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DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE ECLAC SYSTEM, 2016-2017



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ABBREVIATIONS

ACS	Association of Caribbean States
ADC	Andean Development Corporation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CAF	Latin American Development Bank
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDCC	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CELAC	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
CELADE	Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre – Population Division of ECLAC
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICT	Information and communication technologies
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IIRSA	Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILPES	Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OIJ	Ibero-American Youth Organization
OLADE	Latin American Energy Association
OLAMI	Latin American Mining Organization
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PARLATINO	Latin American Parliament
SEGIB	Ibero-American Secretariat
SELA	Latin American and Caribbean Economic System
SICA	Central American Integration System

UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNASUR	Union of South American Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WTO	World Trade Organization

INTRODUCTION

The draft programme of work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) for the biennium 2016-2017 is hereby submitted to the member States of the Commission for their consideration. This draft programme is based on the draft strategic framework of the Commission and the priorities for the biennium 2016-2017 that will be considered by the Committee for Programme and Coordination and United Nations General Assembly as part of the intergovernmental reviewing exercise.

The overall purpose of the programme is to promote the economic, social and environmentally sustainable development of Latin America and the Caribbean through international cooperation, by undertaking applied research and comparative analysis of development processes and providing the relevant normative, operational and technical cooperation services in support of regional development efforts. The mandate for the programme, which falls within the purview of ECLAC, derives from Economic and Social Council resolution 106 (VI), which established the Commission for the purpose of contributing to and coordinating action towards the economic and social development of the region and reinforcing economic relationships among the countries of the region and with other regions and countries in the world. In 1996, by virtue of ECLAC resolution 553(XXVI), the Commission was instructed, *inter alia*, to collaborate with member States in the comprehensive analysis of development processes geared to the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and the resulting provision of operational services in the fields of specialized information, advisory services, training and support for regional and international cooperation and coordination.

The Commission will continue to pursue key objectives shared by all the regional commissions, to support the development pillar of the United Nations, to foster economic integration at the subregional and regional levels, to promote the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and the resulting internationally agreed sustainable development goals (SDGs), and to facilitate sustainable development by helping to bridge economic, social and environmental gaps between and among countries in the region and *vis-à-vis* the industrialized economies.

To achieve these objectives, ECLAC will continue to respond to the needs of the countries in the region; serving as a regional forum and facilitator in building regional consensus and supporting public-policy formulation to meet the development challenges facing the region; and promote and conduct and multilateral dialogue, sharing knowledge and networking at the interregional, regional and subregional levels. ECLAC will promote intraregional and interregional cooperation through coordinated actions with other regional commissions and collaborate with other regional organizations, particularly with United Nations entities.

The Commission's overall strategy for achieving the objectives of the programme is structured around 14 interdependent and complementary subprogrammes, implemented through an integrated and multidisciplinary approach. Special efforts have been made to ensure that the Commission's gender mainstreaming strategy is reflected throughout the present biennial programme. During the biennium, ECLAC will continue to ensure that its gender mainstreaming strategy complements the substantive work of all its divisions and offices with gender objectives and follow-up indicators.

The main guidelines and overarching orientation for the formulation of the strategic framework for the biennium 2016-2017 were drawn from the internationally agreed development goals stemming from the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, including those set forth in the Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the United Nations

Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) outcome document as reflected in General Assembly resolution 66/288 “The Future We Want” as well as the resulting new set of sustainable development goals (SDGs) stemming from the renovated post-2015 development agenda.

Economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean between 2003 and 2011 enabled the region to recover from a lacklustre period that began with the debt crisis of the early 1980s. Between 2003 and 2011, following the five-year period from 1998 to 2002 known as the “lost half-decade”, most of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean experienced their fastest growth since the 1960s, outpacing the global average and the advanced economies. This led to a significant improvement in the living conditions of the population, as reflected in social and labour indicators. Not only was headway made in reducing unemployment, poverty and extreme poverty, but also, for the first time in several decades, a sizeable subset of countries in the region achieved positive results in terms of income distribution. This was also a period of relative macroeconomic stability, with growth accompanied by single-digit annual inflation on average, despite the spike in international prices for oil, foods and other commodities. Most of the region’s countries were able to take advantage of the favourable external environment, pairing economic growth with fiscal surpluses and falling external debt levels.

The behaviour of the region’s economies after 2003 can be explained by internal as well as external factors. Within the region, a series of policies were implemented that paved the way for a relatively balanced evolution of the most important macroeconomic variables. On the external front, there was an improvement in the terms of trade for commodity-exporting countries, an increase in foreign direct investment and fluid access to international financing, as well as foreign income from tourism and migrant worker remittances. This combination —not exempt from contradictions and sudden changes, as evidenced during the 2008-2009 international crisis— helped to prevent or alleviate some of the historical tensions on the external accounts, especially in export-led economies based on natural resources.

Nonetheless, there were important differences with respect to growth rate and economic performance between the subregions of Latin America and the Caribbean. These are associated with: (i) the varying degrees of global financial integration, which mean different levels of exposure and vulnerability to the liquidity cycles of key countries; (ii) exposure to the real cycle of the advanced economies, particularly the United States (as in the case of Mexico and the countries of Central America and the Caribbean); (iii) the effect of international commodity price movements on the terms of trade; and (iv) the different initial conditions, institutional settings and policy measures in place in each economy. These differences led to various behaviours in terms of investment and exports and their capacity to lift the rest of the economy and thus raise GDP.

However, the structural hurdles gravitating on the region’s economies and their future performance warrant a degree of caution. The region still carries a legacy that perpetuates inequalities and exclusion mechanisms. Rigid productivity gaps persist and low-productivity sectors still have little margins for social mobility (especially for women from lower-income socioeconomic strata). Although fertility rates are falling, which could denote better chances of well-being for families with fewer dependants, society’s reproduction is concentrated in poor households, in particular among adolescent women from socially vulnerable segments of the population, thereby perpetuating exclusion from one generation to the next. The countries that have benefited from the commodity boom are very susceptible to any deterioration or reversal in the terms of trade. But even if these favourable external conditions were to persist, there are grounds for concern regarding trends in the production structure, particularly the reprimarization of export specialization.

At the same time, a new global geography is beginning to take shape, prompting a rethinking of strategic alliances and according greater weight and importance to South-South relations. This means taking on new development challenges: working towards articulating regional positions and coordinating them with those of other developing regions in order to tackle huge global challenges, such as climate change, that compel the region and the world at large to develop comprehensive strategies for building low-carbon, more energy-efficient economies capable of achieving food, water and climate security and ensuring public safety.

Some of the major lessons learned from the recent past indicate that the economies of the region ought to maintain macroeconomic prudence, strengthen macroeconomic management, continue to progress towards sustainability in their fiscal and external accounts, and reinforce macroprudential treatment of finance flows and credit. In tandem, they should also maintain the drive of social policy and public investment and base their main policy decisions on the long-term behaviour of economic variables beyond nominal stability.

In order to face the challenges in today's changing international economic order, since 2010 ECLAC has been proposing to place equality at the centre of all major policy decisions. Equality refers to spreading capacity-building, technological progress, ample job opportunities and universal access to social protection through the production structure, weaving them into the fabric of society. Quality employment with a rights-based approach is the master key to overcoming inequality, closing gaps and mainstreaming perspectives of gender, ethnic and racial equality. The region should break away from production structures centred on static comparative advantages and seek more dynamic competitive advantages in knowledge-intensive sectors with emphasis on technological progress.

Technological progress must be spread within the region as a means of diversifying the production structure and creating more quality jobs. In this connection, ECLAC advocates for industrial policies that facilitate the diversification of the economy towards higher value added sectors, which is the aim of structural change. This should be undertaken with the State taking a proactive role to stimulate synergies between macroeconomic policies and industrial and social policies. A new equation between State, market and society is needed, with fiscal and social covenants to confer legitimacy on the process. Structural change is based on a long-term political decision which must be instituted through social covenants that meet the challenges of both continuity and fresh directions within the framework of democratic institutional settings.

Considering the complexity of the reform processes in the region and the rapidly evolving demands from member States associated with the definition of the post-2015 development agenda, ECLAC will continue to provide timely and relevant analysis and policy recommendations regarding development issues. The Commission will work closely with the Governments in the region and other counterpart institutions to safeguard linkages between national experiences and regional perspectives, facilitate data comparability and exchange of good practices and lessons learned, and provide effective technical cooperation services on transboundary issues within its purview.

To meet the challenges referred to above, ECLAC will continue to focus the programme of work in the biennium 2016-2017 on the following priorities:

(a) Improving macroeconomic stability and further enhancing policies that reduce vulnerability and mitigate the effects of economic and financial volatility and crises;

(b) Strengthening the region's access to financing for development and enhancing the financial architecture at the global, regional and domestic levels;

(c) Increasing the region's productive potential and reducing productivity gaps to achieve convergence with a particular emphasis on innovation and new technologies;

(d) Improving the region's position in the international economy through trade, regional integration and cooperation;

(e) Promoting fiscal and social covenants to improve social equality, reduce social risks and reinforce gender mainstreaming in public policies;

(f) Promoting the implementation of the resulting new set of internationally agreed sustainable development goals (SDGs) and the ensuing strategies and public policies, including energy-efficiency policies and programmes and addressing the impacts of climate change taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20);

(g) Strengthening public management to enhance the role of the State in the twenty-first century, particularly through progressive and green fiscal policies;

(h) Improving institution-building related to the management of transboundary issues and the provision of public global goods at the regional level.

To that end, the Commission will emphasize analytical, normative, advocacy and capacity-building work to strengthen the design of sustainable development strategies and public policies and to facilitate the continuous monitoring of their practical implementation as part of the post-2015 development agenda. Operational services in the areas of specialized information, technical cooperation and training will foster cooperation, networking and sharing of good practices at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, including South-South cooperation.

ECLAC will continue to work on integrated and comprehensive follow-up to the world summits from a regional perspective, in particular the Rio+20 outcome, and on articulating the region's approach to the renovated development agenda beyond 2015. For that purpose, ECLAC will reinforce its leading role as the convener of the Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM) to coordinate the work programme of the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system in the region, which reports to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly. ECLAC will continue its active participation to foster substantive coordination among all participating entities in the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (ECESA).

Collaboration will also be continued with the Bretton Woods Institutions, especially the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, as well as with other inter-American and Ibero-American organizations such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Ibero-American Secretariat.

Furthermore, ECLAC will reinforce its close cooperation with regional mechanisms such as the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA), MERCOSUR, the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our Americas (ALBA). ECLAC will also strengthen its collaboration with private sector associations,

non-governmental and civil society organizations, think tanks and the academic sector to promote policy dialogue and to engage them in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda.

As a fundraising strategy, ECLAC will enhance its bilateral and multilateral collaboration with cooperation partners within and outside the United Nations system in order to mobilize additional extrabudgetary resources to strengthen the implementation of the programme of work and maximize its impact in beneficiary countries. ECLAC will continue reinforcing donors' trust and confidence through the efficient delivery of commitments; undertaking strategic dialogues with major donors on a regular basis; making the case for the scaling-up of resources devoted to the renovated post-2015 development agenda in the region; and showing concrete, new, attractive and results-oriented achievements supported by improved reporting tools and mechanisms and comprehensive information on the use of donors' contributions.

The contents of the 14 subprogrammes are presented in the following pages. The subprogrammes have been clustered thematically as follows: the first four relate to ECLAC activities in the field of economic development (subprogrammes 1-4). These are followed by social development activities (subprogrammes 5-7); activities relating to environmentally sustainable development (subprogrammes 8 and 9); two cross-cutting subprogrammes focusing on training and public administration (subprogramme 10) and statistics (subprogramme 11); and three subprogrammes reflecting a subregional scope, one of which focuses on Mexico, Central America and the Spanish- and French-speaking Caribbean (subprogramme 12), another on the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean (subprogramme 13), and the last one aiming at strengthening Latin American and Caribbean regional and subregional groups and schemes by providing technical support (subprogramme 14).

Each subprogramme is introduced by a brief presentation setting out the main development challenges to be addressed and the corresponding thematic areas, followed by a description of the medium-term objective, the expected accomplishments and the indicators of achievements which will be used to measure the results and impacts of the work carried out under the subprogrammes. Lastly, the strategy and preliminary list of activities in support of the expected accomplishments and objectives which are to be implemented during the biennium are presented. The application of the logical framework methodology is intended to strengthen the Commission's accountability to its member States and, ultimately, to facilitate more effective management of its work programme as well as the preparation of its biennial programme budget. This approach is in line with the Commission's effort to reinforce results-based management practices and to continue building an institutional accountability culture within ECLAC, including through the improvement and strengthening of monitoring and evaluation.

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

Presentation

The transition observed over the past several years towards a more significant role by the developing countries, especially in Asia, in the different variables of the global economy is expected to continue into the second half of the present decade. This trend has involved a gradual shift in the centre of gravity of the world economy from North to South and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In international trade, this transformation has led to a sharp increase in the role of South-South trade. Indeed, it is expected that South-South trade will surpass North-North trade by 2020.

The sustained increase in the weight of the developing economies in world trade is matched by other major transformations, two of which should be highlighted. First, the growing role of global and regional value chains and the resulting geographical fragmentation of production in a context of rapid technological change. The implications for trade, and hence for trade policy, include the increasingly close linkages between trade in goods, trade in services and foreign direct investment; the higher imported content of export goods and services; and the growing weight of intermediate goods and services in international trade.

Second, several of the leading world economies have entered into a new generation of wide-ranging or “mega-regional” trade negotiations, including the Trans-Pacific Partnership, the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership between the United States and the European Union, and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, formed by the 10 member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), together with Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea. The mega-regional negotiations under way will probably have a huge impact on the geographical distribution and governance of global trade and investment flows in the coming years, especially with current multilateral trade flows at a relatively low ebb.

The challenge for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean is to rethink their international integration strategies in the light of the major transformations under way. First they will need to improve the quality of their linkages with the industrialized economies that are the region’s traditional trading partners, namely the United States and the European Union. This is all the more important since the mega-regional negotiations currently under way may well result in a diversion of trade and investments away from the region. Second, closer linkages must be forged with the emerging economies and regional integration must be deepened, especially in key areas for the functioning of value chains, such as trade in services, regulatory convergence and the mobility of persons. It would also be necessary to promote the further globalization (whether direct or indirect) of companies, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, in the region, and coordinate trade policy more closely with other public policies such as productive development, attracting foreign direct investment, training, environmental sustainability, and science and technology, the objective being to move forward with productive and export diversification, thus boosting the region’s international competitiveness and the contribution of trade to economic growth and social inclusion.

In the light of the foregoing, the major developments in the world economy and global trade will be monitored to assist the Governments of the region in the design and implementation of their international integration strategies. In view of the growing importance of value chains in international trade, the work of subprogramme 1 will be geared towards providing deeper insight into production systems and the opportunities they provide for the countries of the region. In particular,

the subprogramme will assess ways of strengthening value chains within the region itself and its various subregions.

In brief, the subprogramme is organized around the following descriptors: (i) the main trends in international trade; (ii) trade negotiations, with emphasis on those of greatest scope and those expected to have the strongest impact; (iii) regional integration and cooperation; (iv) aid for trade and trade facilitation; and (v) the requirements and policies necessary for socially inclusive trade and for regional integration in line with national efforts for growth with equality. These issues are intrinsically linked to cross-cutting themes such as public-private partnerships for trade and development; environmental sustainability, including climate change mitigation; social cohesion; and diversification of production and exports. The analysis covers issues ranging from the momentum towards regional integration to linkages with other areas in the world, in particular, Asia and the Pacific. The outcomes of these activities include the preparation of documents, the organization of, and participation in, meetings, workshops and other dissemination activities, and the organization of capacity-building activities.

The proposed activities seek to pursue the medium-term objectives of the subprogramme and to achieve the expected accomplishments during the biennium. Progress achieved will be measured by the indicators described below.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

Objective of the Organization: To enhance regional integration and cooperation to strengthen the role of the Latin American and Caribbean region in international trade and the global economy.	
Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Improved capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to participate effectively in global and regional value chains.	(a) (i) Increased number of national institutions in countries of the region formulating or adopting trade and integration policies, measures and actions to participate effectively in global and regional value chains in line with ECLAC recommendations. (ii) Increased percentage of stakeholders (government officials, academics, representatives of the private-sector and integration mechanisms, among others) who acknowledge that they have benefited from the analysis and policy recommendations contained in the publication <i>Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy</i> and other selected publications.
(2) Strengthened capacity of regional stakeholders to assess the impact on, and potential contribution of trade policy to, sustainable development, including poverty reduction, gender equality, job creation, internationalization of small and medium-sized enterprises and mitigation of climate change.	(b) (i) Increased number of national institutions in the region formulating or adopting policies, measures and actions in line with ECLAC recommendations, to assess the impact on and contribution of trade to sustainable development. (ii) Increased number of public institutions and private organizations acknowledging that they have benefited from ECLAC technical cooperation services designed to improve their capacities in relation to trade and sustainable development.

Strategy

Responsibility for implementation of this subprogramme rests with the Division of International Trade and Integration, which works in close collaboration with the Commission's offices in Brasilia and Washington, D.C. Given the cross-cutting nature of the themes of the subprogramme, the Division will collaborate with other ECLAC divisions in implementing this programme of work. The strategy will take special account of the relevant provisions relating to the sustainable development goals and targets, in particular those concerning the empowerment of women, poverty reduction, environmental sustainability (including climate change mitigation) and the global partnership for development.

The subprogramme is oriented towards strengthening the role of Latin American and Caribbean countries in world trade and the global economy by building their capacity to formulate and implement trade policies and export development strategies. Its analytical studies and recommendations will help stakeholders to face new challenges in international trade, trade negotiations, regional integration and international economic relations.

The subprogramme will cover nine areas of work, namely:

(a) Adjustment of trade policy to the new challenges of the twenty-first century: innovation and technological progress, services, global and regional value chains and internationalization of enterprises, new public and private standards, environmental sustainability and links with new emerging issues such as security, labour markets, poverty and corporate social responsibility;

(b) Negotiation, implementation and administration of trade agreements at the bilateral, regional, plurilateral or multilateral level;

(c) Regional cooperation and integration in the new phase of global development: value chains, convergence of agreements, areas of cooperation, internationalization of companies and links with other developing countries and regions;

(d) South-South trade, investment and cooperation, including the role of Brazil, the Russian Federation, India and China (the BRIC countries) and other emerging economies;

(e) Monitoring of developments in trade and regional integration in Asia and the rapprochement between the Latin American and Caribbean region and Asia;

(f) Promotion and diversification of exports: inter-agency coordination and public-private cooperation, institutional modernization, trade facilitation and aid-for-trade initiatives, and international best practices;

(g) The characteristics of socially inclusive trade, with emphasis on various national experiences and the proposal of complementary policies that strengthen the contribution of trade and integration to poverty reduction, fairer income distribution and the creation of good quality jobs;

(h) Establishment of public-private partnerships for export development and issues relating to corporate social responsibility;

(i) Training activities to improve policies for the promotion of the foregoing objectives.

The subprogramme will respond to the needs of stakeholders by providing updated information, analysis and policy recommendations to policymakers in the countries of the region, private-sector institutions and other organizations at the local, subregional and regional levels. The subprogramme will continue to coordinate and cooperate with UNCTAD, WTO, ILO, the World Bank, OECD, SELA, IDB, OAS, the United Nations regional commissions, regional development banks, the secretariats of the various regional integration organizations and public, semi-public and private entities with responsibility for trade, integration and sustainable development.

External factors

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

(a) The international community supports the member States of ECLAC and responds to specific needs and concerns in relation to international trade and integration, taking into account General Assembly and Economic and Social Council guidelines as well as internationally agreed development goals, including those deriving from the sustainable development goals and commitments arising from the various bilateral, subregional, plurilateral and multilateral trade agreements.

