



Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

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**PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE
ECLAC SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CARIBBEAN
SUBPROGRAMME 13: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN**

**Biennial Programme Plan
Biennium 2012-2013**

This report has been reproduced without formal editing.

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SUBPROGRAMME 13: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

1. Presentation

The world economy that would emerge after the economic crisis of 2008-2009 is likely to be very different from the one that prevailed until then. This will be due, in part, to the expectation that average world economic growth would be slower than it was during the boom years of 2002-2007; consumption in the United States would diminish as a result of the excessive debt burden of households and the public sector, lower retirement savings and the need for the United States to eventually adjust to its expanding fiscal and current account deficits and the decline in the output of the European Union and the impact this would have on the integration of Central and Eastern Europe. This scenario would most likely be accompanied, in the short run, by reduced tolerance for international migration as governments seek to protect internal labour markets. Since international migration has been a source of remittance receipts for many poor households, this would place increased demands on the limited resources that are available for poverty reduction in the Caribbean.

The new international environment will bring about substantive and long lasting consequences for the Caribbean. Growth patterns observed during previous decades, based on natural resource exports (mainly in Belize, Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago) and services (mainly tourism and offshore financial services), are likely to be in question. In response to these anticipated difficulties, the fundamental challenge for Caribbean policy making will be in defining and implementing a path of economic restructuring to create a diversified and growing economy with equity and environmental protection. This will be a difficult process and would require careful guidance since several of the economies confront a number of challenges. Among these are the sustained real exchange rate appreciation (except for The Bahamas), limited fiscal space due to excessive public debt and twin deficits (fiscal and current account) recorded in recent years (except for Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago). In addition, while the investment to GDP ratio of many Caribbean countries is relatively high, the productivity of investment has been generally low.

The small size of local markets imposes the need for Caribbean countries to redouble integration efforts, both within and outside the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). There is urgent need to exploit opportunities within the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between CARIFORUM (CARICOM plus the Dominican Republic) and the European Union, the proposed Free Trade Agreement with Canada and with Central and South America.

This situation would be exacerbated by targets that countries would need to meet in addressing the impacts of the changing climate which are already apparent. These targets would be in the areas of adapting to, and mitigating against, the vagaries of climate change. Caribbean States are extremely vulnerable as the majority of infrastructure and income-generating activities are situated in coastal areas. Increased temperature, changes in precipitation and sea level rise are expected to inundate coastal areas, damage coastal, marine and agricultural resources and result in decreased resilience to extreme events. Anticipated damage to tourism, health and agriculture may well impact significantly on the GDP of Caribbean States, resulting in a reduction in the availability of financial resources for development as well as a lower standard of living.

Concomitant with this would be the threats to human security that would place additional strain on finite resources and social infrastructure. As well, the cumulative impacts of damage from natural disasters and their economic and social costs cannot be ignored, as the situation would be compounded by the greater intensity of extreme events resulting in more widespread impacts.

In this context, as the attendant social and environmental problems increase, the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other Internationally-Agreed Development Goals (IADGs) must be pursued in order to create opportunities for reducing poverty and inequality as well as strengthen gender equity. The challenge for the Subprogramme would be to demonstrate that these goals are an integral part of the process of economic and social restructuring, identify prevailing resource gaps and propose policy solutions.

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

2. Logical Framework of the Subprogramme

Objective: To strengthen the development process by achieving economic transformation, social resilience and environmental sustainability in the Caribbean subregion and enhance the subregion's cooperation with Latin America.	
Expected accomplishment 1: Strengthened capacities of policy makers from countries in the subregion to formulate, implement and monitor measures to overcome development challenges and promote economic diversification and social transformation	1.1 Indicator of achievement Increased number of government institutions, policy makers and stakeholders from the private sector and academia acknowledging that they benefited from ECLAC's products and services to promote economic development and social transformation
	1.2 Indicator of achievement Increased number of countries formulating or adopting policy measures in the areas of economic and social development, trade and the environment that take into account ECLAC's recommendations.
Expected accomplishment 2: Enhanced capacity and technical expertise in countries of the subregion to follow-up on the major international agreements in the economic, social and environmental	2.1 Indicator of achievement Increased number of policies, programmes and measures adopted to follow-up on the major international agreements in the economic, social and environmental fields

