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**REPORT OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE STATISTICAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAS OF THE ECONOMIC  
COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Santiago, 12-14 August 2014

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## A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

### Place and date of the meeting

1. The thirteenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) was held in Santiago, Chile, from 12 to 14 August 2014.

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

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following States serving as members of the Executive Committee: Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Spain and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

3. Also attending were representatives of the following member countries of the Conference: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

4. A representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) also attended the meeting on behalf of the United Nations Secretariat.

5. The following United Nations agencies, funds and programmes were also represented: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

6. Also present were representatives of the following specialized agencies of the United Nations: International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

7. The following intergovernmental organizations were also represented: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI).

### Chair

8. The Executive Director of the National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC) of Ecuador chaired the meeting in his capacity as Chair of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC.

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<sup>1</sup> See annex.

## **B. AGENDA**

9. The Executive Committee adopted the following agenda:
  1. Adoption of the agenda.
  2. Presentation and discussion of the substantive issue: strategies for the use of administrative records for statistical purposes.
  3. Review of progress in the implementation of the Biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2014-2015, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC.
    - (a) Report of the Chair
    - (b) Report of the working groups of the Conference
  4. Other matters.
    - (a) Criteria for determining the new strategic plan of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC
    - (b) Proposed regional strategy for implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) 2012
    - (c) Report on the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean
  5. Adoption of agreements.

## **C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS**

10. At the opening session, statements were made by Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC, José Rosero, Executive Director of INEC of Ecuador, in his capacity as Chair of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, and Pascual Gerstenfeld, Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC.

11. After welcoming participants, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC emphasized the commitment shown by the member countries of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, to which the high number of participants bore testimony. She pointed out that in Latin America and the Caribbean, the most unequal region in the world, it was necessary to break the statistical silence on inequality gaps and build an evidence-based development proposal. The technological revolution, the need for environmental sustainability and the post-2015 development agenda had given rise to new modelling requirements and called for reliable, trustworthy and easily conveyable information on which to base economic, social and environmental policies. She therefore stressed the need to strengthen national statistical institutes and the Conference itself. Within the United Nations system, ECLAC was advocating the participation of the subsidiary bodies of ECLAC, including SCA, in the accountability machinery for monitoring the implementation of the sustainable development goals in the region.

12. The Executive Director of INEC stated that the Conference was the foremost statistical forum in the region and stressed the key role played by its working groups. Further efforts were required to fine-tune the instruments for monitoring the working groups' activities so that the progress they made could be measured objectively. Administrative records had great potential to supplement information from surveys and censuses, but this also posed considerable challenges. SCA needed to draw up a new strategic plan that had to be both flexible and as specific as possible with a view to measuring levels of implementation and effectiveness of its activities. He finished by stressing the importance of certain issues to be discussed at the meeting, including strengthening national statistical institutes and monitoring the post-2015 development agenda.

13. The Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC stated that there were three forthcoming milestones that had to be kept very much in mind: the deadlines for entry in force of the sustainable development goals, achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and drafting of the second strategic plan of SCA. They not only heralded considerable challenges, but also constituted a great opportunity to improve mechanisms for cooperation in the field of statistics. The uniqueness of SCA lay in the fact that it was structured in working groups—strengthened by the extensive participation of the member countries and the support of numerous international organizations—which was crucial in developing the statistical indicators and methods for providing evidence on which policymakers could rely. The vast amounts of information generated and the rapid advance of new information and communications technologies (ICT) would call for highly creative, selective approaches in the future.

#### Adoption of the agenda

14. The Chair submitted the provisional agenda for consideration by the Executive Committee, which adopted it without amendment.

#### Presentation and discussion of the substantive issue: strategies for the use of administrative records for statistical purposes (agenda item 2)

15. The strategies used by various countries to employ administrative records for statistical purposes were then examined. The analysis, which was accompanied by presentations by the representatives of Canada, Spain and Mexico, covered the way in which main national records, including those on population, employment and businesses, were put to use.

16. The representative of Canada spoke of the organizational arrangements of that country's statistical institute, which ensured that the information obtained from various public bodies was of high quality and processed efficiently and with a minimum of duplication. The representative of Spain analysed the experiences of that country's National Institute of Statistics, which had decided to use a register of inhabitants from administrative records. This entailed carrying out a census of only 10% of the population, thus dispensing with the need for a full nationwide census. The representative gave details of the advantages and challenges of this approach. The representative of Mexico spoke of the experiences of INEGI in using the administrative records of businesses.

17. In the ensuing discussion, participants highlighted the advantages and drawbacks of working with administrative records. The representative of the Dominican Republic stressed the importance of using national strategic plans in this respect. The representative of Peru said that the use of information on public safety was a relevant area for work, while the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia spoke of the statistical invisibility of people who did not figure in administrative records. The representative of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) pointed out that various international

organizations had signed a memorandum of understanding to encourage the production of data and, in this context, IDB intended to step up efforts to facilitate the use of administrative records. In this connection, he suggested holding a special meeting under the banner of SCA.

18. After a round of questions and comments, the representative of Canada noted that there were agreements in place between national information providers, but that no national quality standards had formally been established outside Statistics Canada (STATCAN). STATCAN, the country's national statistical agency, applied its own criteria to filter and process data provided by various departments. The representative of Mexico also stressed the importance of coordination, since data were the property of sector-specific institutions. He added that this situation was not always ideal, citing the example of criminal records, which provided particularly incomplete information.

Review of progress in the implementation of the Biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2014-2015, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (agenda item 3)

(a) Report of the Chair

19. The Executive Director of INEC submitted a proposal on how to improve procedures for the provision of information on the activities of the working groups and on progress monitoring. It was also suggested that reports should be produced on a quarterly basis and should include a quantitative estimate of the degree of completion of activities.

20. The representative of Canada called for the proposal to be adopted without delay, while the representative of the Dominican Republic spoke of the need to provide the working groups with increased support to address the implementation difficulties identified. The representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia expressed his support for the proposal and suggested making greater use of videoconferencing to ensure regular contact between members of the working groups so as to facilitate progress.