(b) The regional integration processes of Latin America and the Caribbean continue to gain strength in the changing context of the global economy and policies and measures are put in place in order to maximize benefits and reduce costs for the majority of the population, who will be the beneficiaries of economic and social development.

(c) The international community and the region in particular endeavour to realize the potential benefits which may result from the negotiations in the framework of WTO or other international forums.

Activities

Subject area 1.1: Trade policies and trends in the world economy

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) Two meetings of experts to consider the links between macroeconomic and trade policies in countries of the region in the light of trends in the global economy and international trade. Particular attention will be paid to the impact of such policies and to prospects for the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Meeting of experts to consider the relationship between trade expansion and the achievement of the sustainable development goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Recurrent publications

(i) *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy, 2016*

(ii) *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy, 2017*

This annual publication presents an overview of changes and trends in international and regional trade relations. It also explores the repercussions of international negotiations in which the countries of the region are engaged at the bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral levels, examines the main trends and initiatives in the area of trade policies and the possible courses of action which could bring about the greatest benefits (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Two studies on developments in the United States economy and implications for Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on recent trends in the global economy and their impact on the economies of selected countries in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

(iii) A study on the role of Brazil in multilateral organizations, the Group of Twenty (G-20), the BRICS and regional initiatives (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study to determine the feasibility of Latin American and Caribbean firms' playing a more active role in global and regional value chains (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(v) A study on global economic trends and their repercussions on the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean with special emphasis on participation in value chains and production networks (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(vi) Two studies to assess the social impact of trade policies in selected countries of the region, one of them addressing specifically the impact on the situation of women (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(vii) Three studies on the relations between trade and sustainable development, from a regional perspective (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(viii) A study on new factors having a bearing on competitiveness and on public policies for the promotion of competitiveness and innovation (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ix) A study on developments in the economies of the Asia-Pacific region with special emphasis on biregional supply-chain networks (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(x) A study on trends and developments in financing for trade with special emphasis on middle-income countries (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(xi) A study on trends and developments in global financial markets and the international financial system (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Updating, maintenance and expansion of the Interactive Graphic System for International Trade Data (SIGCI), which contains trade data at national, regional and global levels (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Updating, maintenance and expansion of the database on United States import detentions: Observatory of Imports Customs Control (OCAI) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

(iii) Statistical Bulletin on International Merchandise Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean (eight issues). This is a quarterly publication to monitor trends in regional trade (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) CEPAL News (24 issues), a periodic note by the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. (in English only) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(v) Information reports on the United States economy (also to serve as input for the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* and the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*) (in English only; six issues in the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(vi) Reports on capital flows to Latin America and the Caribbean (also to serve as input for the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* and the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*) (in English only; six issues in the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region, including Government ministries and agencies, business and trade promotion organizations, small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) promotion agencies, and other stakeholders, at their request, to strengthen their capacities for the design and implementation of trade policies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, business and trade promotion organizations and other stakeholders, at their request, in areas relating to trade and sustainable development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, business and trade promotion organizations and other key stakeholders, at their request, on the relations between trade and social issues such as poverty, income distribution, productivity gaps, and employment creation (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, business and trade promotion organizations and other key stakeholders, at their request, on public-private partnerships for

development, and issues relating to corporate social responsibility, including new challenges in the performance of corporate governance (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) Provision of advisory services to countries of the region, business and trade promotion organizations and other stakeholders, at their request, in areas relating to the follow-up to regional and global trade summits and high-level meetings (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with Government entities, academic institutions, universities and regional and international bodies for the development of training activities to harness the region's participation, particularly that of SMEs, in global supply chain networks in manufactures, services and natural-resource-based products. Other issues to be addressed upon request will be the incorporation of social issues in trade policy, and public-private partnerships for development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

7. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, extrabudgetary projects are expected to be undertaken in the areas of trade policies and strategies, adaptation to climate change, mitigation policies and participation by SMEs in value chains (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

The implementation of operational activities such as advisory services; training activities, and the implementation of technical cooperation projects will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

The ECLAC office in Brasilia will be responsible for the execution of the activity indicated in subparagraph 3 (iii), which will be partially subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources. The ECLAC office in Washington, D.C., will be responsible for the execution of the activities indicated in subparagraph 2 (iii), 3 (xi), and 4 (ii), (iv), (v) and (vi) and will contribute to the activities indicated in subparagraph 5 (iv).

Subject area 1.2: Trade negotiations and regional integration

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts to examine regional integration efforts in relation to trade and investment relations among the countries of the region, and their national trade and development strategies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider developments in, and the outlook for, cooperation and trade facilitation initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A meeting of experts to examine the comparative strategies for participation in regional and global value chains (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Recurrent publications

(i) A study to consider the likely impact of multilateral or plurilateral negotiations on the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Two studies on developments and prospects for subregional and regional integration (one per year) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the obstacles to the implementation of trade facilitation measures in selected countries in the region and the solutions applied by other regions in similar cases (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study to assess the impact of international trade cooperation initiatives in selected countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study to assess the impact of regional and subregional integration initiatives on selected countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) Two studies on the consequences of climate change and trade and competitiveness policy responses in selected countries in the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(v) A study on the impact of bilateral or plurilateral trade agreements on the integration process (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vi) A study on the use of international trade standards to improve competitiveness in selected countries in the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Updating, maintenance and expansion of the Integrated Database of Trade Disputes for Latin America and the Caribbean (IDATD), which carries comprehensive analysis of trade disputes in WTO, the four subregional integration schemes (Andean Community, CARICOM, the Central American Common Market and MERCOSUR) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

5. Advisory services

(i) Provision of advisory services to countries and regional integration organizations, upon request, to harness the benefits accrued from the integration processes (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region and other important public- and private-sector entities, at their request, in areas relating to strategies for the development of value chains, trade facilitation and aid-for-trade initiatives (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region and other important stakeholders, upon request, in areas relating to negotiation, implementation and administration of trade agreements and plurilateral and multilateral rules (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The implementation of operational activities including advisory services, training activities and the implementation of field projects will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

6. Intermediate activities

(i) Coordination of inter-agency activities with other United Nations bodies and other organizations working in the area of trade, subregional integration institutions, and regional development banks (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Coordination of inter-agency activities in the framework of the Tripartite Committee to follow up on hemispheric integration initiatives (ECLAC, OAS and IDB) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Coordination of activities in the framework of the Summit of the Americas process (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) Coordination of activities in the framework of the Pathways to Prosperity process (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The ECLAC office in Washington, D.C., will be responsible for the execution of the activities indicated in subparagraph 6 (ii, iii, iv).

The implementation of the operational activities including advisory services, training activities and the implementation of field projects will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources

SUBPROGRAMME 2: PRODUCTION AND INNOVATION

Presentation

From a long-term perspective, the Latin American and Caribbean region has fallen behind the developed countries in terms of both per capita income and productivity. This performance is related to a production structure with low levels of diversification and weak technological capabilities. Economic growth in the long run requires structural change, moving towards sectors with higher technological intensity and higher dynamism in world markets that are capable of sustaining increases in productivity and preventing external disequilibria from curbing the momentum of growth. In the past decade, expanding demand for natural resources contributed to growth and falling inequality levels in the region. However, in most Latin American countries, the continuity of this favourable trend is at risk, raising concerns among policymakers. In particular, the “reprimarization” of the export structure and the increasing dependency on a few commodity exports will be at the top of the policy agenda in the next few years. This highlights the importance of industrial and technological policies for fostering structural change and the accumulation of capabilities in the Latin American countries.

Industrial policy is understood in a broad sense, as any policy that changes the incentives provided by the market in order to foster a specific sector (which could be in industry, agriculture or services) or activity. Structural change and capabilities evolve together and should be addressed as two parts of the same process of development, which requires combining industrial and technological policies (ITPs). These policies are especially important in developing countries because of the learning externalities and growth push generated by sectors and activities which are more knowledge-intensive.

The main topics of the research programme of the Division of Production, Productivity and Management focus on structural change, capabilities, ITPs and how they relate to the central objectives of development, particularly those related to social inclusion and the protection of the environment. Five issues will be highlighted.

First, the diffusion of technology and growth in aggregate productivity requires building up capabilities in the whole production structure, not just in a few leading sectors. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) must be included in this process and linked with larger firms that use advanced technology to produce for domestic and external markets. Structural change is not the emergence of a few high-tech enclaves, but a process that includes most economic actors—with an ensuing impact on equality levels and on reducing wage and income asymmetries. Foreign investment and large firms should be embedded in a network with smaller firms so as to sustain formal employment and inclusive growth in a region which remains the most unequal in the world.

Second, the impact of foreign direct investment should be analysed and measured so as to devise ITPs aimed at boosting its effects on learning and the diversification of the production and export structures. Foreign investment may have favourable effects on technology transfer and on the expansion of exports, but these are unlikely to materialize in the absence of an active ITP that heightens local innovation and adaptation.

Third, the region has lagged behind in the absorption and diffusion of the new technology paradigms that are reshaping international competitiveness and the production landscape. The new technology paradigms converge in that the interaction between biotechnology, nanotechnology and ICT is moving the technological frontier. This is likely to have a disruptive effect on market shares and

production structures in the near future. New manufacturing processes will require investments of a scale and risk level beyond the possibilities and interest of the private sector in the region. ITPs and especially public investment in the new paradigms should take on a greater role in the future in order to catch up or at least avoid divergence with the developed economies. In addition, sustainable development requires more cross-sectoral work at the levels of policymaking and research, development and innovation.

Fourth, the absorption of the new technology paradigms may help to advance in directions which policymakers see as strategic. Areas like health and education are at the core of the efforts for social inclusion and the possibility of building capabilities and learning in these areas is now at the top of the agenda in many Latin American countries. At the same time, the environmental dimension is paramount in a world in which the problems of climate change are widely acknowledged. Building the technological bases of green and inclusive growth is a great challenge for the industrial policies of the new century.

Fifth, the agriculture sector faces specific challenges of its own with respect to inclusion and sustainability. While the effects of climate change and shortages of land and water will constrain supply, the demand for food will continue to increase, especially from emerging economies that have made enormous progress in poverty reduction. Latin America, along with Africa, is the region with the highest potential for agricultural expansion and as such should have a voice in the global governance of food security.

Against the analytical framework and challenges presented above, the strategic vision of this subprogramme will be based on :

(i) The development of production sectors, fostering production convergence and reducing productivity gaps in Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular with relation to the following: (a) agriculture, agro-industry, and other industrial activities and services; (b) foreign direct investment and transnational corporations; (c) domestic economic agents, ranging from family farms and small firms to large domestic groups, and relations between public and private agents; and (d) innovation and new technologies, with an emphasis on the converging paradigm (ICT, biotechnologies and nanotechnology) and new manufacturing processes.

(ii) The need to strengthen ITPs focusing on structural change, technological innovation and diffusion, the integration of SMEs into the process of learning and competition in dynamic external and domestic markets, a diversification process associated with the creation of new opportunities for formal jobs and productivity growth, and on building capabilities in new technologies related to low-carbon economies and social inclusion.

The proposed activities seek to pursue the medium-term objectives of the subprogramme and to achieve the expected accomplishments during the biennium. The progress achieved will be measured by the indicators described below.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

Objective of the Organization: To foster structural change, productivity growth and innovation in Latin America and the Caribbean with due consideration for the new technological paradigms, sustainable development, gender equality and linkages with the global economy.

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Achievement indicator
(1) Strengthened capacity of Latin American and Caribbean Governments to formulate policies and strategies to transform the production structure through innovation and the diffusion of technology in the production matrix, and the creation of linkages between activities, firms and sectors.	(a) (i) Increased number of policies, measures or actions adopted by countries in the region aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of production structures in line with ECLAC recommendations. (ii) Increased number of government authorities and public institutions acknowledging that they have benefited from the Commission's technical cooperation services or analytical inputs to intergovernmental meetings on fostering the competitiveness of their production structures.
(2) Strengthened institutional knowledge and capabilities of Latin American and Caribbean countries to foster the diversification of the production structure, a fall in the productivity gap with the developed economies, and encouragement of innovation and the incorporation of new technologies in production and management.	(b) (i) Increased number of participants in seminars, workshops or training courses of the subprogramme acknowledging that they have benefited from ECLAC technical cooperation services to improve their capacities to foster productivity convergence, encourage innovation and support the incorporation of new technologies. (ii) Increased percentage of respondents to surveys acknowledging benefiting from the analysis and policy recommendations on investment patterns, competitiveness, agricultural and rural development contained in the publications <i>Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean</i> , <i>The Outlook for Agriculture and Rural Development in the Americas</i> and other selected publications of the subprogramme.

Strategy

The Division of Production, Productivity and Management will be responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme, in coordination with other ECLAC divisions and offices. The strategy to be followed will take the relevant aspects of the sustainable development goals into account, particularly those which relate to the reduction of poverty by promoting productive employment, the promotion of a global partnership for development and the dissemination of the benefits of new technologies.

Emphasis will be placed on the following areas: new technologies (information and communication technologies, biotechnologies for health, industry and agriculture, new energy sources and nanotechnologies), new manufacturing processes, information systems, SME promotion policies, foreign direct investment and productive development policies.

Under the subprogramme, economic analyses will be conducted along with applied research based on the generation, processing and analysis of information and indicators in various databases; the results will be disseminated and policy recommendations will be submitted to governments, regional bodies, and other relevant stakeholders. The Division will promote policy advocacy and the exchange of experiences and best practices with respect to the dynamics of productive development among stakeholders at the regional, national and local levels through meetings, seminars, and electronic forums. In addition, the creation and operation of networks will be supported to generate, update and disseminate knowledge. The strategy will also include the provision of technical cooperation services, such as specific training courses and workshops.

In order to achieve the expected results, strategic partnerships will be established with governments and institutions, at the national and local levels and in the various subregions (Southern Cone, Central America, Andean Community and the Caribbean). The Division will bring together governments through the organization of the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies, a new subsidiary body of the Commission. Nexuses with other international organizations, especially in the United Nations system, will also be pursued, especially in light of the need for deeper collaboration on cross-sectoral issues.

The main beneficiaries of the subprogramme will be governmental authorities and public officials of the countries in the region, as well as a variety of civil society organizations, academic and private sector institutions, and local, regional and subregional organizations. The subprogramme will continue to carry out consultations and work in close collaboration with high-level authorities responsible for innovation, rural, agricultural and industrial development, investment and the promotion of SMEs and the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system.

External factors

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

(a) The regional authorities continue to assign priority to improving their awareness and knowledge of issues covered by the subprogramme as well as to the availability of relevant statistics at both the regional and the international level.

(b) The international community continues to support and assign priority to the region's concerns and needs with respect to its productive development policies in the context of the regional and international development agenda.

Activities

Subject area 2.1: Analysis of recent developments and trends in the region's production structure and its sectors

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts to analyse recent developments in structural change in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to analyse implications for the future of Latin American agriculture that can be foreseen from trends in new technologies and their convergences, changes in consumption patterns in emerging economies and growing concerns regarding the environmental impacts of agriculture (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Recurrent publications

(i) The *Outlook for Agriculture and Rural Development in the Americas: A Perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2016* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) The *Outlook for Agriculture and Rural Development in the Americas: A Perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2017* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The *Outlook for Agriculture and Rural Development in the Americas: A Perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean* is a publication that reviews trends and policy developments in the agricultural sector and provides updated statistical information; every year it includes a special report on emerging issues in agriculture and rural development. It is produced jointly by ECLAC, the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

(iii) A study on the dynamics of the production structure of the countries of the region. Special attention will be paid to the similarities and differences in the production structures and their policy implications (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A prospective study on the future of agriculture with especial reference to Latin American and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on China's food security policy and its implications for Latin America and the Caribbean (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study on current policy developments and good practices in the adaptation of agriculture to climate change and challenges and opportunities for climate policy in agriculture in the context of the new universal climate agreement (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Technical material

(i) Development, maintenance and update of databases on economic activity in specific sectors, based on information from censuses, household surveys or other microdata sources for the Latin American and Caribbean countries (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Development, maintenance and updating of the software for the analysis of the competitiveness of nations (TradeCAN) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries of the region upon request in the design and implementation of policies and strategies for agricultural and rural development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries of the region upon request in areas relating to the design and implementation of productive development and competitiveness policies and strategies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

6. Training courses, seminars, workshops

Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, universities, international organizations and regional bodies for the development of training activities in areas relating to productive and corporate development in agriculture, the rural economy and industry at the regional, national or local level (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

7. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that extrabudgetary projects will be under way on the analysis of recent developments and trends in the region's production structure and its sectors (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and the implementation of technical cooperation projects will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

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

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts to examine the investment strategies of transnational companies in subsectors and countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to analyse the main developments regarding support policies for SMEs in selected subsectors and countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Recurrent publications

(i) *Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2016* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) *Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2017* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the dynamics of transnational corporations in the region in selected subsectors and countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on the trends, determinants and impacts of foreign direct investment in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study on industrial policies in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study on the policies for SMEs in selected countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Technical material

Development, maintenance and updating of statistical information on investment and corporate activity of main economic agents in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries of the region upon request in areas relating to policies for promoting foreign direct investment and subcontracting networks of transnational companies and local firms (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries of the region upon request in areas relating to small and medium-sized enterprises (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

6. Training courses, seminars, workshops

Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, universities, international organizations and regional bodies for the development of training activities in areas relating to foreign direct investment (FDI) or small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

7. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that extrabudgetary projects will be under way in the areas of foreign direct investment, SMEs and small-scale family agriculture (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and the implementation of technical cooperation projects will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 2.3: Analysis and trends in innovation, technology and knowledge

1. Intergovernmental meetings

A meeting of the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts to analyse the region's priorities regarding innovation and new technologies for development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to study the trends and progress of the digital economy in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on strategies for the development, incorporation and convergence of new technologies at the national and regional levels for selected types of economic agents and countries (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on new technologies, sustainable production and innovation for development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A study on innovation for sustainable productive development in selected subsectors and countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) Studies on capacities, penetration and strategies for new technologies (e.g. biotechnologies, nanotechnologies, ICT) in the agricultural and agro-industrial sectors (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) A study on trends in the use of ICT and related technologies among economic agents and subsectors in countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

4. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries of the region upon request in areas relating to the development of innovation systems at the national, sectoral and local levels (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries of the region upon request in areas relating to policies in ICT and other new and emerging technologies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

(i) International School on Latin American economies 2016 (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) International School on Latin American economies 2017 (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) International School on Innovation Policy Management in Latin America, 2016 (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) International School on Innovation Policy Management in Latin America, 2017 (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, universities and regional bodies for the development of training activities in areas relating to innovation for development; and policies for ICT and other new and emerging technologies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

6. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that extrabudgetary projects will be under way in the areas of new and emerging technologies and policy to promote science and technology and innovation systems (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: MACROECONOMIC POLICIES AND GROWTH

Presentation

Having broadly achieved macroeconomic stability in the preceding years, the region was able to capitalize on the favourable external conditions which prevailed during the first decade of this century. These conditions were characterized by dynamic economic growth around the globe and an accompanying boom in commodity prices. The favourable conditions were in turn translated into sustained, high levels of growth for the region and significant progress on a wide range of social variables. Although the period of virtuous growth was interrupted by the global financial and economic crisis, the region's economies showed resilience in the face of the abrupt and potentially very damaging external shock, particularly compared with previous crises.

Despite these gains, the region faces the prospect of considerably less favourable external conditions, with an outlook of prolonged low growth in the industrialized countries, decelerating growth in emerging countries (most notably China), softening of commodity prices and tightening of capital flows to the region. Given that strong external demand and increasing prices for the commodities exported by the region had been one of the principal engines of growth for Latin America and the Caribbean, in the prevailing international context it is crucial that the countries undertake a process of rebalancing and restructuring of their economies. This process of transformation is essential if the economies of the region are to achieve sustained and dynamic levels of economic growth.