<p>fields, including follow up to the Mauritius Strategy for implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action.</p>	<p>including follow up to the Mauritius Strategy in line with ECLAC recommendations.</p> <p>2.1 Indicator of achievement</p> <p>Increased number of government institutions and other stakeholders acknowledging that they benefited from ECLAC's technical cooperation to follow up on the major international agreements in the economic, social and environmental fields, including disaster risk management and follow up to the Mauritius Strategy.</p>
<p>Expected accomplishment 3:</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of Caribbean governments and institutions to promote intra- and inter-regional cooperation and integration.</p>	<p>3.1 Indicator of achievement</p> <p>Increased number of Caribbean institutions and governments taking action to promote intra- and inter-regional cooperation and integration in line with ECLAC recommendations.</p> <p>3.2 Indicator of achievement</p> <p>Increased number of regional initiatives adopted to promote intra- and inter-regional cooperation and integration reflecting ECLAC's technical inputs.</p>

3. Strategy

Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme rests with the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, in close coordination with the rest of the ECLAC system. The strategy applied by the subprogramme will focus on continuing to provide technical secretariat services and support to the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) as a subsidiary body of ECLAC in enhancing its relevance and role in guiding the work of the Office to assist the countries of the subregion in the follow-up and fulfillment of the Mauritius strategy and SIDS Programme of Action. The Subprogramme's efforts will also seek to facilitate the active engagement of countries of the subregion in the follow-up to global conferences and to establish comprehensive frameworks for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on progress made and gaps in the achievement of the MDGs and IADGs.

The ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean will provide effective policy guidance to Caribbean countries and reorient its priorities to better respond to the evolving economic, social and environmental processes that could make the subregion less vulnerable to

external shocks. For that purpose, specialized advisory and technical cooperation services will be provided, and workshops and seminars will be held to facilitate horizontal cooperation, networking, sharing of successful experiences in the design of intervention activities that recognize the individual needs of each country and seek to advance common policy solutions. Moreover, priority will be given to the development of frameworks for modelling and projections, as well as support to facilitating monitoring and implementation in various areas of trade, economic and social development. In this regard, priority will be given to strengthening national and regional capacities for monitoring and reporting progress, fostering evidence-based social policy formulation, as well as facilitating cooperation and coordination with other subregional institutions to deliver services and analysis for the Caribbean countries in a coherent manner.

The main users of the outputs of the subprogramme will be the authorities, government officials and technical staff from public institutions of the Caribbean subregion. Other users will include public, private and civil society bodies responsible for the design and management of sustainable development programmes, policies and projects.

The subprogramme will work closely with the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), and the Secretariat of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) among others. The subprogramme will also continue its collaboration with the United Nations specialized agencies, programmes and funds, in addition to other interested parties, in order to both refine methodologies for population estimates and projections, vulnerability and disaster impacts.

The collaboration with bilateral and multilateral cooperation partners will be enhanced in order to provide additional resources to the subprogramme to strengthen the implementation of its programme of work and maximize its impact in beneficiary countries. Emphasis will be placed in the areas of ageing, gender equality, migration and population mobility, the socio-economic consequences of population dynamics, climate change and disaster risk reduction.

Finally, the division will ensure broad visibility of its work and major achievements through the continuous updating and development of its website and databases, wide dissemination of its main publications and findings in international events and relevant conferences, as well as participation in key forums involving relevant policymakers, academia and other stakeholders both within and outside the region.

