.

The subprogramme will continue its efforts to actively engage with subregional institutions such as the CARICOM Secretariat, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the

Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery (CRNM), the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) and with the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system as well as universities and other academic bodies.

Efforts will also be accelerated to ensure that member countries have the capacity to access reliable data and information, reporting and monitoring systems or generate the required indicators and statistics to monitor progress towards internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES





# EVALUATION

## REINFORCING EVALUATION

Evaluation provides transparency and accountability to member States and other stakeholders in and outside the region, support to management and opportunities for organizational learning and innovation. In his report entitled *Agenda for further change (A/57/387)*, the Secretary-General stressed the need for a strengthened system of evaluation and monitoring to better measure the impact of the Organization's work, in line with the increased emphasis on a results-based management approach in which the focus has shifted to evaluation of the results of the Organization's activities.

Evaluations in ECLAC include external and internal evaluations, and can be mandatory or discretionary. In practice, the majority of evaluations are internal and consist of:

- *Mandatory self-assessments*, which are carried out in the twelfth, eighteenth and twenty-fourth months of the biennium and reported to the Office of Internal Oversight at United Nations headquarters in New York; and
- *Discretionary self-evaluations*, conducted at the discretion of programme managers, at least once every two biennia.

The Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit has taken steps to increase the quality of self-evaluation in ECLAC. New monitoring and evaluation guidelines adapted to ECLAC were introduced, in order to clarify requirements in terms of monitoring and evaluation at each stage of the programme cycle. At the onset of the planning process, evaluation plans were reinforced by taking into account monitoring and evaluation strategies. Regular meetings between substantive divisions and the monitoring and evaluation unit at the start of the new biennium will be institutionalised in order to provide additional support to the divisions undertaking evaluations. Furthermore, evaluation surveys were prepared and will be disseminated automatically after training sessions and workshops. A similar initiative (online surveys) was adopted for the evaluation of major ECLAC publications. Lastly, the monitoring and evaluation unit is committed to organizing regular training in evaluation methods, and to the future creation of a pool of certified evaluation officers for the region, as part of an inter-agency effort to promote evaluation in the United Nations system.





Photo: ECLAC/ Christian Larrain

# DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION

## INFORMATION SERVICES UNIT

Through its Web portal, the gateway to 40 ECLAC websites, the Unit facilitates wider access to ECLAC publications: over the biennium, the portal received 27 million hits and 57 million documents were downloaded. The Web portal was also extended in terms of areas covered and languages (Portuguese and French versions). The online evaluation system for publications was also improved to increase interactive relations between users and ECLAC. In the next biennium, the Unit will introduce technological innovations in the administration of the contents of ECLAC web and distribution systems to promote informative products to the media and target audiences.

The Unit also provides press coverage of ECLAC activities, including high-profile events such as the celebration in October 2007 of the fiftieth anniversary of CELADE - Population Division of ECLAC. Dissemination campaigns and press conferences were organized to raise the profile of major ECLAC publications. The Unit produced 12 *Notas de la CEPAL* including two special editions on the fiftieth anniversary of CELADE and on issues related to the Doha Round, reaching about 8,000 opinion leaders. It also produced 250 press releases, 370 interviews with staff members of the Commission, and organized 70 visits of professionals and of the general public to the ECLAC buildings in Santiago. These activities resulted in high visibility for the work of the organization, reflected in 15,000 press clippings counted

during that period. The Unit also closely collaborated with the Department of Public Information at United Nations Headquarters to disseminate United Nations material and the Secretary General's messages throughout the region.

## DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

In 2006-2007, the Documents and Publications Division processed 2000 new documents, including 13 ECLAC books, three *Cuadernos de la CEPAL*, 12 editions of the ECLAC Review (in Spanish and English), 14 co-editions and co-publications, 255 conference documents and 57 new documents for the biennial session of the Commission.

Several measures were taken internally to increase process flows, resulting in more timely publications and savings of US\$ 200,000. Furthermore, flagship publications were disseminated in Spanish and English simultaneously, and an increasing number of documents were translated into French and Portuguese, thereby increasing their readership. The Division also engaged in substantive editorial marketing, improved the presentation of ECLAC publications, and adopted a more coherent style.

The Division also continued its dissemination strategy by taking part in annual book fairs (Santiago, Buenos Aires, Bogotá, Guadalajara and that of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA)) to disseminate ECLAC publications and network with publishers.

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADC	Andean Development Corporation
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARPEL	Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Oil Companies
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CELADE	Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre - Population Division of ECLAC
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLACSO	Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences
FTAA	Free Trade Area of the Americas
FTAs	Free Trade Agreements
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ICTs	Information and communications technologies
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IIRSA	Initiative for the Integration of the Regional Infrastructure of South America
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LAIA	Latin American Integration Association
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLADE	Latin American Energy Organization
OLAMI	Latin American Mining Organization
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
RISALC	Latin American and Caribbean Network of Social Institutions
SEGIB	Ibero-American Secretariat
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WTO	World Trade Organization



**REPORT OF THE THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION**



## **A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK**

### **Place and date of the session**

1. The thirty-second session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, from 9 to 13 June 2008.

### **Attendance <sup>1</sup>**

2. The session was attended by representatives of 35 States members of the Commission: Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

3. Four associate members of the Commission were also represented: British Virgin Islands, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico and Turks and Caicos Islands.

4. Also attending the session as special guests were the President and the Vice-President of the Dominican Republic.

5. The United Nations Secretariat was represented at the session by the Officer-in-Charge of the Regional Commissions New York Office, the Director of the Americas and Europe Division of the Department of Political Affairs and the Director of the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

6. The following United Nations bodies were represented: United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund, International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, United Nations Development Programme and World Food Programme.

7. Representatives of the following specialized agencies of the United Nations attended the session: International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization, World Bank and World Trade Organization.

8. Intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were also represented

### **Credentials**

9. In accordance with rule 15 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the credentials of the delegations as submitted to the Executive Secretary were examined and found to be in order.

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<sup>1</sup> The list of participants appears as annex 3 to this report.

### **Election of officers**

10. At the first plenary meeting, the delegations elected the officers of the thirty-second session.

11. The officers elected to preside over the thirty-second session were as follows:

Chairperson: Dominican Republic  
Vice-Chairpersons: Barbados, Peru and Uruguay  
Rapporteur: Guatemala

12. The officers elected to preside over the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development were as follows:

Chairperson: Mexico  
Vice-Chairpersons: Argentina  
Ecuador  
Jamaica  
Panama  
Rapporteur: Cuba

13. The officers elected to preside over the Committee on South-South Cooperation were as follows:

Chairperson: Paraguay  
Vice-Chairpersons: Barbados  
Mexico  
Rapporteur: Ecuador

### **Organization of work**

14. In addition to the plenary meetings held during the ECLAC session and in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions, concurrent meetings were held by the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development and the Committee on South-South Cooperation.

### **Documentation**

15. A list of the working documents submitted by the secretariat to the Commission at its thirty-second session is provided in annex 4.

## B. AGENDA

16. The Commission adopted the following agenda:
  1. Election of officers
  2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the thirty-second session
  3. Presentation and analysis of the document entitled *Structural Change and Productivity Growth - 20 Years Later. Old problems, new opportunities*
  4. Report on the activities carried out by the Commission since the thirty-first session
  5. Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2010-2011
  6. Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2008-2010
  7. Regional Consultation Preparatory to the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus
  8. ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development
  9. Committee on South-South Cooperation
  10. Consideration of the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for admission of the Cayman Islands as an associate member of ECLAC
  11. Other matters
  12. Consideration and adoption of the resolutions of the Commission at its thirty-second session

## C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

### Opening of the thirty-second session of the Commission

17. On 10 June 2008, at the opening of the thirty-second session, statements were made by José Luis Machinea, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and Leonel Fernández, President of the Dominican Republic.

18. After thanking the Government of the Dominican Republic for hosting the Commission's thirty-second session, the Executive Secretary referred to the Commission's 60-year history of activities aimed at the formulation of a coherent and genuinely regional body of thought on economic, social and institutional development. It was necessary to re-examine the Commission's vision of structural change and productivity growth in the light of contemporary circumstances in order to analyse the new techno-economic paradigms and the growing hyper-segmentation of markets, as those changes could help the region overcome old problems of growth and equity and identify new forms of competitiveness.

19. The region's progress in recent years had opened up new opportunities, but slower growth in the developed world, faster inflation and rising food and oil prices would have a direct impact on the countries of the region. Three issues should be given priority: reducing the impact of price increases for food, fuel and other goods on low-income populations, providing more funding for agencies as a means of affording short-term relief to the poorest countries, and taking a precautionary approach to monetary policy, especially with respect to interest rates. It was therefore essential to design and implement a strategy aimed at diversifying production and enhancing global integration on the basis of technological progress. In turn, the countries of the region would not be able to achieve the rates of innovation and scientific and technological advancement they needed to create real development opportunities without forging a long-term alliance between the public and private sectors. In order to meet the two major challenges of enhancing social cohesiveness and laying the foundations for sustainable growth, it was necessary to conclude wide-ranging agreements between social and political stakeholders and to promote negotiated settlements to conflicts in the countries of the region.

20. The President of the Dominican Republic, after welcoming the participants, referred to the Commission's indisputable prominence in the region's economic history. There was some debate as to the existence of a truly Latin American and Caribbean school of thought in the political sphere, but not in the economic sphere, thanks to the Commission's contributions. The document submitted at the current session offered fresh perspectives on a 20-year-old proposal centred around the aim of social equity. The current document provided recommendations on how the countries could better position themselves in world markets and boost their participation in global value chains.

21. Although he was optimistic about the region's future, he warned of the disturbances on the horizon in the international context: the global economic slowdown, especially in the United States, the energy crisis and the consequent upsurge in food prices, which had prompted the convening in Rome of the High-level Conference on World Food Security. The volatility of oil prices posed a threat to political stability around the world and was primarily related not to real economic fundamentals, but to a self-feeding frenzy that demonstrated the need to rectify the way in which the international financial system functioned.

22. Solidarity should take precedence over the "casino capitalism" being observed in stock exchanges and investment banks. Accordingly, the Dominican Republic had requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establish a global solidarity fund financed with 0.7% of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the developed countries, in line with the commitment undertaken at the 1995 World Summit for Social Development. Multilateral institutions should be more adequately funded and expeditious disbursement mechanisms should be created to assist countries in crisis. In that connection, he called for a process of reflection on how economic growth in the region could be sustained in a context of deterioration and uncertainty. The support of the Commission was invaluable to the countries in their search for ways to weather the current difficulties.

Presentation and analysis of the document entitled *Structural Change and Productivity Growth - 20 Years Later. Old problems, new opportunities* (agenda item 3)

23. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC presented the document *Structural Change and Productivity Growth - 20 Years Later. Old problems, new opportunities*. Gert Rosenthal and José Antonio Ocampo, former Executive Secretaries of ECLAC, commented on the document.

24. In presenting the document, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC referred to the recent economic context in Latin America and the Caribbean and stressed that new opportunities had opened up for the

region as a result of a changed international economic environment marked by the emergence of new actors, the nature and intensity of trade flows, the process of structural change and the continued acceleration of technological advances. Moreover, new techno-economic paradigms were emerging and taking root, with profound effects on competitiveness in many sectors.

25. He noted in particular that the development of information and communication technologies (ICTs) and upgrading in value chains were essential for the region's advancement. Innovation was a key element in which public-private alliances and effective institutions could play a vital role. The analysis revealed a lack of convergence in the region, but also the existence of great potential and opportunities that must be identified and utilized. The experience of other countries demonstrated the need to formulate medium- and long-term strategies to sustain structural change, productivity growth and export development. Lastly, he indicated that the process should be financed with rents from natural resources, albeit without eliminating incentives for private investment.

26. A message from Enrique Iglesias, former Executive Secretary of the Commission and current Secretary-General of the Ibero-American Secretariat, was read out, congratulating the outgoing Executive Secretary on his successful stewardship of the Commission and highlighting the significance of the analyses and policy recommendations contained in the document.

27. Gert Rosenthal said that although the session document was forward-looking, it built upon a number of leitmotifs that had been developed in the Commission's analyses over the years: the asymmetry between countries in the "centre" and those on the "periphery"; the application of technological advances to production processes; the importance of ensuring social equity and broader distribution of the fruits of growth; the need for the State to play a more proactive role in its relations with the market; the importance of institutional and structural factors; issues relating to investment and financing for development; and the need for intraregional cooperation, especially through regional integration. The document's analyses depicted a region in which even the smaller countries were much better equipped to meet future challenges than they had been 20 years earlier. However, the document rightly noted that the countries still needed to develop clear strategies for structural change and productivity growth. Experiences in other regions, especially South-East Asia, had shown that large gains in productivity and per capita income could be achieved in a relatively short time. While the Latin American and Caribbean countries had not yet realized such gains, the positive changes they had introduced meant that they could realistically aspire to achieve similar success in the medium term.