Added to a challenging external environment are a number of internal weaknesses which the countries of the region have not, for the most part, been entirely successful in addressing. These include persistent gaps in social and physical infrastructure that require substantial increases in investment, low levels of domestic savings, deep productivity gaps within the economies of the region, high levels of inequality and, despite recent progress, poverty and other threats to social cohesion. In the more complex and challenging environment the region faces, it is increasingly vital that countries take steps to tackle these persistent weaknesses that restrict the growth potential of their economies and act as significant bottlenecks towards development.

In view of the setting, the regional economic development agenda will need to address a broad array of issues, including the design of macroeconomic policies to: (i) generate growth and good quality employment; (ii) redistribute income, deepen and improve access to financial systems; (iii) increase domestic saving in order to reduce the dependence on external saving for financing investment; (iv) increase investment levels; (v) provide incentives for reducing the high dependence on commodities; (vi) promote diversification of production and increase productivity levels; (vii) further lower the debt burden and improve debt profiles; and (viii) strengthen fiscal sustainability as a basis for financing public investment and social policies, even in the midst of a turbulent economic situation, through adequate taxation (including income tax, royalties and other taxes) and expenditure policy. All this must be achieved as public policymakers pursue democratic institution-building, protection of the environment and equal opportunities for men and women. The policy priorities for each country and subregion depend on the specific bottlenecks to growth and development that have to be overcome.

The proposed activities seek to pursue the medium-term objectives of the subprogramme and to achieve the expected accomplishments during the biennium. Progress achieved will be measured by the indicators described below.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

Objective of the Organization: To achieve economically sustainable and equitable growth in Latin American and Caribbean countries by enhancing the design and implementation of suitable macroeconomic and long-term growth-enhancing policies.

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Increased awareness and understanding among policymakers and other stakeholders in Latin America and the Caribbean of current and emerging macroeconomic issues in a highly uncertain environment.	(a) (i) Percentage of surveyed readers who report having benefited from the analysis of macroeconomic issues contained in the publications <i>Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean</i> , <i>Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean</i> , and other selected publications. (ii) Number of references to the subprogramme publications and activities included in official, academic and specialized publications.
(2) Increased capacity of policymakers of Latin America and the Caribbean to evaluate, design and implement macroeconomic policies on the basis of comparative policy analysis that strengthen long-term economic growth and reduce economic and social vulnerability.	(b) (i) Percentage of surveyed participants in networks organized under the subprogramme who consider the work of the forums and their policy recommendations on macroeconomic issues and long-term growth-enhancing policies “useful” or “very useful” for their work. (ii) Number of policies, measures or actions taken by economic policymaking authorities that take ECLAC recommendations into account.

Strategy

Substantive responsibility for the execution of the subprogramme rests with the Economic Development Division, which will work in close collaboration with the ECLAC subregional headquarters and national offices.

Under the subprogramme, the Division will conduct applied research into the macroeconomic and long-term growth performance and policies of Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as the region as a whole. It will continue to refine its forecasting capacities and provide timely and accurate information, analyses —disaggregated by gender whenever possible— and policy options and recommendations through its recurrent and specialized publications, workshops and seminars. The Division will also support the establishment and operation of networks for sharing experiences and good practices and provide technical cooperation activities and advisory services as requested.

To ensure accuracy of information, relevance of its publications and contribution to policy dialogues, the Division will collaborate closely with its national counterparts, namely ministries of finance, central banks and other stakeholders concerned with macroeconomic and long-term growth-enhancing policies, which will also be the main direct beneficiaries of the subprogramme. Other beneficiaries will include academia and research institutes, the private sector and civil society. Collaboration with other regional and subregional institutions, as well as with other entities of the United Nations, such as the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and ILO, will be pursued.

External factors

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

(a) Economic policies take into account the complex context faced by the region in order to make maximum progress towards achieving economic and social well-being for the people of Latin America and the Caribbean. The external context will be less favourable for the economic development of Latin America and the Caribbean, with global growth and commodity prices expected to be considerably more restrained than during much of the past decade, which will impose tighter conditions on the region's economic development.

(b) The international community supports and attaches a high priority to the concerns and needs of ECLAC member States with respect to their macroeconomic policies and economically sustainable growth strategies in the context of the regional and international post-2015 development agenda. In this regard, the guidelines established by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as internationally agreed development goals and instruments adopted at the world summits and conferences in the economic and social spheres, will be taken into account.

List of activities

Subject area 3.1: Review and analysis of the performance of the Latin American and Caribbean economies

1. Recurrent publications

(i) *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2016* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2017* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The *Economic Survey* is prepared annually and published mid-year. It consists of three parts. Part one summarizes recent trends in Latin America and the Caribbean, analysing changes and trends that have occurred in the region as well as economic policy. Part two presents a set of studies on an economic development issue of major relevance to the region. Part three contains reports on individual countries of the region and presents a systematic analysis of the economic performance of each. A statistical appendix provides statistical tables with information on key economic indicators.

(iii) *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2016* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2017* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The *Preliminary Overview* contains a description and assessment of the region's annual economic performance and is published at the end of each year. It presents detailed, up-to-date information on the comparative results of the macroeconomic variables of the region as a whole and of the individual countries. In addition, this publication presents economic growth forecasts for the next year.

Outputs 1 (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are prepared with substantive contributions from the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico City and Port of Spain and the Commission's national offices in Bogota, Brasilia, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Washington, D.C.

2. Non-recurrent publications

A study on a high priority issue relating to the economic situation in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Regular updating and improvement of databases on economic performance in Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular those containing the information needed for the preparation of the aforementioned recurrent publications (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Development and maintenance of an observatory of public policies implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean that monitors and evaluates public policies in place in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Quarterly publication of macroeconomic indicators in Argentina (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) Monthly publication of the statistical bulletin on the performance of the Brazilian economy (issued in English, Portuguese and Spanish) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

The ECLAC offices in Buenos Aires and Brasilia will be responsible for the delivery of the outputs referred to in 3 (iii) and (iv), respectively. The delivery of these outputs is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

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

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts on a selected macroeconomic policy issue of high relevance to the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts on a selected issue relating to linkages between Latin America and the Caribbean and the global economy (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on a high priority aspect of the macroeconomic situation in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on a high priority subject relating to sustainable economic growth, the labour market, equal opportunities and the gender perspective in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A study on a high priority issue concerning the fiscal policy implemented in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) A study on a high priority monetary policy issue in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) A study on policies to foster sustainable, equitable economic growth in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vi) A study on a high priority issue concerning economic policymaking in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vii) A study on the dynamics of the external sector and its influence on growth in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(viii) A study on a high priority issue relating to the impact of institutional development on long-term growth in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ix) A study on employment dynamics in Argentina (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(x) A study on Brazilian credit and financial markets, their evolution in the first decade of the twenty-first century and their contribution to economic growth and income distribution in that period (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(xi) A study on the relevant aspects for the region of the economic situation in Colombia (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(xii) A study on the measurement of economic and social variables in Colombia (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(xiii) A study on a selected macroeconomic development topic in the Uruguayan economy in a growth-enhancing framework (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

The ECLAC offices in Buenos Aires, Brasilia, Bogota and Montevideo will be responsible for the delivery of the outputs referred to in 2 (ix), (x), (xi and xii), (xiii), respectively. The delivery of these outputs is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

3. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, upon request, in relation to the design and implementation of macroeconomic and long-term growth-enhancing policies. Areas of cooperation may include macroeconomic policy coordination, and the design and implementation of fiscal policies and structural reforms (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to member States and regional bodies, upon request, in the development of systems for monitoring and modelling economic development and the design of analytical indicators (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Technical cooperation projects will strengthen these activities, if the corresponding extrabudgetary resources are available.

4. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, universities, nongovernmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies in support of training activities on topics such as fiscal policy and labour-market institutions (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

SUBPROGRAMME 4: FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENTPresentation

Latin American and Caribbean countries have traditionally had limited scope for financing sustainable development in terms of its three dimensions (economic, social and environmental) owing to constraints in generating and mobilizing domestic and external resources and to the unpredictability and volatility of the external situation, in particular as regards external financial flows. On the domestic front, the countries of the region are hampered by low national saving rates, national financial systems geared to consumption rather than investment and underdeveloped national and subregional capital markets. Internationally, the slowdown in growth of external trade, together with the decline in official development assistance for middle-income countries and highly volatile private financial flows, has created a climate of greater uncertainty for the channelling of external resources towards the development needs of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

In this context, a host of economic and financial policies are needed to mobilize internal and external resources towards the development and coordination of the institutional framework and financial architecture of the region. This includes the idea of shoring up existing reserve funds as well as the subregional and national banking systems and payment systems to facilitate trade between the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. It will also be necessary to promote the development of financial markets and the generation of savings for long-term financing. The mobilization of financial resources for development reflects and, at the same time, responds to country-specific and region-specific requirements. Thus, strategies and policies for financing for development call for a thorough knowledge of the economic and social dynamic of countries and regions. By the same token, global institutions and the global financial architecture must take into account the specificities and particular needs of countries. Hence, it is crucial to ensure that regional and national demands are coordinated at the global level and within the international cooperation system.

The focus of the subprogramme will be on financial policies for promoting the generation and efficient appropriation of financial resources in Latin America and the Caribbean in support of development and equality. The issues include financial development, the mobilization of resources and financing of production with public and development banking policies geared to innovation and financial inclusion, financing of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, the link between prudential macroeconomic regulation and financing of production as well as the promotion of schemes to finance social protection with universal coverage. Consideration will also be given to the challenges facing middle-income countries within the international cooperation system and proposals for ensuring that the region assumes a more active role in the new international financial architecture.

The proposed activities will contribute to the achievement of the medium-term goals of the subprogramme and the expected accomplishments for the biennium. Progress achieved will be measured by the indicators described below.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

Objective of the Organization: To foster an efficient generation and allocation of financial resources in Latin America and the Caribbean to support development and equality.	
Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Improved capacity of policymakers and institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean to formulate and implement financial policies and financial instruments to generate and allocate domestic resources, and mobilize foreign resources for development, in the productive and social areas.	(a) (i) Increased number of policies, measures or actions considered and/or adopted by countries of the region relating to the generation and allocation of domestic resources and mobilization of foreign resources, as well as prudential macroeconomic regulation in line with ECLAC recommendations and methodologies. (ii) Increased percentage of surveyed readers who report having benefited from ECLAC analysis and policy recommendations on relevant issues on financing for development contained in the recurrent and non-recurrent publications.
(2) Strengthened capacity of Latin American and Caribbean policymakers and other stakeholders to contribute to the debate on reshaping the global and regional financial architecture with special reference to middle-income countries, official development assistance (ODA), and innovative financing mechanisms.	(i) Increased number of national and regional institutions making contributions and proposals in global, regional and national debate forums to improve the financial architecture at the global and regional levels in line with ECLAC recommendations.

Strategy

Responsibility for the execution of this subprogramme will rest with the Financing for Development Division, which will collaborate with other ECLAC substantive divisions, subregional headquarters and national offices to deliver its mandates.

The subprogramme will focus on financing for development policies, including macroeconomic regulation both at the local and the international levels; the development of inclusive financial systems for the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and social protection schemes; as well as the international financial system and architecture, and integration and financial cooperation. In this context, the subprogramme will provide analysis and recommendations on the challenges faced by middle-income countries in the international cooperation system, and on financing sources such as official development assistance (ODA) and innovative financing mechanisms relating to social protection schemes and microfinance development.

The Division will conduct research and analyses on policy options and recommendations for action in the area of financing for development. It will disseminate results through its recurrent and specialized publications, organize meetings and seminars for sharing experiences and good practices, and provide technical cooperation activities and advisory services as requested.

The main beneficiaries of the activities of the subprogramme will be central banks, ministries of finance, regional and subregional development banks, private financial intermediaries, health and pension fund authorities, government institutions dealing with regional integration and academic institutions. The subprogramme will work in close collaboration with institutions such as the World Bank, IMF, OECD,

the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), and with other United Nations bodies, in particular the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and UNCTAD. Regional partner institutions will include CAF, the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE), the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), IDB, the Caribbean Development Bank and the Latin American Reserve Fund, among others.

External factors

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

(a) The international community supports and attaches a high priority to the concerns and concrete needs of ECLAC member States with respect to financial policies for development.

(b) The development of financial policy and linkages with global financial markets and the tools to access them will be subject to how the external context evolves. The Latin American and Caribbean region faces a very unpredictable international scenario, with the prospect of greater financial volatility of private and official capital flows and real volatility in the terms of trade. In this context, it is difficult to predict how the external context will evolve, and whether there will be a prolonged period of stagnation or, worse, new recessions in developed economies.

List of activities

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) Two meetings of experts on a selected issue relating to financing for development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Two meetings of experts on a selected issue relating to domestic, regional and global financial architecture (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Recurrent publications

(i) *Financing for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2015-2016* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) *Financing for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2016-2017* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

The report *Financing for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean* will be prepared and published on an annual basis and will consist of two parts. Part one will provide an analysis of a financing for development topic of current relevance and importance for the region. Part two will consist of a statistical presentation showing the pattern of financial flows to the region.

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) Two studies on high priority issues relating to financing of productive sectors and sustainable development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Two studies on a high priority aspect of development banking (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on a high priority aspect of global and regional financial integration in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study on a high priority issue relating to the financing of social protection in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Development and regular updating of a database on financial variables and indicators in Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular those containing the information needed for the preparation of the aforementioned recurrent publications (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

5. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries and institutions in the region, at their request, in areas relating to the design and implementation of financing for development schemes and policies geared towards financial and productive development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries and institutions in the region, at their request, in areas relating to the design and implementation of financing for development schemes and policies geared towards social protection (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries and institutions in the region, at their request, in the design and implementation of policies related to the reshaping of the global and regional financial architecture (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

6. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be undertaken on issues pertaining to financing for development, in particular on promoting inclusive finance through development banking innovation practices (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 5: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EQUALITY

Presentation

The Latin American and Caribbean region has certainly made progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In fact, several countries achieved some of the targets well before the deadline. In the global progress assessments, Latin America and the Caribbean appears to be well positioned compared to other regions. Yet progress has been uneven and is foreseen to be slower in the coming years compared to the past decade. Moreover, a breakdown (between and within countries) shows huge disparities. As a rule, the region's poorest countries have made slower progress, especially in reducing extreme poverty, which would still be very high in those countries even if they are able to halve it by 2015. The countries with lower per capita income face more difficulties in meeting six of the nine targets set in the MDGs (referring to extreme poverty, undernourishment or hunger, completion of primary schooling, maternal mortality and access to reproductive health services and to sanitation). Finally, major lags remain at the regional level in relation to key MDG targets: promoting gender equality, improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS.

Moreover, the Latin American and Caribbean region remains the most unequal in the world and has yet to effectively tackle high social vulnerability levels in the absence of basic and more encompassing social protection systems that guarantee minimum and universal levels of well-being. At the beginning of the decade, the wealth gap in Latin America and the Caribbean was exceedingly large, with the richest 10% of the population earning, on average, over 40 times the income of the poorest 10%.

Given this context, priorities for the subprogramme should not only include, but further emphasize, the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda in order to: (i) contribute to bridging gaps in well-being and reducing inequities that perpetuate the intergenerational transmission of inequality; (ii) consistently address the multiple dimensions of poverty and well-being; (iii) promote social inclusion and effective participation of citizens from a human-rights perspective, taking into consideration diversity among population groups and, (iv) make further efforts to ensure access to universal social protection for all segments of the population.

In this respect, emphasis will be placed on the formulation and implementation of public policies and programmes on the following thematic issues: (i) strengthening social institutions to reinforce the role of the State, building social covenants and improving synergy among the State, the market, the community and the family; (ii) promoting the central role of the State to broaden social protection systems based on a human-rights, equality and gender approach; (iii) placing special emphasis on cross-cutting policies that protect and promote women, children and youth, ethnic and racial groups, and persons with disabilities; (iv) encouraging investment and innovation in sectoral policies in order to improve the quality of services and increase their impact and efficiency; and (v) contributing to reinforcing and reforming education systems in the region in order to ensure better quality, progressive equality and capacity development.

The proposed activities will help the subprogramme fulfil its medium-term objectives and attain the expected achievements during the biennium, which will be measured using the performance indicators described below.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

Objective of the Organization: To foster social and economic equality in the region and contribute to the overall well-being of the region's people from a multidimensional perspective and a rights-based approach.	
Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Enhanced capacity of the region's central or subnational governments to formulate policies, plans and programmes that address structural and emerging equality gaps affecting different socioeconomic and population groups, with an approach based on human rights, equality and sustainability.	(a) (i) Increased number of social policies, plans and programmes adopted by central or subnational governments in countries of the region to address structural and emerging equality gaps, in line with ECLAC recommendations. (ii) Increased percentage of surveyed readers who acknowledge that they have benefited from the analysis and recommendations on social policies and programmes contained in the publication <i>Social Panorama of Latin America</i> and other selected publications.
(2) Strengthened technical capacity of social policy institutions to improve the social impact and efficiency of public action.	(b) (i) Increased number of social policy institutions requesting technical cooperation to improve their capacity in designing and implementing social policies. (ii) Increased number of stakeholders acknowledging that they have benefited from ECLAC technical cooperation services to improve social actions towards the reduction of equality gaps.

Strategy

The Social Development Division will be responsible for the implementation of this subprogramme. It will work in close collaboration with other ECLAC divisions, in particular the Division for Gender Affairs and CELADE, as well as with ECLAC subregional headquarters and national offices and with other agencies within the United Nations system. The strategy will take into account the internationally agreed development goals stemming from the major United Nations conferences in the economic and social fields, especially those deriving from the Rio+20 agenda and the post-2015 development agenda.

The strategy will consist of carrying out applied qualitative and quantitative research, generating analyses, disseminating results and formulating policy recommendations to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to perform sound diagnostic assessments of social issues for application in policy design and implementation. Another important element of the strategy will be to strengthen the existing networks in order to generate, update and disseminate relevant information and facilitate the exchange of experiences and good practices among policymakers, scholars and other stakeholders. The main beneficiaries of the subprogramme will be government authorities and officials of the countries of the region, especially those responsible for formulating, implementing and managing social policies; regional and subregional organizations; academic institutions and other research centres and nongovernmental organizations. The strategy also contemplates South-South cooperation with other regional commissions as well as with intergovernmental and multilateral institutions.

The subprogramme will also serve as a catalyst for policy dialogue in relation to the regional agenda for poverty eradication, social protection systems from a human-rights, multidimensional and gender approach, reduction of inequalities and citizen participation.

External factors

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

(a) The international community will continue to support and give priority to the concerns and needs of the ECLAC member States with respect to social development and the human-rights-based approach to social protection and equality, in accordance with the guidelines established by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the internationally agreed development goals, and those principles stemming from the post-2015 development agenda.

(b) The countries of the region continue to move towards social policies based on broader consensus and a long-term sustainable horizon, focusing on: reducing inequality, poverty and lack of access to the main social development pillars (education, health, social protection, care systems and decent work); the interaction between social determinants and economic dynamics; the contribution of social innovation in the design of public policies; and crafting a human-rights-based approach to sustainable development.

(c) The regional and international communities will continue to promote coordination that helps link issues in the social sphere with demographic and economic dynamics, in order to shape new development opportunities in the context of long-term trends.

List of activities

Subject area 5.1: Assessment of the social situation of the population

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts to examine new trends in social protection systems and their impact on equality (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to examine the advances and challenges of governance, social institutions and citizen participation in social policies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A meeting of experts to assess well-being gaps among specific population groups, with a gender perspective (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A meeting of experts for the formulation of intersectoral policies regarding the inclusion and rights of specific social groups, mainly children, youth, indigenous, Afro-descendants and persons with disabilities (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Recurrent publications

(i) *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2016* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2017* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

Outputs 2 (i) and (ii) will be prepared with substantive contributions from the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico City and Port of Spain and the Commission's national offices in Bogota, Brasilia, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Washington, D.C.