4. External factors

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

- (a) The rapport and trust between ECLAC and the key national stakeholders is maintained and strengthened;

(b) The strengthened collaboration and cooperation between regional and international organizations operating in the subregion which are crucial to the overall success of the Subprogramme.

(c) The adverse impact of global threats on the Subregion, including the dynamic social and economic environments, will be limited and will not further undermine the achievement of the expected outcomes of the Subprogramme.

5. List of Outputs

Subject Area 13.1: Economic Development

1. Substantive Servicing of Meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

(i) One session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

(ii) One meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

(iii) High-level meeting on monitoring the impact of the CARIFORUM/EU Economic Partnership Agreement (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

(iv) Annual High-level Development Policy Seminars (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

2. Substantive Servicing of Meetings

Ad-Hoc Expert Group Meetings

(i) Expert Group meeting on modelling methodologies and practices in the Caribbean (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 1).

(ii) Expert Group meeting on the MDG costing modelling (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Recurrent publications

(i) Annual publication of the *Caribbean Development Report* (two issues in the biennium) (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Annual publication of the *Economic Survey of the Caribbean* (two issues in the biennium) (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 1).

4. Non-recurrent Publications

(i) Development of a comprehensive framework for macroeconomic modelling, forecasting and scenario building to guide policy options with respect to public expenditure, growth and efficiency; MDG costing and analysis; economic restructuring, sectoral investment, growth and distribution; market instruments, climate change impacts and natural resource use; and financial services and the creative industry. (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 1).

(ii) An analytical and practical framework, combined with a comprehensive report on monitoring progress in the implementation of trade and development cooperation agreements in the Caribbean (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 1).

5. Other Substantive Activities

(a) Technical materials

(i) Updating and maintenance of the trade statistics databases (moderate correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2).

(ii) Preparation of a Policy Brief on the evolution and regulation of real exchange rates and policy actions in the Caribbean (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 1).

(b) Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

(i) Publication of the quarterly bulletin *UN Focus on the Caribbean* (eight issues in the biennium, in English only) (moderate correlation with Expected Accomplishment 1).

(ii) Publication of a semi-annual e-Brochure on CaribTrade (in English only) (moderate correlation with Expected Accomplishment 3).

6. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation and assistance, upon request, to countries with respect to macroeconomic policy issues, including trade and integration, investment and sectoral policies (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2)

7. Training Courses, Seminars and Workshops

Conduct of a training workshop in the use of Trade Software developed by ECLAC (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 1).

8. Field Projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be under way in the following areas: monitoring the impact of the CARIFORUM/EU Economic Partnership Agreement; contribution of remittance flows to Caribbean development (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1 and 3).

9. Intermediate Activities

Contributions to the texts of the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*, *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy (PANINSAL)*, and the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* (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 extra-budgetary resources.

Subject Area 13.2: Sustainable Development

1. Substantive Servicing of Meetings

Ad-Hoc Expert Group Meetings

(i) Expert Group Meeting on the tourist industry in the Caribbean, in collaboration with the Association of Caribbean States (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 1)

(ii) High-level technical meeting on energy, climate change and new technologies in the Caribbean.
(high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 1)

(iii) Expert Group meeting on the review of the Damage and Loss Assessment methodology, Climate Change and disaster risk reduction (High correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1 and 2)

(iv) Two Expert Group meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Coordinating Committee (RCM) to facilitate the periodic review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy Initiative (MSI) (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2)

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the macroeconomic, social and environmental impacts of natural disasters and vulnerability analysis of Caribbean SIDS, with specific reference to their gender implications and follow-up implementation of the SIDS POA/MSI (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2).

(ii) Analysis of the status of clean development mechanisms, new technologies, energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies with respect to development and greenhouse gas emissions reduction in the Caribbean (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A study to determine the current economic and social contributions of the tourism sector in selected Caribbean countries taking account of climate change and gender differentiated impacts of adjustments (high Correlation with Expected Accomplishment 1 / moderate correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2).