28. In his comments on the presentation, José Antonio Ocampo referred to the Commission's intellectual history and recalled that the document *Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity* had launched a fruitful line of inquiry for the institution. Structural change and productivity growth, which went beyond macroeconomic factors, had been the overarching theme of those ideas, and social equity was regarded as the prime objective of development. In 20 years of analyses, two key ideas had stood out: that productive development was not confined to industrialization and that it could only be achieved through the joint efforts of the public and private sectors. He underscored the significance of the issues raised in the session document, in particular quality and innovation-oriented learning; the biotechnology paradigm, which offered the region new development opportunities; and public-private alliances for structural change, productivity growth and global integration. The microeconomic approach taken to the analysis of those factors was particularly useful. In terms of the opportunities available to the region, he stressed the importance of the mining sector, whose products, unlike those of the agricultural sector, had reached record price levels; he also referred to the use of technological or sectoral instruments to promote development and innovation. Lastly, he emphasized that productivity gains were inextricably tied to unemployment reduction.

29. The Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea said that his country had become a full member of the Commission in July 2007 as part of its efforts to strengthen its relations with the Latin American and Caribbean countries. Economic and social stability in those countries had enabled them to achieve robust economic growth in recent years. There was no guarantee that such prosperity would continue, however; the countries must prepare for the challenges ahead, and the agenda of the current session was very timely in that regard. Upon its admission to ECLAC, the Republic of Korea had doubled its cooperation funding for the institution. It looked forward to fruitful cooperation with the Commission in the years to come.

Report on the activities carried out by the Commission since the thirty-first session (agenda item 4)

30. The secretariat submitted for consideration by delegations a report on the activities conducted in the framework of the programme of work of the ECLAC system in the two years since the previous session of the Commission. The secretariat reported on the regional context and the priorities that had shaped the Commission's work, as well as the new thematic areas and emphases that had been incorporated. Core aspects of that work included providing substantive services for high-level intergovernmental meetings, follow-up to international conferences on economic and social affairs and technical secretariat services to the Commission's subsidiary bodies, as well as coordinating inter-agency follow-up of the Millennium Development Goals. The Commission had published over 2,000 new documents during the biennium and had undertaken activities to reinforce the Commission's evaluation function. The dissemination and communication of information, especially through the ECLAC website, had increased notably.

31. The Chairpersons of the following subsidiary bodies reported and commented on the outcomes of their meetings and activities during the biennium in the framework of their specific mandates: the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, the Regional Follow-Up Mechanism for eLAC2010 and the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee.

Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2010-2011 (agenda item 5)

32. The Executive Secretary of the Commission presented the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system for the biennium 2010-2011 (LC/G.2373(SES.32/9)). After reviewing the most important economic, social and environmental issues and challenges facing Latin America and the Caribbean, he outlined the Commission's future priorities in relation to internationally agreed development goals, including those deriving from the Millennium Declaration. He then presented the most specific lines of work in each of the Commission's 12 subprogrammes in the areas of economic, social and sustainable development, as well as the training, statistical and technical cooperation activities to be carried out at the regional and subregional levels. Lastly, he described the Commission's strategy and the working methods that it proposes to achieve the expected outcomes.

33. In their discussion of the draft programme of work, delegations recalled that activities should be tailored to the circumstances in each country and that food security and energy security were major issues. It was suggested that a network for dialogue should be set up to consider regional strategies for coping with the surge in food prices. Other crucial areas to be addressed were urban issues, capacity-building in science and technology and climate change, with a view to developing policies and programmes for adaptation and mitigation.



34. It would be desirable to delegate some areas of decision-making to the different subregional headquarters in order to be able to respond to the countries in a more expedite and efficient manner. Generally speaking, it was recommended that the communications strategy of ECLAC be strengthened in order to improve dissemination of the institution's messages and the findings of its research and to ensure that information regarding its work was shared more widely.

35. One delegation requested that the issue of trade and social cohesion should be included under subprogramme 1, thematic area 1.1.3 (Technical cooperation), and that provision should be made under subprogramme 11 for training activities to develop Central America's trade negotiation capacity. With reference to the process of reform of the United Nations, it was important to strengthen coordination and synergies between the Commission and other agencies, programmes and funds in the system operating in the region. Lastly, it was important to dispose of more time to conduct a careful examination of the draft programme of work.

Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2008-2010 (agenda item 6)

36. The Executive Secretary submitted the proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2008-2010 for consideration by delegations, and it was approved as contained in the annex to resolution 634(XXXIII).

Regional Consultation Preparatory to the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (agenda item 7)

37. The Regional Consultation Preparatory to the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus started in the afternoon of Wednesday, 11 June.

38. The representative of the ECLAC secretariat presented the document entitled *Trends and challenges in international cooperation and the mobilization of resources for development in Latin America and the Caribbean*.

39. The speakers in panel 1 on "Financing and cooperation" were Daniel Titelman, Development Studies Unit of ECLAC; José Antonio Ocampo, professor, Columbia University; and Enrique García, Executive President of the Andean Development Corporation.

40. In panel 2, "Mobilization of domestic resources", the speakers were Daniel Titelman; João Carlos Ferraz, Director of Planning and Research of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) of Brazil; and Clemente Ruiz Durán, Faculty of Economics of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM).

41. The panellists in Panel 3 on "Systemic issues" were Jan Kregel, Levy Economics Institute of Bard College; Omar Ramírez, Secretary of State for the Environment of the Dominican Republic; Esteban Pérez, Development Studies Unit of ECLAC; Sonia Montañó, Officer-in-Charge of the Women and Development Division of ECLAC; and Martin Hopenhayn, Officer-in-Charge of the Social Development Division of ECLAC.

42. The fourth panel, "Financing for development: gender policies" was conducted in the framework of the Regional Consultation and in accordance with the agreements adopted at the forty-first meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. The

panel was moderated by Flavia García, Secretary of State for Women of the Dominican Republic and presentations were made by María Eugenia Casar of the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico; Alejandra Valdés, consultant and researcher; and Sonia Díaz, Under-Secretary of State for Women of the Dominican Republic. Also participating in the discussions were María del Carmen Feijoo, Programme Officer for Education Reform of the Ford Foundation; and Jeannette Carrillo, Executive President of the National Institute of Women of Costa Rica.

43. The outcome of the Regional Consultation will be transmitted to the Secretary-General as an input for the documents to be prepared for the following preparatory phases for the Conference.

ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development (agenda item 8)

44. The report of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development appears in annex 1 to this report.

Committee on South-South Cooperation (agenda item 9)

45. The report of the ECLAC Committee on South-South Cooperation is attached as annex 2.

Consideration of the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for admission of the Cayman Islands as an associate member of ECLAC (agenda item 10)

46. A draft resolution was presented welcoming the request by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for admission of the Cayman Islands as an associate member of the Commission, and it was decided to admit the Cayman Islands in that capacity.

47. The resolution was adopted by acclamation.

High-level seminar “Structural Change and Productivity Growth - 20 Years Later. Old problems, new opportunities”

48. The document *Structural Change and Productivity Growth - 20 Years Later. Old problems, new opportunities* was analysed at length by four panels, devoted to the following subjects: Latin America and the Caribbean and structural changes in the world economy; Competitiveness and learning in the natural-resources sector; Competitiveness and learning in the manufacturing and services sectors; and Public-private alliances for innovation and restructuring of production.

49. The first panel was moderated by Rebeca Grynspan, Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Presentations were given by Carlota Pérez, consultant and researcher, University of Cambridge, University of Sussex and Technological University of Tallinn (Estonia); Carl Dahlman, professor, Georgetown University; Luc Soete, Director, Maastricht Economic and Social Research and Training Centre on Innovation and Technology, United Nations University; and Ludovico Alcorta, Director, Research and Statistics Branch, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

50. The presentations addressed the need to incorporate the latest technologies into natural-resource-based production processes to take advantage of the region’s comparative advantages, knowledge and experience and penetrate specialized niche markets; invest in education and innovation; bring about structural changes in agriculture to achieve ecologically and socially sustainable growth; consider the

formulation of a common agricultural policy for the region; increase saving rates to finance development; and explore new modes of furthering integration. That process should be viewed as a temporary strategy for basing regional growth on more knowledge-intensive production activities in the future.

51. The second panel was moderated by João Carlos Ferraz, Director of Planning and Research of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) of Brazil. The panellists were Adrián Alfredo Fernández, President, National Institute for Ecology of Mexico; Carlos Gustavo Cano, Co-director of the Banco de la República of Colombia; and Carlos Ferraro Rey, Deputy Minister for Industry of Peru.

52. The panellists discussed the relationship between natural resources exploitation and poverty, as well as the inclusion of environmental variables in the analysis of the various issues covered in the session document. Outstanding challenges included the elimination of unnecessary obstacles to the widespread adoption of biotechnology and the difficulties of coordination and communication for sustainable natural resource exploitation, along with the lack of technical training in that field. Also mentioned was the need to promote private investment in resource exploitation and processing and to take due account of the new market barriers that had emerged in connection with environmental standards. The participants agreed that the use of alternative energy sources in the small countries of the Caribbean and Central America should be further explored.

53. The third panel, moderated by Temístocles Montás, Minister of State of Economic Affairs, Planning and Development of the Dominican Republic, consisted of Luiz Antonio Elias, Executive Secretary, Ministry of Science and Technology of Brazil; Luisa Fernández, Executive Director of the National Council for Free Trade Areas of the Dominican Republic; René Villarreal, President, Intellectual Capital and Competitiveness Centre of Mexico; and José Luis Rodríguez, Minister of Economic Affairs and Planning of Cuba.

54. The panellists stressed the importance of linking science, technology and innovation policy to industrial policy and of investing in education and research to build the human and intellectual capital needed to compete in contemporary markets. The countries should develop innovation strategies and progress from manufacturing to “mindfacturing” clusters so that they could advance along the value chain. The experience of the Dominican Republic showed that free zones could be used to diversify and increase the value added of exports and improve competitiveness. Cuba had been successful at developing high-value-added technologies, and biotechnology products in particular. One participant noted that research at the University of Paris had indicated that the region was in danger of losing competitiveness in both manufacturing and services in the coming years.

55. The fourth panel was moderated by Kim Sung-hwan, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea. Presentations were given by Carlos Álvarez, Executive Vice-President, Production Development Corporation (CORFO) of Chile; Francisco Sagasti, Executive Director of FORO Nacional/Internacional of Peru and Director of Agenda: Perú; Basil Springer, Change-Engine Consultant, Caribbean Business Enterprise Trust Inc.; and Juan José Palacios L., professor and coordinator, Transnational Studies Programme, Department of Political Studies, University of Guadalajara.

56. The Executive Vice-Chairman of the Production Development Corporation (CORFO) of Chile indicated that in his country, institutional design relating to innovation for development and competitiveness provided for participation by public-private alliances and academics, increased investment, the definition of industrial clusters that were the target of investment and research efforts, as well as the training of skilled human resources and the implementation of production development

initiatives at the local level. The Executive Director of the National/International Forum and Director of Programa Agenda: PERÚ stated that to the issues raised by ECLAC 20 years ago were now added multiple areas of interaction between different agents, such as the public sector, the private sector and civil society organizations and external factors. Public-private partnerships in the Caribbean were then discussed from the perspective of Barbados, which had followed the Irish model of development, based on the principle of progress one objective at a time and the adoption of a social compact to advise the Prime Minister. Inviting social partners to participate, responding quickly to seed and venture capital needs and engaging funding entities that had the potential to promote growth were other pillars of the Barbadian model. Lastly, the professor and coordinator of the Programme of Transnational Studies in the Department of Political Studies of the University of Guadalajara focused on corporate initiative, which created or enhanced the capacity for innovation and boosted competitiveness and product diversification, while enabling industries to produce more sophisticated exports and move up in the value chain. The speaker also stressed that public-private alliances at the regional level facilitated consensus-building, were more solid, strengthened competitiveness and innovation and responded better to each industrial sector's local needs, productive potential and capabilities.

#### Closing meeting

57. At the closing meeting of the thirty-second session of ECLAC, statements were made by Temístocles Montás, Minister for Economic Affairs, Planning and Development of the Dominican Republic, and José Luis Machinea, Executive Secretary of the Commission.

58. The Minister for Economic Affairs, Planning and Development of the Dominican Republic declared his satisfaction at the outcome of the current session and said that the discussions had been extremely valuable for ECLAC and for the countries of the region. On behalf of the member States, he expressed appreciation to the Executive Secretary for his service to the Commission in the preceding years, highlighting the valuable contributions he had made to the thinking of the region and to its advancement in the various areas of work that came under the Commission's mandate.