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on regional progress regarding quality education to reduce equality gaps (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on regional progress in access to quality employment and social protection, by specific population groups, in particular, women, indigenous and Afro-descendent groups, children and youth, and persons with disabilities (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on the progress made in promoting economic, social and cultural rights with special emphasis on overcoming equality gaps and promoting well-being (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) A study on emerging challenges on social issues and their impact on population well-being (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

4. Intermediate activities

(i) Preparation and coordination of selected inputs on social and economic issues to be presented at or used for ECLAC biennial sessions, publications of other subprogrammes and the ongoing coordination of activities with other divisions for the flagship publication *Social Panorama of Latin America*, in particular, with regard to subprogrammes 6, 7 and 11 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Preparation and coordination of interdivisional, inter-agency and interregional documents, seminars and meetings (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

5. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Preparation, upon request and in collaboration with other agencies, of substantive inputs for intergovernmental meetings on social protection and equality, such as the meetings of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the CELAC-European Union Summit, the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, the Summits of the Americas and other intergovernmental meetings held under the auspices of OAS, UNASUR and other subregional bodies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Strengthening the knowledge management of the Commission website, libguides and networks in order to optimize their usefulness for researchers and policymakers (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

6. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries and institutions in the region, at their request, in areas relating to the analysis of social issues and policies, and its relation with productive and fiscal issues (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

7. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government, academic and nongovernmental, regional and subregional institutions in support of training activities on disseminating policies relating to poverty reduction, equality, social innovation and the multiple dimensions of well-being (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

8. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be undertaken on different social issues, with emphasis on inequality gaps and the effective exercise of economic, social and cultural rights of different population groups (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 5.2: Social policies for equality and social protection

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts on proposed reforms to strengthen the policymaking capacities of social institutions and promote better coordination between different State entities in designing social development strategies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to examine mechanisms for increasing coverage and ensuring progressive equality within national social protection systems (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A meeting of experts to analyse social policy expenditure and its impact on well-being (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) A meeting of experts to consider the necessary policy adjustments to deal with equality gaps and poverty reduction from a human-rights and multidimensional perspective (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on policies addressing family structures and the care economy within the broader scope of national social protection systems (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on intersectoral coordination in social protection and care systems policies in Latin American and Caribbean countries (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A study on the structure and functional analysis of social spending in Latin American and Caribbean countries (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study on the multidimensional factors of inequality and sectoral policies in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Preparation, upon request and in collaboration with other agencies, of analytical and methodological proposals to enhance intersectoral and inter-institutional cooperation, improving the effectiveness and efficiency of social policies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries and institutions in the region, at their request, in areas relating to social policy design, implementation of integrated, multisectoral social policies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries and institutions of the region, at their request, in areas relating to monitoring and evaluation of social policies and functional analysis of social expenditure (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, academic, nongovernmental, regional and subregional institutions in training activities on the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies for alleviating poverty and closing equality gaps, enhancing inter-institutional coordination under a multidimensional approach (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

6. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, projects will be undertaken in the following areas: promoting a human-rights-based approach within social protection systems; social policy spending, structure and impact and optimizing the use of innovative proposals; and new challenges for social sectors (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

**SUBPROGRAMME 6: MAINSTREAMING THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE
IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT**Presentation

This is a crucial time, in which governments, businesses and citizens in the region must reflect and take action in order to foster new approaches to development. A new equation must be forged between the State, the market and society to make progress towards an equitable development model based on employment, economic productivity growth, social well-being and environmental sustainability. This model needs to be built on the basis of gender equality as a driver of development. The milestones along this path involve key factors such as education, science and technology, innovation and entrepreneurship, care systems, the role of territories and cultural diversity. Although progress has been made in some areas, measures are still needed to allow women to contribute to and fully benefit from these new approaches to development.

Public policies on gender equality must take into account the key and interconnected dimensions of economy, well-being and technology if they are to be capable of providing an ambitious and innovative response to the challenges of today's society. The core argument in the reflection on gender equality thus has to do with how women engage in processes of change and sustainable development in the countries, which cannot be achieved without equal participation by men and women.

The Santo Domingo Consensus adopted at the twelfth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin American and the Caribbean (October 2013) and the Montevideo Consensus adopted at the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development (August 2013) reaffirmed that gender equality is a key factor for sustainable development and consequently needs to be included on the development agenda as agreed by governments in the outcome of Rio+20. Accordingly, the subprogramme's work will consider the linkages between the regional development agenda and the global development agenda, with the framework for action provided by a focus on women's economic autonomy and its connections with physical and political spheres.

In executing this subprogramme, the Division for Gender Affairs will continue to play an active role in gender mainstreaming within regional development in Latin America and the Caribbean. It will also carry on its efforts to strengthen dialogue between users and producers of gender statistics for policymaking. Empirical studies, production and dissemination of gender indicators, particularly through the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, will give support to the activities during the biennium. Work will be carried to build the capacities of national machineries for the advancement of women and of other stakeholders, such as statistical offices and ministries of economy and labour, regarding the formulation, monitoring and dissemination of gender equality policies. This will take place with the support of the recently adopted gender mainstreaming strategy pursued by ECLAC.

The proposed activities seek to pursue the medium-term objectives of the subprogramme and to achieve the expected accomplishments during the biennium. Progress achieved will be measured by the indicators described below.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

Objective of the Organization: To mainstream a gender equality perspective into the sustainable and inclusive development strategies of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.	
Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Strengthened capacity of countries in the region to implement gender equality policies in line with regional consensuses stemming from the sessions of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and other international agreements.	(a) (i) Increased number of policies, measures or actions adopted by the countries of the region in priority areas covered by the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean.
(2) Strengthened capacity of countries in the region to implement the agreements of the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, especially in relation to women's economic autonomy.	(b) (i) Increased number of policies, measures or actions adopted by the countries of the region in response to the agreements of the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, including issues of sustainable development with a gender perspective. (ii) Increased number of stakeholders reporting that they have benefited from technical cooperation from ECLAC, and from participating in horizontal South-South technical cooperation facilitated by ECLAC, to support the implementation of the agreements from the thirteenth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, including aspects of sustainable development with a gender perspective.

Strategy

The Division for Gender Affairs will be responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme. In light of the interdisciplinary nature of gender mainstreaming in regional development, the work of the subprogramme will be undertaken in close coordination with, and provide support to, ECLAC divisions and subregional and national offices, as requested. This implies incorporating the gender perspective into the different programmes of work of the organization. The objectives will be pursued within the framework of the internationally agreed instruments and the Commission's mandates and gender mainstreaming strategy.

Under the subprogramme, the Division will assist the countries of the region in the development of strategies for mainstreaming the gender perspective in national policies, including their formulation, implementation and monitoring, using statistics and gender indicators. Particular attention will be devoted to women's economic autonomy in an integrated framework, connected to physical autonomy and decision-making.

In particular, the subprogramme will seek to strengthen relations between producers and users of gender statistics through increased knowledge-sharing in order to shed light on the nature of current problems in the region. Governments will also receive assistance in building policies for gender equality based on research results and indicators.

Lastly, member States will benefit from the use of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean and from the wide dissemination of the subprogramme's main publications and findings among policymakers, academics and other stakeholders both within and outside the region at international events and key forums.

External factors

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

(a) The gender equality agenda in the region continues to attract support from key stakeholders, within a context of political stability and democratic governance.

(b) The international community continues to support and give priority to gender mainstreaming in the public policies of the member States of ECLAC, as an essential component of regional and international development. Both the international and the regional community will therefore continue to advocate and act upon General Assembly and Economic and Social Council guidelines and internationally agreed development goals.

List of activities

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

(i) Three subregional preparatory meetings in the Caribbean, South America and Central America, respectively, for the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, including the preparation of reports on the activities of the ECLAC secretariat and substantive documentation to be presented at the Conference (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Three meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, including the preparation of reports on the activities of the ECLAC secretariat and substantive documentation (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

Ad hoc expert group meetings

Three meetings of experts to consider priority issues emerging from the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. The following topics might be considered: (i) evaluation of best practices and challenges in the implementation of gender policies based on reports of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean; (ii) promotion of an economic agenda for gender equality; and (iii) identification of emerging issues.

2. Recurrent publications

Six issues of the Women and Development series during the biennium (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2), which might focus on such topics as:

- (i) Progress in the implementation of the outcomes of the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean;
- (ii) Cash transfers, social protection and equality in family relationships and responsibilities;
- (iii) Gender in sustainable development policies;
- (iv) Women's empowerment and the role of information and communications technology;
- (v) Implementation of new indicators on women's economic autonomy;
- (vi) Value of women's unpaid work.

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) Three studies on issues relating to the incorporation of gender equality perspectives in the development of countries in the region, in accordance with the subject areas addressed at the thirty-fifth session of ECLAC and the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A regional study on regional progress and challenges with regard to women's autonomy (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Updating of the ECLAC website on gender statistics with data from the 2014 household surveys and other sources (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Substantive and technical updating of the website of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean with data delivered periodically by government authorities (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

5. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation to countries and institutions, at their request, on methodologies relating to the formulation and use of gender-related indicators and the use of gender indicators for public policy (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation to countries and institutions, at their request, in the formulation of public policies for gender mainstreaming, and on institution-building geared to government agencies and entities responsible for policies and programmes for women and other relevant public agencies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Support for horizontal South-South technical cooperation between countries, at their request, on matters relating to fulfilment of the Beijing Platform for Action, the post-2015 development agenda and outcomes of the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Development of a training programme on public policies for gender equality, including e-learning courses that address the needs of government agencies in the areas of: (i) methodologies relating to the formulation and measurement of gender-related indicators, (ii) gender mainstreaming in development policies, and (iii) research tools for economic empowerment (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

7. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be undertaken in the following areas: (i) unpaid work and the social protection of women; (ii) gender equality and sustainable development policies; (iii) women's economic autonomy; and (iv) social care services.

8. Intermediate activities

(i) Preparation of selected inputs on gender issues for recurrent publications of other subprogrammes, in particular the *Social Panorama of Latin America*, coordinated by the Social Development Division (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Providing technical support, upon request, for mainstreaming the gender perspective into ECLAC programmes, projects and activities and into the substantive work of the organizational units of the Commission as part of the Commission's gender mainstreaming strategy (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Maintaining and expanding the communications strategy of the Division for Gender Affairs, including the continuous updating of gender statistics on the ECLAC website (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

SUBPROGRAMME 7: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Presentation

In Latin America and the Caribbean, falling fertility and mortality rates are slowing growth of the population and quickly altering its age composition, generating new economic and social challenges. These demographic transformations mark points of inflection in development opportunities for women and men and, even if opportunities are not directly determined by demographic trends, there is certainly an intimate interaction.

The growth of the economically active population is now resulting in a declining dependency ratio in most countries of the region, creating particularly favourable conditions for development (the demographic dividend). The demographic dividend opens up an opportunity to accelerate development and its sustainability. At the same time, reductions in the dependency ratio can have a positive impact on poverty levels. As well as these direct effects, the demographic dividend could help reduce poverty-related pressures on ecosystems and natural resources. However, the demographic dividend has a limited duration—and is particularly short in the region—and its realization depends on the adoption of policies that encourage productive investment, increase employment opportunities and provide sustainable social and economic development. Many countries in the region whose demographic transition took place earlier were unable to implement the necessary policies to take full advantage of the dividend.

In other arenas, current migration patterns—internal migration, international flows to destinations within and outside the region and movements triggered by economic and social downturns—together with persistent social inequality, based on socioeconomic status, place of residence, sex, race and ethnicity, underscore the correlation between population issues and human rights, and the need to reinforce social cohesion in the region. The continuing and diversified forms of population displacement require reconsideration of migrants' status as social, political and economic players in need of protection based on a broad notion of citizenship. These trends also present new paths for supporting Latin American and Caribbean countries in the design of national population programmes and policies.

In order to provide countries with effective advice, it is essential to help them process, disseminate and exploit the data collected during the last round of censuses and continue supporting those countries whose census will be conducted this biennium. Governments will continue to need support to meet data users' demands. This is particularly important given that the increasing demand for geographically disaggregated information for small areas is usually met with census data. In addition, new and better sources of demographic information, such as improved vital statistics registration systems and surveys that deal with population issues, are necessary to advance the generation of sociodemographic information.

Disaggregated demographic indicators are crucial for developing targeted public policies in a range of areas. For instance, improved population information is needed to address the varying rates of fertility decline, as well as trends in adolescent fertility, maternal mortality and gender differentials in youth mortality, to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, and to reduce sociodemographic disadvantages among indigenous and Afro-descendent peoples. In the context of high urbanization, city growth is accompanied by persistent makeshift settlements where poverty tends to be perpetuated, particularly among women, older persons, indigenous groups and migrants.

Thus, the provision of accurate population data and support in incorporating demographic analysis into policy development are of key importance if gaps are to be reduced. Regional cooperation has been instrumental in gauging advances towards the commitments, goals and guidelines defined at international conferences with respect to population and development. In this context, CELADE acts as technical secretariat of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the regional intergovernmental body dealing with population issues. Recognizing the great

impact of these issues for the development pillar of the work of the United Nations, in 2012, ECLAC member States decided to elevate the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development to the status of Regional Conference. Continued support for implementing and monitoring the relevant commitments will be particularly important for the Latin American and Caribbean countries during this biennium —the first of the post-2015 development era. Furthermore, the goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development were ratified and extended beyond 2014.

The subprogramme will cover, with a gender-sensitive approach, the following four essential axes relating to the region's progress in the field of population and development:

- (a) Analysis of demographic trends, population estimates and projections;
- (b) Generation of data and development of procedures, computer programs and information systems for improving the use of census data, vital statistics and surveys;
- (c) Inclusion of sociodemographic inputs in social programming at the national and local levels for decision-making in the design and implementation of public policies;
- (d) Regional cooperation in the area of population and development, including training in demography and population and development.

The proposed activities seek to pursue the medium-term objectives of the subprogramme and to achieve the expected accomplishments during the biennium. Progress achieved will be measured by the indicators described below.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

Objective of the Organization: To improve the integration of population issues into development policies and programmes in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Increased capacity of Latin American and Caribbean stakeholders concerned with population and development issues to monitor population trends and address population and development issues, with a gender-sensitive approach, for use in sociodemographic policies and programmes.	(a) (i) Increased number of Latin American and Caribbean stakeholders concerned with population and development issues using demographic knowledge, methodologies and tools, and information on population and development generated by ECLAC. (ii) Increased percentage of surveyed participants in seminars, workshops, training courses or technical cooperation activities acknowledging that they have benefited from ECLAC technical cooperation services in the area of monitoring population trends and tackling population and development issues for use in sociodemographic policies and programmes.
(2) Increased technical capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to monitor and implement the recommendations and goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and other international agreements relating to those issues.	(b) Increased number of new or additional policies, measures or actions taken by Latin American and Caribbean countries to monitor and implement the goals and recommendations of main international agreements relating to the field of population and development.

Strategy

The Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC will be responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme. It will be guided by the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, adopted by member States at the first session of the Regional Conference, which is centred on the full integration of population dynamics into rights-based sustainable development with equality.

The work of the subprogramme will be undertaken in close collaboration with other ECLAC divisions, in particular the Social Development Division (providing inputs or drafting allotted sections of the flagship publication *Social Panorama of Latin America*); the Division for Gender Affairs (providing inputs for the Gender Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean and carrying out joint studies); the Statistics Division (supporting the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, liaising for the maintenance of relevant information on the CEPALStat website and carrying out joint studies with the social statistics section); the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division (providing inputs for studies and publications on human settlements and the linkages between population issues and sustainable development) and the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain (supporting activities on population issues in the Caribbean, particularly those related to census-taking, REDATAM development, ageing and international migration).

The strategy will be divided into three main lines of work, namely:

(a) To serve as technical secretariat for the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(b) To provide training on demography and population studies to technical staff in national and local institutions so as to enhance countries' capacity to monitor population trends and tackle population and development issues;

(c) To provide support to the countries of the region in the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), in the fulfilment of the Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, and in monitoring the goals and objectives stemming from the post-2015 Development Agenda.

Specialized advisory and technical cooperation services will be provided, and workshops and seminars will be held to facilitate horizontal cooperation, networking and sharing of successful experiences. In addition, applied research and analysis including recommendations on how to reduce inequalities will be carried out and disseminated through publications serving as reference material for countries. ICT will be used to disseminate sociodemographic data widely in order to make the subprogramme's products available as a public good.

The main users of the outputs will be government authorities and officials, particularly those working on population-related issues in ministries of planning, social programming, health, education, gender and housing and in national statistical offices of the countries of the region. Other users will include public, private and civil society entities responsible for the design and management of programmes and projects at the national and local levels in various population-related areas, professional associations, and universities and other academic institutions concerned.

The subprogramme will work with the Population and Statistics Divisions of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations and the other entities of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs that participate in the population cluster, and with specialized bodies such as UNFPA, PAHO/WHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNWomen, FAO, UNESCO, UNDP, UN-Habitat, and with intergovernmental organizations such as OAS, IOM, the World Bank, the Ibero-American Youth Organization, IDB and SEGIB. CELADE will continue to be the lead entity in Latin America and the Caribbean in the inter-agency working group on international migration.

External factors

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

(a) Stable conditions prevail in the international economy and in the political, socioeconomic and institutional governance of the countries of the region, thereby allowing countries to maintain the priority afforded to sociodemographic and related issues.

(b) The international community supports and attaches priority to the concerns and needs of ECLAC member States in relation to implementing the recommendations of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, in accordance with the guidelines established by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the internationally agreed development goals, including those derived from the post-2015 development agenda.

(c) The regional community will give priority to the active integration of sociodemographic factors in the design and application of social policies and programmes in order to improve their effectiveness.

List of activities

Subject area 7.1: Demographic analysis and population projections

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting of experts to consider the 2020 round of population censuses (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Recurrent publications

Two issues of the Demographic Observatory (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Non-recurrent publications

Three studies on the situation of demographic phenomena in the region, taking a gender-sensitive approach (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

4. Other substantive activitiesTechnical materials

(i) A technical study on the methodology for population projections in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Development of computer modules for population projections at the national and subnational levels (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Maintenance and updating of the database on demographic trends and population projections by sex and age (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Advisory services

Provision of technical assistance to countries in the region, at their request, in the areas of population data collection, demographic analysis and methodologies for the preparation of population projections and estimates (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

6. Courses, seminars and training workshops

Two workshops on the use of new methodologies and tools for demographic analysis and projections (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 7.2: Population information1. Non-recurrent publications

(i) Three publications on high priority issues in Latin America and the Caribbean on migration, demographic trends or ageing, taking a gender-sensitive approach (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Two studies on high priority issues on demographic trends among indigenous people and Afro-descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A document on demographic dynamics in Latin America and the Caribbean, taking a gender-sensitive approach (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Other substantive activitiesTechnical materials

(i) A technical document on the 2020 round of population censuses (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Development and updating of computer programs to facilitate the use of population data from censuses, surveys and vital statistics, based on the REDATAM software and using geographic information systems (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Maintenance and updating of the regional databank of censuses on population, housing and vital statistics (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

Two issues of REDATAM Informa and electronic dissemination of its content through the subprogramme website (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical assistance to countries of the region in designing and using REDATAM-related computer applications (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

4. Courses, seminars and training workshops

Four workshops on the use of computer applications relating to REDATAM and the creation of related databases (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 7.3: Integration of sociodemographic variables into social programming

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) Two meetings on demographic changes and their consequences for development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to analyse the region's priorities concerning indigenous people and Afro-descendants, ageing or migrants, taking a gender-sensitive approach (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on population and development issues to be defined by the Regional Conference on Population and Development, for its meeting in 2017 (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Two studies on the socioeconomic effects of demographic dynamics in the region, taking a gender-sensitive approach (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Maintenance and updating of the Database of the project Spatial distribution and urbanization in Latin America and the Caribbean (DEPUALC) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Maintenance and updating of the database on Internal Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean (MIALC) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Maintenance and updating of the international migration databank for the programme Research on International Migration in Latin America (IMILA) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) Maintenance and updating of the databank on Indigenous and Afro-descendent Peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean (PIAALC) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

4. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in areas relating to the incorporation of sociodemographic variables into development policies, programmes, and projects, taking a gender-sensitive approach (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region on demographic trends among indigenous people and Afro-descendants (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

(i) A workshop on the incorporation of sociodemographic variables into development policies, programmes and projects (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Cooperation with government entities, universities, nongovernmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies for the development of training activities on emerging issues relating to population and development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

6. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be undertaken in the areas of migration, socioeconomic impact of population dynamics, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants, and ageing, taking a gender-sensitive approach (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

7. Intermediate activities

Contributions to ECLAC institutional and inter-agency publications, including the *Social Panorama of Latin America*.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and the technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 7.4: Regional cooperation in population and development

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

Substantive servicing of the sessions of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, including the preparation of technical documents and reports for the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, and the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean including preparation of their related documentation (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Recurrent publications

Four issues of *Revista Notas de Población* for the dissemination of research findings and studies on population and development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Maintenance and updating of the databank on ageing to follow up on the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, taking a gender-sensitive approach (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Maintenance and updating of the regional system of indicators to follow up on the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Maintenance of a databank of policy and programmes relating to population and development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and 2).