3. Other Substantive Activities

(a) Technical materials

Updating and maintenance of the sustainable development databases and electronic information platform for Caribbean SIDS (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2)

(b) Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

(i) Preparation of a policy brief on energy and climate change (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2)

(ii) Preparation of public education material and information on sustainable development, tourism, energy and climate change (moderate correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2)

4. Advisory Services

Provision to countries of the Subregion, upon request, of technical cooperation with respect to policies oriented to promote disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and environmental technologies in the Caribbean (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 2 and 3)

5. Training Courses, Seminars and Workshops

Conduct a training workshop on the use of the methodology for assessment and evaluation of natural disasters, in collaboration with OECS, CDEMA, and UWI (moderate correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2)

6. Field Projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be under way in the areas of review of the economics of climate change in the Caribbean (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 3)

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

Subject Area 13.3: Statistics and Social Development**1. Substantive Servicing of Meetings**

(i) Expert group meeting on projecting population structures and social safety nets (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2/moderate correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1 and 3).

(ii) Expert group meeting on social development and the status of MDG monitoring and reporting in the Caribbean (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Expert group meeting to disseminate findings of statistical surveys in the Caribbean (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) Expert group meeting on unpaid work in the Caribbean (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2).

2. Recurrent publications

(i) Abstracts of Major Statistical Publications of Caribbean Countries (two issues in the biennium) (moderate correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2).

(ii) Women and Development Bibliography (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Non-recurrent Publications

(i) Assessment of the current state of population forecasting, demographic change and estimations of pension, health and social safety net costs in the Caribbean (moderate correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Assessment of major challenges to social development in the Caribbean and the status of monitoring and reporting on the MDGs (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Analysis and dissemination of the main policy findings of statistical surveys and data gathering exercises in the Caribbean (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 1 / Moderate correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2).

(iv) Analysis on the situation with respect to unpaid work in the Caribbean (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 1 / moderate correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2).

4. Other Substantive Activities

(a) Technical materials

Updating and maintenance of statistical and survey databases (Selected Statistical Indicators online database, Household Survey Data Sets , database on women and men in decision-making, CMDG Info (MDG Indicator meta data database) (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2 / Moderate correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1 and 3)

(b) Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

Publication of a semi-annual REDATAM eNewsletter (moderate correlation with Expected Accomplishments 2 and 3).

5. Advisory Services

Provision of technical cooperation support to countries, upon request, in the areas of statistics, demography, gender, migration and evidence-based social policy formulation (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

6. Training Courses, Seminars and Workshops

(a) Seminar for Directors of Censuses to share experiences on recently conducted 2010 round of Population and Housing Censuses (moderate correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2).

(b) Subregional training workshop for national women's/gender machineries and National Statistical Offices in the development of gender indicators and the collection of data on gender, in collaboration with the CARICOM Secretariat and UN agencies (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1 and 2).

7. Field Projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be under way in the following areas: MDGs, International Comparison Programme (ICP) (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1, 2 and 3)

8. Intermediate Activities

Contributions to the text of *Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean* and the *Demographic Observatory* (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1 and 2)

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

Subject Area 13.4: Knowledge and Information Management

1. Ad-Hoc Expert Group Meetings

Expert Group meeting on Knowledge Management and Innovations Systems as a means of increasing competitiveness and value-added in regional trade (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2).

2. Non-recurrent Publications

(i) A regional report on monitoring Information Societies and eLAC Plan of Actions/World Summit on the Information Society implementation in the Caribbean (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on Knowledge Management and Innovations Systems (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2).

3. Other Substantive Activities

Technical materials

(i) Updating and maintenance of online resources, including the Caribbean Knowledge Management Centre databases and Portal, and the website of the Subprogramme (moderate correlation with Expected Accomplishment 1).

(ii) Design and implementation of an e-learning framework to support the delivery of capacity-building interventions (moderate correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2).