59. The Executive Secretary of the Commission said that the work carried out at the thirty-second session mapped out the line of work to be accomplished by ECLAC in the following years. The core issues to be addressed by the Commission were social equity, rights-based social protection, building social justice, structural change and productivity growth with equity and the virtuous integration of the region into world markets; the food and energy crisis would now have to be added to the list. Lastly, he expressed his heartfelt appreciation to the member States of the Commission and to the other United Nations bodies and to his colleagues for their support during his mandate.

60. At the end of the session, the representative of Brazil officially conveyed his country's offer to host the thirty-third session of ECLAC, scheduled to be held in 2010. The offer was welcomed by the delegations.

#### **D. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY ECLAC AT ITS THIRTY-SECOND SESSION**

61. At its thirty-second session, the Commission adopted the resolutions reproduced below.

## 633(XXXII) SANTO DOMINGO RESOLUTION

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Recalling* its resolution 553(XXVI), in which it affirmed that, in Latin America and the Caribbean, ECLAC is especially well qualified to undertake the tasks entrusted to it by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 106 (VI), in the framework of a restructured United Nations, and that, therefore, ECLAC should function as a centre of excellence charged with collaborating with member States in a comprehensive analysis of development processes geared to the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies, together with operational services in the fields of specialized information, advisory services, training and support for regional and international cooperation and coordination,

*Bearing in mind* that the draft programme of work of the Commission for the biennium 2010-2011, as presented by the Executive Secretary,<sup>1</sup> comprises efforts to consolidate the progress achieved in terms of macroeconomic stability and further enhance policies to reduce vulnerability; increase the region's productive potential and reduce productivity gaps; improve the region's position in the international economy and foster long-term productive development strategies with appropriate forms of public-private partnership and participation; promote a broad social agreement aimed at enhancing social cohesiveness, reducing social risks and reinforcing gender mainstreaming in public policies; improve sustainable development policies and address the economic and social impacts of climate change; strengthen public management; and improve institution-building related to the management of global issues at the regional level,

*Having examined* the document *Structural Change and Productivity Growth – 20 Years Later. Old problems, new opportunities*,<sup>2</sup> prepared by the secretariat,

1. *Welcomes* the comprehensive approach to development that has marked the thinking of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean since its inception, as reflected in the document *Structural Change and Productivity Growth – 20 Years Later. Old problems, new opportunities*;

2. *Recognizes* the relevance of the issues examined and supports the general tenor of the document's conclusions;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(i) Conduct studies and formulate public policy and scientific and technological policy proposals, in close cooperation with policymakers, with a view to building national productive development and innovation capacities;

(ii) Make institutional efforts, in cooperation with other relevant stakeholders, to promote regional cooperation in productive development and innovation policies;

(iii) Identify successful public-private innovation and productive development initiatives in the region that can be applied and adapted to other national or regional contexts as best practices, taking each country's national characteristics and institutional framework into account;

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<sup>1</sup> LC/G.2373(SES.32/9).

<sup>2</sup> LC/G.2367(SES.32/3).

(iv) Organize, at the thirty-third session, a special meeting to assess the progress of productive development and innovation policies in the region, with special emphasis on national innovation systems;

(v) Devote special efforts to considering the challenges faced by the countries and subregions as a result of the current global energy and food crisis and related issues by convening a meeting of Government experts in this area as soon as possible and conducting specialized studies offering technical advice and public policy options for meeting these challenges;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to widely disseminate the document and promote its review in the economic, academic, political, business and social spheres in the region, by means of national dialogues on the main issues covered, taking each country's national characteristics into account, and in international organizations concerned with economic development, in order to continue to foster more in-depth comparative analysis vis-à-vis countries outside the region.

## 634(XXXII) ECLAC CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES FOR THE PERIOD 2008-2010

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Recalling* resolution 419(PLEN.14) of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on the rationalization of the institutional structure and the pattern of meetings of the system of the Commission, in which it decided that, at each of the Commission's regular sessions, the complete calendar of conferences and meetings planned up to the next regular session should be considered,

*Taking into account* resolution 489(PLEN.19) on the Commission's intergovernmental structure and functions, in which it was recommended that the current institutional structure should be maintained,

*Recalling also* General Assembly resolution 40/243 on the pattern of conferences and the provision concerning the principle of rotation of the venue for the sessions of the Commission as laid down in rule 2 of its rules of procedure and reiterated in its resolution 480(XXI),

*Taking into account* resolution 553(XXVI) on the reform of the United Nations and its impact on the Commission, in which it was recommended that the current pattern of conferences of the Commission's system should continue to serve as a basis for maintaining the simplicity, effectiveness and flexibility of its work,

*Bearing in mind* the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean that establish and govern the periodicity of the meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission,

*Having examined* the proposed calendar of the Commission's intergovernmental conferences for 2008-2010 as set forth in annex 6 of the relevant document,<sup>1</sup>

*Considering* the objectives and priorities established in the subprogrammes of the work programme approved by the member States at the thirty-second session of the Commission,

1. *Reaffirms* the decision to maintain the current intergovernmental structure and the existing pattern of meetings and approves the calendar of conferences of the Commission as it appears in the annex to this resolution, along with the observations and suggestions included in the report of the thirty-second session of the Commission;

2. *Reaffirms also* that the Commission's current conference servicing system has been found to be efficient, both in terms of its substantive and organizational aspects and in terms of its cost-effectiveness, and recommends that these tasks continue to be the responsibility of the Executive Secretary with a view to an ongoing and sustained improvement in those services;

3. *Reaffirms* further the importance of continuing to entrust the Commission with the task of organizing and holding regional and subregional meetings to prepare for and follow up on world conferences of the United Nations in the economic and social fields;

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<sup>1</sup> Proposed *ECLAC calendar of conferences for the period 2008-2010. Note by the secretariat* (LC/G.2374(SES.32/10)).

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit to the relevant United Nations bodies such proposals as may be necessary to ensure implementation of the calendar of conferences as approved;

5. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its thirty-third session on the implementation of this resolution.



Annex  
**CALENDAR OF ECLAC INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES FOR THE PERIOD 2008-2010**

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of funding
2008	Twentieth session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	<sup>ab</sup>	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX), 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2008	Central American Economic Cooperation Committee	<sup>ab</sup>	ECLAC resolutions 9(IV) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2008	Forty-second meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	<sup>ab</sup>	Regional Plan of Action on the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2	ECLAC regular budget
2008	International seminar on climate change and follow-up in Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC headquarters, Santiago, Chile <sup>b</sup>	ECLAC resolution 602(XXX)	Extrabudgetary resources
2008	Regional meeting of experts: agriculture, rural development, land, drought and desertification. Policy recommendations and good practices for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean for the seventeenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development	ECLAC headquarters, Santiago, Chile <sup>b</sup>	ECLAC resolution 602(XXX)	ECLAC regular budget
2008	Eighth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic October	ECLAC resolution 580(XXVIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget
2008	Twenty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES	<sup>ab</sup>	ECLAC resolutions 351(XVI) and 553(XXVI)	Regular budgets of ILPES and ECLAC
2009	Twenty-fifth session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC	United Nations Headquarters New York <sup>b</sup>	Economic and Social Council Resolution 106(VI) (para.3); ECLAC resolutions 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	Regular budget
2009	Forty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	<sup>ab</sup>	Regional Plan of Action on the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2	ECLAC regular budget
2009	Fourteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	<sup>ab</sup>	ECLAC resolution 358(XVI); 419(PLEN.19); 489(PLEN.19); and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2009	Forty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC headquarters, Santiago, Chile <sup>a</sup>	Regional Plan of Action on the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2	ECLAC regular budget

## Annex (concluded)

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of funding
2009	Twenty-first meeting of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	<sup>ab</sup>	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para 204; 425(XIX), 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2009	Ninth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	<sup>ab</sup>	ECLAC resolutions: 580(XXVIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget
2009	Fifth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	ECLAC headquarters Santiago, Chile <sup>b</sup>	Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget
2009	Twenty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES	<sup>ab</sup>	ECLAC resolution 351(XVI) and 553(XXVI)	Regular budget of ILPES and ECLAC
2009	Forum on the implementation at the regional level of the decisions adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development	ECLAC headquarters, Santiago, Chile	ECLAC resolution 602(XXX)	ECLAC regular budget
2010	Twenty-third session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	<sup>ab</sup>	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI); 419(PLEN.14); 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2010	Eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Brasilia, Brazil June <sup>ab</sup>	Decision of 21 November 1977, eleventh special session of the Committee of the Whole	ECLAC regular budget
2010	Regional evaluation meeting on the Regional Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, eLAC 2010	Lima, Peru <sup>b</sup>	ECLAC resolution 610(XXXX)	Extrabudgetary resources
2010	Central American Economic Cooperation Committee	<sup>ab</sup>	ECLAC resolutions 9(IV) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2010	Tenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	<sup>ab</sup>	Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7	Regular budget of ILPES and ECLAC
2010	Twenty-sixth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES	<sup>ab</sup>	ECLAC resolutions: 351(XVI) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2010	Twenty-third session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	<sup>ab</sup>	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX), 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2010	Thirty-third session of ECLAC	<sup>ab</sup>	Economic and Social Council resolution 106(VI)	ECLAC regular budget

<sup>a</sup> Place to be determined.<sup>b</sup> Date to be determined.

**635(XXXII) PRIORITIES AND PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE ECONOMIC  
COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN  
FOR THE 2010-2011 BIENNIUM**

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Bearing in mind* rule 24 of the rules of procedure of the Commission, the mandates issued by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations concerning the preparation and consideration of the programmes of work of all the bodies of the system and General Assembly resolution 59/265 and Economic and Social Council decision 1984/101 regarding recurrent publications of the United Nations,

*Bearing in mind also* the Millennium Declaration, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session,<sup>1</sup> the assessment of progress and pending tasks as identified by the secretariat of the Commission to facilitate its implementation in the region<sup>2</sup> and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>3</sup>

*Taking into account* the proposed strategic framework for the period 2010-2011,<sup>4</sup> which will be duly reviewed by the General Assembly at its sixty-third session,

*Having considered* the proposed work priorities for the Commission as set out by the Executive Secretary in his introduction to the draft programme of work of the system of the Commission for the 2010-2011 biennium, which updates and reinforces the priorities endorsed by the Commission at its preceding session,

*Having considered also* all aspects of the draft programme of work for the system of the Commission for the 2010-2011 biennium, which includes the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning and in which the results-based programming and management approach is deepened and enhanced,

1. *Endorses* the proposed priorities for the work of the Commission for the 2010-2011 biennium as set forth by the Executive Secretary, which encompass the consolidation of the advances achieved in the area of macroeconomic stability and the subsequent promotion of policies to reduce vulnerability, an increase in the region's production potential and a reduction in productivity gaps, an improvement in the region's position in the international economy and the promotion of long-term production development strategies involving appropriate forms of public- and private-sector cooperation and participation, the promotion of a broad social agreement to strengthen social cohesion, to reduce social risks and to strengthen gender mainstreaming in public policies, the refinement of sustainable development policies and an examination of the socio-economic implications of climate change, the strengthening of public

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<sup>1</sup> See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

<sup>2</sup> See *The Millennium Development Goals: a Latin American and Caribbean perspective* (LC/G.2231-P), Santiago, Chile, June 2005; *Millennium Development Goals 2006: a look at gender equality and empowerment of women in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/G.2352-P), December 2007; *Objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio. La progresión hacia el derecho a la salud en América Latina y el Caribe* (LC/G.2634), May 2008.

<sup>3</sup> See General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 24 October 2005.

<sup>4</sup> A/63/6 (Prog. 17).

management, and the improvement and consolidation of institutions relating to the management of global issues at the regional level;

2. *Urges* the Executive Secretary to make a special effort to examine the challenges faced by the region in connection with the current global energy and food crisis and related issues by undertaking specialized studies that will permit the provision of technical advisory services and the formulation of public policy options for dealing with such challenges;

3. *Approves* the programme of work for the system of the Commission for the 2010-2011 biennium,<sup>5</sup> which includes the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and which, with the guidance provided by the resolutions adopted at the thirty-second session of the Commission, shall become the legislative mandate for the execution of programmes, projects and technical cooperation activities and for the production of recurrent publications identified therein;

4. *Notes* that the allocation of the necessary resources for implementing the activities described in the programme of work should be submitted to the relevant United Nations bodies for their consideration before it is carried out;

5. *Encourages* the Executive Secretary to continue the practice of convening the Committee of the Whole in the intervals between the sessions of the Commission in order to strengthen and broaden the dialogue between member States and the secretariat on issues deemed to be relevant;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report on the progress made in implementing this resolution at the thirty-third session of the Commission.

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<sup>5</sup> Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2010-2011 (LC/G.2373 (SES.32/9)).

**636(XXXII) SUPPORT FOR THE WORK OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN  
INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING**

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Recalling* its resolution 340(AC.66) of 25 January 1974, in which it directed that the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning should become a permanent institution of the Commission, with its own identity and with direct responsibility to the Executive Secretary of the Commission,

*Taking into account* that the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning held its thirteenth meeting in Brasilia, Brazil, on 27 June 2007,

*Reiterating* its recognition to the Governments of the States members of the Regional Council for Planning and its Presiding Officers for the valuable support they provide to the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning in terms of both guidance and regular financing,

1. *Takes note* of the resolutions adopted at the thirteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning of the Institute;<sup>1</sup>

2. *Expresses* to the Governments of the States members of the Regional Council for Planning its appreciation for their contributions to the regular system of Government funding, which provides financing for a large share of the Institute's activities and inputs;

3. *Expresses* its satisfaction with the support provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Commission for the activities of the Institute and requests the Executive Secretary to continue to support its work with human and financial resources so that it may conduct its activities effectively;

4. *Reiterates* the recommendation that the Institute should strengthen its capacity as the body responsible for training within the system of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and should broaden the activities it conducts in that area in collaboration with the subregional headquarters, divisions of the Commission and other international institutions.

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<sup>1</sup> Thirteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning, Brasilia, Brazil, 27 June 2007 [online] [http://www.cepal.org/ilpes/noticias/noticias/5/28195/2007-579\\_Resolutions\\_XIII\\_RCP\\_BRASILIA\\_ILPES\\_translated\\_vf\\_v1.pdf](http://www.cepal.org/ilpes/noticias/noticias/5/28195/2007-579_Resolutions_XIII_RCP_BRASILIA_ILPES_translated_vf_v1.pdf).

## **637(XXXII) FOLLOW-UP TO THE PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE INFORMATION SOCIETY IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Recalling* the principles and objectives set out in the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted during the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva in December 2003, and in the Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted during the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Tunis in November 2005, with a view to contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 at the latest and to the promotion of social, economic and cultural development,

*Recalling also* the principles and objectives set forth in the Bávaro Declaration, adopted in the Dominican Republic in January 2003, and in the Rio de Janeiro Commitment and the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC 2007), adopted at the Regional Preparatory Ministerial Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2005, as well as in the San Salvador Commitment and the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC 2010), adopted at the Second Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in San Salvador in February 2008,

*Recognizing* the support function performed by the United Nations regional commissions in the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted in Geneva, especially as regards the contribution made by Governments and stakeholders to the promotion of information and communication technologies for development and as regards international and regional cooperation and the creation of an enabling environment,

*Recalling* resolutions 610(XXX) and 629(XXXI) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, adopted at its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, respectively,

*Recognizing* the substantive contribution made by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in supporting the countries of the region in both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society and in building the information society in the region since 2000, including the valuable technical support provided for the Second Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in San Salvador in February 2008,

*Recalling* paragraph 101 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, which states that the United Nations regional commissions may, in response to requests made by Member States and within approved budgetary resources, organize follow-up activities to the World Summit on the Information Society at appropriate intervals in collaboration with regional and subregional organizations, as well as furnishing Member States with technical and other information for the design of regional strategies and the implementation of the agreements reached at regional conferences,

*Recognizing* that the year 2015 is the date set for meeting the global targets of the Plan of Action for the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society and that the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2010) is a second step towards their attainment,

*Welcoming* the offer made by the Government of Peru to host a meeting to evaluate eLAC2010 in 2010,

*Taking into account* the need to promote a Latin American and Caribbean vision of the information society,

*Requests* the secretariat, within available resources, to:

(i) Provide support to the countries of the region, especially in the formulation of national strategies, for the fulfilment of the goals of the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2010), which are derived directly from the commitments undertaken at the World Summit on the Information Society, by furnishing technical cooperation, carrying out studies and collaborating in the organization of meetings to the extent of its capabilities and competence;

(ii) Provide technical support for the eLAC2010 Regional Follow-up Mechanism through studies, statistics and substantive reports on the information society and associated public policies, the preparation of newsletters, the maintenance and expansion of a collaborative virtual forum and its cooperation in organizing technical meetings, the conference to be held to evaluate eLAC2010 and its preparatory process;

(iii) Provide technical support to the Presiding Officers of the eLAC2010 Regional Follow-up Mechanism so that synergies may be sought with initiatives of international agencies that may contribute to the achievement of the goals set out in eLAC2010, which shall consult with Member States regarding any such initiatives, and

(iv) Provide technical support for the organization of the forthcoming Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean to be held in Peru.

**638(XXXII) STATISTICAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAS OF THE ECONOMIC  
COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Recalling* resolution 2000/7 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, whereby the Council approved the establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as a subsidiary body of the Commission,

*Bearing in mind* Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6 on strengthening statistical capacity,

*Bearing in mind also* that the objectives of the Statistical Conference of the Americas include the preparation of a biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities to meet the demands of the countries of the region, subject to the availability of resources,

*Taking into account* that, in its capacity as a subsidiary body of the Commission, the Statistical Conference of the Americas held its fourth meeting in Santiago, Chile, from 25 to 27 July 2007, and on that occasion adopted a strategic plan for 2005-2015, together with a biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2007-2009,<sup>1</sup>

*Taking into account also* that the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas has held two meetings since the last session of the Commission: the sixth meeting, held in Madrid on 25 and 26 September 2006, and the seventh meeting, held in Bogotá on 29 and 30 November 2007,<sup>2</sup>

*Bearing in mind* that, on those occasions, a number of agreements were adopted which are reflected in the respective reports,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the fourth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the reports of the sixth and seventh meetings of its Executive Committee;

2. *Welcomes* the strategic plan adopted by the Conference for the period 2005-2015 as a frame of reference for the development of policies to strengthen and develop national statistical systems.

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<sup>1</sup> Report of the fourth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.2795).

<sup>2</sup> Report of the sixth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.2651); Report of the seventh meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.2870).



**639(XXXII) ACTIVITIES OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
AND THE CARIBBEAN IN RELATION TO FOLLOW-UP TO THE MILLENNIUM  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OUTCOMES  
OF THE MAJOR UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES AND SUMMITS IN  
THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS**

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>1</sup>

*Recalling also* General Assembly resolutions 60/265 and 61/16 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/44,

*Recalling further* the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives set out therein, and recognizing the vital role played by those conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives, which have contributed to improving human life in different parts of the world,

*Emphasizing* the need to fully implement the global partnership for development and enhance the momentum generated by the 2005 World Summit in order to operationalize and implement, at all levels, the commitments in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit, in the economic, social and related fields,

*Bearing in mind* that, pursuant to the mandate contained in its resolution 625(XXXI), the secretariat coordinated the preparation, in 2006, 2007 and the first half of 2008, of the regional inter-agency reports *Millennium Development Goals 2006: A Look at Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean* and *Objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio. La progresión hacia el derecho a la salud en América Latina y el Caribe*<sup>2</sup> in collaboration with all the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes active in the region,

1. *Requests* the secretariat to continue to cooperate with the countries of the region in the implementation and follow-up of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the 2005 World Summit Outcome;

2. *Also requests* the secretariat to continue to coordinate the preparation of annual regional inter-agency reports on the progress made towards the targets on the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger in the Millennium Development Goals.

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<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 60/1.

<sup>2</sup> LC/G.2352-P and LC/G.2364.

**640(XXXII) ADMISSION OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF  
THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Recalling* that paragraph 3(a) of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean states that “Any territory, or part or group thereof, may on presentation of its application to the Commission by the member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be eligible for admission by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission”,

*Recognizing* that the Cayman Islands enjoys close economic, cultural and social ties with the rest of the region and that it is committed to strengthening these links wherever possible,

*Aware also* that associate membership in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean will make a considerable contribution to the effort to achieve this goal,

*Welcoming* the request made by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the Cayman Islands should be granted associate membership in the Commission,

*Decides* that the Cayman Islands shall be admitted as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

## 641(XXXII) CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION COMMITTEE

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Recalling* its resolution 358(XVI) of 1975 establishing the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to coordinate activities relating to development and cooperation in that subregion,

*Recognizing* the important role of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as a forum in which the Governments of the subregion can exchange information and share experiences with a view to meeting the primary challenges posed by the process of sustainable development in the economic and social fields,

*Bearing in mind* that, as a subsidiary body of the Commission, the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee held its twenty-second session in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 22 and 23 April 2008, that the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee held its thirteenth meeting in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 23 and 24 August 2007 and that, on those occasions, they adopted a series of agreements and resolutions which appear in their respective reports,<sup>1</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the twenty-second session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee and of the thirteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee;

2. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary to employ all measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of the decisions and resolutions contained in the reports of the twenty-second session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee and of the thirteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee.

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<sup>1</sup> Report of the twenty-second session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (LC/CAR/L.169) and Report of the thirteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the CDCC (LC/CAR/L.132).

## 642(XXXII) SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Considering* General Assembly resolution 62/209 on South-South cooperation, in which the Assembly recognized the need to strengthen and further invigorate South-South cooperation and decided to convene a High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, no later than the first half of 2009,

*Recalling* resolution 620(XXXI) on South-South cooperation, adopted at the Commission's thirty-first session, in which the Commission reiterated the importance of such cooperation among the countries of the region and requested the Executive Secretary to take steps, in particular, to strengthen South-South cooperation in the secretariat's programme of work, especially with regard to projects financed with extrabudgetary resources,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report on activities to support such cooperation, which notes that there has been a large increase in extrabudgetary funding for technical cooperation activities of the Commission that include a major South-South cooperation component;<sup>1</sup>

2. *Urges* the Executive Secretary to continue the efforts that have yielded such positive results in terms of increasing the secretariat's provision of technical cooperation to the countries of the region;

3. *Requests* the secretariat, in collaboration with other regional institutions, to support the preparatory activities of the High-level Conference on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, in particular the envisaged regional preparatory consultation.

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<sup>1</sup> *Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support South-South cooperation during the biennium 2006-2007. Note by the secretariat (LC/G.2371(SES.32/7)).*

## 643(XXXII) PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Bearing in mind* paragraph 15 of its terms of reference and rules 1 and 2 of its rules of procedure,

*Considering* the invitation of the Federative Republic of Brazil to host the thirty-third session of the Commission,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Brazil for its generous invitation;
2. *Accepts* this invitation with pleasure;
3. *Recommends* that the United Nations Economic and Social Council approve the decision to hold the thirty-third session in Brazil in 2010.

## 644(XXXII) POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT: PRIORITY ACTIVITIES FOR THE PERIOD 2008-2010

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean*

*Recalling* the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development adopted in Mexico City in May 1993, the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in September 1994, the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development of 1994, the document entitled “Latin America and the Caribbean: review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development”,<sup>1</sup> the report of the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly entitled “Overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development”; the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly entitled “Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development”, the United Nations Millennium Declaration of September 2000, the reports of the First Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Second Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing,<sup>2</sup> and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>3</sup>

*Taking into account* resolutions 615(XXXI) and 616(XXXI) as adopted by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at its thirty-first session, held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in March 2006,

*Considering* the agreements reached at the seventh meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Bogotá, Colombia, in November 2007, as well as the conclusions reached at the Workshop on Preparatory Activities, Analysis and Exchange of Experiences for the Successful Implementation of the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses, held in Panama City in September 2007,

*Welcoming with satisfaction* the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (September 2006) held with a view to strengthening dialogue and cooperation among countries, the outcome of the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Population and Development and its consideration of the issue of international migration and development, the explicit guidelines on international migration set forth in the Plan of Action signed by the Heads of State and Government participating in the Second Summit of the Americas and the measures adopted within the framework of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, which reflected the desire of the Heads of State and Government of the Ibero-American countries to ensure that the rights of migrant workers and their families are upheld and protected,

*Taking into account* the Brasilia Declaration as adopted at the Second Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing: towards a society for all ages and rights-based social protection, held in Brasilia in December 2007,

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<sup>1</sup> LC/DEM/G.184 (1999).

<sup>2</sup> LC/L.2079 and LC/L.2891(CRE.2/5).

<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolution 60/1.

*Emphasizing* that 2007 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre - Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, which was celebrated with various commemorative activities,

1. *Expresses appreciation to and commends* the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre for having organized the technical aspects of the meeting of the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development and for having prepared the documentation for that meeting, in particular the document *Demographic transformations and their influence on development in Latin America and the Caribbean*,<sup>4</sup> the United Nations Population Fund for its contribution to these activities and both organizations for the support provided to the countries of the region in implementing the Programme of Action adopted in Cairo at the International Conference on Population and Development, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing;

2. *Welcomes* the holding of a seminar marking the fiftieth anniversary of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre in October 2007, and expresses appreciation to the countries and the international community, in particular France and the Population Fund, for the support they provided to ensure the success of this activity;

3. *Underlines* the importance of the Brasilia Declaration adopted at the Second Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing, expresses appreciation to the secretariat for its technical contribution to the organization of that meeting, as well as for having prepared the corresponding substantive documentation, and thanks Brazil and the Population Fund for their support for the Conference;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of improving data sources, particularly population censuses, vital statistics and specialized surveys, for the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the United Nations Second World Assembly on Ageing and the Millennium Summit, as well as the importance of developing reliable, timely and high-quality national statistical information systems for decision-making and for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and development programmes;

5. *Reaffirms* the agreements set forth in resolution 615(XXXI) adopted at the thirty-first session of the Commission, in which it calls upon the Governments that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying the legal instruments of the United Nations designed to promote and protect migrants' human rights as a means of achieving full social integration, and invites the Governments that have signed these instruments to ensure their full implementation;

6. *Recommends* that the secretariat move forward with the creation of an inter-agency group, to be coordinated by the Commission, that will be responsible for follow-up of issues relating to international migration and development in the region;

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<sup>4</sup> LC/G.2378(SES.32/14).

7. *Requests* that the secretariat, in coordination with the organizations of the Inter-Agency Group on Ageing, continue providing technical support to the countries for the application of the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and reinforce follow-up to the agreements set forth in the Brasilia Declaration, with special reference to public policy, information, research and human rights issues, and encourages the secretariat to make every effort to incorporate the regional perspective into the strategic framework for the application of the Madrid Plan of Action to be submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its forty-seventh session in February 2009;

8. *Requests* the secretariat to provide technical advice for the convening of meetings to follow up on the Brasilia Declaration, particularly with respect to the issue of international mechanisms to protect the rights of older persons;

9. *Encourages* the secretariat to continue coordinating efforts with other international and multilateral agencies to conduct activities that will benefit member countries and, in particular, notes with satisfaction the links established with the Ibero-American Secretariat;

10. *Urges* the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre, the Women and Development Unit of the Commission and the United Nations Population Fund to furnish support for the follow-up of the countries' plans of action for attaining the Millennium Development Goals, as agreed at the 2005 World Summit;

11. *Requests* that the secretariat, in coordination with the Presiding Officers of the Ad Hoc Committee and with the support of the United Nations Population Fund, continue to give priority to the following issues as viewed from a gender perspective: the status, determinants and implications of demographic trends; population dynamics, equity and poverty; ageing; indigenous and Afrodescendent populations in Latin America; international and internal migration; human resources development in the fields of demographics and of population and development; the 2010 round of population and housing censuses; and vital statistics;

12. *Invites* the secretariat to organize in 2009, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund, a seminar to analyse the progress made in implementing the Programme of Action adopted in Cairo at the International Conference on Population and Development 15 years after its adoption and how it relates to the Millennium Development Goals, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health;

13. *Proposes* that the secretariat, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, study the possibility of implementing a strategy for providing training in the field of population and development and that it conduct a regional training course on demographic analysis for development beginning in 2009 which will focus on censuses in preparation for the 2010 round;

14. *Requests also* that the Ad Hoc Committee report on the activities carried out in the areas mentioned in the three preceding paragraphs at its next meeting;

15. *Recommends* that the Ad Hoc Committee analyse the subject of population, development and health, including sexual and reproductive health, at its next regular meeting in 2010, and asks the secretariat of the Ad Hoc Committee to prepare the corresponding substantive documents in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund;



16. *Further requests* the secretariat to consider the possibility of extending the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee to at least two days at future sessions of the Commission;

17. *Calls upon* the countries of the region to continue making every effort to apply the key measures outlined in the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo, and in the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and the accompanying Regional Strategy for its implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly within the framework of policies for reducing social and ethnic inequalities, overcoming gender inequity and eradicating poverty, and urges the international community to increase technical and financial cooperation for the achievement of these objectives.

**645(XXXII) REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA AND  
THE CARIBBEAN**

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Recalling* its resolution 558(XXVI), in which it adopted the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001,

*Taking note* of provisions that emphasize the fundamental role played by the regional commissions in these areas, in particular General Assembly resolutions 50/203 of 22 December 1995, 51/69 of 12 December 1996, 52/100 of 12 December 1997, 52/231 of 4 June 1998, 53/120 of 9 December 1998, 54/142 of 17 December 1999 and 61/145 of 19 December 2006 on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,

*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/61 on the integrated and coordinated implementation and follow-up of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

*Taking into account* that, since the preceding session of the Commission, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, in its capacity as a subsidiary body of the Commission, has held its tenth session, which took place in Quito from 6 to 9 August 2007,

*Bearing in mind* the fact that, on that occasion, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean adopted the Quito Consensus,<sup>1</sup>

*Taking into account* that, since the preceding session of the Commission, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, in its capacity as a subsidiary body of the Commission, has held three meetings of its Presiding Officers: the thirty-ninth meeting, held in Mexico City on 11 and 12 May 2006; the fortieth meeting, held in Santiago, Chile, on 3 and 4 October 2006; and the forty-first meeting, held in Bogotá on 24 and 25 April 2008,

*Bearing in mind* that the participants at those meetings adopted a number of agreements that were reflected in the respective reports,<sup>2</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the reports of the thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean;

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<sup>1</sup> Report of the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.2361(CRM.10/8)).

<sup>2</sup> Report of the thirty-ninth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.2599); Report of the fortieth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.2695); Draft report of the forty-first meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

2. *Underlines* the importance of the Quito Consensus as adopted by the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean at its tenth session;

3. *Commends* the Executive Secretary for having successfully completed the necessary procedures at United Nations Headquarters to convert the Women and Development Unit into a Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.



Annex 1

**REPORT OF THE ECLAC SESSIONAL AD HOC COMMITTEE ON POPULATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT**

1. The ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development met on 12 June 2008. The following countries served as presiding officers:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Mexico
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Argentina
	Ecuador
	Jamaica
	Panama
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Cuba

2. The Ad Hoc Committee adopted the following agenda without amendment:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the provisional agenda
3. Report of the Chair of the Presiding Officers of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development
4. Follow-up to progress in the areas of human rights and development as part of the implementation of resolution 615(XXXI) on international migration
5. Results of the first review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing
6. Presentation and analysis of the document “Demographic transformations and their influence on development in Latin America and the Caribbean”
7. Country activities relating to the follow-up 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
8. Other matters
9. Conclusions

3. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC drew attention to the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)–Population Division of ECLAC in the areas of international migration, ageing, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations, and said that the Centre had also made valuable contributions in terms of monitoring progress towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and producing studies on youth. Referring to the opportunities afforded by the demographic dividend and its economic impact on education, health and pensions, he said that countries should redouble their efforts to achieve structural change and productivity growth, create jobs and expand the coverage of social protection. Lastly, it was important to reflect upon the demographic perspective and to take it into account in development planning and public policymaking.

4. The Director of the Division for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) said that a more resolute commitment was needed from the countries in order to take advantage of the demographic dividend and ensure income redistribution. She recalled the joint

activities that had been carried out in recent years with ECLAC, in particular with CELADE, the Division for Gender Affairs and the Social Development Division.

5. The outgoing Chairperson of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development outlined the main activities carried out by the Presiding Officers pursuant to resolution 615(XXXI) on international migration and resolution 616(XXXI) on priority activities in the area of population and development. He said that, in compliance with the latter resolution, representatives of the Presiding Officers had participated in the international seminar marking the fiftieth anniversary of CELADE, held in Santiago, Chile, in October 2007 and in the Second Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean in Brasilia in December 2007.

6. He also invited the Commission to continue to promote the formation of an inter-agency group to be responsible for follow-up of issues relating to international migration and emphasized the need to train human resources in demography, population and development.

7. The Director of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)–Population Division of ECLAC presented the report on activities conducted in the period 2006-2008 and highlighted progress made in measuring and analysing social and demographic inequality and in following up progress towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. He also drew attention to activities carried out in relation to indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations, as well as work on international and internal migration, ageing, spatial distribution of the population and the 2010 round of censuses. He underlined the efforts made by the Division to broaden training in processing and analysing socio-demographic information based on population and housing censuses, vital statistics, household surveys and other sources of data, using the REDATAM software.

8. He also described the activities carried out to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of CELADE and efforts made to anticipate future population scenarios. He invited the delegations to review carefully the reference document on activities regarding indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations, on which subjects CELADE had made significant contributions in the last biennium. Lastly, he emphasized the collaboration that had been established with other international agencies, such as the United Nations Population Fund and the Ibero-American Secretariat.

9. The Director of the Division for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Population Fund spoke again to report on activities carried out by the Fund during the 2006-2007 biennium in the areas of population and development, reproductive health and rights, gender equality, youth as bearers of rights and indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations.

10. She analysed the existing challenges, particularly the need to work on deepening the interpretation and implementation of the population and development agenda from a human-rights perspective, raise awareness of the population agenda's contribution to achieving internationally agreed development objectives, strengthen coordination between the population agenda and efforts to advance women's rights and broaden the platform of social and political actors, while strengthening the strategic alliances that had already been formed. She then presented the regional programme on population and development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2008-2011 and its objectives in different areas.

11. A representative of CELADE gave a presentation on the follow-up of progress made in the areas of human rights and development regarding the implementation of resolution 615(XXXI) on international migration. In the last biennium the secretariat had carried out studies on the regional migratory map, the links between emigrants and their countries of origin and on migratory information in censuses. It had

also carried out the project on Migration and development: the case of Latin America, financed by the Inter-American Development Bank; provided support for international meetings and participated actively in meetings on international migration.

12. Regarding inter-agency cooperation, the representative of CELADE reported that the secretariat had begun preparations for the creation of an inter-agency group, coordinated by ECLAC, that would be responsible for follow-up of issues relating to international migration. There was a particularly fruitful relationship with the Ibero-American Secretariat, with which the secretariat had organized the Ibero-American Encounter on International Migration and Development, whose debates had served as an input for the sixteenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government. He gave an account of the secretariat's contributions to the preparation of technical materials and organization of the Ibero-American Forum on Migration and Development (Ecuador, April 2008). It was also of note that the representatives present at the seventeenth Ibero-American Summit (Santiago, Chile, 2007) had approved the Ibero-American Multilateral Agreement on Social Security; on that occasion ECLAC had presented a study on the number of possible direct and indirect beneficiaries of such an agreement.

13. Lastly, in the biennium 2008-2009 the secretariat would continue to provide technical assistance for the member countries, would publish a book based on the document presented at the 2006 meeting of the Committee and would carry out a global project on international migration to be financed by the United Nations Development Account.

14. The secretariat then reported on the outcomes of the first cycle of review and evaluation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, indicating, first, that at this time the magnitude of ageing in the region appeared reasonable but did not truly reflect the dimensions of the situation that was approaching for the coming 40 years.

15. The representative of the secretariat referred to measures that the countries of the region had taken in view of the recommendations of the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, and the technical support activities carried out by the secretariat in the areas of inter-agency coordination, information, research and public policies. He then reported on the outcomes of the Second Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean: towards a society for all ages and rights-based social protection, which had been held in Brasilia (Brazil) from 4 to 6 December 2007 and whose main outcome had been the approval of the Brasilia Declaration.

16. He identified the main agreements contained in the Declaration as regards implementation and follow-up. In regard to the latter point, the countries had attributed importance to research and to the incorporation of ageing in follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals and in mechanisms to protect the human rights of older persons, which were issues that had been highlighted at the forty-sixth session of the Commission for Social Development. Lastly, the representative reaffirmed the secretariat's commitment to support the countries in the implementation of the regional strategy on ageing and the Brasilia Declaration.

17. The Director of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)–Population Division of ECLAC presented the working document “Demographic transformations and their influence on development in Latin America and the Caribbean” and addressed three aspects: demographic trends and how they were likely to develop in the future in the region; changes in the dependency ratio and opportunities arising from the demographic dividend; and the sectoral impacts of demographic changes and the situation of specific population groups.

18. The Director began with an overview of the current demographic situation in the region. The countries were classified into different stages of demographic transition according to their fertility and life expectancy rates. The situation varied considerably across the region and notable reductions were projected in both birth and mortality rates, which would have a major impact on the age structure of populations. One notable feature of the demographic transition process under way was the rising proportion of the older adult population and the decline of the young population. Prior to the intensification of the ageing process, however, there was a period in which the proportion of people of potentially productive ages in the population would increase in relation to those of potentially inactive ages. This period was known as the “demographic dividend” or the “demographic window of opportunity” and created a particularly favourable situation for development because it increased the possibilities of saving and of investing in economic growth. Macroeconomic policies that promoted sustainable development would need to be designed and implemented to take advantage of this situation.

19. Demographic changes were posing major policy challenges in certain sectors in the countries of the region. Regarding education, the long-term decline in fertility would significantly reduce the ratio between the school-age and the working-age populations, which would free up financial resources that could be invested in improvements in the quality of the sector. In relation to health care, the changes in the dependency ratio would have a more beneficial impact in countries in the initial stages of transition, while the ageing of the population in some countries was expected to place tremendous strain on pay-as-you-go pension systems in the future.

20. In closing, the speaker pointed out that population issues should be examined within the broader context of human rights and poverty reduction and highlighted the situation of three particularly vulnerable groups: the elderly, women and indigenous peoples. It was essential to move forward in developing mechanisms to ensure their full participation in development and its benefits.

21. In the ensuing discussion, delegations congratulated the secretariat for the quality and relevance of the study and commented on the demographic situation in their countries in relation to the issues raised in the presentation. One delegation stated that although the increasing proportion of women engaging in work outside the home was a positive development, it had lowered fertility rates, and specific policies were needed to address the issue.

22. During the discussion of the follow-up 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, delegations stressed the importance of preparing for the 2010 census round and raised specific issues related to international migration and policies for the elderly in their respective countries.

23. With regard to international migration, one delegation suggested that CELADE should perform a technical analysis of the public policies implemented to counteract the negative effects of migration in countries of origin. New methods were needed to measure the economic capacity of households more precisely and to capture “invisible” migration in population data.

24. Some countries reported that as far as policies targeting the elderly were concerned, education, skills and job training programmes had been implemented for older persons with a view to improving their income. The programmes put in place included initiatives to improve intergenerational relations. In order to ensure well-being in old age, State intervention was necessary during the whole life cycle, including programmes on early childhood education, youth employment and equitable access to health care.



25. Some delegations stressed the importance of promoting the drafting of a convention on the human rights of older persons within the framework of the United Nations. With regard to the draft resolution on the priorities for population and development activities, delegations requested that the extension of the sessional Ad Hoc Committee's meetings should not affect the duration of the Commission's sessions or the treatment of the issues they addressed.

26. The conclusions of the meeting of the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development are reflected in resolution 644(XXXII) on population and development: priority activities for the period 2008-2010.

## Annex 2

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

1. The Committee on South-South Cooperation met as scheduled on 13 June 2008 during the thirty-second session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The following countries were appointed to serve as presiding officers of the Committee:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Paraguay
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Barbados
	Mexico
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Ecuador

2. The Committee adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Report on the activities carried out within the ECLAC system to promote and support South-South cooperation since the previous meeting of the Committee, held during the thirty-first session of the Commission
4. Preparations for the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation

3. In relation to agenda item 3, the Chief of the Project Management Unit of the Programme Planning and Operations Division of ECLAC reported on the cooperation activities carried out by ECLAC during the biennium. He reviewed global trends in technical assistance for development and said that non-traditional sources of financing and South-South technical cooperation as an arrangement were expected to gain importance in the following years. He went on to discuss the characteristics, sources of financing, activities and specific outcomes of the technical cooperation programmes implemented by ECLAC.

4. During the discussions that followed, various delegations agreed that it would be appropriate to set up a bank of capabilities and needs of the countries in the region; it would thus be possible to draw on the strengths of some countries in order to overcome the weaknesses identified in the best possible way. In order to avoid duplication, it was proposed that the data held by the Ibero-American Secretariat should be supplemented with data relating to the Caribbean countries. Another issue mentioned was the need to establish a new methodology for measuring South-South cooperation. Lastly, some delegations called for greater transparency in the selection of the projects financed by countries from outside the region and for closer coordination with government focal points.

5. With respect to the preparations for the United Nations High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation, the participants agreed that a preparatory meeting should be held in one of the countries of the region and that the Commission had a mandate from the member States to organize such an encounter.

6. The representative of the Latin American School for Cooperation and Development then reported on the training activities carried out regionally; the representative of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in the Dominican Republic described her organization's experience with horizontal and triangular cooperation in the area of health and offered the support of PAHO in organizing the preparatory meeting for the High-level Conference.

7. The conclusions of the meeting of the Committee on South-South Cooperation are reflected in resolution 642(XXXII).

Anexo 3

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

**A. Estados miembros de la Comisión  
Member States of the Commission  
États Membres de la Commission**

**ALEMANIA**

Representante/Representative:

- Christian Germann, Embajador de Alemania en República Dominicana

**ARGENTINA**

Representante/Representative:

- Hugo Varsky, Subsecretaría de Integración Económica Americana, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Mónica Roqué, Directora, Dirección Nacional de Políticas para Adultos Mayores, Secretaría Nacional de Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social
- Jorge Roballo, Embajador de Argentina en República Dominicana
- Fernando Gustavo Ricci, Consejero, Embajada de Argentina en República Dominicana
- Alicia Fernández, Jefe de Asesores de la Dirección, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo
- Alejandro L. Robba, Vicepresidente de Nación Factoring, Banco de la Nación Argentina

**BARBADOS**

Representante/Representative:

- George Hutson, Minister of Trade, Industry and Commerce

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Christopher Hackett, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Barbados Mission to the United Nations
- Michael Wason, Chief Economist, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Commerce

**BELICE/BELIZE**

Representante/Representative:

- Eduardo Lama, Ambassador in Dominican Republic

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Kimi Acosta, Embassy of Belize in Dominican Republic
- Rafael Valoy, Embassy of Belize in Dominican Republic

## **BRASIL/BRAZIL**

### Representante/Representative:

- Ronaldo Edgar Dunlop, Embajador de Brasil en República Dominicana

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Luiz Antonio Elias, Secretario Ejecutivo, Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología
- David Silveira da Mota, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de Brasil en Chile
- Osvaldo dos Santos Pizzá, Consejero, Embajada de Brasil en República Dominicana
- Glauber David Vivas, Secretario, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Ana Teresa Holanda de Albuquerque, Jefe de Asesoría, Ministerio de Planificación, Presupuesto y Gestión
- Jurilza Barros de Mendonça, Asesoría técnica en el área del adulto mayor, Secretaría Especial de Derechos Humanos de la Presidencia de la República

## **CANADÁ/CANADA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Patricia Fortier, Ambassador to the Dominican Republic

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Patrice Veilleux, Trade Programme Manager, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
- Mary Rose, Desk Officer, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
- Andy Jacques, Trade Officer, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
- Yamile Adames, Communications Officer, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
- Jenny Reyes, Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI), Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
- Mark Newton, Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI), Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

## **CHILE**

### Representante/Representative:

- Eduardo Gálvez Carvallo, Embajador, Director de Política Multilateral, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Andrés Sanfuentes, Asesor Ministerio de Economía
- Paula Forttes Valdivia, Directora, Servicio Nacional del Adulto Mayor
- Patricio Aguirre Vacchieri, Segundo Secretario, Misión de Chile ante las Naciones Unidas
- Juan Vega, Encargado de Negocios a.i., Embajada de Chile en República Dominicana
- Rodrigo Araya, Segundo Secretario, Embajada de Chile en República Dominicana

## **COLOMBIA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Fabio Augusto Forero Agudelo, Coordinador de Asuntos Económicos, Dirección de Asuntos Económicos, Sociales y Ambientales Multilaterales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

## **COSTA RICA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Marta Nuñez Madriz, Embajadora de Costa Rica en República Dominicana

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Janet Carrillo, Presidenta Ejecutiva, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer
- Hannia Silesky Jiménez, Asesora, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer
- Gerardo Antonio Madriz C., Cónsul, Embajada de Costa Rica en República Dominicana

## **CUBA**

### Representante/Representative:

- José Luis Rodríguez, Ministro de Economía y Planificación

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Juan Astiasaram Ceballos, Embajador de Cuba en República Dominicana
- Juan Carlos Alfonso Fraga, Director del Centro de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo, Oficina Nacional de Estadística
- Jorge García García, Dirección de Organismos Económicos Internacionales, Ministerio de Inversión Extranjera y Colaboración Económica (MINVEC)
- José Govea, Consejero Económico y Comercial, Embajada de Cuba en República Dominicana
- Ileidis Valiente, Dirección de Asuntos Multilaterales del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (MINREX)

## **ECUADOR**

### Representante/Representative:

- René A. Ramírez, Viceministro de Planificación y Desarrollo, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo (SENPLADES)

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Carlos Manríque Muñoz, Embajador del Ecuador en República Dominicana
- Cornelio Delgado Valdivieso, Viceministro, Secretario Técnico del Ministerio Coordinador de la Producción
- Melio Sáenz Echeverría, Director General de Ciencia y Tecnología, Secretaría Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (SENACYT)
- Ximena Abarca, Directora Ejecutiva, Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres (CONAMU)
- Daniela Idrovo, Directora de Evaluación y Seguimiento de Proyectos, Agencia Ecuatoriana de Cooperación Internacional
- Eduardo Durán, Encargado de negocios, Embajada del Ecuador en República Dominicana

## **EL SALVADOR**

### Representante/Representative:

- Ricardo Flores, Director General Adjunto de Asuntos Económicos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Ana Leonor Morales L., Directora de Atención Integral al Adulto Mayor, Secretaría Nacional de la Familia
- María José Giammattei de Golcher, Técnico en Seguimiento de Proyectos, Secretaría de la Familia

## **ESPAÑA/SPAIN**

### Representante/Representative:

- Rafael Conde de Saro, Director General de Relaciones Económicas Internacionales y Asuntos Energéticos, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Gloria Minguez Ropiñon, Subdirectora General de Organismos Multilaterales, Dirección General de Organismos Multilaterales Iberoamericanos, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación
- Francisco Javier Gassó Matoses, Consejero Encargado de Asuntos Administrativos, Embajada de España en República Dominicana

## **ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Walter Bastian, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Western Hemisphere Affairs, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- George Dragnich, Director, Office of Economic and Development Affairs, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
- Robert Fannin, Ambassador to Dominican Republic
- Roland Bullen, Chargé d'Affaires, United States Embassy in Dominican Republic
- Ellen Dunlap, Economic Officer, United States Embassy in Dominican Republic
- Duty Green, Economic Officer, United States Agency for International Development, United States Embassy in Dominican Republic
- Christine Harbaugh, Financial Economist, Department of State in Dominican Republic
- Janice Harriman, Foreign Service Officer, Office of Economic and Development Affairs, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
- Robert Jones Jr., Commercial Officer, United States Commercial Service
- Jason Neil Lawrence, Adviser, United States Mission to the United Nations
- María Cristina Novo, Migration Policy Officer, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, Department of State
- Scott E. Smith, Dominican Republic Desk Officer, Western Hemisphere Affairs, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce

## **FRANCIA/FRANCE**

### Representante/Representative:

- Cécile Pozzo di Borgo, Embajadora de Francia en República Dominicana

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Laurent Bonneau, Consejero Regional de Cooperación, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Francia, Embajada de Francia en Chile
- Morgane Bauer-Le-Gal, Coordinadora Programa de Cooperación CEPAL/Francia, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Embajada de Francia en Chile

## **GUATEMALA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Rómulo Caballeros Otero, Ministro de Economía

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Oscar Leonel Figueroa, Secretario, Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia (SEGEPLAN)
- Carlos Alberto Argueta Bone, Ministro Consejero de la Embajada de Guatemala en República Dominicana
- Enrique Porras, Consultor, Plan Nacional Secretaría Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (SENACYT)

## **HAITÍ/HAITI**

### Representante/Representative:

- Frits N. Cineas, Embajador de Haití en República Dominicana

## **HONDURAS**

### Representante/Representative:

- Nery Magali Funez Padilla, Embajadora de Honduras en República Dominicana

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- José Antonio Lorenzana, Director Política Multilateral, Secretaría Relaciones Exteriores
- Berangely Urquía Lazo, Administrativa, Embajada de Honduras en República Dominicana

## **ITALIA/ITALY**

### Representante/Representative:

- Enrico Guicciardi, Embajador de Italia en República Dominicana

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Angelo Macilletti, Asistente Especial del Embajador de Italia en República Dominicana

## **JAMAICA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Vilma K. McNish, Under-Secretary, Multilateral Affairs Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade

## **JAPÓN/JAPAN**

### Representante/Representative:

- Nobutaka Shinomiya, Embajador del Japón en República Dominicana

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Norio Sudo, Consejero, Embajada del Japón en República Dominicana
- Hiroaki Kawashima, Segundo Secretario, Embajada del Japón en República Dominicana
- Hiroshi Tsunaga, Segundo Secretario, Embajada del Japón en Chile
- Yayoi Kashitani, Investigadora, Embajada del Japón en la República Dominicana

## **MÉXICO/MEXICO**

### Representante/Representative:

- Enrique Manuel Loaeza Tovar, Embajador de México en República Dominicana

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- María del Rocío García Gaytán, Presidenta, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- María Elena Zuñiga Herrera, Secretaria General del Consejo Nacional de Población (CONAPO)
- Claudia Salas Rodríguez, Directora General de Planeación, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- Hermann Aschentrupp Toledo, Director General Adjunto de Organismos Económicos Regionales, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores
- Francisco J. Hernández S., Jefe de Cancillería, Embajada de México en República Dominicana
- Manuel Ramón Grullón, Asuntos Comerciales, Embajada de México en República Dominicana

## **NICARAGUA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Corina García del Solar, Encargada de Negocios a.i., Embajada de Nicaragua en República Dominicana

## **PANAMÁ/PANAMA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Elmer Miranda, Director General de Relaciones Económicas Internacionales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores



Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Miroslava Rosas, Embajadora de Panamá en República Dominicana
- Edwin Rodríguez, Secretario Técnico del Gabinete Social, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social
- Roberto Mendieta Casatti, Director Nacional de Asesoría Económica y Financiera, Contraloría General de la República
- Heraldo Ríos Castillo, Asesor Económico y Financiero, Contraloría General de la República
- Enoht González, Director, Departamento Relaciones Económicas Multilaterales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Pedro Mora, Director de Políticas Públicas, Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas
- Dimas Quiel, Director, Estadística y Censos, Contraloría General de la República
- Eduardo Palacios, Jefe de Sección, Ingreso Nacional, Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Contraloría General de la República
- Víctor Lee, Segundo Consejero, Embajada de Panamá en República Dominicana
- Lourdes Wong, Agregada Comercial, Embajada de Panamá en República Dominicana
- Lamed Mendoza, Asesora de la Ministra de Estado en Asuntos relacionados con la conservación del medio ambiente
- Mónica Romero, Jefa del Departamento de Investigación y Análisis Social, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social

## **PARAGUAY**

Representante/Representative:

- Derlis Alcides Céspedes Aguilera, Ministro, Secretaría Técnica de Planificación del Desarrollo Económico y Social

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Luis Roberto Amarilla Luraschi, Director General de Cooperación Técnica Internacional, Secretaría Técnica de Planificación del Desarrollo Económico y Social
- Víctor Antonio Páez, Director General de Planificación y Políticas Públicas, Secretaría Técnica de Planificación y Desarrollo Económico y Social
- Juan Carlos Balbuena Martínez, Técnico, Secretaría Técnica de Planificación del Desarrollo Económico y Social
- Eduardo José Feschenko Gilardoni, Director del Departamento de Economía Internacional, Banco Central
- Clara Scaroina de Porcella, Cónsul Honorario en República Dominicana

## **PERÚ/PERU**

Representante/Representative:

- Carlos Ferraro Rey, Viceministro de Industria, Ministerio de la Producción

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Vicente Azula de la Guerra, Embajador del Perú en República Dominicana
- Javier Prado Miranda, Director de OMC, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Marco Hinojosa, Primer Secretario, Embajada del Perú en República Dominicana

## **REINO DE LOS PAÍSES BAJOS/THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS**

### Representante/Representative:

- Aart Jan M. Verdegaal, Embajador en República Dominicana

## **REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE/UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

### Representante/Representative:

- Leonora Dipp, Agregada Comercial, Embajada Británica en República Dominicana

## **REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE VENEZUELA/BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Francisco Belisario Landis, Embajador de República Bolivariana de Venezuela en República Dominicana

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Sandra Rodríguez, Primera Secretaria, Embajada de Venezuela en República Dominicana
- Keliams Chang, Segundo Secretario, Embajada de Venezuela en República Dominicana
- Jorge Arturo Reyes, Asesor, Ministerio del Poder Popular para Relaciones Exteriores
- Pedro Albarrán, Coordinador de Asuntos Políticos, Ministerio del Poder Popular para Relaciones Exteriores
- Alba Carosio, Centro Estadístico de la Mujer, Universidad Central de Venezuela (UCV)
- Franklin Rangel, Primer Secretario, Misión Permanente de Venezuela ante las Naciones Unidas

## **REPÚBLICA DE COREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Kim Sung Hwan, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Kang Sung-zu, Ambassador to the Dominican Republic
- Doo Jungsoo, Director General, Latin America and Caribbean Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Jang Jessy Yeunju, Director of Latin America and Caribbean Regional Cooperation Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Hong SeokIn, Advisor of the Vice Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Park Younghyo, Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Dominican Republic
- Hwang Yoo Sil, Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Hong Sang Hee, Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Kim Su Jin, Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Song JaeWoo, Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Shim Hyun Suk, Senior Manager, Small Business Cooperation
- Kim Seon Hwi, Researcher, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Kim SooJi, Intern, Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Dominican Republic

## REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### Representante/Representative:

- Juan Temístocles Montás, Secretario de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Guarocuya Félix, Subsecretario de Estado de Planificación, Secretaría de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo
- Alejandra Liriano, Subsecretaria de Estado de Relaciones Exteriores, República Dominicana
- Flavia García, Secretaria de Estado de la Mujer
- Sonia Díaz, Subsecretaria de Estado de la Mujer
- Pablo Tactuk, Director Nacional de la Secretaría de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo, Oficina Nacional de Estadística  
Aníbal Julio Tavera, Subsecretario de Estado Técnico Administrativo, Secretaría de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo
- América Bastidas Castañeda, Subsecretaria Cooperación Internacional, Secretaría de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo
- Mercedes Magdalena Lizardo, Directora Unidad Asesora de Análisis Económico y Social (UAAES)
- Nurys Presbot Aquino, Directora Unidad Institucional de Planificación y Desarrollo
- Rhaysa Martínez Durán, Directora General Centro de Capacitación en Inversión Pública
- Inocencio García, Director General de Cooperación Bilateral
- Rosalina Inoa, Directora General de Cooperación Multilateral
- Mercedes Conchita Cabral de Alcalá, Vicecanciller para Asuntos Culturales, Secretaría de Estado de Relaciones Exteriores
- Roberto Liz, Secretario General Fondo de Investigación Económico y Social (FIES)
- Rosagilda Vélez, Directora General de Desarrollo Económico y Social
- Alejandro Mercedes, Director General de Inversión Pública
- Mónica Sánchez, Directora General de Ordenamiento y Desarrollo Territorial
- Hepzy Zorrilla, Directora Unidad Coordinadora del Despacho, Secretaría de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo
- Raysa Facundo, Directora Administrativa, Secretaría de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo
- Salvador Guzmán, Director de Tecnología de la Información
- Jacqueline Cambero, Directora de Recursos Humanos
- Manolo Caba Núñez, Director Financiero, Secretaría de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo
- Silvano A. Guzmán, Director de Control Interno
- Jesús Manuel Jiménez, Director de Comunicación
- Francisco Cáceres, Gerente de Censos y Encuestas de la Secretaría de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo, Oficina Nacional de Estadística
- Leticia Martínez, Gerente de Estadísticas Continuas de la Secretaria de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo, Oficina Nacional de Estadística
- Clara Báez, Gerente de Coordinación Técnica, Oficina Nacional de Estadística
- Darío López, Encargado del Departamento de Censos, Secretaría de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo, Oficina Nacional de Estadística
- Luis Baldemiro Reyes Santos, Asesor Económico
- Francis A. Reyes Pineda, Asesor Tecnología de Información y Comunicación
- Jeffrey Lizardo, Director General de Desarrollo Económico y Social
- Magin Javier Díaz Domingo, Asesor Económico

- Maira Espinal Montilla, Asesora en Desarrollo Organizacional y Recursos Humanos, Secretaría de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo
- Rodrigo Jaque García, Asesor
- Roberto Liz, Director Ejecutivo del Fondo de Investigación Económico y Social (FIES)
- Miguel Hernández, Encargado, Oficina Sectorial de Programación
- Andrés Lora, Director, Unidad de Análisis de Proyectos y Programas (UAPP)
- Dolores Escovar, Consultora, Secretaría de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo
- Ivette Subero, Coordinadora Negociaciones, Secretaría de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo
- María E. Vilorio, Unidad de Coordinación de Organismos Multilaterales, Subsecretaría de Estado de Planificación.
- Persio Henríquez, Subsecretaria de Planificación
- Luisa Fernández, Directora Ejecutiva del Consejo Nacional de Zonas Francas de Exportación
- Andrea Bavestrello, Comunicaciones, Secretaría de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo
- Lorenzo Guadamuz, Asesor Técnico Principal, Ministerio de Educación Superior
- Carmen Pérez, Directora de Políticas Públicas, Secretaría de Estado de la Mujer
- Nathalie María, Directora, Consejo Nacional de la Persona Envejeciente

## **SANTA LUCÍA/SAINT LUCIA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Donatus St. Aimée, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Saint Lucia to the United Nations

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Carlyle Corbin, Advisor

## **SURINAME**

### Representante/Representative:

- Terry H. Shameen, Government Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Mireille E. M. Brunings-Stolz, Policy Advisor, Ministry of Home Affairs

## **TRINIDAD Y TABAGO/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

### Representante/Representative:

- Shelley-Ann Clarke-Hinds, Deputy Director, Multilateral Relations Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Beverly Quamina, Economist II, Ministry of Finance

## **URUGUAY**

### Representante/Representative:

- Alberto Fajardo, Embajador, Director de Integración del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Humberto Giachello, Coordinador Psicología, Área de Prestaciones Sociales, Banco de Previsión Social
- Juan Manuel Rodríguez Bas, Asesor del Director de la Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto de la Presidencia

### **B. Miembros asociados Associate members États membres associés**

## **ANTILLAS NEERLANDESAS/NETHERLANDS ANTILLES**

### Representante/Representative:

- Edward J. Mendes de Gouveia, Director, Office of Foreign Relations

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Ann Groot-Philipps, Staff Member, Office of Foreign Relations
- Gedion L. Isena, Staff Member, Office of Foreign Relations
- Gilbert Justiana, Policy Advisor, Directorate of Economic Affairs

## **ISLAS TURCAS Y CAICOS/TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS**

### Representante/Representative:

- Michael Misil, Premier

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Olinia Misick, Chief of Staff
- Arabella Smith, Senior Policy Advisor

## **PUERTO RICO**

### Representante/Representative:

- Zamia Baerga, Secretaria para Asuntos Exteriores, Departamento de Estado

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Marta Mercado, Procuradora de la Mujer

**C. Secretaría de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas  
United Nations Secretariat  
Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

**Oficina de las Comisiones Regionales en Nueva York/Regional Commissions New York  
Office/Bureau Commissions Regionales à New York**

- Amr Nour, Oficial a cargo/Officer-in-Charge

**Departamento de Asuntos Políticos/Department of Political Affairs/Département des affaires  
politiques**

- Elizabeth Spehar, Directora, División de América y de Europa/Director, Americas and Europe  
Division

**Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales/Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
(DESA)/ Département des Affaires économiques et sociales**

- Oscar de Rojas, Director, Oficina de Financiación para el Desarrollo/Director, Financing for  
Development Office/Bureau du financement du développement
- Ricardo Espina, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos/Economic Affairs Officer

**D. Invitados especiales  
Special guests  
Invités spéciaux**

- Leonel Fernández, Presidente, República Dominicana
- Rafael Albuquerque, Vicepresidente, República Dominicana

**E. Organismos de las Naciones Unidas  
United Nations bodies  
Organisations rattachées à l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

**Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)/United Nations Children's Fund  
(UNICEF)/Fonds de développement des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF)**

- Jean Gough, Directora Regional Adjunta en Panamá/ Deputy Regional Director, Panama
- Tadeusz Palac, Representante en República Dominicana/Representative, Dominican Republic

**Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)/United Nations Population Fund  
(UNFPA)/Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Population (FNUAP)**

- Marcela Suazo, Director, División América Latina y el Caribe/Director, Latin America and the  
Caribbean Division
- Pedro Pablo Villanueva, Subdirector, División América Latina y el Caribe/ Latin America and the  
Caribbean Division

- Luis Mora, Asesor de Programas, División América Latina y el Caribe/Programme Officer, Latin America and the Caribbean Division
- Gilka Meléndez, Representante Auxiliar, República Dominicana/Assistant Representative, Dominican Republic
- Antonio Gómez Vargas, Oficial Nacional de Programas de Población y Desarrollo/Programme Officer, Population and Development

**Instituto Internacional de Investigaciones y Capacitación para la Promoción de la Mujer (INSTRAW)/United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)/Institut international de recherche et de formation pour la promotion de la femme (INSTRAW)**

- Carmen Moreno, Directora, Oficina del INSTRAW en República Dominicana/Director, INSTRAW office in Dominican Republic
- Hilary Anderson, Oficial de Información/Information Officer
- Yolanda Solano, Coordinadora, Proyecto Participación Política/Coordinator, Political participation project
- Martha Barriga, Consultora en Remesas/Consultant
- Valeria Vilardo, Encargada de Comunicación/Communications officer

**Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD)**

- Rebeca Grynspan, Administradora Auxiliar y Directora Regional para América Latina y el Caribe/Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Mauricio Ramírez-Villegas, Representante Residente a.i., en República Dominicana/Resident Representative in Dominican Republic

**Programa Mundial de Alimentos (PMA)/World Food Programme (WFP)/Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM)**

- Górdana Jerger, Directora Regional Adjunta para América Latina y el Caribe/Deputy Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Pavel Isa, Oficial a Cargo, Programa Mundial de Alimentos en República Dominicana/Officer-in-Charge, Dominican Republic

**F. Organismos especializados  
Specialized agencies  
Institutions spécialisées**

**Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)/International Labour Organization (ILO)/Organisation internationale du travail (OIT)**

- Elías Dinzey, Oficial a cargo, Oficina de la OIT en República Dominicana/Officer-in-Charge, ILO office in Dominican Republic

**Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO)/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO)**

- Antonio Morales, Representante/Representative

**Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial (ONUDI)/United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)/Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel (ONUDI)**

- Ludovico Alcorta, Director de la Subdivisión de Investigación y Estadística/Director, Research and Statistics Branch

**Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)-Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/World Health Organization (WHO)-Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS)-Organisation panaméricaine de la santé (OPS)**

- Ana Cristhina Nogueira, Representante en República Dominicana/Representative, Dominican Republic
- Hernán Rosenberg, Asesor, Desarrollo de Programas y Análisis en Washington, D.C.

**Banco Mundial/World Bank/Banque mondiale**

- Christina E. Malmberg Calvo, Country Manager, Dominican Republic Country Office

**Programa Conjunto de las Naciones Unidas sobre el VIH/SIDA (ONUSIDA)/Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)/Programme commun des Nations Unies sur le VIH et le sida (ONUSIDA)**

- Ana Navarro, Representante/Representative

**G. Otras organizaciones intergubernamentales  
Other intergovernmental organizations  
Autres organisations intergouvernementales**

**Asociación Latinoamericana de Instituciones Financieras para el Desarrollo (ALIDE)/Latin America Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE)/Association latino-américaine d'institutions pour le financement du développement (ALIDE)**

- Raúl Jiménez, Investigador principal, Perú

**Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)/Andean Development Corporation (ADC)/Société andine de développement (SAD)**

- Enrique García, Presidente Ejecutivo
- Luis Miguel Castilla Rubio, Jefe de la Oficina de Políticas Públicas y Competitividad
- Gabriel Duque, Director Adjunto de Programas de Competitividad



**Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA)/Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)/Institut interaméricain de coopération pour l'agriculture (IICA)**

- Víctor del Angel, Representante del IICA en República Dominicana

**Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)/Organization of American States (OAS)/Organisation des états américains (OEA)**

- Paul Durand, Representante de la OEA en República Dominicana

**Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)/International Organization for Migration (IOM)/Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)**

- Nidia Casati, Representante Regional

**Secretaría General del Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SG-SICA)/Central American Integration System Secretariat/Système d'intégration de l'Amérique centrale**

- Carlos Roberto Pérez Gaitán, Director de Asuntos Económicos

**Sistema Económico Latinoamericano (SELA)/Latin American Economic System(SELA)/Systeme économique latinoaméricain(SELA)**

- Antonio Romero, Director de Relaciones para la Integración y Cooperación, Secretaría Permanente en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela

**H. Organizaciones no gubernamentales reconocidas como entidades consultivas por el Consejo Económico y Social**

**Non-governmental organizations recognized by the Economic and Social Council as having consultative status**

**Organisations non gouvernementales auxquelles le Conseil économique et social reconnaît le status consultatif**

**Red Regional de Organizaciones Civiles para las Migraciones (RROCM)/Regional Network for Civil Organizations on Migration**

- Hedí Tejeda

**SOS – Kinderdorf Internacional/SOS Kinderdorf International**

- Josefina Altagracia Delgado Abreu, Directora Nacional Aldeas Infantiles SOS Dominicanas, República Dominicana

**The Aldea Centre-Saint Lucia**

- Albert DeTerville, Executive Chairperson

**The Center of Concern**

- Aldo Caliarì, Director, Rethinking Bretton Woods Project

**I. Otras organizaciones no gubernamentales  
Other non-governmental organizations  
Autres organisations non gouvernementales**

**Asociación Latinoamericana de Población (ALAP)/Latin American Population Association/**

- Dídimo Castillo Fernández, México

**Asociación Venezolana de Estudios de Población (AVEPO)**

- Anitza Freitez, Presidenta

**CAPERIBE, Revista Dominicana de Proyecciones Económicas**

- Pablo Martín Cuello Navarro, economista

**Centro de Apoyo Aquelarre (CEAPA)**

- Margot Tapia, Directora Ejecutiva

**Central General de Trabajadores de Paraguay**

- Dionicia Osorio, Secretaria de Actas
- Daniel Antonio Martínez Bernal, Secretario de Juventud

**Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)/Centre for Women's Research and Action**

- Magaly Pineda

**Centro de Organización para Desarrollo Económico (COPADE)**

- María Ester Pinto, Coordinadora

**Escuela Latinoamericana de Cooperación y Desarrollo**

- Jairo Agudelo Taborda, Director

**Federación Iberoamericana de Asociaciones de Personas Adultas Mayores (FIAPAM)**

- Modesto Chato, Presidente
- Ruth Rivera Viquez, Secretaria General, Costa Rica

**Instituto Católico Chileno de Migración (INCAMI)/Chilean Catholic Institute for Migration**

- Algacir Munhak, Vicepresidente Ejecutivo

**Instituto Andino de Estudios de Población (IAEP)/Andean Institute of Population Studies (IAEP\_**

- Lucero Zamudio, Decana, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales y Humanas

**Soroptimist International of the Americas**

- Pina Pileggi, Board Member

**J. Panelistas**

**Panelists**

**Panélistes**

- Ludovico Alcorta, Director de la Subdivisión de Investigación y Estadística de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial (ONUDI)
- Carlos Álvarez, Vicepresidente Ejecutivo de la Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (CORFO), Chile
- Carlos Gustavo Cano, Director, Banco de la República de Colombia
- Jeannette Carrillo, Presidenta Ejecutiva, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres de Costa Rica
- María Eugenia Casar Pérez, Tesorera, Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público de México
- Carl Dahlman, profesor de la Universidad de Georgetown
- Sonia Díaz, Sonia Díaz, Subsecretaria de Estado de la Mujer, República Dominicana
- Luiz Antonio Elías, Secretario Ejecutivo, Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología, Brasil
- María Carmen Feijoó, Coordinadora del Proyecto Reforma Educacional, Fundación Ford
- Luisa Fernández, Directora Ejecutiva del Consejo Nacional de Zonas Francas de Exportación de República Dominicana
- Adrián Fernández, Presidente Instituto Nacional de Ecología de México
- João Carlos Ferraz, Director de Planificación e Investigación, Banco Nacional de Desarrollo de Brasil (BNDES)
- Enrique García, Presidente Ejecutivo de la Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)
- Flavia García, Secretaria de Estado de la Mujer de República Dominicana
- Jan Kregel, Programa sobre Política Monetaria y Estructura Financiera, Levy Economics Institute, Bard Collage, Planificación y Desarrollo de la República Dominicana
- Temístocles Montás, Secretario de Estado de Economía
- José Antonio Ocampo, Profesor, Columbia University
- Juan José Palacios, Profesor y Coordinador del Programa de Estudios Transnacionales del Departamento de Estudios Políticos de la Universidad de Guadalajara, México
- Carlota Pérez, Consultora e Investigadora de la Universidad de Cambridge, la Universidad de Sussex y la Universidad Tecnológica de Tallin
- José Luis Rodríguez, Ministro de Economía y Planificación de Cuba
- Gert Rosenthal, Representante Permanente de Guatemala ante las Naciones Unidas
- Clemente Ruiz Durán, Coordinador del Posgrado en Economía, Facultad de Economía, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)
- Francisco Sagasti, Cordinador Agenda Perú, Presidente del programa Ciencia y Tecnología
- Luc Soete, Director del Centro de Investigación y capacitación económica y social sobre innovación y tecnología de la Universidad de las Naciones Unidas en Maastricht
- Basil Springer, Consultor, Change-Engine, Caribbean Business Enterprise, Trust Inc.
- Kim SungHwan, Vice Minister. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Alejandra Valdés, Consultora e Investigadora
- René Villareal, Presidente del Centro de Capital Intelectual y Competitividad (CECIC), México

**K. Invitados**  
**Guests**  
**Invités**

- Héctor Maldonado Gómez, Presidente del Comité Ejecutivo de la Conferencia de Estadísticas de las Américas, Colombia  
Gustavo Crespi, Especialista Principal de Programa Innovación, Políticas y Ciencia, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- Federico Guillermo Lepe Montoya, Coordinador General de Políticas Públicas, Gobierno del Estado de Jalisco, México
- Carlos Quenan, Profesor, Universidad de la Sorbonne
- Eduardo Klinger, Director, Academia de Ciencias, República Dominicana
- Graciela María Cabella Bentos, Gerente Departamento Notarial, Instituto Nacional de Colonización de Uruguay

**L. Secretaría**  
**Secretariat**  
**Secrétariat**

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- Ernesto Ottone, Secretario Ejecutivo Adjunto/Deputy Executive Secretary
- Laura López, Secretaria de la Comisión/Secretary of the Commission
- Regina Pawlik, Directora, División de Administración/Director, Division of Administration
- Mario Baez, Director, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones/Director, Programme Planning and Operations Division
- Martin Hopenhayn, Oficial a cargo, División de Desarrollo Social/Officer-in-Charge, Social Development Division
- Luis Beccaria, Director, División de Estadística y Proyecciones Económicas/Director, Statistics and Economic Projections Division
- Sonia Montaña, Oficial a cargo, División de Asuntos de Género/Officer-in-Charge, Division for Gender Affairs
- Martine Dirven, Oficial a cargo, División de Desarrollo Productivo y Empresarial/Officer-in-Charge, Division of Production, Productivity and Management
- Fernando Sánchez-Albavera, Director, División de Recursos Naturales e Infraestructura/Director, Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division
- Osvaldo Kacef, Director, División de Desarrollo Económico/Director, Economic Development Division
- José Luis Samaniego, Director, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Director, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- Juan Carlos Ramírez, Director, Instituto Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)/Director, Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
- Diane Frishman, Oficial a cargo, División de Documentos y Publicaciones/Officer-in-Charge, Documents and Publications Division

- Dirk Jaspers\_Faijer, Director, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE) - División de Población de la CEPAL/Director, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC
- Raúl García Buchaca, Jefe, Unidad de Planificación y Evaluación de Programas, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones/Chief, Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit, Programme Planning and Operations Division
- Rudolf Buitelaar, Jefe, Unidad de Gerencia de Proyectos, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones/Chief, Project Management Unit, Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit, Programme Planning and Operations Division
- Daniel Titelman, Coordinador, Unidad de Estudios del Desarrollo/Coordinator, Development Studies Unit
- Gerardo Mendoza, Oficial de Programas, Secretaría de la Comisión/Programme Officer, Office of the Secretary of the Commission
- Pilar Bascuñan, Oficial a cargo, Unidad de Servicios de Información/Officer-in-Charge, Information Services Unit
- Luis Fidel Yáñez, Asesor Legal, Secretaría de la Comisión/Legal Counsel, Secretary of the Commission
- Jorge Martínez, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE) - División de Población de la CEPAL/Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC
- Sandra Huenchuan, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE) - División de Población de la CEPAL/Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC
- Paulo Saad, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE) - División de Población de la CEPAL/Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC

**Sede subregional de la CEPAL para el Caribe/ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean/Bureau sous-régional de la CEPALC pour les Caraïbes**

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- Víctor Godínez, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos/Economic Affairs Officer

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**Oficina de la CEPAL en Buenos Aires/ECLAC office in Buenos Aires/Bureau de la CEPALC à Buenos Aires**

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- Olga Lucía Acosta, Directora/Director

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- Inés Bustillo, Directora/Director

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- LC/G.2374(SES.32/10)
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  - Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2008-2010. Note by the secretariat
  - Calendrier de conférences de la CEPALC proposé pour la période 2008-2010. Note du Secrétariat
- LC/G.2375(SES.32/11)
- Documentos presentados al trigésimo segundo período de sesiones de la Comisión
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*Desempeño económico y política social en América Latina y el Caribe. Los retos de la equidad, el desarrollo y la ciudadanía*, Ana Sojo y Andras Uthoff (comps.), CEPAL/Flacso-México/ Fontamara, México, 2006.

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## Observatorio demográfico ex Boletín demográfico / Demographic Observatory formerly Demographic Bulletin (bilingüel/bilingual)

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