21. The representative of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) referred to the need to devise mechanisms to provide the working groups with managerial support, noting that in some cases the groups' work could be difficult to quantify, a view endorsed by the representative of Mexico. She raised concerns about the possible use of progress figures to rank the working groups. The representative of Paraguay then stated that the working groups should disseminate their findings via the Knowledge Transfer Network. The IDB representative, meanwhile, after recognizing the valuable contribution made by the working groups, stressed the need for the programmes to be brought in line with what was realistic in view of the time and resources available.

22. The representative of the secretariat noted the responses to the report submitted by the Chair and stressed that there need be no reservations or concern about assessment of the working groups' performance. It would be the responsibility of the secretariat to fine-tune the proposed monitoring tool. The Chair then replied to various questions posed by delegations and reiterated how useful it would be to have a better tool for monitoring the working groups.

(b) Report of the working groups of the Conference

23. The countries serving as coordinators of the various working groups gave presentations on the status of implementation of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities for 2014-2015.

*Working Group on Censuses*

24. The representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which served as coordinator of Working Group on Censuses, outlined the activities the group had carried out over the period and those planned for the remainder of the biennium. Among the forthcoming activities he referred to were the course on demographic analysis to be held in 2014; the second edition of the course on Latin American and Caribbean population estimates and projections to be held in September, with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); the workshops on use and analysis of census data, on assessment of vital statistics and for user training in REDATAM planned for 2015; and the presentation in November of that year of a document assessing the state of art concerning the 2010 census round. The major challenges facing the working group included stepping up cooperation between countries and promoting forms of funding to support the group's activities, since some countries lacked the necessary means to participate in them. The representative also mentioned the synergies created at the sixth congress of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP) in Peru.

*Working Group on Harmonization of Statistics on Income Poverty and Public Transfers*

25. The representative of Uruguay, one of the coordinating countries of the working group, gave a presentation on its activities, stating that after a further 11 countries had joined the group its goals had been redefined to include the measurement of income poverty and multidimensional poverty. Notable among the activities in its new programme of work were, in respect of the specific objective of addressing monetary poverty, designing a model for the analysis of income, reviewing the instruments used by the countries to collect data and drawing up a report to compile best practices in tackling major challenges in measurement. In respect of multidimensional poverty, it was agreed that a proposal should be made on the dimensions to analyse, which would then be used to select the most appropriate variables to represent each dimension and to systematize practices for collecting information on these variables in the countries. On this basis, a report was to be submitted for discussion by July 2015. The group would also draft a report on the proposed poverty indicators for the post-2015 development agenda and their relationship with national measurements of poverty.

26. The representatives of the coordinating countries requested that the name of the group be changed to Working Group on the Harmonization of Poverty Statistics. They also asked for new programme of work to be approved, a decision that had been pending since the seventh meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas in November 2013.

27. The representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela suggested that the impact of social policies on poverty reduction should be discussed and that an analysis of how to collect data on measuring instruments should be conducted. The representative of Costa Rica said the scope of the required harmonization needed to be clarified, and asked for previous work carried out by the group on some aspects of measurement to be taken into account. She also called for the report to compile best practices so as to constitute a benchmark for all the countries, and stressed the need to coordinate the group's activities with other bodies working to develop multidimensional indicators.

28. The representative of Uruguay stated that the group needed to analyse methodologies for calculating multidimensional poverty in order to conduct an inclusive analysis of countries at different stages of development, thus enabling the group to incorporate recommendations or new methods of measurement in the future. The impact of policies could be quantified once the objectives for the biennium had been realized. In respect of harmonization, a definition of the various components of income and the ways of measuring them—which could also include the quantification of transfers in

kind— would first need to be systematized. The Executive Committee then approved the renaming of the group and the proposed plan of work.

*Working Group on the Monitoring of Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals*

29. The representative of ECLAC presented the report drafted by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) of Argentina, the coordinating country of the Working Group on the Monitoring of Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The review of work carried out by the group focused on progress made in developing the countries' capacities to monitor the MDGs, producing metadata, drafting national reports and devising internationally and regionally comparable indicators. Advances had also been made in developing indicators at the subnational level. Reference was also made to other activities undertaken or planned for the future such as drawing up an inventory of indicators and preparing a virtual course on statistical aspects of the MDGs.

30. In response to concerns raised by the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the commitment of SCA to using national estimates in the first place, and employing projections and models only in the absence of such data, was reiterated. The representative of Ecuador suggested that a common national reporting structure based on measurements made by the countries should be adopted.

31. The Chair of the Executive Committee called on international organizations to cooperate more effectively with statistics agencies with a view to alleviating or eliminating the problems the agencies faced as a result of divergences in the statistical estimates made by different international organizations. The reports should include details of the calculation methodologies used to help national agencies identify any discrepancies. The post-2015 development agenda included aspects affecting the work of all SCA working groups; future programmes of work should take this into account.

*Working Group on National Accounts*

32. The representative of Peru stated that the main objective of the Working Group on National Accounts was institution-building and implementing the system of national accounts. The programme of activities for 2014-2015 had been drawn up with this in mind, focusing accordingly on international coordination, developing methodologies and training in this area. In respect of international coordination, the national statistical institute of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the central banks of Ecuador and the Dominican Republic had joined the working group. In the second half of 2014, work would begin to improve basic statistics and develop an advanced course on national accounts, which would be incorporated into the IDB regional public goods programme. The representative of the Central Bank of Ecuador proposed the development of a platform for sharing best practices among countries.

*Working Group on Information and Communications Technologies*

33. The representative of the Dominican Republic, the coordinating country, presented the report of the Working Group on Information and Communications Technologies. He drew attention to the design of a module for measuring access to and use of ICT in the health sector, consisting of a methodological document and a questionnaire which had been sent to ministries of health and national statistical offices for adaptation and implementation. He also reported that the survey on ICT had been distributed to ministries and institutions in the region and that the working group was collaborating with the Plan of Action on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015) in compiling ICT indicators in the area of production development and innovation, with a view to monitoring. The working group was also exploring the possibility of conducting a workshop on ICT for the English-



speaking Caribbean and Haiti in the second half of 2014, in order to establish their measurement needs. Lastly, he asked for the support of the countries and the Executive Committee for future activities, such as the ICT survey of national statistical institutes, the review and updating of the ICT module for the education sector, the development of an ICT module for e-government and the definition of a measurement methodology encompassing indicators on gender issues in households and through administrative records.