4. Advisory Services

Provision of technical cooperation assistance, upon request, to countries with respect to national strategies, capacity building and policies on ICT and Knowledge Management for Development (high correlation with Expected Accomplishments 1 and 2)

5. Training Courses, Seminars and Workshops

Conduct a training workshop on the implementation of a Knowledge Management Strategy (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 1)

6. Field Projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be under way in the following area: monitoring of the Caribbean Information Societies (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2)

7. Intermediate Activities

Provision of inputs for ECLAC Databases on ICT and Knowledge Economies Indicators, including integrated follow-up to the WSIS and eLAC Plans of Action (high correlation with Expected Accomplishment 2).

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

Annex I**Proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013****Programme 17****Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean**Overall orientation

17.1 The overall purpose of the programme is to promote the economic, social and environmentally sustainable development of Latin America and the Caribbean through continuous international cooperation, by undertaking a comprehensive research and analysis of development processes and providing the relevant normative, operational and technical cooperation services in support of regional development efforts.

17.2 The mandate for the programme, which falls within the purview of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), derives from Economic and Social Council resolution 106 (VI), by which the Council established the Commission for the purpose of contributing to and coordinating action towards the economic development of the region and reinforcing economic relationships among the countries of the region as well as world wide. In 1996 through ECOSOC resolution 553 (XXVI) the Commission was entrusted, inter alia, to collaborate with member States in analyzing the development process of formulation, evaluation and monitoring public policies in order to provide operational services on specialized information, advisory services, training and support in regional and international cooperation.

ECLAC will continue to pursue key objectives shared by all the Regional Commissions, to foster economic integration at the subregional and regional levels, to promote implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs, and to support sustainable development by contributing to bridging economic, social and environmental gaps within countries and with the industrialized economies. To achieve these objectives, ECLAC will continue conducting and promoting multilateral dialogue, sharing knowledge and networking at the global, regional and subregional levels, and promoting intra-regional and inter-regional cooperation among Regional Commissions and through collaboration with other regional organizations and United Nations Institutions.

The Commission's overall strategy for achieving the objectives of the programme is structured around 13 interdependent and complementary subprogrammes implemented through an integrated and multidisciplinary approach. In formulating this biennial plan, the basic guidelines and overarching orientation for the work to be undertaken in the biennium 2012-2013 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 and the 2005 World Summit Outcome.

17.5 During 2003-2008, Latin America and the Caribbean benefited from a period of continued expansion, unprecedented in 40 years, during which its countries experienced steady economic growth and decreasing poverty levels but also improved significant aspects of their

macroeconomic management and reduced their external vulnerability. The collapse of the financial sector in industrialized countries, in late 2008, rapidly spread throughout the entire world generating the worst global economic crisis in more than half a century and seriously impacting Latin America and the Caribbean. As a result, the region experienced negative growth in 2009 with Mexico and Central America suffering the harshest costs. The impacts were also strongly felt in social indicators as an additional 9 million people fell into poverty in 2009 while employment conditions worsened and informality grew, affecting the most vulnerable groups such as the poor, women and the young. While various signs of recovery enable the region to fuel the hope that economic growth would resume in 2010, persistent vulnerable conditions in the world economy still shed some sense of caution for the future.