(iv) Regular updating of the contents of the subprogramme's website (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

Two issues of the information bulletin on ageing, with information on the progress made by countries in the region in the formulation and execution of policies relating to older persons (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

4. Advisory services

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

International Plan of Action on Ageing, taking a gender-sensitive approach (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Provision of technical support services to the region's intergovernmental forums on population and development issues (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

An intensive regional course on demographic analysis, and population and development—with a gender-sensitive approach— geared towards government officials in the region, to last at least three months (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 8: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTSPresentation

The interrelationship between economic growth, environmental protection, climate change, urban development and social equality is increasingly important for Governments and the main social stakeholders in Latin America and the Caribbean. In order to address these complex linkages from the public policy perspective, the countries of the region will need to strengthen their capacity for analysis and quantification of the social and environmental costs and benefits of their current development strategies and global environmental change. National and subnational public administrations need to strengthen their capacity to design and implement integrated policies for achieving cross-sectoral targets such as internationally agreed development goals, tackle new environmental challenges and reverse unsustainable trends, including loss of biodiversity, land degradation, air pollution and deforestation.

The major global reviews of sustainable development undertaken in preparation for the anniversaries of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972), the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1992), more commonly referred to as the Earth Summit, and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 2002), and the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) —which include sustainable development goals— will generate demand for analysis and assessments over this period. Environmental sustainability assessments will need to be performed in light of the results achieved by the Millennium Development Goals process and taking into account the post-2015 development agenda.

The effects of climate change, the growing demand for natural resources and rampant deforestation, caused mainly by the encroachment of the agricultural frontier, will place further economic pressures on the natural endowment. The regional trend towards rising urbanization rates and urban sprawl will continue, even in metropolitan areas. The promotion of an integrated approach to planning and building sustainable cities and urban settlements, following the agreements adopted at the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), will be a priority. However, better policy integration, thanks to more mature economic analysis, aided by sounder environmental policies and efforts to make the transition to lower-carbon economies, will lead to more relevant and more promising policy options. The international climate regime will be in its third commitment period and the focus will be on the following period and the participation by a number of middle-income developing countries in the global mitigation effort. In addition, important unilateral measures will enter into force in destination markets for Latin American and Caribbean exports and these may have a significant impact on trade, prompting Governments in the region to seriously consider lowering the carbon footprint of their exports. It will also be time to assess experiences and advances towards an inclusive lower-carbon economy.

These thematic areas can be interwoven so as to facilitate coordination and State modernization and to contribute to the achievement of national targets for a more robust, sustainable pattern of development. Countries would thus be better prepared to make strategic environmental assessments, measure the externalities or implicit social costs of maintaining the status quo and model the alternative policy options in the different levels of government and territorial administration. At the subnational level, the socioeconomic and environmental implications of urban development in the region must be examined in order to strengthen the capacity of countries to design and put into practice policies and instruments for planning, financing and territorial administration that respond to the challenges posed by high rates of urbanization in the region and the growing importance of metropolitan areas, where

governance poses differing challenges. The formulation of policies and projects for human security at the subnational level is extremely important and this includes the study of environmental conflict and institution-building for sustainable development.

The proposed activities seek to pursue the medium-term objectives of the subprogramme and to achieve the expected accomplishments during the biennium. Progress achieved will be measured by the indicators described below.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

Objective of the Organization: To improve the integration of environmental, climate change and urban management issues into economic, social and land use policies in the framework of sustainable development.	
Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Increased capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to integrate sustainability criteria into development policies and measures, particularly in relation to sustainable development, climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and human settlements.	(a) (i) Increased number of policies, measures or actions adopted by countries in the areas of sustainable development, climate change and human settlements in line with ECLAC recommendations. (ii) Percentage of surveyed participants in meetings, workshops and training courses that acknowledge they have benefited from the analysis and policy recommendations on sustainable development, climate change and human settlements.
(2) Enhanced capacity of the Governments of the region and other stakeholders to follow up on and make progress in the implementation of international agreements relating to sustainable development, climate change and human settlements.	(b) (i) Increased number of Governments of the region and other stakeholders that follow up on and make progress in the implementation of international agreements relating to sustainable development, including urban development, in line with ECLAC recommendations.

Strategy

The Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division will be responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme and will work in close coordination with other ECLAC divisions and offices in order to mainstream the comprehensive approach to sustainable development in the Commission's programme of work, in particular with respect to climate change and the sustainable development goals in the context of the post-2015 development agenda.

Thus, the subprogramme includes three basic areas for strengthening the capacities of the countries of the region. The first focuses on evaluating the advances of sustainable development in the region, the integration of sustainability criteria in public policies (such as fiscal, sectoral, investment, and so forth) and institution-building for environmental management (such as implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean). It also covers the follow-up to international and regional agreements on sustainable development, with reference to how the environment pillar is addressed. A key milestone in the process

at the political and institutional levels will be the support provided to the high level political forum for sustainable development in the region.

The second area covers the sustainability of human settlements, encompassing issues such as urban development, sustainable cities, land use and metropolitan areas. The third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, which will be one of the first global conferences after the start of the post-2015 development agenda, will be held in 2016. The subprogramme will participate in the process by making proposals to face the upcoming challenges. In addition, the provision of support for the Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI) will be crucial for the uptake of Habitat III outcomes in the region.

Lastly, the third area focuses on climate change, a key issue on the international environment agenda. For Latin American and Caribbean countries, responses to climate change still have an unexplored potential for integrating environmental, sectoral and economic policies, especially policies in the crucial areas of adaptation and emissions reductions in metropolitan and intermediate cities in the region. In this connection, fiscal policy, supported by an environmental tax reform, is an essential tool in the transition to a path of sustainable development with social inclusion. Clear synergies exist between strategies for adapting to climate change and those designed to protect one of the region's main assets: its biodiversity. The activities for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) offer the clearest example of these synergies. Finally, disaster risk assessment, risk management and adapting to variability and climate change will continue within the activities of the subprogramme.

The Division will work closely with other ECLAC divisions, in particular, the Economic Development Division and the Social Development Division, the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division, the Division of Production, Productivity and Management, the Statistics Division, the Division for Gender Affairs, and the International Trade and Integration Division. Cooperation with ECLAC subregional and national offices will focus mainly on climate change issues.

The principal beneficiaries of the subprogramme will be the decision-making authorities responsible for sustainable development and for human settlements. Economic and sectoral authorities are an important target group for mainstreaming sustainable development and climate change issues into areas that extend beyond environmental institutions. Other beneficiaries include regional and subregional organizations, universities, academic research centres, and business sectors and non-governmental organizations with an interest in the aforementioned areas. The strategy will also include creating networks with a wide range of stakeholders in the environmental sphere and the economic and social sectors relating to climate change, including government institutions, civil society organizations, private sector representatives and relevant sectoral bodies.

In implementing the subprogramme, the Division will continue to hold consultations and undertake joint actions with the specialized agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations system, including UNDP, UNEP and UN-Habitat, as well as with regional and subregional development banks that deal with environmental issues. In addition, in the framework of the Regional Coordination Mechanism, ECLAC leads the preparation of inter-agency joint documents on sustainable development.

External factors

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

(a) Institutional stability is sufficient for carrying out the activities of the subprogramme. Frequent changes in environmental institutions may hamper the achievement of political results, especially when coupled with shifts in priorities.

(b) The international community continues to be committed to achieving meaningful results in international environmental negotiations regarding sustainable development and human settlements, particularly on climate change and risk reduction and adaptation.

List of activities

Subject area 8.1: Policies for sustainable development and environmental performance

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

(i) A regional forum on sustainable development, in support of the institutional arrangements agreed to in the Rio+20 process or other regional forums arising from agreements reached through the Rio+20 or the post-2015 development agenda processes (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A regional meeting to design public policies in the region in environmental matters in light of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and 2).

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting of experts to examine the trends, emerging issues and lessons learned in implementing policies and instruments relating to sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean and their implications for the integration of sustainable criteria in public policies and institutions (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Recurrent publications

A study on progress towards sustainable development and/or internationally agreed goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study of environmental impacts of public policies with the goal of integrating environmental concerns in economic decisions (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on the integration of public policies for sustainable development and institution-building (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study on financing for sustainable development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study compiling best practices regarding access to information and participation in environmental matters in light of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Development, promotion and updating of quantitative applications for sustainable development assessment (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Updating and continuous improvement of a database on the integration of sustainable development in public policies in Latin American and Caribbean countries (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

5. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, upon request, in relation to methodologies to measure progress made towards sustainable development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation and secretariat services to countries of the region, at their request, regarding access to information and participation in environmental matters in light of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

A regional course on sustainable development and/or environmental economics (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

7. Intermediate activities

Support for the maintenance of databases on economic, social, urban and environmental variables and indicators for assessing progress towards sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean in collaboration with the Statistics Division (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Subject area 8.2: Economics of climate change

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts to analyse the region's priorities regarding climate change, mitigation and adaptation, in particular to discuss and develop environmental fiscal reform (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A side event at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to discuss the results of the climate change studies and to explore cooperation opportunities (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Recurrent publications

An overview of the implications of climate change for the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on mitigation and/or adaptation with non-regret measures or co-benefits (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on the impacts per income quantile of the different environmental fiscal policies in the context of sustainable development and climate change (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on trade and climate change (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study on the design of a carbon tax and the impacts of its introduction on the economies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(v) A study on experiences relating to transition towards a low-carbon economy, based on the principles of environmental awareness and social inclusion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vi) A study on risk reduction and adaptation strategies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Updating and continuous improvement of a database on disasters, risk reduction and adaptation relating to climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Maintenance and regular updating of the database of economic, social and environmental costs of extreme natural disasters in the countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, upon request, in the area of climate change (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in areas relating to risk reduction and adaptation (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Provision of technical cooperation to support regional negotiators in preparation for sessions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to UNFCCC (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

(i) Cooperation with government and intergovernmental entities, universities, nongovernmental organizations and regional and subregional organizations, at their request, in support of training activities in climate change issues (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Regional course on climate change mitigation and adaptation assessments and policies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation to selected countries of the region and other relevant stakeholders, relating to the prevention, mitigation and assessment of the economic, social and environmental impacts of extreme natural events (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

7. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be undertaken in the areas of adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its impacts, including reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 8.3: Sustainable human settlements and low carbon and inclusive cities

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

(i) A meeting of the *Ibero-American Forum of Housing and Urban Development Ministers and High-level Authorities* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A regional meeting on urban and sustainable development, regarding the outcome of the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to promote policies for sustainable development of human settlements (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on sustainable consumption and production patterns in cities with cost-benefit analysis on policy and tools to be implemented (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1)

(ii) A study on risk reduction and adaptation strategies in urban areas (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1)

(iii) A study on the assessment of environmental and/or urban costs and the benefits of infrastructure projects in the context of sustainable development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Preparation, upon request, of substantive inputs for the Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

4. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in areas of public policy relevant to sustainable development and urban sustainability (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government and intergovernmental entities, universities, nongovernmental organizations and regional and subregional organizations, at their request, in support of training activities in human settlement issues (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 9: NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Presentation

The uncertain international economic outlook, combined with the global risks linked to climate change and the price volatility of minerals, oil and other commodities that are crucial for the region, make it imperative for States to intervene by designing public policies and for the Governments of the region to include these issues on their political agenda as well as on the international and regional development agenda. These policies and issues are identified in the sustainable development goals proposed at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and converge with the United Nations post-2015 development agenda.

The challenges for Latin America and the Caribbean will be to step up the pace of economic growth in a sustainable way, alleviate poverty and improve income distribution while boosting environmental sustainability. To address these challenges, the region needs to: (i) reverse the shortfall in investment in infrastructure services by adopting more efficient sustainable policies; (ii) ensure sustainable management of natural resources, while working to improve governance; and (iii) strengthen energy security and full access through more active policies for efficiency, diversification and regional integration in the short and medium terms. Clearly, the achievement of these objectives presents a series of trade-offs which should be taken into consideration when formulating public policy proposals.

Notwithstanding the advances made, the region is taking the slow track in its effort to close the gap between the needs and availability of supplies of natural resources, maintain a sustainable pattern of exploitation of those resources and provide the relevant infrastructure services. More diversified sources of financing must be sought, access to such financing obtained and conditions for implementing and regulating public-private partnerships (PPP) must be improved, along with the adoption of better regulatory practices, contractual terms, development of guarantees and the reduction of asymmetries. Nevertheless, the problem of Latin America and the Caribbean is not limited to the lack, or physical tightness, of the supply of infrastructure services; it is also linked to the organization of markets and other crucial issues, such as constraints in the area of physical and energy integration and transport and trade facilitation, which are also becoming vectors of loss of competitiveness and productivity of factors that limit future growth prospects. Furthermore, the gap in the consumption of some energy products between the developed and developing countries as well as between the poorer social groups and other social groups within countries in the region must be reduced sustainably, in other words with clean and more efficient energy sources.

The region has progressed considerably towards achieving the goal relating to drinking water supplies and, to a lesser extent, in providing sanitation services. However, there are still important weaknesses in the water management institutional frameworks and in the supply of drinking water and sanitation services, which are not able to ensure economic efficiency, social equality and environment sustainability. Serious shortcomings may be observed in terms of institutional frameworks for water resource management and provision of drinking water and sanitation services, as there is no guarantee of economic efficiency, social equity or environmental sustainability. Thus, integrated water resource and river basin management and the provision of drinking water and sanitation are one of the main elements in future work.

In the energy sector, the countries of the region have made efforts to step up diversification of the energy matrix by increasing the share of renewable sources, but the results are not yet significant. The same has occurred with energy efficiency, an area in which regulatory changes have not translated into significant savings that alter in any substantial way the pattern of the region's energy intensity. The international context that the region will be facing in terms of energy over the coming decade will reflect deep exogenous changes, such as: (i) structural change in global demand for energy due to the rapid pace

of economic growth in the Republic of China, India and other emerging economies and the prolongation of this trend over the next two decades; and (ii) the advent of a new international regime for combating global climate change. This challenge calls for a short-term response in the form of policy recommendations, instruments and tools with emphasis on regional development priorities.

More in-depth analysis will be needed on the governance of natural resources and on the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the development of such resources. Ethnic and gender issues may have a bearing on potential social conflicts and their relationship with all the governmental, environmental and private stakeholders involved. The treatment of natural resources must be reviewed with reference to the land tenure system, ownership and the way revenue is distributed by national and subnational governments and private stakeholders.

Lastly, it has been fully demonstrated that the existence of appropriate infrastructure and infrastructure services boosts productivity and competitiveness as well as equity and therefore improves economic and social conditions in the region. However, the region is hampered by serious constraints in the provision of transport infrastructure and other services, something which could seriously jeopardize its future development. Steps must be taken to develop an infrastructure and transport strategy based on a sustainable, integrated approach and low-carbon consumption.

All the above-mentioned issues call for consideration of the forms of international cooperation and a renewal of the discussion agenda within the competent United Nations forums with the participation of a wide range of stakeholders and special emphasis on the need to integrate the viewpoint of the private sector.

The proposed activities will enable the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division to fulfil the subprogramme objective in the medium term and achieve the targets set for the biennium. These achievements will be measured using the progress indicators described below.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

Objective of the Organization: To foster competitiveness and socioeconomic development through the sustainable management of natural resources and infrastructure services in Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Strengthened institutional capacity in the countries of the region to formulate and implement public policies and regulatory frameworks to increase efficiency in the sustainable management of natural resources and in the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services.	(a) (i) Increased number of new policies, measures or actions adopted by countries of the region in the areas of sustainable management of natural resources and the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services in line with ECLAC recommendations.
	(ii) Increased number of stakeholders acknowledging that they have benefited from ECLAC technical cooperation services to improve their work in the area of sustainable management of natural resources and the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services.
(2) Enhanced policy harmonization or coordination and sharing of best practices at the subregional and regional levels on sustainable management of natural resources and the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services.	(b) (i) Increased number of public, academic, regional and business institutions taking action to harmonize or coordinate policies for management of natural resources and/or provide public utilities and infrastructure services in line with ECLAC recommendations.

Strategy

The Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division will be responsible for implementing this subprogramme, in close coordination with other ECLAC divisions and offices, in particular the International Trade and Integration Division, the Financing for Development Division, the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division, the Division of Production, Productivity and Management and the subregional headquarters in Mexico. The strategy will include providing stakeholders of the region with analytical studies and systematized information and data in terms of regulation and management of natural resources and the provision of public utility and infrastructure services in the context of the sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda.

Priority will be given to the provision of technical assistance services to countries, at their request, in the spheres of regulation and management of mineral resources, energy and water resources, with particular emphasis on the economic and social impacts of climate change, environmental and energy sustainability, and in the regulation of the provision of public utility and infrastructure services. Support will be given to discussion forums to make known new policy options and to the functioning of knowledge networks for sharing good practices and lessons learned. Training activities for decision makers, public officials and experts in the above-mentioned areas will also be carried out under the subprogramme.

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials of countries in the region, especially those concerned with management for the sustainable development of natural resources, energy issues, infrastructure and transport services. Other users will include regional and subregional organizations, universities, academic research centres, and technical and professional, labour and business organizations. The subprogramme will continue to consult and work in close collaboration with United Nations specialized agencies, programmes and funds and other organizations concerned with the areas of mining, energy and water resources, including: OLADE, UNASUR, CELAC, MERCOSUR, IIRSA, the Iberoamerican Association of Energy Regulators (ARIAE), the Committee on Ports of OAS, the International Association of Maritime Economists (IAME), the Central American Commission on Maritime Transport (COCATRAM), and bilateral and multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, IDB, CAF and the Financial Fund for the Development of the River Plate Basin (Fonplata), the Water Regulators' Association of the Americas (ADERASA), CARICOM, the Mesoamerica Project, the World Energy Council (WEC) and the Global Sustainable Energy Partnership (GSEP), among others.

External factors

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

(a) The socioeconomic and institutional environment in the region remains sufficiently stable or improves and is free from significant external shocks or disruptions that would require significant changes in priorities.

(b) The international community supports and accords priority to the concerns and specific requirements relating to the sustainable management of natural resources and the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services in the context of the regional and international development agenda. To this end, the guidelines adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council will continue to receive full support, along with the internationally agreed development goals, including those deriving from the post-2015 development agenda and the agreements adopted at the main world summits and conferences in the economic and social spheres.

List of activities

Subject area 9.1: Sustainable management of natural resources

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts on the formulation of public policies for water management and related services that promote economic efficiency, social equality and environmental sustainability, in the context of sustainable development goals (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider the progress achieved in energy security and sustainable energy markets (both at national and regional level), including results and prospects regarding public-private partnership solutions (PPPs) and regarding new technological developments in the implementation of sustainable energy projects (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A meeting of experts on public policies related to the governance of natural resources and fiscal incomes (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on advances in integrated water resources management in the countries of the region in the context of the sustainable development goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on the possible impacts of the integration processes on energy security in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A study on the situation and prospects regarding energy efficiency in the transportation sector in the region's countries (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) Two studies on the behaviour of sustainable energy (renewables and energy efficiency) markets: legislation, regulation, economics, technologies and new schemes for project development (e.g. PPPs) in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) Three studies on public policies for the sustainable management and governance of natural resources (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vi) A study on the sustainability (i.e. social, economic and environmental aspects) of the mining industry in region's countries (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Other substantive activities

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

Newsletter of the Network for Cooperation in Integrated Water Resource Management for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (4 issues in each language during the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

4. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services, upon request, to national and local authorities in the countries of the region in the field of sustainable energies and energy integration (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services, upon request, to national and local authorities in the countries of the region in the area of natural resources, including mining (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Provision of technical cooperation services, upon request, to national and local authorities in the countries of the region in the area of water management (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) Provision of technical cooperation services, upon request, to regional cooperation mechanisms, including the Energy and Mines Commission of the Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO), the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), UNASUR, CELAC and MERCOSUR, on relevant subjects (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Organization, in coordination with ILPES, of a regional course for public and private sector officers on management of natural resources (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

6. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be under way in the areas of renewable energy, energy security and energy efficiency (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

7. Intermediate activities

Preparation of selected inputs on the sustainable management of natural resources for recurrent publications prepared under other subprogrammes, in particular the study on progress towards sustainable development and/or internationally agreed goals, including low-carbon economies and climate change impact assessment in Latin America and the Caribbean coordinated by the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and field projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources

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

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

Two high-level meetings of experts to consider the new challenges regarding sustainable transport and infrastructure policies, with a special focus on Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) Two studies on advances in the provision of drinking water supply and sanitation services in the countries of the region in the context of the sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) One study on public policies in the field of economic infrastructure services (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) One study on a specific issue regarding maritime transport in the context of a sustainable infrastructure and transport policy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) One study on a specific issue regarding logistics and combined or multimodal transport policies in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) One study on a specific issue regarding regulation of public utilities in the region with a special focus on gender, in the context of the sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vi) One study on a specific issue regarding regional physical integration (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vii) One study on a specific issue regarding the impact of changes in the economic geography on the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

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

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

FAL Bulletin on Facilitation of Trade and Transport in Latin America and the Caribbean (16 issues during the biennium, two each quarter) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

4. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries in the region, at their request, in relation to the provision of public utility and infrastructure services (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Organization of a one-week regional course for public and private sector officers involved in the provision and management of infrastructure services (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

6. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be under way in the following areas: utilities supply and services that promote economic efficiency, social equality and environmental sustainability, and logistics integration for the sustainable exploitation of natural resources (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and field projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 10: PLANNING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Presentation

In the past decade, many countries in Latin America and the Caribbean improved the quality of public administration and the design and execution of public policies, hand in hand with fiscal stabilization and the recovery of public investment, economic growth, more and better employment and the reduction of poverty. Economic growth was boosted by the high world demand for commodities and raw materials, especially from China, which benefited mainly South American economies.

Nevertheless, countries in the region continue to exhibit deep structural and gender-based differences and large inequalities in income distribution, access to public services and opportunities for social mobility. In addition to inherited challenges, new ones are emerging, such as population ageing, epidemiological transition, and unhealthy lifestyles and nutrition habits. Most of the economies continue to depend on natural resource endowments, leading to growing socioenvironmental conflicts and the risk of climate change imposing increasing costs on the region. The scenario of a less dynamic world economy and trade for the coming years poses additional challenges to development planning in the region.

The development model followed by most countries in the past 20 years has not placed the region on a sustainable and inclusive development path and has shown severe vulnerabilities. The difficulties encountered by efforts to reduce inequalities demand a thorough evaluation of the strategy, with a foregone conclusion. To deactivate historical trends of income and wealth concentration, the State has to intervene explicitly and perseveringly in order to produce structural changes, through efficient public management and using instruments such as planning and foresight.

The post-2015 development agenda will constitute a mandatory reference for public planning, strengthening the Latin American and Caribbean region's quest for an integral, broad, inclusive and sustainable model of development that values the environment, enshrined in economic and social rights.

The development agendas of the countries now prominently feature approaches based on citizen participation in the different phases of planning processes aimed at promoting structural changes to break decades-old patterns of poverty and inequality. These approaches have developed in response to—and recognition of—civil societies that are better organized and more demanding of the public function.

In sum, the State's public action capacity in Latin America and the Caribbean has been strengthened, thanks to improved public management, fiscal stabilization and the increase in savings and investment rates, and has driven the allocation of public resources to large-scale investment projects such as those required for infrastructure enhancement. This process requires planning and long-term vision and, in some circumstances, a regional perspective that contributes substance to regional integration efforts. It requires a modern type of planning in which coordination between levels and sectors of government is crucial. It also needs continuous monitoring and evaluation of the efficiency and efficacy of public management, articulation of public and private initiatives and a long-term vision built in a collaborative and inclusive manner. The Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) is equipped and ready to collaborate with member countries in these areas through training, research and advisory services in the field of planning and public management.

The proposed activities seek to pursue the medium-term objectives of the subprogramme and to achieve the expected accomplishments during the biennium. Progress achieved will be measured by the indicators described below.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen competencies for planning and public administration for development with a regional hemispheric perspective.

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Strengthening of capacities in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in matters of planning and public administration for development with a regional perspective and gender sensitivity.	(a) (i) Increased number of planning processes in Latin America and the Caribbean in which ILPES contributions are acknowledged by countries. (ii) Increased number of surveyed participants that acknowledge having benefited from training services provided under the subprogramme to improve professional skills in matters of planning and public administration for development with a regional perspective and gender sensitivity. (iii) Increased percentage of surveyed readers who acknowledge having benefited from the analysis and recommendations contained in publications prepared under the subprogramme.
(2) Improvement in coordination and exchange of best practices and cooperation between Governments in the region and other stakeholders in matters of development plans and strategies.	(b) (i) Increased number of public agencies and other key stakeholder organizations participating in seminars and networks supported by the subprogramme. (ii) Increased percentage of surveyed participants in forums supported by the subprogramme that acknowledge having benefitted from activities and strengthened skills and competencies.

Strategy

ILPES has supported member countries in their efforts to strengthen planning and public administration competencies, in particular through training of human resources. In the future, a key emphasis should be placed on regional cooperation and integration in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Institute, as convener of planning authorities from all countries, is in a privileged position as an observatory of public administration and management for development in the region. Building on that strength, the strategy of the subprogramme will draw on three key elements:

- (a) A knowledge management centre for development planning: the repository

ILPES will function as a laboratory of planning knowledge, a tool to strengthen cooperation between countries in planning and public administration for development. It will maintain a virtual platform, which will be fed by development plans, research and comparative studies, aimed at developing analysis, stimulating integration and disseminating innovations in the theory and practice of planning and public administration, spurring the emergence of a regional Latin American and Caribbean perspective on planning and public administration for development.

The process of ministerial dialogues, which has been ongoing since 2013, will continue, involving government officials and experts in promoting diffusion and exchange of best practices on planning in the region and consolidating the interaction and cooperation between national planning agencies.

(b) Rethinking Latin America and the Caribbean: towards a new culture of regional integration and cooperation

ILPES will concentrate its research activities and technical cooperation and training efforts on fostering a new thinking on regional integration and cooperation, in particular regarding:

- The new public administration for development, including monitoring and evaluation of public policies; budgeting for results; public management and citizen participation; and the harnessing of information and communication technologies in public administration.
- The long-term vision, including foresighting for development, structural change and regional integration; long-term investment planning and strategic management of projects.
- Coordination among levels of government, from the global development agenda to regional, national and local action, including the territorial expression of the post-2015 development agenda; decentralization and strengthening of local development capabilities; structural change and regional convergence; gender mainstreaming in budget planning; land use planning and valuation of environmental public goods.

(c) Capacity-building to strengthen capabilities in public administration and participation by civil society and social movements in the development planning process

Technical cooperation services, applied research and training services will remain fundamental pillars of the work of ILPES. The supply of services, incorporating new contents and forms of cooperation, advisory services, research, training and learning services, will be realigned to strengthen the involvement and collaboration of civil society and social actors in the increasingly participatory process of development planning.

Under the subprogramme, it is proposed to strengthen the supply of training courses on planning, government and public policy that satisfy the goals of dissemination of applied knowledge developed in the region and elsewhere on these topics, as well as to train competent human resources and institutions and enhance learning capabilities.

External factors

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

(a) The international community and, in particular, the member countries of the Regional Council for Planning, will continue to afford priority to development planning, fiscal management and public administration, at both national and subnational levels in the region, taking into account the guidelines established by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as those goals

stemming from the post-2015 development agenda and other agreements adopted at the main world summits and conferences in the economic and social spheres.

(b) The socioeconomic and institutional environment in the region remains stable or improves with no significant external shocks or disruptions which would affect the priorities of the programme of work.

List of activities

Subject area 10.1: Planning and public administration for development with a regional perspective

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

(i) A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Regional Council for Planning (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting of the Regional Council for Planning (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of government experts to discuss progress and challenges regarding methodologies for evaluation of investment programmes and projects (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts of the network of authorities of regional development policies to discuss coordination of policies between different levels of government (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Two meetings of Open Days on Planning, a discussion and dialogue forum for practitioners and experts on planning and development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) A seminar to discuss foresighting as a tool to close development gaps and build future visions in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Recurrent publications

(i) Overview of public management for development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Overview of territorial development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Non-recurrent publications

Ten studies on topics (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2) related to:

(i) Public management for a modern, efficient and open State

- (ii) Planning of infrastructure investment for development
- (iii) Regional integration and the planning and foresighting of development
- (iv) Capacity development for public management
- (v) Geography and equality
- (vi) Methodological approaches to monitoring and evaluation of programmes and policies
- (vii) Planning for the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda: a territorial approach
- (viii) Gender mainstreaming in public management and planning

4 Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Strengthening of the function of ILPES as a knowledge laboratory for plans, programmes and agendas for development planning with a local, national and hemispheric perspective (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Periodic updating and improvement of technical manuals and software applications supporting training activities, as well as databases on budgeting and instruments for regional development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

Two progress reports on the ministerial dialogues for planning: basic information on the practice of planning provided by government authorities, to capture the political vision regarding the future of planning systems (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to introduce the regional perspective in development planning (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region in areas related to development planning and the evaluation of policies, projects and programmes (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region in areas related to local and regional development strategies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) Provision of advisory services in design, monitoring and evaluation of hemispheric, national and local exercises of foresighting (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Twenty courses of the on-site and distance training programme (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2) on priority topics such as:

- (i) Training of regional planners: towards a new culture of integration
- (ii) Foresighting for change: long-term visions and scenario techniques
- (iii) Development policies and public-private cooperation mechanisms
- (iv) Planning and public management for sustainable development post-2015
- (v) Planning of public management: an integrated approach
- (vi) Programming and evaluation of public sector initiatives
- (vii) Strategic management and portfolios of investment projects for international cooperation
- (viii) Political leadership and public management
- (ix) Governance, modernization of public management and citizen participation
- (x) Evaluation techniques for programmes and public policies
- (xi) Monitoring and evaluation of public management
- (xii) Leadership and management for development
- (xiii) Decentralization processes
- (xiv) Local development management and strategies for territorial competitiveness
- (xv) Five courses on priority areas to be defined

6. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, technical cooperation projects will be carried out in areas of development planning, including plans and programmes to achieve sustainable development goals (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

7. Intermediate activities

(i) Support for the operation of virtual networks and information exchange on topics related to the subprogramme (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Support for the organization of training courses, in response to demands of other subprogrammes of ECLAC in areas of sustainable development, gender mainstreaming, natural resource management, population issues and innovation strategies, among others (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training and technical cooperation projects in the field, is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 11: STATISTICS

Presentation

Although economic, social, demographic and environmental statistics have improved significantly over the last few years in the Latin American and Caribbean region, some aspects of quality—particularly timeliness, frequency and comparability—need further enhancement in order to be brought in line with international best practices. Harmonization in data collection, processing and dissemination represents a further challenge at the regional level. In parallel, efforts are needed to promote the use of statistics by economic agents, social actors and decision-makers and to further strengthen the user-producer dialogue, by improving structures and enhancing the roles played by national statistics systems in public life. These targets form part of the strategic plan adopted by the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC.

In order to achieve these objectives, countries must address different challenges, some of which are regularly discussed at the meetings of the Statistical Conference of the Americas. Countries must strive to fully implement the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008) and give impetus to the adoption of the System of Economic-Environmental Accounting 2012 (SEEA 2012), improving the availability and quality of basic economic and environmental statistics and basic data sources. The post-2015 development agenda—including gender mainstreaming in the production of statistics—poses new challenges for national statistics systems in terms of defining, monitoring and reporting the new sustainable development indicators. The region's statistical systems will also need to tackle other global challenges, including the increasing supply of costless information by many different providers fuelled by the constant development of information and communication technologies, and the need to measure and monitor the well-being of societies in a multidimensional and more comprehensive way.

Socioeconomic and environmental statistics and indicators are vital resources for informing and supporting sustainable development. Therefore, the quality, timeliness and integrity of statistics must meet the most rigorous standards. The production and publication of accurate statistics also help to reinforce democracy by contributing to the process of public participation and enhancing the transparency and accountability of the political system. Reliable and easily accessible information systems are not only a concern for statisticians, but a prerequisite for good governance at the country level. Economic, social and environmental statistics, produced on a regular basis, are crucial for public policies. They provide evidence of the underlying economic and social conditions and help to identify the main problems and constraints for the design of policies, programmes and projects. Moreover, they are the main inputs for appropriate monitoring and evaluation of public actions.

Harnessing best practices in statistical activities is a key element for designing and enhancing the reliability and quality of public statistics and building sound and robust legal and institutional frameworks. The subprogramme will seek to adapt these best practices to the Latin American and Caribbean context, and to assist countries in implementing them.

The purpose of the subprogramme is to support Latin American and Caribbean countries in their efforts to build, strengthen and harmonize statistical information and the decision-making systems underlying the design, monitoring and assessment of sustainable development policies. In particular, the subprogramme aims to provide support to countries in the improvement of national capacities, to enable national statistics systems in the region to generate, analyse and disseminate statistics information in a timely manner, and to keep statisticians in the region abreast of internationally accepted standards and best practices in the field.

The proposed activities seek to pursue the medium-term objectives of the subprogramme and to achieve the expected accomplishments during the biennium. Progress achieved will be measured by the indicators described below.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

Objective of the Organization: To improve the production, dissemination and use of quality and timely statistics for evidence-based decision-making in the economic, social and environmental fields in the region.

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Progress in the implementation of the 10-year strategic plan of the Statistical Conference of the Americas.	(a) (i) Percentage of subject areas of the strategic plan for which specific actions were implemented. (ii) Number of products developed by the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, with the support of ECLAC.
(2) Increased technical capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to monitor economic, environmental and social trends and to formulate evidence-based policies.	(b) (i) Increased percentage of compliance by countries of the region with SNA 2008 and its satellite accounts, including in particular SEEA 2012, in accordance with international recommendations and the countries' own requirements, after receiving relevant technical support from ECLAC. (ii) Increased number of policies, measures or actions taken by countries to implement ECLAC recommendations aimed at developing statistics to monitor economic, environmental and social trends. (iii) Increased number of downloads from the <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> and CEPALSTAT, the online repository of economic, environmental and social databases in the region consolidated by ECLAC.

Strategy

The Statistics Division will be responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme. Given the interdisciplinary nature of statistics, the Division will work in close collaboration with all other ECLAC offices and divisions, the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and United Nations agencies.

The strategy will be based on three main lines of action. The first consists in supporting the methodological development of statistics in the region, as well as promoting the development of region-specific indicators. The second is the provision of specialized advisory and technical cooperation services to strengthen the countries' technical and institutional capacities. Meetings and seminars will be organized to facilitate the sharing of experiences and promote South-South cooperation in a more integrated regional context. Support will also be given for the development of networks to strengthen the harmonization and coordination of statistical data and initiatives among countries. The third line of action aims to promote best practices in the dissemination and use of comparable methodologies and techniques.

The main direct beneficiaries of the subprogramme will be the institutions of Latin America and the Caribbean that make up countries' national statistical systems, particularly national statistical offices, central banks and specialized government agencies. Moreover, it is expected that the subprogramme will reach a broader audience in the private sector, academia and civil society.

Two important features of the subprogramme strategy should be stressed. On the one hand, the activities will be carried out in close coordination with the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC. The subprogramme activities reflect the thematic priorities identified by the Conference, as it considers national accounts, environmental accounts, economic and environmental statistics, the post-2015 development agenda, broader measures of welfare and social indicators. Under the subprogramme, ECLAC will act as coordinator of regional and global activities, including joint actions with the United Nations Statistics Division, the regional commissions and other statistics entities in the United Nations. Collaboration with other international agencies (such as IDB, ILO, IMF, World Bank and WTO) and international expert groups, such as the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA), is also envisaged. The subprogramme will convey the experience and interests of the subregion in global events, such as the United Nations Statistical Commission and the Committee for the Coordination of Statistics Activities (CCSA).

The subprogramme will also place its pool of statistical and methodological information at the disposal of a wide range of stakeholders: government agencies, business and labour organizations, universities, research centres, regional and subregional integration bodies and other public or private entities that require comparable information on the countries of the region.

Regarding the joint work with other ECLAC divisions, special attention will be paid to the implementation of gender-sensitive indicators in collaboration with the Division for Gender Affairs, support in the use of economic indicators and demographic data in collaboration with the Economic Development Division and CELADE, respectively, the provision of data from household surveys and other social indicators to the Social Development Division, the development of environmental indicators in collaboration with the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements and the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Divisions, and the provision of relevant information to monitor the progress of the region towards achievement of the goals enshrined in the post-2015 development agenda.

Emphasis will be placed on promoting the adoption of the new recommendations relating to the System of National Accounts, the System of Economic-Environmental Accounting and satellite accounts, including unpaid work in households; facilitating countries' participation in the International Comparison Programme; improving basic economic, environmental and social statistics; and developing methodologies and indicators for the measurement of monetary and multidimensional poverty, inequality, social cohesion and other aspects of welfare.

Lastly, member States will benefit from increased visibility of the subprogramme's work through the continuous updating and development of CEPALSTAT, the online economic, environmental and social statistics and indicators database.

External factors

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

(a) National statistics systems in the region will be able to cope with the challenges posed by the new technological developments and the increasing provision of statistics by other actors (the challenge of “big data”);

(b) Socioeconomic and institutional stability will prevail in the region, allowing normal functioning and progress of work in the national statistical offices;

(c) The international community will continue to support the work of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC and the priorities it sets for statistical development in the region, in response to the specific needs and concerns of ECLAC member countries in this field. To that end, the guidelines established by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the internationally agreed development goals, will be taken into account;

(d) The international agencies and organizations working in the region will support the efforts of the Statistics Division of ECLAC to increase the efficiency and usefulness of statistics activities.

List of activities

Subject area 11.1: Technical cooperation among member States and within regional and global statistical bodies

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

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

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

2. Intermediate activities

(i) Provision of support to the working groups created by the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC. This activity includes the organization and servicing of the working groups’ meetings, preparation of background documents and other materials, preparation of meeting reports and monitoring of the tasks assigned to each working group (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Preparation, upon request and in collaboration with other agencies, of substantive inputs supporting and channelling the views of Latin American and Caribbean countries in international forums and in global conferences on statistics and indicators, such as the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC and the sessions of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

Subject area 11.2: Statistical databanks and dissemination of regional statistics and indicators

1. Recurrent publications

(i) *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2016* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2017* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Development, maintenance and updating of the CEPALSTAT statistical information system and the databases under direct responsibility of the Statistics Division, and coordination with other divisions of the activities relating to the maintenance of their databases (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Compilation and harmonization of household surveys from the countries of the region, as an input for the analysis and production of social indicators of the Statistics Division and other ECLAC divisions (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Intermediate activities

(i) Preparation, in conjunction with the Social Development Division, of statistical information for the annual editions of the *Social Panorama of Latin America* (2016 and 2017 editions) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Preparation, in conjunction with the Economic Development Division, of statistical information for *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2016 and 2017 editions) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Preparation, in conjunction with the Economic Development Division, of statistical information for the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2016 and 2017 editions) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) Statistical support for the execution of ECLAC studies and projects in the field of economic, social and sustainable development, and for inter-agency work, particularly in the context of monitoring the post-2015 development agenda (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Subject area 11.3: System of National Accounts and economic statistics

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) Two meetings of experts to evaluate the inclusion of new international recommendations in the implementation of SNA 2008 and its adjustment to the characteristics of the economies in the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2, high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) One meeting of experts to promote and analyse the incorporation of the new international recommendations on economic statistics, including basic statistics, national accounts, foreign trade in goods and services, price indexes (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1, moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The implementation of activities (i) and (ii) will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Recurrent publications

Two issues of Cuadernos estadísticos de la CEPAL (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the progress made in the region in implementing the new international recommendations on the upgrades of SNA 2008 or external sector statistics (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Two studies on implementation in the region of international recommendations on economic statistics, including basic statistics, national accounts and satellite accounts (including unpaid work in households), foreign trade in goods and services, and price indexes (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

4. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to Latin American and Caribbean countries for the harmonization of basic economic statistics and the implementation of the latest revised international nomenclature, as well as SNA 2008 and its satellite accounts, in particular SEEA 2012 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, universities, nongovernmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies in support of training activities on topics relating to economic statistics, including basic statistics, national accounts and satellite accounts, foreign trade in goods and services, and price indexes (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

6. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be under way on the regional programme to support countries of the region in implementing SNA 2008 and to improve basic economic statistics through the application of the Luxembourg Recommendations on Global Implementation and Outreach for the System of National Accounts in coordination with the activities of ISWGNA (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1, moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and the technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.4: Statistics and quantitative analysis of social trends

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert groups

(i) One meeting of experts to make recommendations on promoting technical and methodological improvements to social information systems and household surveys (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1, high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) One meeting of experts to make recommendations for improvements to the harmonization and homogenization of social statistics and indicators (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1, high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Non-recurrent publications

Three methodological and analytical studies on poverty, income inequality and other aspects of social welfare in the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to member States and regional bodies in areas relating to household surveys, social indicators and statistics and the measurement and analysis of poverty and other aspects of welfare, with special attention to the follow-up of the post-2015 development agenda (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

4. Training courses, seminars and training workshops

Cooperation with government entities, universities, nongovernmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies in support of training activities on topics relating to poverty, income distribution, employment, social cohesion and vulnerability (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

5. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be under way in the area of social statistics (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

6. Intermediate activities

Production of one or more chapters on poverty, social vulnerability and income distribution in the region, for the *Social Panorama of Latin America* (2016 and 2017 editions), in conjunction with the Social Development Division (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.5: Environmental statistics

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

Two meetings of experts to analyse progress in the field of environmental statistics and SEEA 2012 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1, moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Non-recurrent publications

Two studies on the situation of environmental statistics in the region and on the experience with environmental accounts (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to member States and regional bodies to support the development of environmental statistics and the implementation of SEEA 2012 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

4. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, universities, nongovernmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies in support of training activities on topics relating to the development of environmental statistics and accounts (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

5. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be under way in the area of environmental statistics, in particular on strengthening capacities for building macroeconomic and sustainable development indicators (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.6: Support for the post-2015 development agenda

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

One meeting of experts to make recommendations for improvements to the harmonization and homogenization of statistics and indicators for follow-up to the post-2015 development agenda (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1, high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Non-recurrent publications

One study on methodological or empirical issues related to follow-up to the post-2015 development agenda and other internationally agreed development goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to member States and regional bodies to support the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda monitoring framework and its indicators (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, universities, nongovernmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies in support of training activities on topics relating to the post-2015 development agenda monitoring framework and its indicators (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

5. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be under way in the area of the post-2015 development agenda monitoring framework (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA, CUBA, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI AND MEXICO

Presentation

The “great slowdown” triggered by the international financial crisis of 2008-2009 confirmed Central America’s vulnerability to external shocks, including via oil and food prices. It also turned a spotlight on the long-standing external constraint on the subregion’s economic growth, as the current account deficit deteriorated critically in the last decade and access to development finance became more difficult. In addition, growth patterns within Central America are increasingly uneven, with economic activity in some countries growing much faster than in others, thus widening the gaps in per capita income and in other economic and social indicators. The weakness of fiscal resources and their scant impact on income distribution are key restrictions on the region’s development, impeding more significant progress in the reduction of poverty and inequality and in the modernization of infrastructure.

Areas of future work include the use of methodological tools of structural analysis to better understand economic change, and comprehend the dynamics of fiscal policy in relation to economic growth and distribution, as well as to examine and anticipate the potential effects of Basel III implementation on financial inclusion in the subregion. In general, these analytical tools will help to understand and forecast the distributional effects of alternative macroeconomic management and policy choices, and thus will contribute to the Commission’s technical cooperation with governments in the subregion, aimed at assisting them in the task of designing, monitoring and evaluating economic and social policies.

Central American countries have in common their small economies and wide open commercial and financial markets. International trade in the subregion —measured by the sum of exports and imports— amounts to 82% of GDP, well above the average for Latin American and Caribbean countries. Intraregional trade within the Central American Common Market, moreover, has grown annually at double digits for the past two decades. The subregion has become a platform for exports to the United States economy, and China is of key importance not only as an increasingly significant trade partner but also as an investor.

Countries in the subregion are more willing than in previous years to implement industrial policy to lead the structural transformation that their economies need in order to gain long-term paths of high, sustained expansion with much greater equality. Most of the countries are also actively coordinating and pursuing the convergence of key infrastructure and regulatory frameworks to strengthen economic integration while simultaneously seeking product and market diversification towards Europe and Asia. Areas of future work include mainstreaming science, technology and innovation into trade and the export supply, value chains and integration into global value chains, as well as the impact of foreign direct investment on development, in particular the transfer of skills and of surplus capital.

Countries in the subregion remain among the poorest and most unequal in Latin America, in spite of gradual improvements during the past decade. Gaps remain especially acute among indigenous groups and Afro-descendants. Though women’s participation in labour markets has increased steadily, the vast majority are far from achieving economic autonomy as 35% still do not have any source of income and women’s pay tends to be lower than men’s, and their work conditions poorer. New jobs are mostly informal and precarious, and union affiliation remains below 5% in most countries. The subregion also experiences massive migration flows and chronic violence.

Policymaking in the subregion is witnessing renewed efforts to strengthen planning laws and agencies and better methods to measure poverty and well-being are being actively discussed. Decision-makers are showing renewed interest in the use of statistics and evaluation methods to guide policy dialogue and design. These are welcome changes that will lead to better design, implementation and evaluation of public policies at the macro, meso and micro levels.

Emerging work areas include analysis of the dynamics of inequality in relation to racial and ethnic socioeconomic differences, forging better governance arrangements to face and solve conflicts surrounding natural resource exploitation, developing the care economy to help achieve full economic autonomy for women, proposing a rights-based approach to preventing youth violence, developing a life cycle logic with emphasis on early childhood and older persons, and granting universal social protection.

With the exception of Mexico, all the countries in the subregion depend heavily on imports to meet their energy needs. Price volatility in oil and other commodities has caused significant macroeconomic shocks for most countries in the subregion in the recent past. Moreover, renewable sources still do not form a significant proportion of the energy supply in many countries, though most of them have significant, untapped hydroelectric potential. Mexico and the subregion, through industrial and innovation policies, are aiming to boost the productivity and international competitiveness of their manufacturing bases.

Energy integration, renewable energy sources and improving access to modern energy services continue to be priorities. Emerging areas are energy efficiency, transition toward low-carbon economies, competitiveness and energy costs, energy reforms and updating of the region's sustainable energy strategy.

The countries of the subregion routinely rank among the top 10 most vulnerable in the global climate risk indices. Their geographical position leaves them highly exposed to tropical storms, hurricanes, floods and droughts. There is increasing evidence of temperature rises and changes in rainfall patterns. Scenarios for this century suggest significantly higher temperatures, greater variability in rainfall and progressive reduction in precipitation in much of the region. This will generate more arid conditions with more intense rainfall and hurricanes, but also more intense droughts. These effects, combined with the subregion's social and environmental vulnerability, require immediate measures to reduce risk and invest in adaptation in multiple sectors, such as hydroelectric generation, more sustainable agricultural production, protection of forests and other ecosystems, and public health to name but a few.

Agricultural land use and production have grown, although in the latter case at a much slower rate than the rest of the economy, so that agriculture has shrunk as a proportion of overall GDP. Agricultural commodities still contribute 39% of exports and are essential to many agro-industries. Agriculture generates the majority of jobs for the rural poor, but many rural areas are losing population and experiencing internal and international migration. Agriculture is being challenged by climate change, but is also key to providing appropriate responses, including efforts to develop climate-resilient crop varieties, expand sustainable production practices, reduce risk and protect producers with insurance mechanisms, and increase food system efficiency and inclusion.

The above challenges and opportunities are shared to a great extent among the 10 countries served by the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico. However, Haiti, the only least developed country in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Cuba, the only centrally planned economy in the hemisphere, may require special attention in relation to some aspects.

The proposed activities seek to pursue the medium-term objectives of the subprogramme and to achieve the expected accomplishments during the biennium. The progress achieved will be measured by the indicators described below.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

Objective of the Organization: To achieve dynamic growth and sustainable, inclusive and equitable development within a robust and democratic institutional framework and to fulfil the internationally agreed development goals, including those set forth as a result of the post-2015 development agenda.

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Strengthened institutional capacity of the countries in the subregion to address economic and social issues, particularly regarding multidimensional equality (including gender, ethnicity and territory) and poverty reduction.	(a) (i) Increased number of governmental, private sector and academic institutions in the subregion that consider ECLAC analysis and policy recommendations, particularly regarding multidimensional equality and poverty reduction, in the formulation of policies and measures in the areas of social and economic development. (ii) Increased number of key stakeholders acknowledging that they have benefited from ECLAC outputs and services for economic and social policymaking, particularly regarding equality and poverty reduction.
(2) Increased technical capacities of the countries in the subregion to design and evaluate policies and measures for economic development and structural change, trade and integration, and sustainable development, including energy, agriculture and climate change.	(b) (i) Increased number of institutions in the subregion that consider ECLAC analysis and policy recommendations in the formulation of policies and measures for economic development and structural change, trade and integration, and sustainable development, including energy, agriculture and climate change. (ii) Increased number of key stakeholders that acknowledge having benefited from ECLAC products and services in the areas of economic development and structural change, trade and integration, and sustainable development, including energy, agriculture and climate change.

Strategy

This subprogramme, which encompasses the countries of Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico, will be executed by the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico in close coordination with other ECLAC divisions and offices. The strategy to be followed will take particular account of the relevant provisions of the post-2015 development agenda, in particular regarding equality, employment, eradication of extreme poverty, promotion of gender equality and women's autonomy, ensuring environmental sustainability and building a global partnership for development.

The subprogramme strategy will consist in continued efforts to strengthen the countries' capacities to formulate strategies and policies to promote subregional and regional cooperation. The subprogramme will also involve analytical work and the formulation of recommendations of policy

options for consideration by member States. The subprogramme will further strengthen multisectoral and interdisciplinary analysis, the processing and systematization of data for the maintenance and updating of relevant databases, and the development of analytical models with quantitative and qualitative tools. The subregional headquarters will continue to work in close collaboration with national stakeholders and regional integration institutions in order to strengthen their capacities through the provision of advisory services, training and internships, and the organization and promotion of forums to facilitate policy dialogue.

The main beneficiaries of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials of the countries of the region, civil society entities, academic and private sector institutions, and subregional and regional entities, such as those involved in the Central American integration scheme.

Emphasis will also be placed on the following areas: development agendas and strategic reforms and their economic, social and sectoral impacts; social covenants for equality; the city as a public good for equality; universal social protection and safety nets; ageing and young populations; Central American long-term energy development strategy; trade facilitation within the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) and the European Union – Central America association agreement; promoting the social benefits of trade; industrial and competition policies; macroeconomic modelling for key public sector planning entities; adaptation to climate change and mitigation of the impact of extreme natural phenomena; in-depth country analysis and technical advice.

External factors

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

(a) The socioeconomic and institutional environment in the region remains relatively stable or improves and is free from significant external shocks or major disruptions that would require significant changes in priorities.

(b) The international community is responsive to, and supportive of, ECLAC member States' needs and concerns, in accordance with the guidelines of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and with the post-2015 development agenda.

List of activities

Subject area 12.1: Economic development

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts to examine the impact of macroeconomic policies on welfare in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to examine recent macroeconomic trends and the outlook for Mexico, Central America or selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Recurrent publications

Two studies on recent macroeconomic developments and the prospects for the Central American region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on emerging issues in relation to macroeconomic development policies in Mexico, Central America or selected countries in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on key economic development issues and policy options in Haiti, Cuba or another selected country from the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study on selected aspects of economic growth and structural change in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Maintenance and updating of the database on economic statistics and national accounts of the countries in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Continuation of the process of institutionalization and implementation of knowledge management strategy, conducting annual monitoring of results, with a view to updating and enriching the strategy (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Two issues of the annual report on subregional activities in Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

(iv) Ten notes on recent macroeconomic developments in the countries of the subregion during 2015, and the outlook for 2016, which will serve as inputs for the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 2016*, and the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2016* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(v) Ten notes on recent macroeconomic developments in the countries of the subregion during 2016, and the outlook for 2017, which will serve as inputs for the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 2017*, and the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2017* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders in areas relating to the strengthening of their capacity to design and implement macroeconomic and macroprudential policies, economic integration or development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

6. Technical cooperation projects

A field project will be implemented in the following areas: inclusive growth, rural industrial policy and participatory value chains with an emphasis on promoting employment and financial inclusion for small producers and/or cooperatives of producers in four selected countries (8 selected value chains) in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

7. Intermediate activities

Consultation, coordination and cooperation with senior governmental and United Nations system officials, and other key partners on issues related to economic growth and structural change with equality (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.2: Social development

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting of experts to analyse diverse perspectives on poverty and inequality measurement in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on social development gaps and challenges in the subregion in light of the post-2015 agenda with a particular focus on social exclusion and inequality in urban contexts and large cities (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on policies and incentives to promote women's economic autonomy and gender equality in the labour markets as well as in the design of public budgets from the gender perspective (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on the design and implementation of policies and programmes for income support, with a particular focus on social pensions and unemployment insurance (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study on access to education, health, housing and social services and evaluation of policies related to improving the guarantee of government service delivery, with particular attention being paid to equality gaps for indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Maintenance and updating of the database on social indicators of the countries of the subregion, with a particular focus on multidimensional indicators of social development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Updating of the online course on social policy creation and evaluation with a human-rights-based approach (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

4. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders in the areas of policies to strengthen institutional and technical capacities on social protection, gender equality and rights-based social inclusion, with a particular focus on indigenous peoples (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Technical cooperation projects

(i) A field project will be implemented in the following area: social inequality and poverty in urban contexts in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A field project will be implemented in the following area: design of policies for recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and for closing social and economic equality gaps experienced by indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

6. Intermediate activities

Consultation, coordination and cooperation with key senior governmental and United Nations system officials, major partners and other stakeholders on social development issues, paying particular attention to multidimensional equality (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.3: International trade, industry and integration

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts to examine productive development initiatives and policies to promote structural change (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to discuss the regional integration challenges and policies to promote integration benefits (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Recurrent publications

A study on trends in regional integration and trade agreements in Mexico, Central America or selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on opportunities for promoting structural change arising from new economic sectors in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on the role of science, technology and innovation for promoting structural change in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study on productive development policies in selected countries in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study on challenges and opportunities arising for the subregion in relation to possible integration into global value chains (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Maintenance and updating of ECLAC computer databases (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Maintenance and updating of the database on trade and integration of the countries in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

5. Advisory services

(i) Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders in the areas of international trade, integration processes, trade monitoring and training on ECLAC databases (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to countries in the subregion and other stakeholders in areas relating to sectoral policy, particularly strategies and programmes to strengthen industrial development, structural change, productivity and the corresponding instruments of analysis (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

6. Intermediate activities

Consultation, coordination and cooperation with key senior governmental and United Nations system officials, major partners and other stakeholders on integration or cooperation matters (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.4: Agriculture, food security and rural development

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting of experts to analyse how sustainable agriculture and food system practices can contribute to addressing the major development challenges in this sector (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Recurrent publications

A study on trends and challenges in the agricultural sector in selected countries of the subregion: sustainable agriculture and food systems (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Non-recurrent publications

A study on risk reduction options in the agricultural sector in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Maintenance and updating of the database for the agricultural sector and food security of the countries of the subregion, paying particular attention to sex-disaggregated data (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

5. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders in relation to agriculture, food security, rural development, related statistics and other relevant issues (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

6. Intermediate activities

Consultation, coordination and cooperation with key senior governmental and integration system officials, and other key partners on issues related to agriculture, food security and rural development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.5: Energy and natural resources

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts to discuss issues of energy policy and energy strategy: energy integration, energy transition and/or medium- and long-term sustainable energy development goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to discuss specific topics of the subregional energy agenda: sustainable energy (access to modern energy, renewable energy, and efficiency and rational use of energy) and/or issues associated with external fossil fuel dependence (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study to evaluate the status of the energy transition, energy integration and synergies with national energy agendas in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on the status and progress of sustainable energy goals (access to modern energy, renewable energy, and efficiency and rational use of energy) in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Maintenance and updating of the database on the hydrocarbon sector of the countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Maintenance and updating of the database on the electric power sector of the countries in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Advisory services

(i) Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders in areas relating to economic, environmental and social sustainability in the energy sector (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services, upon request, to regional cooperation institutions or mechanisms, including the Central American Integration System (SICA) energy forums, the Mesoamerica Project and OLADE (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

5. Intermediate activities

Consultation, coordination and cooperation with key senior governmental and United Nations system officials, major partners, and other stakeholders on issues related to the energy sector and sustainable energy development goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.6: Climate change

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meeting

A meeting of experts to discuss responses to climate change that strengthen co-benefits between adaptation and mitigation and between sectors in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study to support the design of climate change public policies that strengthen co-benefits between adaptation and mitigation and between sectors in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study to identify options for strengthening the positive effects of climate change responses in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Maintenance and updating of the database on climate change in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Advisory services

(i) Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders, relating to options for responding to climate change, focused on inclusive and sustainable adaptation and integrating the transition to low-carbon economies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation to selected countries of the subregion and other relevant stakeholders, relating to the prevention, mitigation and assessment of the economic, social and environmental impacts of extreme natural events (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Institution and capacity-building through courses and workshops for the countries of the subregion and other relevant stakeholders, relating to policy options regarding adaptation to and mitigation of climate change (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

7. Intermediate activities

Consultation, coordination and cooperation with senior governmental and integration system officials, and other key partners on issues related to climate change (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 13: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEANPresentation

The countries of the Caribbean subregion continue to face a variety of development challenges, given their economic, social and environmental vulnerabilities and low levels of resilience. Their small, open, still undiversified economies, impacted by recession in major export markets, are striving to return to sustainable economic growth following the global economic crisis. This has been especially true for most of the service-oriented economies in the subregion. Low growth, depressed domestic and international demand and a lack of robust investment in tourism and related service industries have brought high levels of unemployment, particularly among women and youth.

Countries of the subregion also face mounting public debt and severe fiscal challenges, with average debt-to-GDP ratios still in the unsustainable range. For a few countries, these ratios exceed 100% of GDP, posing serious challenges to financial system stability and limiting their access to credit. Such substantial debt burdens contribute to persistently high interest rates and restrain investment.

The high public debt and focus on fiscal adjustment has limited the capacity of Caribbean Governments to deliver the full range of social services. This has raised concerns about erosion of the social fabric, and the ability to meet the growing needs of vulnerable groups. The Caribbean remains the subregion with the second highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the world, and the rise in lifestyle and non-communicable diseases has increasingly become an urgent health and development issue. The reduction of significant levels of poverty and inequality remains a major challenge for Caribbean countries.

The small island and coastal States of the Caribbean continue to be challenged with adapting to climate change and sea level rise, as well as the ever increasing risks of exposure to extreme weather events, which have increased in intensity. Related issues of energy and food security have gained prominence on the policy agenda, as the subregion seeks to reduce its heavy dependence on fossil fuel exploration and imports with development of biofuels and other alternative energy technologies.

Caribbean States will therefore need to shape a strategy that promotes growth, rekindles investment and builds resilience, with focus on debt reduction and fiscal management, while seeking to expand their capacity to meet the growing social and development needs of their people. Underlying such a strategy is the need for economic transformation, which implies moving away from economies based primarily on natural endowments towards more knowledge-driven economies. This will require much more targeted investment in human capital and greater collaboration between the private and public sectors of the region to garner the requisite resources. This will also demand exploration of viable avenues for expansion of trade and investment within the wider Latin America, even as the subregion seeks to strengthen the Caribbean Single Market and Economy and invest in human capacity through skills and entrepreneurship training, particularly among youth. Attention will also have to be devoted to important demographic trends, the need to provide broader social protection services for the ageing Caribbean populations, the social and fiscal implications of employment drift to the informal sector, and strategies to benefit positively from migration by harnessing the skills and resources of the Caribbean diaspora. Policymakers have also reaffirmed commitment to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, the right to decent work and an adequate standard of living, and attention to the needs of persons living with disabilities.

Efforts to respond effectively to emerging demographic trends and to address the challenges more concretely are hampered by the persistent lack of data. Policymakers acknowledge the need to strengthen infrastructure and expand capacity for data collection and analysis on increasingly important

issues such as migration rates and remittance flows, the informal economy, persons living with disabilities, and gender-based violence. Particular attention should be paid to the use of sex-disaggregated data. The use of information and communication technologies must necessarily assume greater importance as a tool for promoting more effective governance and public sector management, particularly in small multi-island States.

Subregional and national action will be framed by the significant global platforms which will guide and support policies for further implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Cairo Programme of Action on Population and Development, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Millennium Development Goals, and the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) outcomes. Consistently with the post-2015 development agenda that is underpinned by the commitment to “leave no one behind”, work under the subprogramme will seek to support the efforts of Caribbean policymakers to advance patterns of sustainable growth and development that are both equitable and inclusive, people-centred and environmentally sustainable.

The proposed activities seek to pursue the medium-term objectives of the subprogramme and to achieve the expected accomplishments during the biennium. The progress achieved will be measured by the indicators described below.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the sustainable development process in the Caribbean and enhance the subregion’s cooperation with Latin America.	
Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Improved capacity of countries in the subregion to address economic, social and environmental development issues.	(a) (i) Increased number of policies, measures and actions in the areas of economic, social and environmental development formulated, adopted or updated by countries of the subregion in line with ECLAC analyses and recommendations. (ii) Increased number of government institutions, policymakers and other stakeholders acknowledging that they have benefited from ECLAC products and services to promote economic, social and environmental development.
(2) Improved institutional capacity in countries of the subregion to follow up on the major international agreements in the economic, social and environmental fields.	(b) (i) Increased number of policies, measures or actions adopted or updated to follow up on the major international agreements in the economic, social and environmental fields, in line with ECLAC analyses and recommendations.
(3) Enhanced subregional dialogue, cooperation and collaboration in the Caribbean to address economic, social and environmental development issues.	(c) (i) Increased number of Caribbean institutions and other stakeholders engaged in subregional dialogue and/or cooperation and collaboration mechanisms coordinated by ECLAC.

Strategy

The strategy is built on four pillars. First, implementation of the activities will occur within the context of coordination and collaboration with other divisions of ECLAC and the wider United Nations system. Second, as the secretariat for the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean will, through alignment with the guidance provided by the Committee, and the identification of priority areas and development challenges, ensure continued relevance to the needs of the subregion. Third, within the context of internationally agreed development goals, the activities will facilitate the active engagement of Caribbean countries in the follow-up to global conferences, including those deriving from the post-2015 development agenda. Fourth, the response to the development needs of the countries served by the subprogramme will adopt a multidisciplinary approach including: (i) promoting financing for development, sound fiscal management and market diversification, within the context of assimilating Caribbean economies into the global economy; (ii) broadening the monitoring mechanism for measuring progress in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy; (iii) facilitating wider application of ICT for development and knowledge management; (iv) enhancing the role of social development within the context of the broader sustainable development process; and (v) strengthening the statistical capacity of Caribbean countries to support more effective evidence-based policymaking.

To this end, the subregional headquarters will undertake research and analysis of the emerging issues and challenges facing the Caribbean and work closely with Caribbean development partners, such as the CARICOM Secretariat and CARICOM-related institutions, the OECS Secretariat, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) and the ACS Secretariat, to inform policymaking in Caribbean countries, including through the provision of advisory and technical cooperation services. Ultimately, the visibility of the work and major achievements of the subregional headquarters will be enhanced through a vibrant outreach programme, including more active engagement of Caribbean countries.

External factors

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

(i) Confidence in the relationship between ECLAC and the key national stakeholders is maintained;

(ii) Collaboration and cooperation are enhanced between regional and international organizations operating in the subregion, which are crucial to the overall success of the subprogramme.

List of activities

Subject area 13.1: Caribbean development and cooperation

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

(i) One session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), including preparation of reports for its consideration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3; moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) One meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, including preparation of reports for its consideration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3; moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

Ad hoc expert group meetings

One meeting of the Caribbean Development Roundtable (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3; moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Recurrent publications

One issue of the *Caribbean Development Report* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3; moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Other substantive activities

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

(i) ECLAC Focus in the Caribbean for 2016 (four issues) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) ECLAC Focus in the Caribbean for 2017 (four issues) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) ECLAC Newsletters on economic, environmental, knowledge management, social and statistical development issues for 2016 (12 issues) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) ECLAC Newsletters on economic, environmental, knowledge management, social and statistical development issues for 2017 (12 issues) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

Subject area 13.2: Economic development and integration

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting on innovative financing for sustainable development within the context of the challenges faced by middle-income countries in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting on monitoring trade agreements and the progress of regional integration for the sustainable development of Caribbean economies within the context of the Mauritius Strategy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Recurrent publications

(i) *Economic Survey of the Caribbean 2016* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) *Economic Survey of the Caribbean 2017* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) *Preliminary Overview of the Caribbean 2016* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) *Preliminary Overview of the Caribbean 2017* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on innovative financing for sustainable development within the context of the challenges faced in middle-income countries in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study publication on monitoring trade agreements and the progress of regional integration for the sustainable development of Caribbean economies within the context of the Mauritius Strategy (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

4. Other substantive activities

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

Policy brief on a selected area of economic development in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation and assistance to countries on macroeconomic policies and regional integration (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

A workshop on the use of TradeCAN and MAGIC to monitor trade agreements and trade performance (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

7. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that a project will be under way on strengthening the capacity of public finance managers in selected Caribbean countries to manage their public finances (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

8. Intermediate activities

Contributions of inputs for: (i) *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*; (ii) *Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean*; (iii) *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy*; and (iv) *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 13.3: Knowledge management and ICT for development

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting on strengthening the design and use of knowledge management tools in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting on selected issues of the information society and knowledge management in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on strengthening the design and use of knowledge management tools in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on selected issues of the information society and knowledge management in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Updating and maintenance of the Caribbean Knowledge Repository (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Updating and maintenance of the knowledge society toolkit (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

(iii) Policy brief on a selected area of knowledge management in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) Catalogue of technical assistance available to support the development of information societies and knowledge economies in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

4. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation and assistance to countries on ICT for development, information societies and knowledge economies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Training on selected ICT for development and knowledge management issues in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3).

6. Intermediate activities

Provision of inputs for ECLAC databases on ICT and knowledge economy indicators, including integrated follow-up to the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services and training activities, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 13.4: Social development

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting on the subject of inclusive social protection in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting on the subject of youth and development in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Recurrent publications

A publication on selected sustainable development goals and their implementation in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on inclusive social protection in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on youth and development issues in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Other substantive activities

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

Policy brief on a selected area of social development in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation and assistance to countries on social, population, gender equality and development in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

(i) Training workshop on migration and development issues in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

(ii) Training workshop on the development of social protection indicators for the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

(iii) Seminar on selected sustainable development goals and their implementation in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1, 2 and 3).

7. Intermediate activities

(i) Contribution to the text of the *Social Panorama of Latin America*.

(ii) Contribution to substantive servicing of selected activities of the Division for Gender Affairs, including the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services and training activities, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 13.5: Statistics

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting on the challenges of managing statistical systems in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting on planning for the 2020 round of censuses in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the challenges of managing statistical systems in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on planning for the 2020 round of censuses in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

3. Other substantive activitiesTechnical materials

(i) Updating and maintenance of selected statistical indicators (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

(ii) Policy brief on a selected area of statistics in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

4. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation and assistance to countries in the area of statistics and statistical development in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

A training workshop on selected topics in statistics (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

6. Intermediate activities

Preparation of inputs for the following publications: (i) *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*; (ii) *Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean*; (iii) *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy*; (iv) *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*; (v) *Social Panorama of Latin America*; (vi) *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean*; and preparation of inputs for the *Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean*.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services and training activities, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 13.6: Sustainable development1. Substantive servicing of meetingsAd hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting on qualitative and quantitative aspects of the status of implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States and of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting on integrated resource management in service-based economies in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A meeting on selected issues related to energy efficiency and renewable energy in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on qualitative and quantitative aspects of the status of implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States and of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on integrated resource management of service-based economies in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on selected issues related to energy efficiency and renewable energy in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Other substantive activities

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

(i) Policy brief on a selected area of sustainable development in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Preparation of public education material and information on issues highlighted in the Barbados Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, focusing on energy, tourism, water and waste management (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation and assistance to countries in the area of environmental development and disaster-preparedness and risk reduction (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

A seminar on science, technology and innovation for sustainable development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services and training activities, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 14: SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL INTEGRATION AND COOPERATION PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONSPresentation

In its pursuit of social inclusion, growth with equality, sustainability and integration, the Latin American and Caribbean region is facing new political challenges to its development. These challenges stem from the major shifts occurring in the world economy, with the rise of new growth blocs made up of China, India and the Asia-Pacific region, eclipsing the traditional relationships between North and South and between Atlantic and Pacific. But they also refer to the need to reflect upon the common problems and opportunities of the region when facing the new development agenda after 2015.

Over the years, Latin America and the Caribbean had reflected the image of a collective identity, notwithstanding the fact that at certain periods, the prospect of achieving unity seemed very remote. In the past few years, the idea of political, economic, social and cultural integration was strengthened and countries embraced these goals as a precondition for successfully tackling their development challenges. Intergovernmental integration schemes and organizations in the region (such as CARICOM, SICA, LAIA, ALBA, UNASUR and CELAC) demonstrate the decision to promote and project a concerted voice from Latin America and the Caribbean in the discussion on major issues on the international agenda; assume a joint position as a region in multilateral forums and global conferences with regard to important events; and strengthen the region in its dialogue with other countries and other regions of the world.

The regional and subregional organizations that have taken shape over the decades represented an advance towards the integration of Latin America and the Caribbean. They have generated opportunities for reciprocal action that have fostered trust and formalized relations between the countries, steering them towards a shared future in which they can act as a close-knit community.

This subprogramme will help to fulfill the integration goals set forth in the declarations of the intergovernmental integration schemes in the region, providing support for the optimal use of their resources and serving as a complement to their efforts.

Specifically, the subprogramme will provide support to subregional and regional organizations, promoting coordination, cooperation, complementarity and synergy and contributing to convergence processes when the Commission's participation is required. In addition, it will make technical and substantive contributions to facilitate debate and the construction of intraregional agreements, as well as to strengthen the interests and the positioning of Latin America for participation in interregional and global political dialogues.

The proposed activities will be geared towards fulfilment of the objectives of the subprogramme in the medium term and of the expected accomplishments during the biennium. These accomplishments will be measured using the indicators of achievement set out below.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen regional and subregional integration processes, their convergence, and the participation of Latin America and the Caribbean in interregional and global political dialogues.	
Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity of regional and subregional mechanisms to deepen their integration processes and promote their convergence.	(i) Increased number of technical and substantive inputs provided by the Commission that are used to facilitate regional debate and consensus-building on social (including gender equality), economic and sustainable development issues, at the request of regional and subregional mechanisms. (ii) Increased number of joint activities or initiatives in which various regional and subregional schemes and mechanisms participate to share knowledge and experiences with technical and logistical support from ECLAC.
(b) Enhanced political dialogue of regional and subregional schemes with third parties and extraregional actors.	(i) Increased number of technical and substantive inputs provided by the Commission that are used to facilitate regional dialogue with third parties, including extraregional partners or mechanisms, on social (including gender equality), economic and sustainable development issues, at the request of regional and subregional mechanisms. (ii) Increased number of instances in which regionally agreed positions are presented in global forums or summits with technical support from ECLAC.

Strategy

Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme rests with the Office of the Executive Secretary and the Secretary of the Commission, which, given its multidisciplinary approach, will work in close coordination with the rest of the ECLAC substantive divisions and the subregional and national offices.

The strategy applied under the subprogramme will focus on providing technical and logistical support to the Latin American and Caribbean integration and cooperation organizations, mechanisms and coordination schemes, both in support of their own agendas, in their convergence efforts and initiatives, and in external interactions with third parties.

The main characteristic of this subprogramme is the dynamic demand of the actors to whom services are provided in the fields of data, statistics, indicators, analytical and normative work through conference and position papers, development of methodologies for various purposes and logistical support upon request.

The subprogramme is designed to contribute to the strengthening of regional and subregional groups and schemes in Latin America and the Caribbean, by providing technical support, updated, timely and relevant cutting-edge information, statistics and indicators, and analytical work, as well as logistical support for meetings and summits. The Commission's analytical work and recommendations will help

these organizations to build consensus concerning new challenges in regional integration and cooperation, pursue social, economic and sustainable development and engage in political dialogue with third parties. Assistance will also be provided in the follow-up of agreements and their respective implementation mechanisms. Furthermore, under the subprogramme, advisory and technical cooperation services will be provided to support these regional and subregional mechanisms in their efforts to improve regional integration and cooperation through South-South and triangular cooperation modalities.

The Office of the Executive Secretary will work closely with CELAC, UNASUR, the Andean Community, CARICOM, LAIA, MERCOSUR, ALBA and SICA. Collaboration with other bilateral and multilateral cooperation partners will also be enhanced to provide additional resources to the subprogramme to strengthen the implementation of its programme of work and maximize its impact in beneficiary countries.

The main beneficiaries of this subprogramme will be the Governments of the region, officials involved with all the integration processes in the economic, social, and political spheres, as well as other stakeholders of the business and civil society sectors concerned with all the relevant aspects of integration and the associated political dialogue.

Lastly, the subprogramme will seek to ensure visibility of its work and major achievements through a dynamic outreach programme, including active engagement with the member States, wide dissemination of publications and findings in international events and relevant conferences, as well as participation in key forums involving relevant policymakers, academia and other stakeholders from both within and outside the region.

External factors

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

(a) The international situation remains politically, socially and economically stable and is conducive to political dialogue, and cooperation is treated as a priority in order to move forward on development issues.

(b) The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean continue to support and give high priority to regional and subregional cooperation, integration and convergence schemes with a view to achieving economic, social and environmentally sustainable development.

(c) The Commission continues to inspire confidence in terms of its technical competence and analytical capabilities and its ability to support the region in its convergence and regional and subregional integration schemes.

Activities

Subject area 14.1: Cooperation in promoting regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) Two meetings of national experts in economic, social and political spheres in Latin America and the Caribbean to consider regional and subregional trends and the performance of organizations in the light of their performance indicators (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A meeting of national experts from the economic, social and political spheres of Latin America and the Caribbean to consider advances in indicators of progress towards the sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda, and the role of regional and subregional processes and organizations in this regard (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Two annual meetings between integration organizations and experts (from the private sector and civil society) to discuss and share experiences in regional economic and social policies, in accordance with priorities set in the programmes of these organizations for the period 2016-2017 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the scope for, and processes of, convergence of the regional and subregional integration organizations (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on the processes, strategies and achievements, by sector, of the regional and subregional integration organizations (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Preparation of substantive contributions for intergovernmental meetings on important integration and cooperation meetings at the request of Governments and organizations (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

4. Advisory services

(i) Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to regional and subregional processes and organizations in areas relevant to the Commission's mandate (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region, the business sector and any other interested parties, in relation to strategies for convergence of all regional and subregional processes (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, as well as with regional and subregional organizations, in the preparation of courses and seminars relating to strategies and processes for convergence and integration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

6. Intermediate activities

(i) Coordination of activities with integration and cooperation organizations in support of their programmes and initiatives, as well as their convergence schemes (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Coordination with the Governments of the region, relevant officials and other non-governmental stakeholders to strengthen the political action of the subregional and regional integration processes and organizations (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Coordination with other United Nations specialized agencies, programmes and funds and other international organizations in providing technical cooperation services to interested parties (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 14.2: Political dialogue between regional and subregional organizations and extraregional stakeholders and third parties

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) Two meetings of national officials and experts to consider regional and subregional integration processes in terms of their existing relationship with extraregional stakeholders with whom dialogue is currently being prioritized, such as Europe (CELAC-European Union meetings and Ibero-American summits), North America (Summit of the Americas), India, and the People's Republic of China, as well as how they are projected globally (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Two meetings with other regional stakeholders (the business sector and civil society) that are interested in biregional dialogue with other interlocutors: Europe (CELAC-European Union meetings, Ibero-American summit), North America (Summit of the Americas), India, and the People's Republic of China, and other regions or countries with which the organizations wish to engage on a priority basis (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Non-recurrent publications

Two studies on the relationship between the Latin American and Caribbean region and regions or countries to be treated as priorities for subregional or regional integration processes or organizations (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Preparation, upon request, of substantive contributions for regional or subregional meetings with extraregional stakeholders and third parties, in collaboration with other agencies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Advisory services

(i) Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to regional and subregional organizations in their relationships with extraregional stakeholders and third parties in areas relating to the Commission's mandate (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region, the business sector and other interested parties in relation to the convergence strategies of all regional and subregional processes in terms of how they interact with extraregional stakeholders and third parties (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities and with regional and subregional mechanisms and organizations in preparing courses and seminars on strategies relating to extraregional stakeholders and third parties (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

6. Intermediate activities

(i) Coordination of activities with integration and cooperation organizations in support of their relationship with extraregional stakeholders and third parties (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Coordination with Governments in the region, relevant national officials and other relevant non-governmental organizations to strengthen interactions between Latin America and the Caribbean and specific countries, as well as with other regions and third parties (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Coordination with United Nations specialized agencies, programmes and funds, as well as with other international organizations, in providing technical cooperation services to parties interested in strengthening dialogue with extraregional stakeholders or other interested parties (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Annex

TYPES OF ACTIVITIES1. Substantive servicing of meetingsIntergovernmental meetings

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

Ad hoc expert group meetings

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

2. Recurrent publications

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

3. Non-recurrent publications

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

4. Other substantive activitiesTechnical materials

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

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

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

5. Advisory services

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

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

7. Technical cooperation projects

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

8. Intermediate activities

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