34. The representative of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) reiterated its willingness to continue working with the group and called for better communication in respect of the measurement activities planned by ITU.

#### *Working Group on Labour-Market Indicators*

35. The representative of Chile, the coordinating country, spoke of the activities of the Working Group on Labour-Market Indicators, which included holding a workshop on the measurement of informality in Montevideo. He also announced that the third face-to-face meeting of the group would be held in Colombia in late 2014, on the subject of decent work and informality. The ministers of employment of the participant countries would be invited and progress was expected to be made in harmonizing informality indicators and in characterizing the labour market. It would provide forums for the distribution of materials and discussion to evaluate the impact on the region of the new method of measuring the workforce proposed at the nineteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). He ended by referring to the group's most important pending tasks, including collecting and systematizing the results of a fact sheet on informality statistics and conducting an analysis of the measurement of decent work in the region.

36. The representative of IDB reiterated the need for a conceptual framework for producing basic labour market statistics and spoke of ongoing projects to support the generation of basic statistics as part of the IDB Regional Public Goods programme. He welcomed the improvements made in the presentation of these projects but stated that work was required to enhance effectiveness in their implementation. The representative of ILO stressed the progress made by the group and at the nineteenth meeting of ICLS, noting that the definition of the employed population had been narrowed and the definition of unemployment had been broadened.

37. The representative of Paraguay stressed the difficulties in measurement and communication that had arisen as a result of the new concepts, which directly affected highly politically sensible variables. He therefore called for coordination between countries on the application of new criteria. The representative of UN Women echoed concerns on the challenges in the measurement of unpaid work and its inclusion in time-use surveys, and urged for closer collaboration on this matter. The representative of Peru spoke of his country's experiences in adopting a theoretical framework on informal work.

38. The Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC agreed that the countries should adopt the new measurements and definitions simultaneously. The Chair of the Executive Committee stated that it would be useful to make pilot measurements in collaboration with ILO and that the working group should ensure harmonization between the countries in respect of the new concepts. The representative of IDB wondered whether the experience gained with the Programme for the Improvement of Surveys on Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (MECOVI) could be brought to bear to measure the labour market, thus potentially helping to develop new definitions and implement projects in the future.

*Working Group on Institution-Building*

39. The representative of Colombia, the coordinating country of the Working Group on Institution-Building, reported on activities undertaken to monitor and assess the implementation of the Code of Good Practice of Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to foster processes of statistical planning. The objectives included laying down an overall methodology, promoting exchanges as part of wider South-South cooperation and organizing a workshop on implementing the Code.

40. The representative of Ecuador stressed the importance of the operational assessments of the national statistical systems. The tool for assessing statistical capacity (TASC) of IDB could be used to complement these analyses by determining the operational capacities of the national statistical institutes. The representative of the Dominican Republic stressed the need to adopt the Code of Good Practice in Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean with a view to improving the efficiency of the statistics institutes.

41. The representative of Paraguay found the contributions made by the workshop and the assessment instruments to be very positive. The representative of Costa Rica reiterated the benefits of peer review and stated that the data produced by the national statistical institutes needed to be disseminated more effectively. In respect of the strategic plans, he believed that closer links were required between the processes of generating information and public policymaking. The representative of Uruguay stated that the two instruments available needed to be used in a complementary manner, adding that that peer participation in the evaluation groups was beneficial and brought greater diversity. This brought national and international legitimacy to the work of the national statistical offices and led to greater collaboration, even in the absence of a supranational statistical body.

*Working Group on Environmental Statistics*

42. The activity report of the representative of Mexico, coordinating country of the Working Group on Environmental Statistics, focused on a review of progress on the Regional Public Goods project entitled Development and strengthening of official environmental statistics by creating a regional framework in Latin America and the Caribbean, funded by the IDB, coordinated by the Statistics Division of ECLAC and run by INEGI of Mexico. The main activities undertaken had been holding an initial workshop to launch the project, running information campaigns, setting arrangements for project governance, making various methodological advances and beginning work to develop a self-assessment tool, with the support of UNEP and the United Nations Statistics Division. He expected the assessment of the environmental statistical situation in each of the countries to be completed and the terms of reference of two project components to be laid down in the period in question.

*Working Group on International Classifications*

43. The representative of Mexico, coordinating country of the Working Group on International Classifications, reported on activities carried out between November 2013 and August 2014, including the translation into the Spanish of the second version of the Central Product Classification (CPC) and a preliminary translation into Spanish of the implementation guide to revision four of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) (parts 0, 1, 2, 4 and 5), which was being revised by the United Nations Statistics Division. These two documents were essential in providing countries with support in the adoption or adaptation of international classifications. The main challenge in implementing the programme of work lay in obtaining the necessary financial resources to promote the dissemination and use of economic and social classifications.

44. The representative of UNESCO stated that a new version of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) had been adopted to replace the previous edition, which dated from 1997. Several seminars had been held between 2012 and 2013, mainly with education ministries, on how to adopt this new classification. UNESCO was ready to provide support to organizations in need of assistance with the adaptation process.

#### *Working Group on Agricultural Statistics*

45. The representative of Mexico, the coordinating country of the Working Group on Agricultural Statistics, began his progress report by thanking the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for the support it had provided to the secretariat of the group. He then presented an action plan, which included setting out a framework for assessing the situation of countries on agricultural statistics, providing guidance and ensuring governance at the regional level. Certain activities scheduled for the biennium had been postponed owing to insufficient funds, an issue that was expected to be resolved once the project proposed to the IDB as part of Regional Public Goods Programme had been approved.

46. The representative of Ecuador stressed the importance of the IDB and FAO Regional Public Goods Programme, adding that it should include a module on sample frameworks and strategies. It was becoming increasingly difficult to obtain resources for agricultural censuses, a problem that could, however, be mitigated by using new technologies such as satellite photographs. The representative of FAO called on the national statistical institutes to collate the answers to diagnosis questionnaires with a view to devising an overall strategy and stated that FAO would continue to provide technical attendance to countries in need of it.

#### *Working Group on Gender Statistics*

47. In presenting his activity report, the representative of Mexico, the coordinating country of the Working Group on Gender Statistics stressed the need to forge partnerships between the national statistical offices and national institutions responsible for gender issues with a view to meeting the group's stated aims. He referred to the main activities undertaken by the group, including participation in the twelfth International Expert Meeting on Generation and Analysis of Information on Time Use and Unpaid Work, holding an event at the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women and participating in the ECLAC annual seminar on national accounts for Latin America and the Caribbean. There had also been organizational tasks for the fifth Global Forum on Gender Statistics, which was to be held in Aguascalientes (Mexico) from 3 to 5 November 2014, and preparations for the XV International Meeting on Gender Statistics (a core activity for the working group), on 5-7 November, also in Aguascalientes. Coordination activities had also been undertaken for the forty-fifth session of the United Nations Statistical Commission. The group had also planned to hold an online course for officials from national statistical offices and to devise mechanisms for the empowerment of women in respect of the measurement of violence against women. The challenges the group faced included the need to improve inter-institutional coordination and to involve the management bodies of the national institutes in the development of gender-related statistics.

48. The representative of Chile stated that participating in the working group was helping his country achieve gender mainstreaming in statistics, a priority objective. The representative of the Dominican Republic said the strategic plan of his country's national statistical office included mainstreaming gender issues and the needs of vulnerable groups, and thanked Mexico and ECLAC for the support they had provided in this area.

49. The representative of Uruguay, after recognizing the progress made by the national offices on gender statistics, stressed the need for capacity-building for them by developing mechanisms for South-South cooperation. The representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia pointed out that gender mainstreaming entailed far more than disaggregating statistics by gender. The representative of UN Women said that the group's work had been institutionalized and stressed the importance of seeking strategic alliances. The representative of FAO emphasized the work carried out in collaboration between the working groups on agricultural statistics and on gender statistics. The representative of ECLAC explained that the group would have a space for work and information dissemination on the SCA web page, hosted on the ECLAC website. Lastly, the representative of Ecuador expressed concern at the fact that the group had not progressed beyond the stage of producing gender statistics, since the data needed to be used to devise relevant policies.

#### *Working Group on Household Surveys*

50. The representative of Ecuador, the coordinating country, reported on progress made by the Working Group on Household Surveys recalling that the group's objectives were to support the formation of integrated household survey systems, document good practices, step up cooperation between countries and design relevant indicators. In the period covered by the report, progress had been made in assessing the situation of countries and fine-tuning methods for generating the master sample of the integrated household survey system (ISHS), whose conceptual design was presented together with a progress report. Advances had also been made in setting up a virtual library and encouraging the use of the electronic forum.

51. The representative of Canada, after stating that the group was working on statistical infrastructure—unlike the other working groups, which were thematic in nature—stressed the need to coordinate tasks with all groups working on household surveys in order to make the best use of resources and avoid duplication. The representative of FAO urged the countries to consider using the indicator of undernutrition and a new indicator, based on the Latin American and Caribbean household food security scale (ELCSA) that required adding ten questions to the household survey.

#### *Working Group on Statistics on Childhood and Adolescence*

52. The representative of Panama, coordinating country of the Working Group on Statistics on Childhood and Adolescence, reported on progress made over the period. In the previous half-year the countries had been provided with a template to identify possible causes of discrepancies between estimates made by international and national organizations. An ICT platform had also been developed to provide access to indicators on childhood and adolescence. The group's planned activities included gathering information on harmonization and gaps and an assessment of indicators including suggestions in respect of prioritization.

53. The representatives of the Dominican Republic, Cuba and Honduras thanked UNICEF for the technical assistance it had provided to the group's technical secretariat in the production of statistics on childhood and adolescence. This support, which had not been confined to the national statistical institutes, had helped strengthen the national statistical systems. The representative of UNICEF expressed the commitment of his organization to achieving the objectives of the group and stressed the importance of completing the databases. In respect of harmonization, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) programme was useful in that it encompassed validated and comparable indicators.

*Working Group on Public Security and Justice Statistics*

54. The representative of Mexico, the working group's coordinating country, presented the activities carried out by the Working Group on Public Security and Justice Statistics. These included holding a meeting to discuss the second International Conference on Governance, Crime and Justice Statistics, held in New York in parallel with the forty-fifth session of the United Nations Statistical Commission. The group had also participated in the process of standardizing questionnaires for victim surveys in the region and had held a meeting to discuss the concept paper on statistical systems on crime and criminal justice. As for the future, the group's scheduled activities included distributing a questionnaire to the countries to assess the state of statistics on crime and criminal justice, finalizing the international classification of crime for statistical purposes (ICCS) and providing a virtual course on victim surveys in English and Spanish for national statistical offices.

55. The working group asked the Executive Committee for, among other things, a virtual platform for the distribution of working documents and collaboration in reviewing the ICCS and the questionnaires to be used. The group's objectives were strengthening the capacities of national institutions to produce statistics on public safety and justice, fostering the use of the international crimes classification and increasing coordination between national agencies in the production of related statistics.

56. The Chair of the Executive Committee thanked INEGI for its work on the victim survey and proposed sharing with the countries Ecuador's experiences with its system of statistics based on information from administrative records. The representative of Costa Rica stressed the need to make use of such records and to step up coordination between institutions. The representative of UN-Women, meanwhile, emphasized how useful such records were in analysing violence against women and called for the group's work to be coordinated with the Working Group on Gender Statistics. Lastly, in response to a question from the IDB representative concerning the development by INEGI of a conceptual framework, the representative of Mexico said that first it would be necessary to analyse the full range of public safety components, from prevention through to the penitentiary or rehabilitation system, including defence and justice.

*Task Force on Quantification of South-South Cooperation*

57. The representative of Colombia presented the report of the Task Force on Quantification of South-South Cooperation, which had been drafted under the coordination of the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation and the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE). He stated that the group's objective was to devise a methodology for the quantification of such cooperation. The group's activities included holding a seminar and virtual meetings so as to draft a glossary. It also planned to hold a workshop in Bogota to draw up the draft methodological design template, which would then be used to implement pilot projects.

58. The representative of Argentina stressed that coordination between cooperation agencies and statistics institutes in measurement activities was essential and suggested that the group should look into the possibility of setting up an online forum for the exchange of information. The representative of Peru asked for his country to be included in the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation as an observer and shared some recommendations made by the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation. The representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia spoke of the administrative barriers that made it difficult to call on consultants or peer reviewers, stating that the legislation of several countries in the region failed to make provision for the type of work carried out at national level in the field.

*Task Force on Disability Statistics*

59. The representative of ECLAC presented the report of the Task Force on Disability Statistics, stating that its principal objective was to collect information on measurements of disability, for which purpose it had held a consultation with the countries. The report highlighted the methodological problems associated with measurements drawn from censuses or surveys and pointed out that the figures obtained varied considerably from country to country. Although administrative records on disability existed, only a few countries surveyed their population on its access to social protection mechanisms, which limited the usefulness of these records for the design and evaluation of policies. Paradoxically, the countries producing the most information encountered the most severe difficulties, as a result of a lack of budgetary resources or interest. The task force's second objective had been to contact the countries participating in the Washington Group on Disability Statistics and organize two workshops.

60. The representative of Mexico offered to put the capabilities of INEGI in respect of disability statistics at the disposal of the task force. The representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela stressed the difficulties in ensuring coordination between the various institutions responsible for disability issues and the national statistical offices. He gave details of the initiative undertaken jointly by his country and Cuba to conduct a census to identify and characterize extreme poverty and disability, and the type of health care and coverage received by the affected population. The representative of the Dominican Republic spoke of his country's experiences in producing statistics on vulnerable groups and gender affairs and expressed his interest in participating in the group's work.

61. The representative of Cuba noted the methodological difficulties inherent in comparing situations as different as those in the countries of the region and highlighted the role of NGOs in improving the quality of life of people with disabilities. He also expressed his desire to join the working group and share experiences. The representative of Ecuador, after expressing willingness to participate in the group's work, said his country was using administrative records for the purposes of producing statistics and public policymaking, and that the techniques it had developed could be of interest to other countries in the region. The ECLAC representative brought proceedings to a close by welcoming these countries' offers to join the working group and expressing particular thanks to Mexico for its coordination work.

Other matters (agenda item 4)

(a) Criteria for determining the new strategic plan of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC

62. The Secretariat of SCA asked Máximo Aguilera, a former Chair of the Conference and ex-official of the Statistics Division of ECLAC, to review the strategic plan 2005-2015 and draw the relevant lessons. The former Chair spoke of the origins of the Conference and the issues that had led to the adoption of a strategic plan for structured international cooperation on statistics. One of the greatest achievements had been the Code of Practice. He suggested that the future activity plan should focus on specific challenges such as the development of regional projects with durations exceeding one biennium, human resources training and the use of administrative records for statistical purposes.

63. There followed an exchange of views between participants on the future strategic plan and the priorities it should have. The representative of Ecuador emphasized that the post-2015 development agenda, the use of administrative records and coordination between national statistical systems were key issues. The representative of Paraguay singled out the challenges in terms of human resource training, which called for workshops and training in specialist techniques to avoid a loss of know-how as older

generations gave way to the next. The representative of Canada called for continuity with the previous plan and suggested that increasing the efficiency of statistical processes should be a priority, which required training and the greater use of administrative records.

64. The representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela stressed the need for the plan to reflect budgetary constraints and stated that international comparability should not take precedence over fostering the development of national institutions. The representative of Costa Rica put forward the use of administrative records and strengthening the statistical institutes as key issues, and believed that the new plan should also make use of some elements of the previous one. The representative of Colombia said that his country was already using the knowledge transfer network (KTN), which could be of great use in carrying out the planned activities. The representative of the Dominican Republic stressed the importance of increasing the involvement of the Caribbean countries, agreed that KTN could be a useful tool and advocated supporting national development strategies as a means of strengthening the national statistical systems.

65. The representative of Cuba put forward capacity-building for national statistical offices, continuity with the current strategic plan and making preferential use of national data in the international context as priority areas for action. The representative of Spain stated that planning should remain within the bounds of regulatory and operational constraints. The challenges they faced were ensuring the international comparability and credibility of statistics and finding ways to make use of administrative records and cooperation mechanisms. Exchanges of information between working groups, one of the original purposes of KTN, needed to be considered. The representative of Chile believed that, although the strategic plan was ambitious, it should specify that activities were to be carried out on a step-by-step basis and should include management indicators, which was a challenge because the region's statistical institutions varied greatly from country to country.

66. The representative of FAO called for progress to be made in human resources training in the fields of demography and sampling, among others, and therefore suggested forging partnerships with universities. He reiterated the role of SCA as a forum for the coordination of activities between international organizations. The IDB representative stated that the strengthening of basic statistics was a key part of statistical development and invited the countries to participate in the forthcoming international event in Washington on the use of administrative records. The representative of UNESCO suggested that strengthening the coordinating role played by national statistical systems and incorporating other stakeholders in statistics into SCA should be key issues. Lastly, the ILO representative stated that an assessment should be made of the difficulties encountered in conducting censuses in the region.

(b) Proposed regional strategy for implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) 2012

67. The representative of the Statistics Division of ECLAC presented a proposal for the implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA), 2012 in the countries of Latin America, in line with the overall strategy of the United Nations Statistics Division. It stressed the importance of paying due account to the characteristics of official statistics institutions and the differing levels of development of the statistical systems in the region. The representative of Mexico offered the support of INEGI in implementing the strategy. The representative of Uruguay, after noting that this was a major challenge, stated that the national statistical offices needed to take the lead in the process of implementing the strategy. The representative of Costa Rica stressed the importance of international support in setting the course to take in these efforts. The FAO representative spoke of the work under way in this area at the agency's headquarters in Rome.

(c) Report on the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean

68. The representative of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC gave a presentation on new indicators of economic autonomy, with a view to encouraging the countries of the region to begin producing them on official basis. Her presentation also covered the “second digital divide” and the progress a number of the region’s countries had made in the calculation of satellite accounts of unpaid households work. Numerous representatives then reported on progress made in their countries on gender mainstreaming of statistics. The representative of the Dominican Republic noted that access to and use of ICT was a further area in which gender disparities were evident. The representative of Mexico wondered whether there was a gender perspective in the ICT module recommended by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), while the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Ecuador drew attention to the need to consider institutions other than central banks in producing satellite accounts. The representative of ECLAC thanked the delegations for their statements and said, in response to the representative of Mexico, that efforts were being made to achieve convergence with the work of ITU with a view to bringing the gender perspective into its recommendations, since there were few initiatives on indicators for measuring critical gender digital gaps.



## Annex 1

**AGREEMENTS**

The Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, at its thirteenth meeting, held in Santiago, from 12 to 14 August 2014,

*Bearing in mind* Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7 of 25 July 2000, in which the Council approved the proposal on the establishment, as one of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

*Bearing in mind also* that the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7 provides that the Executive Committee shall carry out the following functions: draw up, every two years, a biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities on statistical matters, to be submitted at the regular meeting of the Conference; follow up the implementation of the agreements reached at the Conference and the tasks entrusted to it by the Conference, particularly the biennial programme of activities; and decide on the documentation required for its meetings,

*Bearing in mind further* resolution 8(VII) adopted by the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at its seventh meeting,

*Having reviewed* the reports on the progress of the activities of the working groups and those of the Biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2014-2015, of the Conference,

*Taking into consideration* the agreements adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its forty-fifth session,

*Taking into consideration also* the views expressed and the contributions provided by the Governments of the States members of the Conference and by the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and the international organizations represented at the meeting,

**Review of progress in the implementation of the Biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2014-2015, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC**

1. *Takes note* of the report of the chair of the Statistical Conference of the Americas on the status of the working groups<sup>1</sup> and endorses the proposal that the Executive Committee monitor their progress by means of executive reports systematizing the reports that the coordinating countries of the working groups will submit every four months, which shall give an explicit account of expected outputs and deadlines and contain a self-assessment of the progress made towards accomplishing the planned activities in order to enable the Executive Committee to provide appropriate, timely support to the working groups;

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<sup>1</sup> LC/L.3862(CE.13/5).

2. *Endorses* the Report on the activities of the working groups in the first half of 2014,<sup>2</sup> commends the working groups on the achievements made, takes note of the challenges that have arisen and urges the groups to continue to pursue their fruitful work until their terms of reference have been fully discharged;
3. *Takes note* of the need to implement mechanisms, on the basis of the information contained in the executive reports, by which the Executive Committee and the secretariat can administer the support needed by the working groups to carry out their activities;
4. *Thanks* the international organizations whose respective technical secretariats have contributed to the activities of the working groups, for their support and collaboration;
5. *Urges* the working groups to seek cooperation modalities and synergies in order to optimize the use of resources and achieve common goals;
6. *Calls upon* the authorities of the statistical institutes that are members of the working groups to designate focal points to expedite and improve communication and discussions within the groups, and to channel needs and raise the profile of the working groups' activities and outputs;
7. *Urges* the States members of the Conference, the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and other international organizations to make an active contribution to the work to be carried out under the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities for the biennium 2014-2015;

#### *Censuses*

8. *Reiterates* the importance of countries which have yet to conduct the census of the 2010 round doing so at the earliest opportunity and, like those countries beginning to prepare the 2020 census, of their considering and, as far as possible, incorporating in the next steps the recommendations arising from the discussions held and consensuses reached in the framework of the Conference;
9. *Expresses its satisfaction* concerning the Second Latin American and Caribbean Course on Population Estimates and Projections, which is being organized by the National Statistical Institute of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, and will be held in Caracas from 8 to 13 September 2014;
10. *Commends* the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC on the development of a new version of the intensive regional course on demographic analysis with census applications between August and December 2014, urges the United Nations Population Fund and other specialized agencies to continue to support this important activity, and thanks the statistical offices and other institutes for their efforts to enable their staff to take part in the course;
11. *Welcomes* the importance that the Latin American Population Association is affording to censuses in the region at its sixth Congress, being held from 12 to 15 August 2014 in Lima, and

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<sup>2</sup> LC/L.3861(CE.13/4).

urges the Working Group on Censuses to disseminate the conclusions arising from the discussions at that event;

12. *Invites* the United Nations Population Fund and other specialized agencies to continue supporting the activities of the Working Group on Censuses and the work being done by the countries to identify lessons learned and to prepare for the 2020 census round;

*Harmonization of poverty statistics*

13. *Approves* the programme of work presented by the Working Group on Harmonization of Statistics on Income Poverty and Public Transfers, which covers activities relating to both monetary poverty and other methods of poverty measurement, and consents to the proposal to change the name of the group to “Working Group on the Harmonization of Poverty Statistics”, in keeping with the expansion of its sphere of activity;
14. *Welcomes* the proposal of joint coordination of the group by Colombia and Uruguay, and urges the group to begin the activities planned for the biennium in short order, with a view to their being accomplished within the estimated timescales;

*Monitoring of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development goals*

15. *Urges* the countries to step up their efforts to generate the information necessary to produce indicators for the Millennium Development Goals using international standards and regional and national benchmarks, especially in view of the information that will be needed for monitoring the post-2015 development agenda;
16. *Recognizes* the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as the technical forum in which the countries can identify, from a regional perspective, appropriate measurement indicators in connection with the post-2015 development agenda and its sustainable development goals;
17. *Reiterates* the need for national statistical offices to take an active part in the production of national reports on progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, in order to ensure that the correct statistical information is used for monitoring purposes, and to participate increasingly in reflections and processes leading towards the preparation of the monitoring framework for the post-2015 development agenda;
18. *Reiterates also* the concern expressed by the Statistical Conference of the Americas at its seventh meeting regarding the practice of some international organizations which publish country data such as composite indices and models that do not take into account the official information produced by the national statistical offices and which hire private research firms whose studies are based on inadequate sample designs and methodologies that fail to respect the fundamental principles of official statistics, such as quality and transparency in the use of methodologies, sources and programming;
19. *Urges* the international agencies to use the official information produced by the national statistical offices when conducting their studies and programmes and to comply with the technical requirements contained in the fundamental principles of official statistics by applying appropriate

sample designs and ensuring that their methodologies, sources and the programming used to calculate their indicators are transparent;

20. *Approves* the proposal to change the name of the Working Group on Monitoring of Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals to “Working Group on Monitoring of Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals”;

#### *National accounts*

21. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress achieved on implementing the programme of work, 2014-2015, and the success of the annual seminar on national accounts held in Santiago from 4 to 6 August 2014;
22. *Insists upon* the need to promote integrated economic statistics in the context of the process of improving and updating national accounts, particularly in countries with a fragmented institutional structure in the area of statistics;
23. *Calls for* redoubled efforts to secure the financial resources needed in order to accomplish the activities of the biennial programme of work;
24. *Reiterates* the importance of the Working Group on National Accounts preparing a project on developing basic statistics and integrating them more strongly with the system of national accounts, in order to mobilize resources from the member States and donor agencies;

#### *Information and communications technologies (ICTs)*

25. *Stresses* the importance of the efforts of the Working Group on Information and Communications Technologies in developing the ICT module for the health sector, composed of indicators and basic standards for generating statistical information on access to and use of ICTs in health facilities, and recognizes the organization of the expert workshop on ICTs and health that was held in the first half of 2014 in São Paulo, Brazil, in collaboration with the Pan American Health Organization, the Regional Centre of Studies for the Development of the Information Society (CETIC.br) of Brazil and the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean as technical secretariat of the Plan of Action for the Information and Knowledge Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015);
26. *Welcomes* the launch of the group’s activities to adapt the survey on the process of creating harmonized statistics on information and communications technologies for the government institutions of the countries participating in the Plan of Action for the Information and Knowledge Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015), and urges those institutions to cooperate by completing the survey in coordination with the secretariat of eLAC2015;
27. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the participation of the coordinating country of the Working Group on Information and Communications Technologies in the high-level event of the 10-year review process of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS+10), at which it was represented in a panel discussion at the meeting held by the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technologies for Development;
28. *Highlights* the importance of the support provided by the Working Group on Information and Communications Technologies in the process of monitoring and evaluating the Plan of Action for the Information and Knowledge Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015) through

the collection of statistical indicators on production development and innovation, we well as the support provided by the members of eLAC for the Working Group on updating the compendium of practices on the inclusion of ICT-related questions in household and business surveys for 2013, with technical support from ECLAC;

#### *Labour-market indicators*

29. *Welcomes* the holding of the Regional workshop on harmonizing indicators for the statistical measurement of the informal economy in Montevideo in April 2014, and expresses its satisfaction regarding the progress made in drawing up technical specifications on the measurement of the informal sector and informal employment for the member countries of the working group;
30. *Recognizes* the importance of the new guidelines issued at the nineteenth session of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians relating to the measurement of types of work, the labour force, and employment and underemployment of the labour force, and notes with appreciation the activities put forward by the group to identify the challenges involved in applying these new guidelines and the impact they will have;

#### *Institution-building*

31. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the activities conducted by the Working Group on Institution-building in this period, which include a regional assessment report on statistical planning and results-based management, a training workshop on statistical planning and results-based management held in Bogota in May 2014, the review of the assessment methodology of the Code of Good Practice in Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the preparation of the overall assessments of the Code;
32. *Recognizes* the efforts made by the six countries in the region whose compliance with the Code will be assessed during the course of this year;
33. *Thanks* the Inter-American Development Bank for having provided financial support for the group's activities;
34. *Takes note* of the incorporation of Chile as the newest member of the Working Group on Institution-building;

#### *Environmental statistics*

35. *Takes note* of the progress achieved regarding the project "Development and strengthening of official environmental statistics by creating a regional framework in Latin America and the Caribbean", funded by the Inter-American Development Bank, and requests that the Executive Committee of this project continue to implement the respective components;
36. *Takes note also* of the initiative by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, which will shortly yield a Spanish-language version of the handbook *System of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2012. Central Framework* that will contribute to human and technical capacity-building in the sphere of economic and environmental accounting, and thus facilitate the regional strategy for strengthening environmental statistics;

*International classifications*

37. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the holding of the third meeting of the Working Group on International Classifications;
38. *Welcomes* the initiative to hold an online course on nomenclature;
39. *Commends* the subcommittees of the working group on the translation into Spanish of the implementation guide for the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), revision 4, and of the Central Product Classification, version 2;

*Agricultural Statistics*

40. *Takes note* of the reprogramming of the country assessments that will be used as a basis to begin implementing the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean at the national level;
41. *Urges* the countries that have yet to do so to complete the standard reference questionnaire as soon as possible, for their own benefit and in the interests of cooperation;
42. *Congratulates* the working group on having been considered eligible by the Inter-American Development Bank to receive funding from the Initiative for the Promotion of Regional Public Goods for the project on developing a methodology for implementing agricultural statistical systems in Latin America and the Caribbean, which would enable the group to continue its activities;

*Gender statistics*

43. *Hails* the fifteenth anniversary of the international meetings on gender statistics held annually in Aguascalientes, Mexico, and invites the countries to participate in the forthcoming meeting to be held from 5 to 7 November 2014 and in the Global Forum on Gender Statistics to be held in the same city from 3 to 5 November 2014;
44. *Reaffirms* its support for the efforts made by Colombia, Ecuador and Guatemala regarding the economic valuation of unpaid work for calculating the satellite account on unpaid household work;
45. *Urges* the countries to work actively to improve their surveys and the economic valuation of time use as an output of coordinated work between the statistical institutes, central banks responsible for producing national accounts and machineries for the advancement of women;
46. *Recommends* that the countries further the analysis and dissemination of the information gathered in time-use surveys;
47. *Welcomes* the creation of the website of the Working Group on Gender Statistics as a tool to improve the exchange and dissemination of information on its activities and to share the progress made by the countries in the work on gender statistics through documents and presentations;

*Household surveys*

48. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the progress achieved in preparing an assessment of the status of integrated household survey systems, in compiling information on the stratification of a sampling frame, and in constructing and continuously updating the master sample in the member countries of the group;

*Statistics on childhood and adolescence*

49. *Recognizes* the advances made in identifying information gaps and harmonization issues in the construction of indicators on childhood and adolescence in the member countries of the Conference, and urges them to convey their comments and observations regarding the queries made by the Working Group on Statistics on Childhood and Adolescence;
50. *Urges* the countries to step up their efforts to generate the information necessary for the production of indicators relating to girl and boy children and young people;

*Statistics on public security and justice*

51. *Takes note with pleasure* of the various coordination activities conducted by the Working Group on Statistics on Public Security and Justice and expresses its satisfaction at the progress made in preparing the concept paper for a statistical system on crime and criminal justice;
52. *Expresses satisfaction* at the holding, in Mexico City from 18 to 21 June 2014, of the second International Conference on Governance, Crime and Justice Statistics;
53. *Recommends* that countries familiarize themselves with the International Classification of Crimes for statistical purposes, which will be presented to the United Nations Statistical Commission at its forty-sixth session and is a key instrument for harmonizing statistics on public security and justice at the global level;
54. *Urges* member countries of the Statistical Conference of the Americas to participate in the assessment of the status of crime and criminal justice statistics in the countries of the region, which will afford them information on statistical systems on those matters;
55. *Welcomes* the incorporation of Saint Lucia as the newest member of the Working Group on Statistics on Public Security and Justice;

*Quantification of South-South cooperation*

56. *Approves* the programme of work presented by the task force on quantification of South-South cooperation, which will be coordinated by Colombia and will devote itself to preparing a glossary of statistical terms relating to South-South cooperation, to contributing to the international debate on aspects of South-South cooperation that need to be measured, and to strengthening work between statistical institutes and cooperation entities in the countries;

*Disability measurement*

57. *Notes with appreciation* the *Regional report on measuring disability: overview of the disability measurement procedures in Latin America and the Caribbean*,<sup>3</sup> prepared by the task force on the measurement of disability;
58. *Reaffirms* the importance of the role of the task force on the measurement of disability and endorses the composition of the task force with Mexico as coordinator and Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Ecuador as members, entrusted with fulfilling the tasks set forth in resolution 8(VII) of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

**Other matters**

59. *Welcomes* the publication of the document “Una propuesta regional de estrategia de implementación del Sistema de Cuentas Ambientales Económicas (2012) en América Latina”,<sup>4</sup> and the outcomes of the regional consultation it contains, and recommends that it be presented to the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean at its eighth meeting, for definitive adoption;
60. *Notes with satisfaction* the presentation on the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, which highlighted the progress and challenges regarding the development of indicators on women’s economic autonomy;
61. *Takes note* of the criteria discussed during the meeting, which will be reflected in the report on the thirteenth meeting of the Executive Committee, as input for the new strategic plan of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, and undertakes to prepare, with the secretariat, a draft strategic plan for presentation at the fourteenth meeting of the Executive Committee.

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<sup>3</sup> LC/L.3860(CE.13/3).

<sup>4</sup> *Statistical Studies series*, No. 86 (LC/L.3786).



Annex 2

**LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES  
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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**B. Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas  
United Nations Secretariat**

**Oficina del Alto Comisionado para los Derechos Humanos (ACNUDH)/Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)**

- Amerigo Incalcaterra, Representante Regional para América del Sur, [aincalcaterra@ohchr.org](mailto:aincalcaterra@ohchr.org)

**C. Organismos de las Naciones Unidas  
United Nations bodies**

**Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres (ONU-Mujeres)/United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)**

- María de la Paz López Barajas, Especialista en Estadísticas de Género, [paz.lopez@unwomen.org](mailto:paz.lopez@unwomen.org)
- Elizabeth Villagómez, Asesora de Asuntos Económicos, Oficina Regional de ONU-Mujeres en Panamá, [elizabeth.villagomez@unwomen.org](mailto:elizabeth.villagomez@unwomen.org)

**Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

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**Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**

- Sandra Paredez, Technical Advisor on Census, Jamaica, [paredez@unfpa.org](mailto:paredez@unfpa.org)

**Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA)/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**

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**D. Organismos especializados  
Specialized agencies**

**Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)/International Labour Organization (ILO)**

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**Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**

- Verónica Boero, Estadística Regional, Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe, Santiago, [veronica.boero@fao.org](mailto:veronica.boero@fao.org)

**Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO)/United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

- Juan Cruz Perusia, UIS Regional Advisor for Latin America and the Caribbean, [jc.perusia@unesco.org](mailto:jc.perusia@unesco.org)

**Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones (UIT)/International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**

- Sergio Scarabino, Representante para América del Sur, Santiago, Sergio.scarabino@itu.int

**E. Otras organizaciones intergubernamentales  
Other intergovernmental organizations**

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- Mikael Larsson, Especialista en Integración y Comercio, Santiago, mikaell@iadb.org

**Instituto Interamericano de Estadística/Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI)**

- Evelio O. Fabbroni, Director Ejecutivo, fabpan@cwpanama.net

**F. Invitado especial**

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**G. Otros participantes  
Other participants**

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#### **H. Secretaría Secretariat**

#### **Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)**

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