17.6 The crisis has shed light on the structural deficits still hampering the development path of Latin America and the Caribbean countries and has raised questions about their ability to address the most pressing issues and the new realities of the long-term sustainable development agenda. The region's development patterns in the post-crisis international environment are expected to undergo significant adjustments to adapt to the emerging "new normality" most likely to be characterized by lower levels of economic growth of developing countries, weaker global trade flows with additional barriers to trade, slower growth, more restrictive and selective access to international financial markets, and new labour market dynamics such as "jobless recovery", and enhanced capacities of governments to mitigate the effects of economic downturns. In terms of competitiveness, the backlogs in innovation and productivity still represent a key obstacle to the success of economic growth-with-equality strategies. Other persistent structural problems such as poverty and its inter-generational transmission, income inequality, regressive tax systems, the effects of rapid demographic change, citizen security and safety, to cite only a few, place additional demands on social public expenditure, social reforms and shared agenda of development among all society actors. Finally, newer global challenges such as climate change and low carbon requirements urgently require the implementation of new strategies to foster adaptation, mitigation and risk reduction as well as to enhance energy efficiency and jump-start the broad use of renewable energies. In the post-crisis context, the role of institutions and markets regulations need to be deeply revised and the role of the State redefined to generate the conditions for a sustainable and inclusive development that would bring the region to a new path of sustainable development with equality.

17.8 In order to meet those challenges, ECLAC will focus the programme of work in the 2012-2013 biennium on the following priorities:

- (a) Improving macroeconomic stability and further enhancing policies that reduce vulnerability and mitigate the effects of economic and financial crises;
- (b) Strengthening the region's access to financing for development and enhancing the financial architecture at global, regional and domestic levels;
- (c) Increasing the region's productive potential and reducing productivity gaps to achieve convergence with 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 a social covenant by improving social equality, reducing social risks and reinforcing gender mainstreaming in public policies;
- (f) Enhancing sustainable development policies, energy efficiency and addressing the impacts of climate change;

- (g) Strengthening public management to enhance the role of the State in the 21st century; and
- (h) Improving institutional building related to the management of global and trans-boundary issues and the provision of public goods at the regional level.

17.9 To this 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. 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 international levels including South-South cooperation. One of the main features of this strategy is the creation of a new subprogramme within existing resources to highlight the essential role of financing for development in regaining and shaping the sustainable growth and development paths particular to the countries of region. The majority of them being considered middle-income economies, they are prone to be increasingly deprived from the benefits of official development aid (ODA) flows while, at the same time, are not fully integrated in international financial markets. Addressing these restrictions will be essential for any viable long-term development strategy at country and regional levels. ECLAC will continue to work on the integrated and comprehensive follow-up to the world summits from a regional perspective, in particular the region's progress towards the MDGs. For this purpose, the Commission will continue to carry out regional coordination complementing the role of the resident coordinator to enhance UN system-wide coherence. In this line, ECLAC will reinforce its leading role as the convener of the Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM) of all UN regional specialized agencies, funds and programmes and will promote its active participation in the UNDG. Close collaboration will also be enhanced with the wider UN family institutions including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB) as well as with other inter-American, Ibero-American and Bretton-Woods institutions such as the Organization of American States (OAS), The Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). At the regional and sub-regional levels, cooperation will be pursued with relevant integration schemes and institutions. ECLAC will also strengthen its collaboration with private sector associations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), think-tanks and the academic sector to promote policy dialogue and to engage them in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda.

17.10 The Commission will continue to engage with the Executive Committee of Economic and Social Affairs (EC-ESA) as a key global mechanism for ensuring coherence on common thematic areas among entities of the UN Secretariat working in the social and economic sectors.

Annex II**ECLAC SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CARIBBEAN**
Post distribution for the biennium 2012-2013

Regular Budget Posts

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Annex III

Legislative mandates

All Subprogrammes

General Assembly resolutions

55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
57/144	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
57/270 B	Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields
58/220	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries
58/230	Follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development
58/269	Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change
59/44	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization
59/57	A Fair Globalization: Creating Opportunities for All — report of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization
59/146	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
59/258	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
60/4	Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations
60/188	Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development
60/204	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
60/215	Towards global partnerships
60/228	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries: high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
61/169	The right to development
61/207	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
61/211	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

61/213	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
62/151	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
62/161	The right to development
62/165	Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity
62/199	Globalization and interdependence
62/203	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
62/209	South-South cooperation
62/211	Towards global partnerships
63/212	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
62/213	The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order
63/175	Human rights and extreme poverty
63/178	The right to development
63/222	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
63/223	Development cooperation with middle-income countries
63/228	Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation
63/233	High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
63/232	Operational activities for development
63/260	Development-related activities
63/311	System-wide coherence
64/1	High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2004/45	San Juan resolution on productive development in open economies
2004/246	Regional cooperation
2004/310	Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and

summits

- 2006/39 Admission of Japan as a member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- 2007/5 Admission of Republic of Korea as a member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- 2007/29 Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B and 57/270 B
- 2007/31 Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
- 2008/29 Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16

Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions

- 2002/1 Agreed conclusions on strengthening further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role assigned to it in the Charter of the United Nations as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration
- 2009/28 The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration on the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to sustainable development adopted at the high-level segment of the 2008 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council
- 2009/29 Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

- 595 (XXIX) Brasilia resolution on globalization and development
- 598 (XXX) Implementation of participation of ECLAC associate member countries in the follow-up to United Nations world conferences and in the work of the Economic and Social Council
- 608 (XXX) Promotion of coordination in studies and activities concerning South America
- 611 (XXX) Cooperation among developing countries and regions
- 612 (XXX) San Juan resolution on productive development in open economies
- 620 (XXXI) South-South Cooperation
- 625 (XXXI) Activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals
- 626 (XXXI) Montevideo resolutions on Shaping the future of social protection: access, financing and solidarity

627 (XXXI)	Admission of Japan as a Member State of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
628 (XXXI)	Admissions of the Turks and Caicos Islands as an Associate Member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
635(XXXII)	Priorities and Programme of Work of the Economic Commission for the 2010-2011 Biennium
639 (XXXII)	Activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals and implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations Conferences and Summits in the Economic, Social and related fields
640 (XXXII)	Admission of the Cayman islands as a Member State of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
642 (XXXII)	South South Cooperation

Subprogramme 13
Subregional activities in the Caribbean

General Assembly resolutions

57/41	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community
57/261	Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development
57/262	Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
S-22/2	Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
58/148	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
59/138	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community
59/230	Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development
60/130	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
60/189	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-third session
61/145	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
61/196	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

- 61/197 Towards the Sustainable Development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations
- 61/198 International Strategy for Disaster Management
- 61/199 International Cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Nino phenomenon
- 61/200 Natural Disasters and Vulnerability
- 61/201 Protection of Global Climate for present and future generations of mankind
- 61/206 Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- 62/86 Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind
- 62/131 Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
- 62/133 Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women
- 62/136 Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas
- 62/137 Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
- 62/182 Information and communication technologies for development
- 62/189 Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
- 62/191 Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
- 62/192 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
- 62/194 Convention on Biological Diversity
- 62/197 Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
- 62/198 Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- 62/201 Science and technology for development
- 62/205 Eradication of poverty and other development issues: women in development
- 62/206 Women in development
- 62/215 Oceans and the law of the Sea
- 63/212 Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
- 63/213 Follow-up to and Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

63/214	Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations
63/216	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
63/217	Natural disasters and vulnerability
64/71	Oceans and the law of the sea

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2003/51	Implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
2004/46	Support for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
2004/52	Long-term programme of support for Haiti
2004/53	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
2004/68	Science and technology for development
2009/17	<u>Review of United Nations support for small island developing States</u>
2009/28	<u>The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration on the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to sustainable development adopted at the high-level segment of the 2008 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council</u>

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

552 (XXVI)	Strengthening sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean
574 (XXVII)	Participation of ECLAC associate member countries in the follow-up to United Nations world conferences and in the work of the Economic and Social Council
600 (XXX)	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
606 (XXX)	Support for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
615 (XXXI)	International migration
621 (XXXI)	Caribbean Developments and Cooperation Committee
624 (XXXI)	Support for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
629 (XXXI)	Follow-up to the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean
641 (XXXII)	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee