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**DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE ECLAC SYSTEM, 2018-2019**



UNITED NATIONS



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## ABBREVIATIONS

ACS	Association of Caribbean States
ALADI	Latin American Integration Association
ALBA	Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America
ALIDE	Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CELAC	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
CELADE	Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre-Population Division of ECLAC
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross domestic product
ICT	Information and communications technology
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILPES	Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITPs	Industrial and technological policies
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NBIC	Nanotechnology, biotechnology, information technology and cognitive science
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OLADE	Latin American Energy Association
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PARLATINO	Latin American Parliament
SE4All	Sustainable Energy for All
SEGIB	Ibero-American Secretariat
SELA	Latin American and Caribbean Economic System

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

## INTRODUCTION

The draft programme of work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) for the biennium 2018-2019 is hereby submitted to the member States of the Commission for their consideration. This draft programme is based on the draft strategic framework for the Commission and the priorities for the biennium 2018-2019 that will be considered by the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the United Nations General Assembly as part of the intergovernmental reviewing exercise.

The overall purpose of the programme is to promote the economic, social and environmentally sustainable development of Latin America and the Caribbean through international cooperation, by undertaking applied research and comparative analysis of development processes and building relevant normative and operational capacity through technical cooperation and advisory services in support of regional development efforts.

The mandate for the programme, which falls within the purview of ECLAC, derives from Economic and Social Council resolution 106 (VI), which established the Commission for the purpose of contributing to and coordinating action towards the economic and social development of the region and reinforcing economic relationships among the countries of the region and with other regions and countries in the world. In 1996, pursuant to ECLAC resolution 553(XXVI), the Commission was instructed, *inter alia*, to collaborate with member States in the comprehensive analysis of development processes geared to the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and the resulting provision of operational services in the fields of specialized information, advisory services, training and support for regional and international cooperation and coordination.

The Commission will continue to pursue key objectives shared by all the regional commissions, to support the development pillar of the United Nations, to foster economic integration at the subregional and regional levels, to promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and to facilitate sustainable development by helping to bridge economic, social and environmental gaps between countries in the region and *vis-à-vis* the industrialized economies.

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

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. Special efforts have been made to ensure that the Commission's gender mainstreaming strategy is reflected throughout the present biennial programme.

The programme for the biennium 2018-2019 proposes the integration of former subprogramme 4: Financing for Development, which focused on the mobilization of resources, with former subprogramme 3: Macroeconomic Policies and Growth, in response to the demand from member States for analysis and policy proposals to tackle the new challenges for macroeconomic policymaking arising from the 2030

Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. A key element of both agendas is domestic resource mobilization and building complementarities with external resource mobilization. Integrating the two subprogrammes will increase the capacity to design new macroeconomic policies—fiscal, monetary and financial—geared to mobilizing domestic and external resources in line with the goals and targets outlined in the 2030 Agenda, in particular Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. In the area of fiscal policy, it will help deepen the analysis of the links between domestic fiscal efforts and fiscal coordination and cooperation at the global level, which play a central role in defining the capacity of the region's countries to mobilize more domestic financing for development. It will also facilitate the introduction of new areas of work stemming from the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, such as illicit financial flows, tax coordination and transfer pricing. The efficiencies created by merging these two subprogrammes will allow ECLAC to better respond to demands from member countries in these new areas.

In the light of a more difficult international economic scenario caused by the sluggish global economic recovery and downtrending commodity prices, GDP growth in Latin America and the Caribbean has declined steadily since 2010 and fell into negative territory in 2015. After growing at an annual average rate of 5.1% between 2004 and 2008, average growth in regional GDP dropped to 2.9% for the period 2011-2014. The 2015 figure represents the worst result since the contraction of regional output in 2009. One contributing factor is the slowdown in domestic demand, led by a contraction in investment. This result is worrisome given its negative impact not only on the dynamics of the economic cycle but also on the capacity to sustain growth in the medium and long term, even more so considering that investment rates in Latin America and the Caribbean are low compared with other emerging regions.

Even though growth has slowed throughout the region as a whole, the performance of the individual countries and subregions of Latin America and the Caribbean has been very uneven. These heterogeneous results are associated with: (a) the varying degrees of global financial integration, which mean different levels of exposure and vulnerability to international financial flows; (b) exposure to the real cycle of the advanced economies, in particular the United States of America (as in the case of Mexico and the countries of Central America and the Caribbean); (c) the effect of international commodity price movements on the terms of trade; and (d) the different initial conditions, institutional settings and policy measures in place in each economy.

At the same time, the region still carries a legacy that perpetuates inequalities and exclusion mechanisms. Rigid productivity gaps persist and low productivity sectors still provide little margins for social mobility, especially for women and young people from lower-income socioeconomic strata. Regional poverty rates decreased significantly between 2002 and 2012 (from 43.9% to 28.1%) as a result of several elements: (a) the economic tailwinds that facilitated formal job creation and wage gains; (b) the demographic transition with falling dependency rates in most countries; (c) more women entering the labour market; and (d) the implementation of more active social and labour market policies. However, in recent years they have remained relatively constant, which raises some concerns that the sustained decrease has reached a plateau. These results bring the need to rethink public policies in this area, taking into consideration that in a total population of 623 million people, 167 million people are living in poverty, of whom 71 million live in extreme poverty, in a region that remains the most unequal in the world.

This situation is compounded by the fact that social protection systems in the region are far from inclusive and have gaps that reproduce vulnerability and stratified access to social security. Latin America and the Caribbean's weak social protection systems are facing tremendous redistributive challenges, with limited fiscal capacity and a relatively rigid architecture of well-being. Any systemic approach should also draw on the contributory pillar and on targeted policies to link rights with progress towards truly universal and solidarity-based protection systems.

Participation in global trade and global growth in the coming years will depend on the ability of the countries of the region to innovate in technological, social and organizational fields. The hallmark of the new knowledge economy is precisely the central role of innovation in competitiveness and in the global division of work. At the same time, innovation capabilities are crucial in boosting improvements in rent distribution. A more diverse and more sophisticated range of skills must be cultivated. Latin America and the Caribbean has made progress on many fronts over the past decade, creating greater macroeconomic stability and reducing poverty and inequalities. However, this progress cannot be consolidated without productivity gains, more good-quality jobs and a reduction of the informal sector. In this regard, ECLAC advocates structural change, export diversification (a long-term competitiveness strategy) and the design of mechanisms, instruments and institutions to facilitate the integration of science, technology and knowledge in production processes, which is a pending task for the region.

At the same time, a new global geopolitical map is taking shape, prompting a rethinking of strategic alliances and according greater weight and importance to South-South relations. In this context, the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 70/1) and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (General Assembly resolution 69/313) represent a change in paradigm. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aims to be a universal agenda that integrates the economic, social and environmental dimensions as core pillars of sustainable development. Its implementation will lead to significant changes in production and consumption patterns and define a path towards greater gender and intergenerational equality, recognizing at the same time the importance of eradicating poverty by 2030.

This change in paradigm calls for considerable means of implementation: (a) a more equitable international financial architecture; (b) a more accessible and reciprocal system of international trade; (c) fairer rules of technology transfer in support of sustainable and inclusive development; and (d) systemic reforms to ensure the participation of developing countries in a more balanced global fiscal system. Achieving these objectives will require the mobilization of significant resources, technology and capabilities in a difficult global environment and amid unprecedented geopolitical transformations. ECLAC is committed to supporting this profound transformation.

At the time of drafting this programme of work, the member countries of ECLAC are participating in a negotiation process to create a Regional Forum on Sustainable Development in Latin American and the Caribbean, whose main objective will be to review and follow up on the process of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Against this backdrop, the Commission advocates a single universal sustainable development agenda, with equality at its core, and with common but differentiated responsibilities. ECLAC defines equality as the ultimate aim of development, structural change as the path towards achieving it, and policymaking as the instrument to that end. In the light of this aim, ECLAC has identified the following priorities: (a) improving macroeconomic stability and the region's position in the international economy and institution-building; (b) strengthening the region's access to international financing and mobilizing domestic resources for development, as well as improving public management; (c) increasing the region's productive potential and reducing productive gaps to achieve convergence with a particular emphasis on innovation and new technologies; and

(d) promoting fiscal and social covenants, as well as the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and the ensuing strategies and public policies, including policies and programmes on energy efficiency and climate change that take into account the Paris Agreement adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The aforementioned priorities have been reflected in the last three position documents presented by ECLAC to the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean at the sessions of the Commission: *Time for Equality: Closing Gaps, Opening Trails* (2010), *Structural Change for Equality: An Integrated Approach to Development* (2012) and *Compacts for Equality: Towards a Sustainable Future* (2014).

In view of the complex reform processes under way in the region and in response to the rapidly evolving requirements of member States, ECLAC will continue to provide timely and relevant analysis and policy recommendations regarding development issues. The Commission will work closely with governments in the region and other counterpart institutions to reinforce linkages between individual national experiences and regional perspectives, facilitate data comparability and exchange of good practices, and provide effective technical cooperation services for transboundary issues within its purview.

To that end, the Commission will emphasize analytical, normative, advocacy and capacity-building work to strengthen the design of sustainable development strategies and public policies and to facilitate the continuous monitoring of their practical implementation as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Operational services in the areas of specialized information, technical cooperation and training will foster cooperation, networking and sharing of good practices at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, including South-South cooperation.

ECLAC will continue to provide integrated and comprehensive follow-up to world summits from a regional perspective, in particular by coordinating the region's approach to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To that end, ECLAC will reinforce its leading role as convener of the Regional Coordination Mechanism, which reports to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly, with a view to coordinating the work programme of the United Nations development pillar in the region. Furthermore, the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development in Latin American and the Caribbean is expected to be fully established and discharging its functions, with ECLAC providing support as its secretariat, particularly with respect to the follow-up and review at the regional level, and reporting to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development at the global level, thereby linking the national, regional and global dimensions of the process. The Commission will continue to participate actively in fostering substantive coordination among all participating entities in the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (ECESA).

ECLAC will continue serving as the technical secretariat for various subsidiary bodies, such as the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC, the Committee on South-South Cooperation, the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies, and the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

ECLAC will continue to collaborate with the Bretton Woods institutions, especially the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, as well as with other inter-American and Ibero-American

organizations, such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB) and the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF).

Furthermore, ECLAC will reinforce its close cooperation with regional mechanisms, such as the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA). ECLAC will also strengthen its collaboration with private sector associations, non-governmental and civil society organizations, think tanks and the academic sector to promote policy dialogue and to engage them in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In terms of its fundraising strategy, ECLAC will continue to enhance its bilateral and multilateral collaboration with cooperation partners within and outside the United Nations System, in order to mobilize additional extrabudgetary resources to strengthen the implementation of the programme of work and maximize its impact in beneficiary countries. ECLAC will continue to build donors' trust and confidence by undertaking strategic dialogues with donors on a regular basis; supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; ensuring the efficient delivery of mandates; showing concrete new and results-oriented achievements on the basis of improved reporting tools and mechanisms; and providing comprehensive information on the use of donor contributions.

The content of the 13 subprogrammes is presented in the following pages. The subprogrammes have been clustered thematically as follows: the first three relate to ECLAC activities in the field of economic development (subprogrammes 1-3); followed by social development activities (subprogrammes 4-6); activities relating to environmentally sustainable development (subprogrammes 7 and 8); cross-cutting programmes focusing on training and public administration (subprogramme 9) and statistics (subprogramme 10); and three subprogrammes focused on subregional activities and regional integration, one of which focuses on Mexico, Central America, the Spanish-speaking Caribbean and Haiti (subprogramme 11), one on small island developing States of the Caribbean (subprogramme 12) and the last one aiming at strengthening Latin America and Caribbean integration processes and the participation of the region in interregional and global political dialogues (subprogramme 13).

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



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

### Presentation

Over the past two decades, developing countries have greatly increased their share of the world's GDP, global trade and other areas of the world economy. The centre of gravity of the world economy is gradually shifting from North to South and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In international trade, this transformation has led to a sharp increase in the role of South-South trade, which is expected to surpass North-North trade by 2020. A reflection of these changes is that China has displaced the European Union as Latin America and the Caribbean's second largest trading partner.

The sustained increase in the weight of developing economies in world trade is matched by the growing role of global and regional value chains and the resulting geographical fragmentation of production in a context of rapid technological change. Trade in goods and services and foreign direct investment are increasingly interlinked. The imported content of export goods has increased over time, as has the weight of intermediate goods and services in international trade.

Efforts are being made to facilitate the flow of goods, services and information through several recent megaregional trade agreements and ongoing negotiations, including the Trans-Pacific Partnership, the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership between the United States and the European Union, and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, which are expected to have a large impact upon the geographical distribution and governance of global trade and investment flows in the coming years. Further important changes to global governance are contained in the proposed Trade in Services Agreement, a plurilateral initiative involving over 20 countries to create new rules for trade in services, and the Agreement on Trade Facilitation of the World Trade Organization (WTO), which focuses on expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, as well as harmonizing and optimizing measures to ensure a smoother flow of related data and information.

The challenge for Latin American and Caribbean countries will be to redefine and adapt their international integration strategies in the light of the major transformations under way. First, they will need to improve the quality of their linkages with the region's traditional trading partners, namely the United States and the European Union. This is all the more important since the megaregional negotiations may divert trade and investment away from the region. Second, the region should diversify its export basket and strengthen production linkages with China and other emerging economies. Third, efforts should be made to deepen regional integration, especially in key areas for the functioning of value chains, such as hard and soft infrastructure, trade in services, regulatory convergence and the mobility of persons. It is also necessary to promote the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises in the region and to coordinate trade policy more closely with other spheres of public policy, such as those relating to productive development, improving the business climate, education reform, training, environmental sustainability, and innovation, science and technology with the objective of moving forward with productive and export diversification. Together, these efforts can help ensure that increased prosperity is shared equally by all.

In the light of the foregoing, major developments in the world economy and global trade will be monitored to assist governments of the region in designing and implementing their international integration strategies. In view of the growing importance of value chains in international trade, the work of subprogramme 1 will be geared towards providing deeper insight into production systems and the opportunities they provide for the countries of the region. In particular, the subprogramme will assess ways of strengthening value chains within the region itself and its various subregions.

In brief, the subprogramme is organized around the following descriptors: (i) main trends in international trade; (ii) trade negotiations, with an emphasis on those of greatest scope and those expected to have the largest impact; (iii) regional integration and cooperation; (iv) aid for trade and trade facilitation; and (v) analysis of the social consequences of increased regional and interregional integration with a view to ensuring that trade policy is in line with national efforts to achieve inclusive growth and contributes to the attainment of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These issues are intrinsically linked to such themes as public-private partnerships for trade and development, and production and export diversification. The subprogramme also contributes to broader aims in the region, such as the reduction of poverty and inequality; gender equality, social cohesion and the inclusion of women in the economy; the promotion of sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth; the fostering of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; and environmental sustainability, which includes climate change mitigation. The analysis covers issues ranging from the momentum towards regional integration to linkages with other areas in the world, especially Asia and the Pacific. The work of the subprogramme will be implemented through activities such as the preparation of documents, the organization of, and participation in, meetings, workshops, capacity-building activities and dissemination activities.

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

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

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

## Strategy

Responsibility for the implementation of this subprogramme rests with the Division of International Trade and Integration, which works in close collaboration with the Commission's offices in Brasilia and Washington, D.C., and with other ECLAC divisions. The strategy will take into special account the relevant provisions relating to the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, in particular those concerning gender equality and the empowerment of women, poverty reduction, environmental sustainability (including climate change mitigation), promotion of sustainable and inclusive economic growth, building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation, reduction of inequality within and among countries, and the global partnership for development.

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

The subprogramme will cover the following areas of work:

(a) Adjustment of national and regional trade policies to face the new challenges of the twenty-first century: innovation and technological progress, services, global and regional value chains and internationalization of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), trade facilitation, new public and private standards, environmental sustainability and links with new emerging issues.

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

(c) South-South trade, investment and cooperation, including the role of emerging economies.

(d) Monitoring of developments in trade and regional integration in Asia and trade relations between the Latin American and Caribbean region and Asia.

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

The subprogramme will respond to the needs of stakeholders by providing updated information, analysis and policy recommendations to policymakers in the countries of the region, and private sector institutions and other organizations at the local, subregional and regional levels. The subprogramme will continue to coordinate and cooperate with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), WTO, the International Trade Centre (ITC), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA), IDB, OAS, the United Nations regional commissions, regional development banks, the secretariats of the various regional integration mechanisms and public, semi-public and private entities with responsibility for trade, integration and sustainable development.

## External factors

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

(a) The international community supports the member States of ECLAC and responds to specific needs and concerns in relation to international trade and integration, taking into account General Assembly and Economic and Social Council guidelines, internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and commitments arising from the various bilateral, subregional, plurilateral and multilateral trade agreements.

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

(c) The international community and the region in particular will endeavour to benefit from the negotiations and initiatives under way within the framework of WTO and other international forums.

## Activities

### Subject area 1.1: Trade policies and world economic trends

#### 1. Substantive servicing of meetings

##### Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) Two expert meetings to consider the links between trade and other policies in countries of the region in the light of developments in the global economy and international trade. Particular attention will be paid to the impact of such policies on the region's participation in international value chains (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Two expert meetings to consider the relationship between regional trade and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

#### 2. Recurrent publications

(i) *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy, 2018.*

(ii) *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy, 2019.*

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

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

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

### 3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on recent trends in global trade and their impact on the participation of selected countries in the region in regional and global value chains (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Two studies on strategic aspects of bilateral trade and investment relations between Asian countries and Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on the participation of Latin American and Caribbean firms in global and regional value chains, with a particular focus on SMEs (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study on trends in the trading system at the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels and their impact on the participation of Latin America and the Caribbean in international value chains and production networks (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(v) A study to assess the social impact of trade and trade policies in selected countries of the region, one of them specifically addressing the impact on the status of women (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(vi) Two studies on the linkages between trade and the Sustainable Development Goals in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 2).

(vii) A study on public policies to promote the participation of the private business sector in international production networks, with a special focus on emerging themes related to megaregional trade agreements (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(viii) A study on developments in the economies of the Asia-Pacific region with special emphasis on biregional supply-chain networks (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ix) A study on trends and developments in trade finance and other financial needs for the participation of enterprises in regional and global value chains, with special emphasis on the needs of small and medium-sized firms in this area (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and 2).

(x) A study on access to international finance and governance of the multilateral system (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

#### 4. Other substantive activities

##### Technical materials

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

##### Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

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

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

(iii) Six reports on emerging issues in the United States and the world economy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

#### 5. Advisory services

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

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

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

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

#### 6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

## 7. Technical cooperation projects

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

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

The ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. will be responsible for the execution of the activities indicated in subparagraphs 2 (iii) and (iv), 3 (x), and 4 (iii) and (iv), and will contribute to the activities indicated in subparagraph 5 (iv).

Subject area 1.2: Trade negotiations and regional integration

### 1. Substantive servicing of meetings

#### Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) An expert meeting to examine trade and investment relations among countries in the region, and their national trade and development strategies aimed at greater integration (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

(iii) An expert meeting to examine comparative strategies for deepening regional value chains (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

### 2. Recurrent publications

(i) A study to examine the likely impacts of plurilateral and/or multilateral trade negotiations on Latin America and the Caribbean (correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on progress made in subregional or regional integration in Latin America and the Caribbean (correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

### 3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the obstacles to implementing trade facilitation measures in selected countries in the region within a global perspective (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

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

(iv) A study on selected countries' policy responses to mitigate the environmental footprint of exports (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

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

#### 4. Other substantive activities

##### Technical materials

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

(ii) Updating, maintenance and expansion of the database Observatory of Latin American and Caribbean Bond Issuance, Spreads and Credit Ratings (OLAC\_BONDS) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

##### Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

Periodic reports on trends and dispute settlement activity in the World Trade Organization and in regional integration schemes, such as MERCOSUR, the Andean Community and NAFTA, that may affect Latin American and Caribbean countries.

#### 5. Advisory services

(i) Provision of advisory services to countries and regional integration organizations, upon request, to promote the potential benefits of subregional integration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

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

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

6. Intermediate activities

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

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

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

The ECLAC office in Washington, D.C., will be responsible for the execution of the activities indicated in subparagraphs 4 (ii) and 6 (ii, iii).

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

## **SUBPROGRAMME 2: PRODUCTION AND INNOVATION**

### Presentation

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

These trends in the region are set against the backdrop of a renewed international development policy agenda, driven by the adoption of a new global pact on climate, the Paris Agreement, which will come into effect in 2020, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes the Sustainable Development Goals. This agenda provides a comprehensive framework to promote sustained, inclusive, sustainable and low-carbon economic growth in the region, by promoting productive development policies (industrial policy) that foster inclusive and sustainable industrialization, encourage innovation, and contribute to ensuring more sustainable production and consumption patterns.

Industrial policy is understood in a broad sense, as any policy that changes the incentives provided by the market in order to foster specific sectors (industry, agriculture or services) or activities. Structural change and capabilities evolve together and should be addressed as two parts of the same process of development, which requires combining industrial and technological policies (ITPs). These policies are especially important in developing countries because of the learning externalities and growth push generated by sectors and activities that are more knowledge-intensive. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, industrial policy seeks also to encourage a reduction in the carbon-intensity of production processes.

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

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

Second, the impact of foreign direct investment should be analysed and measured so as to devise ITPs aimed at boosting its effects on learning and the diversification of the production and export structures, in line with the goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Foreign investment may have favourable effects on technology transfer and on the expansion of exports, but these are unlikely to materialize in the absence of an active ITP that heightens local innovation and adaptation.

Third, the region has lagged behind in the absorption and diffusion of the new technologies that are reshaping international competitiveness and the production landscape. The new technology paradigm converges in the interaction between biotechnology, nanotechnology and information and communications technology (ICT) to move the technological frontier. This is likely to have a disruptive effect on market shares, production structures and new products and product varieties in the near future. New manufacturing processes will require investments of a scale and risk level beyond the possibilities and interest of the private sector in the region. ITPs and especially public investment in the new paradigms should take on a greater role in the future in order to catch up, or at least avoid divergence, with the developed economies. In addition, meeting the aims of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires more cross-sectoral work at the levels of policymaking and research, development and innovation.

Fourth, the absorption of the new technology paradigms may help to advance in directions which policymakers see as strategic. Areas such as health and education are at the core of the efforts for social inclusion and the possibility of building capabilities and learning in these areas is now at the top of the agenda in many Latin American countries. At the same time, the environmental dimension is paramount in a world in which the problems of climate change are widely acknowledged, as is evident from the adoption of the Paris Agreement that will come into effect in 2020. Building the technological bases of less carbon-intensive and more inclusive growth is a great challenge for the industrial policies of the new century.

Fifth, the agriculture sector faces specific challenges of its own with respect to inclusion, productivity and sustainability. While the effects of climate change and shortages of land and water will constrain supply, the demand for food will continue to increase, especially from emerging economies that have made enormous progress in poverty reduction. Dealing with that double challenge requires appropriate policies to promote the sustainable intensification of agricultural production. Moreover, Latin America and Africa are the regions with the highest potential for agricultural expansion and as such should have a voice in the global governance of food security.

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

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

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

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

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

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

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

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### Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

#### External factors

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

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

(b) The international community continues to support and assign priority to the region's concerns and needs with respect to its productive development policies in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## Activities

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

### 1. Substantive servicing of meetings

#### Ad hoc expert group meetings

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

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

### 2. Recurrent publications

(i) *The Outlook for Agriculture and Rural Development in the Americas: A Perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2018* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) *The Outlook for Agriculture and Rural Development in the Americas: A Perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2019* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

### 3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on structural changes in agriculture, rural labour markets and rural household structure in Latin American and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on the bioeconomy as a framework for innovation and development for agriculture and rural territories in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(iii) A study on current policy developments, good practices, challenges and opportunities in relation to addressing climate change in agriculture in the context of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals and taking into account development in the bioeconomy approach (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study on progressive structural change in Colombia (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The ECLAC office in Bogota will be responsible for the delivery of the output referred to in subparagraph 3 (iv). The delivery of this output will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

#### 4. Technical material

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

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

#### 5. Advisory services

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

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

(iii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, business and trade promotion organizations and other key stakeholders, at their request, on public-private partnerships for trade and economic development, and issues relating to corporate social responsibility, including new challenges in the performance of corporate governance (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

#### 6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

(ii) A seminar in Brazil to examine the trends, emerging issues and lessons learned in implementing policies and instruments relating to production and innovation and their implications for the Brazilian economy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

#### 7. Technical cooperation projects

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

The ECLAC office in Brasilia will be responsible for the execution of the activity indicated in subparagraph 6 (ii).

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

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

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

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

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

2. Recurrent publications

(i) *Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2018* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) *Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2019* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

*Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean* reviews trends and developments in the area of foreign direct investment and provides updated statistical information on the topic. It also includes an analysis of the patterns in the origin and destination of these investments in terms of both countries and sectors.

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the productivity dynamics of SMEs. Special attention will be paid to the link between firm size, production structure and productivity (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

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

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

4. Technical material

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

5. Advisory services

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

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

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

7. Technical cooperation projects

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

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

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

1. Intergovernmental meetings

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

2. Ad hoc expert group meetings

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

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

3. Non-recurrent publications

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

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

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

(iv) A study on capacities, penetration and strategies for new NBIC convergent technologies and lower-carbon intensive production in the agricultural and agro-industrial sectors (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

4. Advisory services

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

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

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

(i) International School on Latin American economies 2018 (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) International School on Latin American economies 2019 (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) International School on Innovation Policy Management in Latin America, 2018 (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) International School on Innovation Policy Management in Latin America, 2019 (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

6. Technical cooperation projects

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

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

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

#### Presentation

The years since 2013 have been characterized by a pronounced economic slowdown in the countries of Latin American and the Caribbean, due in part to external conditions that are considerably less favourable than in previous years. Those external factors include the prospect of a prolonged period of low growth in the industrialized countries, slower growth in emerging markets (especially in China), falling commodity prices and lower capital flows to the region. In addition to coping with a complicated external environment, the countries of the region continue to face structural problems, such as the persistent gaps in social and physical infrastructure, which require a significant increase in investment; low levels of national savings; wide gaps in productivity between and within countries in the region; and high levels of poverty and inequality, despite recent advances, as well as other threats to social cohesion.

In addition to integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental), the region must orient its efforts towards fulfilling the objectives and goals set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which means pursuing a path of sustainable and inclusive growth.

One of the principal restrictions facing the region is its limited capacity to mobilize resources for the financing of development. With respect to external resources, this is largely attributable to the unpredictability and volatility of the external situation, especially in terms of external financial flows and the region's limited access to official development assistance and concessional finance because of its middle-income status. Internationally, the deceleration of trade, combined with a reduction in official development aid for middle-income countries, as well as the high volatility of private financial flows, have created a climate of increased uncertainty, which has affected the channelling of external resources towards the development needs of the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. At the national level, the situation of the countries of the region is complicated by low rates of national savings, domestic financial systems aimed at financing consumption rather than investment, and underdeveloped domestic and subregional capital markets. In the area of fiscal revenues, the region's countries suffer from a low tax take and a high level of tax avoidance and evasion.

In this context, macroeconomic policies in Latin American and Caribbean countries must focus on three main issues. First, there is a need to promote development-oriented macroeconomic policies that reconcile the management of the stages of the economic cycle with achieving growth in the medium and long term. Second, capacity must be built for generating and mobilizing financing to promote sustainable development as defined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Third, reforms are required in the management of monetary and fiscal policies in the various stages of the economic cycle.

As was highlighted at the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Consultation on Financing for Development, held in March 2015, and in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the mobilization of resources for the financing of development requires complementarity and the coordination of domestic and external efforts in conjunction with greater integration of public and private efforts.

With a view to tackling these new challenges for macroeconomic policymaking in the countries of the region and generating positive synergies to advance the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the programme for the biennium 2018-2019 proposes merging former subprogramme 3: Macroeconomic Policies and Growth with subprogramme 4: Financing for Development, which was oriented towards the mobilization of external resources.

This integration is proposed as a means to respond more effectively and efficiently to the new demands from countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region, in the light of the requirements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Merging the two subprogrammes will facilitate the adoption of an integrated approach to the thematic areas of domestic resource mobilization and external resources to finance development. It will also facilitate the incorporation of new topics into the analysis and discussion, which will contribute to the design and implementation of macroeconomic policies in connection with fiscal, monetary and financial matters, as well as labour market policies, to support economic growth and achieve sustainable development in countries of the region. In particular, the complementarities and enhanced coordination generated by merging the subprogrammes will provide strong support to Latin American and Caribbean countries in the formulation of policies to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and Sustainable Development Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

In the area of fiscal policy this merging will allow for stronger analysis of the links between domestic fiscal efforts at the national level and fiscal coordination and cooperation at the global and regional levels, which play a central role in limiting the capacity of the countries in the region to increase their ability to mobilize domestic financing for development. In recognition of the fact that the impact of fiscal policy on sustainable development is not gender neutral, a gender perspective will be mainstreamed in the work related to this area under this subprogramme in order to examine the impact of different instruments on women and men. In addition, integrating the subprogrammes will also facilitate the introduction of new areas of work stemming from the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, such as illicit financial flows, tax coordination and transfer pricing.

In terms of monetary and financial policies, the integration of the two subprogrammes will allow progress to be made on promoting increased financial development and domestic mobilization of resources, and the formulation and implementation of public policies aiming at increasing the financing of productive activities. Another important issue will be the promotion of development banks as a means to foster innovation and financial inclusion. Work in this area will focus on the gender aspects of finance in the region with the aim of advocating more inclusive financial systems and public policies. In this area, new issues will be incorporated in relation to the international financial architecture and the role of middle-income countries.

In fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/18 “Promoting full employment and decent work for all”, support will be provided to promote labour market policies that foster virtuous circles and contribute to increased productivity and the creation of more and better jobs. This requires, on the one hand, strengthening the region’s growth potential through increased investment and adequate financing and, on the other, promoting improved professional training, social dialogue among the relevant stakeholders and the protection of workers’ rights in the context of a highly volatile macroeconomic context. In addition, special attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially among women and youth.

By building on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and framing financing for development within macroeconomic policies, ECLAC will be able to make further progress on its work under the concept of development-oriented macroeconomics, as well as in the formulation of macroeconomic policies to: (i) generate growth and good quality employment; (ii) redistribute income, deepen and improve access to financial systems; (iii) increase national savings in order to reduce the dependence on external savings for financing investment; (iv) increase investment levels; (v) provide incentives for reducing the high dependence on commodities;

(vi) promote diversification of production and increase productivity levels; (vii) lower the debt burden and improve debt profiles; and (viii) strengthen fiscal sustainability as a basis for financing public investment and social policies, even in the midst of a turbulent economic situation, through adequate taxation (including income tax, royalties and other taxes).

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

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**Objective of the Organization:** To achieve sustainable and inclusive economic growth in Latin American and Caribbean countries by enhancing the design and implementation of suitable macroeconomic policies and the efficient generation and allocation of necessary financing for development resources.

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Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Strengthened capacity of policymakers and other stakeholders in Latin America and the Caribbean to analyse current and emerging macroeconomic and development financing issues.	(a) (i) Percentage of surveyed readers who acknowledge having benefited from the subprogramme's publications to strengthen their capacity to analyse macroeconomic and development financing issues. (ii) Number of references to the publications and activities of the subprogramme included in official, academic and specialized publications.
(2) Increased capacity of policymakers of Latin America and the Caribbean to evaluate, design and implement macroeconomic and development financing policies on the basis of comparative policy analysis that foster sustainable and inclusive economic growth.	(b) (i) Percentage of surveyed participants in networks organized under the subprogramme who consider the work of the forums and their policy recommendations on macroeconomic and development financing policies as "useful" or "very useful" for macroeconomic and development financing policymaking. (ii) Number of policies, measures or actions taken by economic and development policymaking authorities in line with ECLAC recommendations.

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### Strategy

Substantive responsibility for the execution of the subprogramme rests with the Economic Development Division, which now includes the Financing for Development Unit. The Division will work in close collaboration with the ECLAC subregional and country offices.

Under the subprogramme, the Division will conduct applied research in macroeconomic and development financing policies of Latin American and Caribbean countries, providing timely and accurate information and analyses, disaggregated by gender whenever possible, and policy options and recommendations through its recurrent and specialized publications, workshops and seminars. The Division will also support the establishment and operation of networks for sharing experiences and good practices and provide technical cooperation activities and advisory services, as requested.

To ensure accuracy of information, relevance of its publications and contribution to policy dialogues, the Division will collaborate closely with its national counterparts, namely ministries of finance, central banks and other stakeholders concerned with macroeconomic policies, which will also be the main direct beneficiaries of the subprogramme's work. Other beneficiaries will include academia and research institutes, the private sector and civil society.

The subprogramme will work in close collaboration with institutions such as the World Bank, IMF, OECD, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), and with United Nations bodies, in particular the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ILO and UNCTAD. Regional partner institutions will include CAF, the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE), the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), IDB, the Caribbean Development Bank and the Latin American Reserve Fund, among others.

### External factors

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

(a) Macroeconomic policies are necessarily conditioned by the prevailing global, regional and domestic economic situation. A more complex external environment, with slower global growth and falling or stagnant commodity prices, may curtail the policy space and political capital needed to put into practice certain economic development policies in the region. This may require a reorientation of the subprogramme's work towards specific issues and needs that have not been foreseen.

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

(c) The international community supports and attaches a high priority to the concerns and needs of ECLAC member States with respect to their macroeconomic policies and economically sustainable growth strategies in the context of the regional and the international development agenda. In this regard, the guidelines established by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals and instruments adopted at global summits and conferences in the economic and social spheres, will need to be taken into account in the subprogramme's work.

### Activities

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

#### 1.     Recurrent publications

(i) *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2018* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2019* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

the region and presents a systematic analysis of the economic performance of each. A statistical appendix provides statistical tables with information on key economic indicators.

(iii) *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2018* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2019* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

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

## 2. Non-recurrent publications

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

## 3. Other substantive activities

### Technical materials

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

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

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

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

## 1. Substantive servicing of meetings

### Ad hoc expert group meetings

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

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

(iii) Two meetings of experts on selected fiscal policy issues of high relevance in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

## 2. Non-recurrent publications

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ix) A study on informality, employment and social protection (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(x) Two studies on specific economic issues in Uruguay (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

## 3. Advisory services

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

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

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

#### 4. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

Subject area 3.3: Analysis of development financing strategies and economic policies in the region

#### 1. Substantive servicing of meetings

##### Ad hoc expert group meetings

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

(ii) Two meetings of experts on a selected issue relating to domestic, regional and global financing for development architecture (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

#### 2. Recurrent publications

(i) *Financing for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2018* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) *Financing for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2019* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

#### 3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) Two studies on a high priority aspect of finance and the real economy (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Two studies on a high priority aspect of financing for development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Two studies on a high priority aspect of cooperation with middle-income countries to overcome structural development gaps in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

4. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries and institutions in the region, at their request, in areas relating to the design and implementation of financing for development schemes and policies geared towards financial and productive development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries and institutions in the region, at their request, in areas relating to the design and implementation of financing for development schemes and policies geared towards social protection (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

5. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

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

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

## **SUBPROGRAMME 4: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EQUALITY**

### Presentation

Since the year 2000, the Latin America and the Caribbean region has made important progress towards combating poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In fact, several countries achieved some of the targets well before the 2015 deadline. Nevertheless, disparities persist within countries, reflecting the region's characteristic structural heterogeneity and inequality.

As the MDG process draws to a close and countries begin to pursue the commitments of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the region appears to be well positioned in comparison with other regions. Recent advances in social development have improved the welfare conditions of millions of people. Although the favourable economic situation has been a contributory factor, these achievements are attributable mainly to the public policies implemented by the countries of the region in various fields. However, progress has been uneven and insufficient, in particular for certain population groups. Further steps are needed to ensure that the region's societies are fairer, less unequal and free of poverty. Progress has been insufficient in the poorest countries of Latin America and the Caribbean because they allocate a smaller proportion of resources to social investment.

In recent years most countries in the region have made significant progress in areas of social development that are identified as priority areas in the Sustainable Development Goals under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly in those which seek to guarantee a minimum universal standard of well-being. The advances include reduced poverty and inequality, broader education coverage, increased gender equality, and reduced child mortality and malnutrition. Furthermore, positive trends have been seen in labour market indicators, such as lower unemployment, greater labour participation by women, more formal jobs and higher wages. This progress went hand in hand with important changes in policy orientation, which has been guided by an inclusive rights-based approach and efforts to improve the quality of services.

Unfortunately, the positive trend in poverty reduction plateaued at the beginning of the present decade. The current economic situation and the complex demographic and migration processes under way have presented major challenges for policymaking. In order to make further progress towards reducing poverty, the region's governments must press forward with innovative, more effective, efficient and sustainable policies. With a view to assisting in this process, ECLAC will persevere, under this subprogramme, in those areas of work where progress had been made, with an additional emphasis on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the outcomes of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Consequently, the priorities for the biennium will include: (i) expanding social and labour policies under a rights-based and sustainable approach; (ii) bridging gaps in well-being and tackling inequalities, including those related to gender, age, race or ethnicity; (iii) addressing the multiple dimensions of poverty, inequality and well-being, giving due consideration to promoting gender equality; (iv) promoting social inclusion and effective participation of citizens in social policies, with an emphasis on providing gender-sensitive recommendations; (v) ensuring access to universal social protection for all segments of the population according to their specificities; (vi) coordinating social, economic and environmental policies; and (vii) promoting labour market inclusion and decent work.

Further, emphasis will be placed on research and advisory services in order to improve the quality and impact of social policies on the following thematic issues: (i) social protection systems based on a human-rights, equality and sustainable approach; (ii) policies that protect and promote women, children and young persons, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and persons with disabilities; (iii) social investment; and (iv) educational and health systems.

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

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

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**Objective of the Organization:** To achieve greater social and economic equality in the region and contribute to the overall well-being of the people of the region in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and a rights-based approach.

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Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Enhanced capacity of the central or subnational governments in the region to formulate policies, plans and programmes that address the structural and emerging equality gaps affecting different socioeconomic and population groups, with an approach based on human rights and sustainable development.	(a) (i) Number of social policies, plans and programmes formulated, adopted or updated by central or subnational governments in countries of the region to address the structural and emerging gaps of equality, in line with ECLAC recommendations.  (ii) Increased percentage of surveyed readers who acknowledge that they have increased their knowledge and capacity to formulate public policies, plans and programmes that address the structural and emerging equality gaps as a result of the analysis and recommendations on social policies and programmes contained in the publication <i>Social Panorama of Latin America</i> , the institutional document prepared for the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and other selected publications.
(2) Strengthened technical capacity of social policy institutions to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and sustainability of their public action, and to develop synergies with other social policies, institutions and stakeholders.	(b) (i) Number of social policy institutions that acknowledge improvements in effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and sustainability of their public action and in developing synergies with other social policies, institutions and stakeholders in accordance with the technical assistance provided by ECLAC.  (ii) Number of stakeholders acknowledging that they have benefited from ECLAC technical cooperation services to improve social policies and programmes towards the reduction of poverty and equality gaps.

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## Strategy

The Social Development Division will be responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme. It will work in close collaboration with other ECLAC divisions, as well as with ECLAC subregional headquarters and country offices and with other agencies of the United Nations system. The strategy will take into account the internationally agreed development goals stemming from the major United Nations conferences in the economic and social fields, especially those deriving from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The strategy will consist of carrying out applied qualitative and quantitative research, generating analyses, disseminating results and formulating policy recommendations to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to perform sound diagnostic assessments of social issues for application in policy design and implementation. Another important element of the strategy will be to strengthen the existing networks in order to generate, update and disseminate relevant information and facilitate the exchange of experiences and good practices among policymakers, scholars and other stakeholders.

The main beneficiaries of the subprogramme will be government institutions of the countries of the region, especially the authorities and officials responsible for social policy management (design, implementation and evaluation); regional and subregional organizations; academic institutions and other research centres and non-governmental organizations. The strategy also contemplates cooperation with other regional commissions and intergovernmental and multilateral institutions, as well as South-South cooperation.

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

## External factors

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

(a) The international community will support and give priority to the concerns and needs of the ECLAC member States with respect to social development and the human-rights-based approach to social protection and equality, in accordance with the guidelines established by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the internationally agreed development goals, including those deriving from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

(b) The Latin American and Caribbean region will continue to move towards social policies based on a broad consensus and a long-term sustainable horizon, focusing on: addressing inequality, poverty and vulnerability in access to the main social development pillars (education, health, social security, decent work, and social assistance); drawing attention to the social determinants of economic dynamics; and crafting a human-rights-based approach to development.

(c) The regional and international communities will promote coordination between relevant organizations and entities with a view to linking social issues with demographic trends (the demographic dividend, ageing, falling fertility rates, changes in family structure) and with economic dynamics, in particular trade, integration and international finance, in order to shape new development opportunities in the context of globalization and long-term trends.

## Activities

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

### 1. Substantive servicing of meetings

#### Intergovernmental meetings

(i) A meeting in 2018 of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting in 2019 of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A session in 2019 of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

#### Ad hoc expert group meetings

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

(ii) A meeting of experts to examine the advances and challenges in making policy adjustments to address equality gaps and poverty reduction, with a human-rights approach (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

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

### 2. Recurrent publications

(i) *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2018* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2019*, document for the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean to be held in 2019 (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

### 3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on access to decent work and social protection, with a gender perspective (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on innovation and procedures in the implementation of social policies and programmes, with a gender perspective (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study on the progress made in promoting social rights among specific population groups, in particular indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants or persons with disabilities, with a gender perspective (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study on the progress made in promoting social rights throughout the life cycle, with a gender perspective (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

#### 4. Intermediate activities

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

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

#### 5. Other substantive activities

##### Technical materials

(i) Preparation, upon request and in collaboration with other agencies, of substantive inputs for intergovernmental meetings on social development policies, such as the meetings of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the CELAC-European Union Summit, the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, and other intergovernmental meetings held under the auspices of OAS, UNASUR and other subregional bodies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Strengthening of the Latin American and Caribbean Network on Social Development (ReDeSoc) and other online knowledge management tools (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

#### 6. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries and institutions in the region, at their request, in areas relating to social policies for greater equality (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

#### 7. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

#### 8. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be undertaken in the areas of social protection and other social policies, with an emphasis on social rights and the combination of contributory and non-

contributory pillars of social protection; employment and decent work; monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in specific spheres related to social issues, poverty and inequality.

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

Subject area 4.2: Social policies for equality and social protection

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts for the formulation of new policy recommendations on the rights of specific population groups (women, children, young persons, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants, and persons with disabilities) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to examine mechanisms to promote better coordination within social protection systems, with a human-rights and equality approach (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

(iv) A meeting of experts to examine the advances and challenges of public policies for labour and productive inclusion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on ways of reducing poverty and improving income distribution (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on policy trends and recommendations regarding protection and promotion of specific population groups (high correlation with accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A study on ageing and care in Colombia (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) A study on progress and challenges of social protection systems (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(v) Two studies on the broad aspects of inequality in Uruguay and its links with the production structure (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The ECLAC offices in Bogota and Montevideo will be responsible for the delivery of the outputs referred to in 2 (iii) and (v). The delivery of these outputs will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

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

4. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries and institutions in the region, at their request, in areas relating to social policy decision-making, particularly regarding policy design, implementation and management (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government, academic, non-governmental, regional and subregional institutions on training activities on policy formulation for poverty alleviation, increasing access to social protection networks and capacity-building among different population groups (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

6. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, projects will be undertaken in the following areas: promoting a human-rights approach within social protection systems; social investment and its redistributive impact; and emerging challenges for social policies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

**SUBPROGRAMME 5: MAINSTREAMING THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE  
IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT**Presentation

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes the Sustainable Development Goals, is the global framework for achieving a more sustainable world and overcoming all types of discrimination affecting women and girls. Achieving the objective of gender equality and women's autonomy implies overcoming social, political and economic obstacles.

The Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean is the regional institutional framework for discussing, reaching agreements and following up on the regional gender equality agenda, and for undertaking periodic assessments of regional and international agreements on the subject. As such, the Regional Conference on Women can play a prominent role in achieving progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and towards improved gender equality, including through the consensus it adopts, generating positive synergies and focusing on specific challenges facing the region, including the feminization of poverty, the situation of indigenous women, the ageing population and growing care needs.

Although progress has been made in the region, it still remains the most unequal in the world; wide gender gaps persist and, in some cases, there is insufficient data to assess and monitor the situation of women. A contribution from the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean is to highlight the need for an integrated and rights-based approach to address the issue of gender equality and sustainable development through a focus on women's economic, political and decision-making autonomy with the underlying importance of a link between social, environmental and economic policies, including new technological, scientific and digital components.

Achieving gender equality requires a new compact with the active participation of the State in order to ensure the exercise of human rights and autonomy for all women. Sustainable development cannot be achieved without the equal participation of women and men. Institutional frameworks for equality with sufficient resources for its implementation are needed.

In executing this subprogramme, the Division for Gender Affairs will continue to play an active role in gender mainstreaming within regional development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The subprogramme's work will focus on women's economic autonomy and its connections with physical and political spheres, using the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to foster the regional development agenda. Empirical studies and the production and dissemination of gender indicators, particularly through the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, will give support to the activities during the biennium.

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

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

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**Objective of the Organization:** To mainstream a gender equality perspective into sustainable and inclusive development strategies of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

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Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Strengthened capacity of countries in the region to implement gender equality policies in line with the regional consensus, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international agreements.	(a) (i) Increased number of policies, measures or actions adopted by the countries of the region in priority areas for gender equality in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.  (ii) Increased number of stakeholders reporting that they have benefited from using the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean to improve their work to implement gender equality policies.
(2) Strengthened capacity of countries in the region to implement the agreements of the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, especially in relation to women's economic autonomy.	(b) (i) Increased number of policies, measures or actions adopted by the countries of the region in response to the agreements of the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, including issues relating to sustainable development with a gender perspective.  (ii) Increased number of stakeholders reporting that they have benefited from ECLAC technical cooperation services, and from participating in horizontal South-South technical cooperation facilitated by ECLAC, to improve their work and to implement the agreements of the thirteenth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, including policy design with aspects of sustainable development with a gender perspective.

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### Strategy

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

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

The subprogramme will seek to promote dialogue and strengthen links between public actors and other stakeholders in relation to gender equality. Governments will also receive assistance in building policies for gender equality in these areas.

Lastly, member States will benefit from the use of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean and from the insight gained through increased knowledge-sharing into the nature of current regional problems, through the wide dissemination of the main publications and findings of the subprogramme among policymakers, academics and other stakeholders at international events and key forums.

### External factors

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

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

(b) The international community continues to support and give priority to gender mainstreaming in the public policies of the member States of ECLAC, as an essential component of regional and international development. To that end, the international and regional communities will continue to advocate and act on General Assembly and Economic and Social Council guidelines, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals.

### Activities

#### 1. Substantive servicing of meetings

##### Intergovernmental meetings

(i) Three meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, including the preparation of reports on the activities carried out by the ECLAC secretariat and the required substantive documentation (to be held in the first and second halves of 2018 and in the first half of 2019) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Three subregional preparatory meetings in the Caribbean, South America and Central America, respectively, for the fourteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (to be held in 2018) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) The fourteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, including the preparation of reports on the activities of the ECLAC secretariat and substantive documentation to be presented at the Conference (to be held in the second half of 2019) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

##### Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) Four meetings of experts to consider priority issues emerging from the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. The following topics will be considered: (i) evaluation of best practices and challenges in the implementation of gender policies;

(ii) promotion of an economic agenda for gender equality; (iii) monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and (iv) analysis of policies on gender equality and women's autonomy (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Two inter-agency meetings with United Nations programmes, funds and specialized agencies, including the preparation of substantive support documents and the relevant reports (one in 2018 and one in 2019) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

## 2. Recurrent publications

Six issues of the *Gender Affairs series* during the biennium, which will focus on such topics as: (i) the Report of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean 2018-2019; (ii) progress in the implementation of the outcomes of the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean; (iii) the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda from a gender equality perspective; (iv) women's economic autonomy; (v) women's physical autonomy; and (vi) gender mainstreaming policies and institutional framework (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

## 3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) Position document for the fourteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

## 4. Other substantive activities

### Technical materials

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

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

## 5. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation to countries and institutions, at their request, in the formulation of public policies for gender mainstreaming, and on institution-building geared to government agencies and entities responsible for policies and programmes for women and other relevant public agencies, particularly in connection with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

(iii) Support for horizontal South-South technical cooperation between countries, at their request, on matters relating to the fulfilment of international agreements on gender equality, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and outcomes of the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

#### 6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

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

#### 7. Intermediate activities

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

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

(iii) Strengthening the communication strategy of the Division for Gender Affairs and the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

### Presentation

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

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

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

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

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

Thus, the provision of accurate population data and support in incorporating demographic analysis into policy development are of key importance to close gaps. Regional cooperation has been instrumental in gauging advances towards the commitments, goals and guidelines defined at international conferences with respect to population and development. In this context, the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC acts as technical secretariat of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the regional intergovernmental body dealing with population issues. At its second session, held in Mexico City in October 2015, the Regional Conference recognized the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, as the road map of the United Nations, and underscored the contribution of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It was also decided to conduct a regional assessment on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development at its fourth session, to be held in 2019, based on a set of precise, comparable and concrete indicators, aligned with those to be used for monitoring the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014.

The subprogramme will cover, with a gender-sensitive approach, the following four essential axes relating to the region's progress in the field of population and development: (a) analysis of demographic trends, population estimates and projections; (b) generation of data and development of procedures, computer programs and information systems for improving the use of census data, vital statistics and surveys; (c) inclusion of sociodemographic inputs in social programming at the national and local levels for decision-making in the design and implementation of public policies; and (d) regional cooperation in the area of population and development, including training in demography and population and development.

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

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

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

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**Expected accomplishments of the secretariat**

**Indicators of achievement**

(1) Increased capacity of Latin American and Caribbean stakeholders concerned with population and development matters to monitor population trends and address population and development issues, with a gender-sensitive approach, for use in sociodemographic policies and programmes.

(a) (i) Increased number of Latin American and Caribbean stakeholders concerned with population and development issues that acknowledge using demographic knowledge, methodologies and tools, and information on population and development generated by ECLAC for use in development policies and programmes.

(ii) Increased percentage of surveyed participants in seminars, workshops, training courses or technical cooperation activities acknowledging that they have benefited from ECLAC technical cooperation services in the areas of monitoring population trends and tackling population and development issues for use in sociodemographic policies and programmes.

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Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(2) Increased technical capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to monitor and implement the recommendations and goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, and other international agreements related to those issues.	(b) (i) Increased number of policies, measures or actions taken by Latin American and Caribbean countries to monitor and implement the recommendations and goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, and other international agreements related to those issues.

### Strategy

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC will be responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme. It will be guided by the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, which is centred on the full integration of population dynamics into rights-based sustainable development with equality.

The work of the subprogramme will be undertaken in close collaboration with other ECLAC divisions, in particular the Social Development Division, the Division for Gender Affairs, the Statistics Division, the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division and the subregional headquarters in Port of Spain.

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

(a) Providing training on demography and population studies to technical staff in national and local institutions so as to enhance countries' capacities to monitor population trends and tackle population and development issues.

(b) Providing support to countries of the region in the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, in the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, in the fulfilment of the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, and in monitoring the population- and development-related goals stemming from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

(c) Analysing demographic trends, population estimates and projections in the region.

(d) Improving the use of census data, vital statistics and surveys through the generation of data and development of procedures, computer programs and information systems.

(e) Providing technical assistance to countries in the region for the inclusion of sociodemographic inputs in social programming at the national and local levels for decision-making in the design and implementation of public policies.

Specialized advisory and technical cooperation services will be provided, and workshops and seminars will be held to facilitate horizontal cooperation, networking and sharing of successful experiences. In addition, applied research and analysis, including recommendations on how to reduce

inequalities, will be carried out and disseminated through publications serving as reference material for countries. ICTs will be used to disseminate sociodemographic data widely in order to make the subprogramme's products available as a public good.

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

The subprogramme will work with the Population and Statistics Divisions of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations and the other entities of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs that participate in the population cluster, and with funds, programmes and specialized agencies such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), ILO, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), FAO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the World Bank, and with intergovernmental organizations such as OAS, International Organization for Migration (IOM), , the Ibero-American Youth Organization, IDB and SEGIB. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC is expected to remain the lead entity in Latin America and the Caribbean of the inter-agency working group on international migration.

#### External factors

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

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

(b) The international community supports and attaches priority to the concerns and needs of ECLAC member States in relation to implementing the recommendations of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, in accordance with the guidelines established by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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

## Activities

Subject area 6.1: Demographic analysis and population projections

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

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

2. Recurrent publications

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

3. Non-recurrent publications

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

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

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

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

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

5. Advisory services

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

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

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

Subject area 6.2: Population information

1. Non-recurrent publications

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

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

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

2. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

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

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

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

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

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

3. Advisory services

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

4. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

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

Subject area 6.3:           Integration of sociodemographic variables into social programming

1.     Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

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

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

2.     Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on population and development issues to be defined by the Regional Conference on Population and Development, for its fourth session in 2019 (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

3.     Other substantive activities

Technical materials

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

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

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

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

(v) Maintenance and updating of the regional database on maternity (MATERNILAC) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

4.     Advisory services

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

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

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

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

6. Technical cooperation projects

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

7. Intermediate activities

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

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

Subject area 6.4: Regional cooperation in population and development

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

Substantive servicing of the session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and of the meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Conference, including the preparation of the related technical documents and reports (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Recurrent publications

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

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Maintenance and updating of the regional system of indicators on ageing (SISE) to follow up on the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid

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

(ii) Maintenance and updating of the regional system of indicators to follow up on the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

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

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

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

4. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in areas relating to the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, taking a gender-sensitive approach (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

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

**SUBPROGRAMME 7: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**Presentation

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

The outcomes of a number of major conferences have had an impact on the activities of this subprogramme by connecting the global and regional agendas; these include the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972), the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1992), more commonly referred to as the Earth Summit, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 2002) and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). In this new period, the whole set of commitments under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the ensuing governance for sustainable development, the Paris Agreement reached at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the agreements to be reached by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), in addition to the priorities established by the United Nations Environment Assembly, will set the framework for the programme activities during this biennium and in others to come in the future.

The effects of climate change, the growing demand for natural resources and rampant deforestation, caused mainly by the encroachment of the agricultural frontier, will place further economic pressures on the natural endowment. The regional trend towards rising urbanization rates and urban sprawl will continue, even in metropolitan areas. A gender perspective needs to be taken into account in the analysis of these issues, as well as in the resulting public policy proposals. The implementation of an integrated approach to planning and building sustainable cities and urban settlements will be a priority. Improvements in the use of economic tools for the evaluation of environmental policies will lead to more relevant policy analysis, thus supporting a transition towards lower-carbon economies. The international climate agenda set forth in the Paris Agreement focuses on follow-up to the commitments made by the countries regarding mitigation and adaptation, and on the financing and technology transfer mechanisms required to achieve these goals.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the emphasis of the climate agenda will be on the participation of a number of middle-income and developing countries in the global adaptation and mitigation efforts. In addition, important unilateral measures, such as carbon footprinting, will enter into force in destination markets for Latin American and Caribbean exports and these may have a significant impact on trade, prompting governments in the region to seriously consider reducing the carbon footprint of their exports. It will also be time to assess experiences and advances towards an inclusive lower-carbon economy, with a view to securing progressive structural change.

These thematic areas can be interwoven so as to facilitate coordination and modernization among all stakeholders and thereby contribute to the achievement of national targets for a more robust, sustainable pattern of development. Countries would thus be better prepared to make strategic environmental assessments, measure the externalities or implicit social costs of maintaining the status quo and model the alternative policy options at the different levels of government and territorial administration. At the subnational level, the socioeconomic and environmental implications of urban development in the Latin American and Caribbean region must be examined in order to strengthen the capacity of countries to design and put into practice policies and instruments for planning, financing and territorial administration that respond to the challenges posed by high rates of urbanization in the region and the growing importance of metropolitan areas, requiring governance styles to adapt accordingly. The formulation of policies and projects for human security at the subnational level is extremely important and this includes the study of environmental conflict and institution-building for sustainable development.

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

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

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**Objective of the Organization:** To improve the integration of environmental, climate change and urban management issues into economic, social and land-use policies in the framework of sustainable development.

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<b>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</b>	<b>Indicators of achievement</b>
(1) Increased capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to integrate sustainability criteria in development policies and measures, particularly in relation to sustainable development, climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and human settlements.	(a) (i) Increased number of policies, measures or actions adopted by countries in the areas of sustainable development, climate change and human settlements, in line with ECLAC recommendations.  (ii) Percentage of surveyed participants at meetings, workshops and training courses acknowledging that they have benefited from ECLAC analysis and policy recommendations on sustainable development, climate change and human settlements, to integrate sustainability criteria in their work on development policies and measures.
(2) Enhanced capacity of the governments and other stakeholders in the region to follow up on, and make progress in, the implementation of international agreements relating to sustainable development, climate change and human settlements.	(b) (i) Increased number of policy actions, measures or steps undertaken by governments and other stakeholders in the region, that follow up on, and make progress in, the implementation of international agreements relating to sustainable development, including urban development, in line with ECLAC recommendations.

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## Strategy

The Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division will be responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme and will work in close coordination with other ECLAC divisions and offices in order to mainstream the integration of environmental concerns with respect to climate change and the Sustainable Development Goals in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The subprogramme will focus on three main areas: (i) the evaluation of the advances made in integrating sustainability criteria into public policies (Sustainable Development Goals 9 and 12), in particular, green fiscal policy, environmentally sensitive investment, sustainable urban development and institution-building for environmental management, including follow-up to the implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, with reference to how the environment pillar is addressed, with a key milestone in the process being the support provided to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development; (ii) public policies for the sustainability of human settlements and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, especially Sustainable Development Goals 11 and 13 and the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III); and (iii) climate change, which constitutes a key issue on the international environment agenda (Sustainable Development Goals 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15) with vast potential for integrating environmental, sectoral and economic policies, taking into account risk management activities to adapt to climate variability and climate change.

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

In implementing the subprogramme, the Division will continue to hold consultations and undertake joint actions with the specialized agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations system, including UNDP, UNEP and UN-Habitat, as well as with regional and subregional development banks that deal with environmental issues. In the framework of the Regional Coordination Mechanism, ECLAC leads the preparation of inter-agency joint documents on sustainable development under subprogramme 7.

## External factors

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

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

(b) The international community continues to be committed to achieving meaningful results in international negotiations regarding sustainable development and human settlements, particularly on

climate change, risk reduction and adaptation, as well as to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals.

### Activities

Subject area 7.1: Policies for sustainable development and environmental performance

#### 1. Substantive servicing of meetings

##### Intergovernmental meetings

(i) A meeting of the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean to follow up on and review the implementation of the environmental aspects of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in support of the institutional arrangements agreed upon in the Rio+20 process and other agreements relating to sustainable development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1). Owing to its cross-cutting nature, this activity will be coordinated by the Office of the Executive Secretary.

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

##### Ad hoc expert group meetings

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

#### 2. Recurrent publications

A study on environmental progress towards sustainable development and/or the relevant Sustainable Development Goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

#### 3. Non-recurrent publications

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

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

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

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

#### 4. Other substantive activities

##### Technical materials

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

(ii) Updating and continuous improvement of a database on information on environmental matters in Latin American and Caribbean countries (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

#### 5. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, upon request, to assess their progress and performance towards achieving sustainable development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

#### 6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

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

#### 7. Intermediate activities

Technical support for the maintenance and updating of the statistical information in CEPALSTAT regarding environmental variables and indicators to assess progress towards achieving sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean, in collaboration with the Statistics Division (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Subject area 7.2:                    Economics of climate change

#### 1. Substantive servicing of meetings

##### Ad hoc expert group meetings

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

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

2. Recurrent publications

A regional study on the implications of climate change for Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on public policies for mitigation and/or adaptation and related co-benefits (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

(iii) A study on the design and impact of a carbon tax in selected economies of the Latin American and Caribbean region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

(v) A study on economic and environmental analysis of intended nationally determined contributions (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

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

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Updating and continuous improvement of a database on information and/or public policies related to climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Advisory services

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

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

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

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

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

7. Technical cooperation projects

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

The ECLAC office in Washington, D.C., will be responsible for carrying out the activity indicated in subparagraph 3 (vi).

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

Subject area 7.3: Sustainable human settlements and low-carbon and inclusive cities

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

(i) A Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean to discuss the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable) and the regional plan of action to follow up on the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

Ad hoc expert group meetings

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

2. Non-recurrent publications

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

(ii) A study on development scenarios in urban areas (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

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

4. Advisory services

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

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

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

**SUBPROGRAMME 8: NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE**Presentation

The Latin American and Caribbean region faces a number of challenges in connection with its development objectives. ECLAC conducts research and provides advisory services guided by a rights-based approach that pursues economic development with equality. ECLAC promotes compacts that seek to foster the well-being of the region's citizens as part of a long-term strategy. The challenge is to expand this process by supporting policymakers in the region, within the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes the Sustainable Development Goals.

Infrastructure services play a key part in the dynamics that shape national and regional development as they have a fundamental impact on the nature, location and competitiveness of trade in the region, on access to the aforementioned infrastructure and on the effect human activities have on the environment. Infrastructure and infrastructure services are a cross-cutting requirement for meeting all of the Sustainable Development Goals under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Without good-quality infrastructure services, in particular in logistics and mobility, the obstacles to sustainable development may be insurmountable. However, the region has ample room to improve these services and maximize their positive impacts. The physical constraints and scant provision of infrastructure services, are a key obstacle, generating high demand on existing infrastructure and emphasizing the deficit. A paradigm shift is required regarding policy on the provision of infrastructure services in order to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The region has made great strides regarding access to drinking water and, to a lesser extent, the provision of water sanitation services, however, significant challenges remain in respect of ensuring universal access to good-quality services, especially wastewater treatment. Many countries have made considerable progress in modernizing institutional frameworks for water resources management, but face major difficulties with regard to implementation. Through Sustainable Development Goal 6, countries reaffirm their commitment to implement a human-rights approach to water and sanitation, to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, to improve water quality by reducing pollution, to substantially increase water-use efficiency, to implement integrated water resources management and to protect and restore water-related ecosystems. It is of the utmost importance to assist countries in the region in achieving this goal through the design and implementation of national policies and regional initiatives, recognizing the human right to water and sanitation as one strand of the path towards sustainable development with equality.

In the energy sector, countries of the region have made efforts to diversify their energy matrix towards renewable sources, but results have not yet been significant. Sustainable Development Goal 7, on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, encompasses the three objectives of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative. Target 7.a under Goal 7 aims to enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology and target 7.b seeks to expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries. In this connection, it is necessary to support countries in the region in the design of policies, tools and mechanisms that enable the implementation and follow-up of these internationally agreed goals, taking advantage of the opportunities offered by international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices and the definition of political visions for the future of energy in the region.

Although natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, abound in Latin American and Caribbean, the best way to manage those resources in order to harness their benefits for the full development of the countries has yet to be defined. ECLAC has therefore proposed to work on a covenant for the governance of natural resources, aiming at building a new development paradigm based on equality and productive diversification. For such a covenant to be put into practice, extensive research must be carried out, including studies on the economic and social impact of resources exploitation, the benefits of governing such resources properly and the type of institutional mechanism that should be put in place. In view of the complex set of tools, objectives and information required and in order to respond to requests from countries for technical support, ECLAC will act as a catalyst in order to build a common vision of governance and create a body of knowledge for its development and implementation.

Lastly, against the backdrop of the Sustainable Development Goals, it is increasingly important to mainstream the governance of natural resources and the provision of infrastructure services in sustainable development. This will require investment in the areas of infrastructure, regional integration, energy efficiency, and regulation and financing with a multisectoral and integrated approach. An assessment is needed of the potential for agreements to further international cooperation and discussions of these topics must be promoted in various United Nations forums, with the involvement of a broad range of stakeholders, including the private sector.

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

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

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**Objective of the Organization:** To improve the sustainable management of natural resources and infrastructure services in Latin American and Caribbean countries and to increase competitiveness and socioeconomic development.

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**Expected accomplishments of the secretariat**

**Indicators of achievement**

(1) Strengthened institutional capacity in the countries of the region to formulate and implement public policies and regulatory frameworks to increase efficiency in the sustainable management of natural resources and in the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services.

(a) (i) Increased number of new policies, measures or actions adopted by countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region in the areas of sustainable management of natural resources and the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services in line with ECLAC recommendations.

(ii) Increased number of stakeholders acknowledging having benefited from ECLAC technical cooperation services to improve their work in the area of sustainable management of natural resources and the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services.

(2) Enhanced coordination and policy harmonization on sustainable management of natural resources and the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services at the subregional and regional levels.

(b) (i) Increased number of public, academic, and business institutions taking action to coordinate or harmonize policies for the management of natural resources and/or for the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services at the subregional and regional levels in line with ECLAC recommendations.

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## Strategy

The Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division will be responsible for implementing the subprogramme, in close coordination with other ECLAC divisions and offices. The subprogramme will provide stakeholders of the region with analytical studies and systematized information and data regarding the regulation and management of natural resources and the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Priority will be given to the provision of technical assistance and advisory services to countries, at their request, in relation to the management of mineral, energy and water resources, with particular emphasis on the economic and social impacts, and also regarding policies for regulating the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services. Support will be given to discussion forums to disseminate new policy options and knowledge networks for sharing good practices and lessons learned. Training activities for decision makers, public officials and experts in the above-mentioned areas will also be carried out under the subprogramme.

To deepen the Commission's role as a catalyst in the management of natural resources, a proposal has been put forward under the subprogramme to create a centre for the governance of natural resources, both extractive (oil and mining) and renewable (arable land, forest resources and maritime). This proposal aims to respond to requests by governments that arose as a result of the high-level round table on the governance of natural resources in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Santiago in January 2015. ECLAC was asked to put forward a regional vision on natural resources governance. The idea of establishing a dedicated centre within the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division was inspired by the positive experience of setting up such a centre at the Economic Commission for Africa.

The centre would provide: (i) a forum for discussion with the objective of contributing to building a common regional vision on governance; (ii) technical assistance for countries, to promote the transformative role of natural resources in the full development of the region; (iii) a focal point for the systematization of databases and indicators of common interest for the region; (iv) a regional reference for the provision of technical advisory and capacity-building services on governance; and (v) a platform for convergence among the various areas of knowledge related to natural resources governance, including the water-energy nexus, infrastructure requirements and fiscal management. Such an undertaking would require a phased roll-out to ensure the consolidation of the progress made on the basis of the results achieved.

In the area of infrastructure services, two principal lines of intervention are envisaged: (i) monitoring the evolution of the economic infrastructure gap in the region and its impact on sustainable development; and (ii) promoting a paradigm shift in public policies on infrastructure, particularly those dealing with logistics and mobility.

The main beneficiaries of the outputs of the subprogramme will be government authorities and country officials responsible for the management and sustainable development of natural resources, energy issues, and infrastructure and transport services. Other beneficiaries will include regional and subregional organizations, universities, academic research centres, and technical, professional, labour and business organizations. Under the subprogramme, the Division will continue to consult and work in close collaboration with United Nations specialized agencies, programmes and funds and other organizations concerned with mining, energy and water resources, including the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), UNASUR, the Central American Secretariat for Economic Integration (SIECA), the Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO), CELAC, MERCOSUR, the Ibero-American Association of Energy

Regulatory Agencies, the Committee on Ports of the Organization of American States, the American Association of Port Authorities, the International Association of Maritime Economists, the Central American Commission on Maritime Transport, and bilateral and multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, IDB, CAF, the Financial Fund for the Development of the River Plate Basin, the Water Regulators' Association of the Americas, CARICOM, the Mesoamerica Project, the World Energy Council and the Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership.

### External factors

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

(a) Stability in the economic and institutional environment of the region prevails without serious disruptions or external shocks that may significantly change priorities.

(b) The international community supports and gives priority to the concerns and specific needs relating to the sustainable management of natural resources and the provision of public services and infrastructure in the context of the regional and international development agenda. The international community continues to follow the guidelines of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and implement internationally agreed goals, including those under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the relevant agreements reached at major global summits and conferences in the economic and social fields.

### Activities

Subject area 8.1: Sustainable management of natural resources

#### 1. Substantive servicing of meetings

##### Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts on the formulation of public policies for water management and related services that promote economic efficiency, social equality and environmental sustainability, in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to examine the advances achieved in energy security and sustainable energy markets at the national and regional levels, including through public-private partnerships and in relation to new technological advances in the implementation of sustainable energy projects (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

#### 2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) Two studies on the progress achieved in the area of integrated water resources management in the countries of the region, with specific reference to Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on the public policy instruments to improve the management of the nexus between water and other sectors such as energy and agriculture in countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A study on the progress and potential impacts of energy integration processes in the region, considering the role of renewable energies in these processes (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) A study on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all) in selected countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) Two studies on technological innovation and foresight in the energy sector (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vi) Two sectoral studies on issues relating to the governance of natural resources in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vii) A study on the investment gap in the field of extractive and non-renewable natural resources in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

### 3. Other substantive activities

#### Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

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

### 4. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region and regional institutions, upon request, in the areas of sustainable energies and energy integration, natural resources governance, and water management (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

### 5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Organization of a regional workshop for public and private sector stakeholders involved in the management of natural resources (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

### 6. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be undertaken in the following areas: renewable energy, energy security, energy efficiency, natural resources governance and the water-energy nexus (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

Subject area 8.2: Provision and regulation of public utility and infrastructure services

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

Two high-level meetings of experts to consider new challenges in Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to sustainable logistics, mobility and infrastructure policies and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Non-recurrent publications

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

(ii) A study on a specific item on maritime transport within the framework of sustainable logistics and mobility policies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A study on a specific topic relating to logistics and mobility policies in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) A study on a specific topic relating to public services in the region, with particular emphasis on gender in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) A study on a specific topic relating to regional physical integration (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vi) A study on a specific topic relating to challenges and opportunities for structural change in the field of logistics and mobility (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

The regular updating and maintenance of the database on logistics and mobility statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Maritime and Logistics Profile of Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

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

4. Advisory services

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

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Organization of a regional workshop for public and private sector officials involved in the provision and management of infrastructure services (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

6. Technical cooperation projects

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

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

## **SUBPROGRAMME 9: PLANNING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

### Presentation

Over the past decade, renewed State leadership has been pivotal in reducing poverty, extreme poverty and inequality, increasing the quantity and quality of jobs, and reducing inflation to single-digit figures in most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Civil society also has played a notable role by advocating high quality, transparent, and participatory public administration. Present and future development challenges remain considerable, and require States to strengthen their tools for the formulation and implementation of public policies, seeking to build public confidence and legitimacy by ensuring the quality and efficiency of public spending and investment.

The institutional capacity of governments —public administration— is forged through processes that reinforce governance systems and human capital in the public sector. Good public policies are complemented by, and require, strong public institutions. Planning is gathering impetus as a management tool that supports the building of development agendas and policies, a process in which the region's democratic progress has been key. Planning in the twenty-first century has novel characteristics: it is participatory and prioritizes comprehensive and sustainable development through medium- and long-term visions, with an emphasis on social progress. Gender mainstreaming is a particularly important element in planning and public management as it helps to reduce gaps in the three areas of autonomy: physical, economic and decision-making. Planning institutions are also evolving: new features include the incorporation of public opinion into the planning and implementation stages, efforts to improve quality and to measure the impact of public policies, the inclusion of the territorial dimension and its coordination with national and sectoral planning, as well as consideration of the future, which lends substance and meaning to development planning.

ECLAC currently holds a clear mandate from the countries of the region, which not only places equality as the core aspiration of development, but also recognizes it as the path to sustained growth. Achieving equality will require public policies that can break down the structural cycles that concentrate wealth and resources. The region's countries have oriented their national agendas towards a strategy of structural changes in policy, society and the economy, taking account of their ideological, political and economic specificities, and the different stages of maturity and styles of their public policy systems.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development presents Latin America and the Caribbean with a timely opportunity to focus on its long-term development goals. The basic functions of planning —prospective analysis, coordination and evaluation— will be placed at the service of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Under this subprogramme, ECLAC will seek to promote the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, through capacity-building, technical assistance and institutional development. Because the 2030 Agenda calls for multidisciplinary efforts and a multisectoral approach, the subprogramme will be executed in close coordination with the Commission's other substantive divisions, subregional headquarters and country offices, and with strategic stakeholders, including other United Nations entities. A key aim is to identify and foster the application of strategic tools to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals in institutions, policies and development plans. Under the subprogramme, ECLAC will strengthen specific skills and support institutional capacity-building among public administrations at the national level, through the use of new methodologies and conceptual frameworks, techniques of government and public management, and will encourage cooperation and the sharing of experiences and good practices in planning and public administration.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

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**Objective of the Organization:** Improve planning processes in the region within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Strengthening of competencies and capabilities in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in matters of planning and public administration for development with a regional perspective and gender sensitivity.	(a) (i) Increased number of planning processes in Latin America and the Caribbean in which ILPES contributions are acknowledged by countries. (ii) Increased number of participants that acknowledge having benefitted from training services provided by the subprogramme to develop more efficient planning and public administration programmes. (iii) Increased percentage of readers that acknowledge having benefitted from the analysis and recommendations contained in publications prepared under the subprogramme to develop more efficient planning and public administration programmes.
(2) Increased coordination and exchange of best practices, and enhanced cooperation between governments in the region and other stakeholders in matters of planning and public administration for development.	(b) (i) Increased number of public agencies and other key stakeholder organizations that participate in seminars and networks supported by the subprogramme that acknowledge enhanced cooperation, improved institutional coordination and best practices feedback. (ii) Increased percentage of participants in forums supported by the subprogramme that acknowledge having benefitted from activities and improved their coordination and exchange with participants from other governments of the region.

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### Strategy

The general objective of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) is to provide technical cooperation services and support to member countries with a view to strengthening States' planning and public administration for the purposes of sustainable, inclusive development. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a pertinent reference for ILPES interventions in the framework of countries' development strategies and priorities, inspiring the Institute to continue providing high value added services, such as studies, technical advice and training, and developing networks and communities of practice.

In order to prepare its strategy the Institute engages in dialogue with the countries, systematizing their requests for assistance in terms of the subjects and areas of planning to be covered and the types of services requested. The strategy comprises three components. First, ILPES will coordinate knowledge dissemination and dialogue among planning authorities to promote the sharing of experiences and good practices in relation to public administration and development planning. To this end, the Institute has been testing a two-pronged approach: planning dialogues with high-level authorities and maintaining a repository of development plans. The second component seeks to encourage new areas of cooperation by identifying and developing proposed topics relating to planning and public administration. The third component is to strengthen States in three key areas of their work: building human capital competencies, strengthening institutions and enhancing the relationship with the citizens through open government

policies that seek to protect transparency, access to public information, accountability, open data, citizen participation, collaboration and civic innovation. This is achieved through courses, advisory services, in situ training, and workshops, networks of experts and former students, and communities of practice.

### External factors

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

(a) The international community and, in particular, the member countries of the Regional Council for Planning, will continue to afford priority to development planning and public administration, at both the national and the subnational levels in the region, taking into account the guidelines established by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and other agreements adopted at major world summits and conferences in the economic and social spheres.

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

### Activities

#### 1. Substantive servicing of meetings

##### Intergovernmental meetings

(i) A meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning (2018) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of the Regional Council for Planning (2019) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

##### Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting to discuss foresight as a tool to develop a Latin America and the Caribbean vision on planning for 2030 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A meeting of government experts to discuss progress and challenges regarding methodologies for the evaluation of development programmes and projects (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A meeting of experts to discuss methodologies and experiences with multi-level governance and planning, from global to local government levels, in the light of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) Two “Open Days on Planning”, a discussion and dialogue forum for practitioners and experts on planning and development issues (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) A meeting of experts to discuss progress and challenges regarding open government policies in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Recurrent publications

A survey of planning and public management for development in Latin America and the Caribbean (2019) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) Seven studies on topics related to: (a) public management for a modern, efficient and open State; (b) planning and foresight for development: a regional perspective on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; (c) capacity development for public management (technical manual); (d) multi-level governance for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean; (e) other topics to be decided according to member countries' requests, including the preparation of technical material and manuals (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on the evolution of Brazilian planning, budget and treasury institutions after the fiscal adjustment policies carried out in 2015-2016 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) Maintenance and updating of the virtual platform (repository) for plans, programmes and agendas for development planning with a local, national and regional perspective (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

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

5. Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region in areas related to the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in planning and the evaluation and design of policies, projects and programmes (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region in areas related to multi-level governance and planning (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Provision of advisory services on the design, monitoring and evaluation of foresight exercises (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) Provision of advisory services on the strengthening of public policy systems, as a cross-cutting institutional capacity development intervention (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) Technical cooperation to member countries in areas related to open government, the data revolution and e-government, in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

#### 6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Sixteen on-site and distance-learning courses on the following topics: (i) foresight for change: long-term visions and scenario techniques; (ii) planning and public management for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development from a Latin American and Caribbean perspective; (iii) programming and evaluation of public sector initiatives; (iv) public leadership for development; (v) participatory planning and gender mainstreaming; (vi) governance, public management and citizen participation; (vii) open government (transparency and access to public information, accountability, open data, citizen participation, collaboration and civic innovation); (viii) e-government and the data revolution; (ix) evaluation techniques for programmes and public policies; (x) monitoring and evaluation of public management; (xi) an additional six courses on emerging priority issues to be defined with member countries (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

#### 7. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be undertaken in the area of development planning, including plans and programmes to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes the Sustainable Development Goals (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

#### 8. Intermediate activities

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

(ii) Support for the organization of training courses, in response to requests made under other subprogrammes, on topics such as sustainable development, gender mainstreaming, natural resource management, population issues and innovation strategies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Contributions to institutional documents prepared by ECLAC for presentation at the thirty-seventh session of the Commission, to be held in 2018.

The ECLAC office in Washington, D.C., will be responsible for the execution of the activity indicated in subparagraph 3 (ii).

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

## **SUBPROGRAMME 10: STATISTICS**

### Presentation

Reliable and easily accessible information systems are essential to policymakers and a prerequisite for good governance at the country level. Economic, social and environmental statistics, produced on a regular basis, are crucial for public policies. They provide evidence of the underlying economic and social conditions and help to identify the main problems and constraints in the design of policies, programmes and projects. Moreover, they provide key inputs for the monitoring and evaluation of public actions. Socioeconomic and environmental statistics and indicators are vital resources for informing and supporting sustainable development efforts. Therefore, the quality, timeliness and integrity of statistics must meet the most rigorous standards. The production and publication of timely and high quality statistics also help to reinforce democracy by contributing to the process of public participation and enhancing the transparency and accountability of the political system.

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

Meeting the commitment undertaken within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to “leave no one behind” will require major efforts on the part of data providers, including the ECLAC Statistics Division, to provide data that enables effective policymaking and the tracking of inequalities in the relevant thematic areas. Furthermore, steps will have to be taken to produce new indicators in emerging areas, improve non-traditional sources of statistics information and coordinate activities among a growing number of information providers.

To address these challenges, the Strategic Plan 2015-2025 of the Statistical Conference of the Americas has set objectives to strengthen the organization and management practices of national statistical offices and the integration and coordination of national statistical systems; to promote the development of technical and methodological capacities to generate quality statistical information; and to promote coordination and cooperation among member countries of the Statistical Conference of the Americas and international organizations. Supporting the action of member countries to achieve these objectives is one of the main areas of the subprogramme.

There are various issues that countries must address to achieve greater statistical development. Countries must strive to fully implement the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008) and give impetus to the adoption of the System of Economic-Environmental Accounting 2012 (SEEA 2012), improving the availability and quality of basic economic and environmental statistics and basic data sources. Statistical systems in the region should also step forward to take over administrative records for statistical purposes and non-traditional sources of information such as data derived from the new wave of information and communications technologies.

Furthermore, harnessing best practices in statistical activities is a key element for designing and enhancing the reliability and quality of public statistics and building sound and robust legal and institutional frameworks. In addition, statistical systems must progress in the adoption of new ways to

disseminate statistical information in order to ensure access for all users. The subprogramme will seek to adapt these best practices to the Latin American and Caribbean context, and to assist countries in implementing them.

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

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

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

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

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<b>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</b>	<b>Indicators of achievement</b>
(1) Progress in the implementation of the strategic plan of the Statistical Conference of the Americas.	(a) (i) Increased percentage of subject areas of the Strategic Plan for which specific actions were implemented.  (ii) Number of methodological proposals, new indicators, statistical analysis, and dissemination methods, to be used by national statistical institutions of the region to improve their statistical architecture and processes in the production of national official statistics, developed by the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, with the support of ECLAC.
(2) Increased technical capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to monitor economic, environmental and social trends and to formulate evidence-based policies.	(b) (i) Increased percentage of compliance by countries of the region with SNA 2008 and satellite accounts incorporated, including in particular SEEA 2012, in accordance with international recommendations and countries' own requirements, after receiving relevant technical support from ECLAC.  (ii) Increased number of actions taken by countries to implement ECLAC recommendations aimed at developing statistics to monitor economic, environmental and social trends.  (iii) Increased percentage of stakeholders recognizing having used statistical information coming from the <i>Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean</i> or CEPALSTAT to present or analyse national and regional data for their work.

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## Strategy

The Statistics Division will be responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme and will work in close collaboration with all other ECLAC offices and divisions, with an emphasis on the following areas: the implementation of gender indicators; support for the use of economic indicators and demographic data; the provision of data from household surveys and other social indicators; the development of environmental indicators; and the provision of relevant information for monitoring the region's progress towards fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The strategy for achieving the established objective will be based on three main lines of action: (i) activities aimed at increasing the methodological development of statistics in the region, as well as promoting initiatives leading to the development of region-specific indicators; (ii) the provision of specialized advisory services to strengthen countries' technical and institutional capacities in statistics, such as the organization of meetings and seminars, the promotion of South-South cooperation and the development of networks to strengthen the harmonization of statistics and coordination of initiatives; and (iii) the promotion of best practices in methodologies for official statistics and data dissemination. The activities of the subprogramme will reflect the decisions taken by the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, particularly in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and will be closely coordinated with those of the Conference's working groups. Under the subprogramme, ECLAC will act as coordinator of regional and global activities.

The main direct beneficiaries of the subprogramme will be the national statistical systems of the region, the private sector, academia and civil society. Its main partners will be the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the regional commissions and other United Nations statistics entities. Collaboration with other international agencies (such as IDB, ILO, IMF, World Bank and WTO) and international expert groups, such as the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA), will be also reinforced. Furthermore, ECLAC will convey region-specific experiences, features and positions relevant to the subprogramme through its active participation in global events, including the Statistical Commission and the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities.

Cooperation with bilateral and multilateral partners will be enhanced and major emphasis will be placed on promoting the adoption of new international recommendations and standards; facilitating the participation of countries in the International Comparison Programme; improving basic economic, environmental and social statistics; and developing methodologies and indicators for the measurement of monetary and multidimensional poverty, inequality, social cohesion and other aspects of welfare.

The visibility of the subprogramme's work will be further strengthened through the continuous updating and development of the Commission's statistics website and its online economic, environmental and social statistics and indicators database, CEPALSTAT. The Commission's main publications and findings will be widely disseminated among policymakers, academics and other stakeholders both within and outside the region at international events and key forums.

## External factors

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

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

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

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

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

### Activities

Subject area 10.1:            Technical cooperation among member States and within regional and global statistical bodies

#### 1.     Substantive servicing of meetings

(i) The tenth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, to be held in 2019. This activity includes the coordination and monitoring of technical cooperation agreements for the development of statistics, the preparation of reports on the activities of the ECLAC secretariat and on outputs and advances in statistical development and international cooperation, as well as the preparation of substantive documentation for presentation at the Conference (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

#### 2.     Intermediate activities

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

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

Subject area 10.2: Statistical databanks and dissemination of regional statistics and indicators

1. Recurrent publications

(i) *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2018* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2019* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

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

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

3. Intermediate activities

(i) Preparation of statistical information and elaboration of chapters, in coordination with the Social Development Division, for the *Social Panorama of Latin America* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Preparation, in coordination with the Economic Development Division, of statistical information for the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2018 and 2019 editions) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Preparation, in coordination with the Economic Development Division, of statistical information for the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2018 and 2019 editions) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) Statistical support for the execution of ECLAC studies and projects in the field of economic, social and sustainable development, and for inter-agency work, particularly in the context of monitoring fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Subject area 10.3: System of National Accounts and economic statistics

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) Two meetings of experts to evaluate the inclusion of new international recommendations in the implementation of SNA 2008 and SEEA 2012 and their adjustments to the characteristics of the economies in the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2, high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

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

2. Recurrent publications

Two issues during the biennium of *Cuadernos Estadísticos de la CEPAL* on economic statistics (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the progress made in the region in implementing the new international recommendations on the upgrades of SNA 2008 or SEEA 2012 (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

4. Advisory services

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

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

The implementation of this activity will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

## 6. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be undertaken on the regional programme to support countries of the region in implementing SNA 2008 and SEEA 2012, and to improve basic economic statistics through the application of the Luxembourg Recommendations on Global Implementation and Outreach for the System of National Accounts in coordination with the activities of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Subject area 10.4: Statistics and quantitative analysis of social trends

### 1. Substantive servicing of meetings

#### Ad hoc expert groups

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

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

### 2. Non-recurrent publications

Three methodological and/or analytical studies on poverty, inequality and/or other objective and subjective aspects of social welfare in the region, including information sources for their measurement (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

### 3. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to member States and regional bodies in areas relating to household surveys, social indicators and statistics and the measurement and analysis of poverty, inequality and other aspects of welfare, with special attention to the follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

### 4. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

### 5. Technical cooperation project

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

6. Intermediate activities

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

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

Subject area 10.5: Environmental statistics

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

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

2. Non-recurrent publications

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

3. Advisory services

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

4. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

(ii) A capacity-building workshop on statistical methods for measuring sustainable development in collaboration with the ECLAC office in Brasilia (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

5. Technical cooperation projects

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

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

The ECLAC office in Brasilia will be responsible for the execution of the activity indicated in subparagraph 5 (ii).

Subject area 10.6: Support for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

One meeting of experts to make recommendations on improving the harmonization and homogenization of statistics and indicators for follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1; high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Non-recurrent publications

One study on methodological or empirical issues related to follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to member States and regional bodies to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development follow-up and review framework and its indicators (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies in support of training activities on topics relating to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development follow-up and review framework and its indicators (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

5. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be undertaken in relation to the monitoring framework for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

## **SUBPROGRAMME 11: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA, CUBA, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI AND MEXICO**

### Presentation

Given the subregion's historical economic relations, changes in United States monetary policy affect the sustainability of the countries' levels of public debt, heighten perceived risk and narrow the room for manoeuvre. On the other hand, the prospects of improved growth in the United States are expected to boost exports, tourism, remittances and financial flows. The recent decline in oil and food prices has reduced inflationary pressures and enabled the countries of the subregion to adopt monetary policies that are conducive to national growth and fiscal balance. Nevertheless, the fiscal situation remains a major challenge, with persistently wide fiscal deficits and public debt levels standing at around 40% of GDP, in a context where the difference between interest and growth rates is crucial to stabilize debt levels. Moreover, the countries' openness to commercial and financial markets exacerbates their vulnerability to external shocks. Over the last decade, Central America recorded low rates of gross capital formation, higher foreign direct investment inflows, notable heterogeneity in productivity between and within countries, and increased flows of more technology-intensive intraregional trade.

Reflecting its longstanding integration process, a quarter of total trade in Central America is intraregional, which is the largest proportion of any subregion in Latin America and the Caribbean. Further steps are still needed, however, such as setting up a customs union, strengthening integration institutions, and overcoming subregional disparities and intraregional trade imbalances. Strengthening the capacity of regional integration institutions and the integration process itself are key to achieving objectives beyond trade, especially on social, environmental and security matters.

Noteworthy efforts have been made to increase social spending, but the prevailing fiscal constraints, heavy dependence on current expenditure and the limited financial capacity of the States, combined with the dispersion of social programmes, have restricted the capacity to make greater increases. Persistent poverty affects half of the population in Central America, with marked differences between countries. Limited results have been achieved through the different national strategies for poverty reduction. The high incidence of poverty, elevated levels of income inequality and hybridization of the economic and the political elites combine to hinder the implementation of public policy measures that seek to reverse the process of wealth concentration. Significant equality gaps remain: young people face difficulties finding their first job or keeping it; gender gaps are apparent in labour market participation, economic autonomy and involvement in care work; territorial gaps affect the rural population; ethnicity gaps disadvantage indigenous populations; and discrimination has an impact on the lives of other minorities, including lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons, Afro-descendants, migrants and persons with disabilities.

The transition from education to employment is a risky time in terms of the social inclusion of young persons. Market demand is unable to absorb the oversupply of young workers under the prevailing conditions, which, coupled with the expected increase in female participation, further exacerbates the employment gap. The opportunity presented by the demographic dividend may be lost if steps are not taken to establish a workforce with a higher level of education and better capabilities. Persistently high migration rates in several countries continue to have negative social effects. The limited capacity of the State to reverse the processes of social exclusion and guarantee economic and social rights, including those related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, together with the post-conflict conditions and the proliferation of illicit market activities, have driven up the rates of violence, the response to which lies in the expansion of private security services, which have eroded the already low income of the subregion's inhabitants.

Energy has been a priority on the national agendas. Nine of the ten countries (those with no oil reserves or oil production) were hit hard by a long period of high oil prices (2003-2014). With an electrification rate of 94% in 2014, around 12.4 million people in the Central American subregion still do not enjoy the benefits of electricity. Most of the small and remote rural populations require off-grid solutions supported by renewable energies. Some 60 million people are dependent on firewood, mainly for cooking, in Haiti and in rural areas of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Mexico has faced substantial challenges in its energy sector and has established two key processes to address them: the 2013 energy reform, aimed at improving the competitiveness and efficiency of the energy sector, and the Climate Change Act of 2012, which established important goals to increase the share of renewable energies. Other subregional challenges include increased social and environmental opposition, especially to hydroelectric generation and power transmission projects; the differences in existing national regulatory schemes that prevent the necessary harmonization of the regional electricity market; the potential major changes in the structure and governance of the major energy industries in Cuba; and the proposed national commitments—intended nationally determined contributions (INDC)—on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, especially those related to energy efficiency, the development of renewable energy sources, and adaptation measures.

There are opportunities too: the rise in the production of natural gas in North America and the decline in international coal and oil prices benefited nine countries by bringing down oil bills, electricity and transport costs, and subsidies. All countries are promoting a transition towards renewable energies, cleaner fuels (biofuels) and greater energy efficiency. Central America made progress towards energy integration, namely through: the adoption of the Regional Electricity Market (MER) framework and its protocols, and the creation and establishment of the regional authorities responsible for its supervision, operation and regulation; the completion and operationalization of the first circuit of the Central American Electrical Interconnection System (SIEPAC); and the adoption of the Central American Sustainable Energy Strategy 2020, which emphasizes access to electricity, development of renewable energy and energy efficiency.

The agricultural sector faces a series of challenges: demands on production and the use of land, water and other inputs are increasing, yet the sector's share in total GDP is decreasing, except in Nicaragua. A disproportionate share of workers in the sector live in poverty or extreme poverty, and a large number of them are women and older persons. Outmigration is a serious problem in rural areas. State investment is lacking in respect of productivity, health, welfare, education, extension services, finance, organization, marketing and public security. Furthermore, increasing reliance on imports for basic foods could expose the countries of the subregion to the climatic risks faced by the major producing countries, possible export restrictions and the securitization of global markets. Within the subregion, the sector is highly vulnerable to extreme events and climate change, with more frequent episodes of intense rainfall and drought in recent years. Nevertheless, the sector presents opportunities, in particular in relation to efforts to protect and promote agricultural biodiversity, integrated landscape and water basin development, sustainable and organic production and healthy consumption patterns, protection and economic valuation for environmental services, intraregional trade and transnational value chains, and the initiatives of the Central American Integration System (SICA).

Countries of the subregion routinely rank among the top 10 in the Germanwatch Global Climate Risk Index. Over the last three decades, the number of extreme hydrometeorological events increased at a rate of 7% per year. Hurricanes and intense tropical storms originating in the Pacific Ocean are now also making landfall in Central America, and their intensity is predicted to increase during the current century. Heavy rains and droughts are becoming more frequent. The vicious circle of reconstructing historical vulnerabilities should be avoided; rather, measures should be taken to prevent losses and damages from

extreme events and to rebuild with better adaptive capacity in preparation for both current climate variability and the foreseen future impacts of climate change. Transboundary watersheds and ecosystems and regional food and energy needs and markets present opportunities for cooperation or conflict. The response to climate change is progressively being mainstreamed, especially in national development and climate change plans and in sectoral programmes, in areas such as fiscal, agricultural and health policy, when previously it was considered to be the responsibility of environment ministries. In general, the countries of the subregion are adopting public policies that prioritize climate change adaptation and risk reduction, and as part of this priority, seeking to transition towards environmentally sustainable and low-carbon economies.

Attaining equality between women and men in all sectors of the economy continues to be a central issue in the subregion. Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls requires sustained efforts to identify, quantify and analyse the gender equality gaps in order to formulate public policies to close them, and hence work towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goal 5.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

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**Objective of the Organization:** To enhance dynamic growth, structural transformation, and sustainable and inclusive development with equality, within a robust and democratic institutional framework aligned with the internationally agreed Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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

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## Strategy

The subprogramme focuses on the countries of Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico, and will be executed by the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico in close coordination with other ECLAC divisions and offices. The strategy to be followed will focus on national development agendas and strategic reforms and their economic, social and sectoral impacts; social compacts for equality; migration and young populations; social inclusion in a context of violence; a long-term subregional energy development strategy; trade facilitation and promoting the social and sustainability benefits of trade; strengthening subregional integration; industrial policies and value chains; macroeconomic modelling for key public sector planning entities; sustainable and inclusive climate change adaptation with joint benefits associated with the transition towards environmentally sustainable economies with low greenhouse gas emissions. The strategy will also place particular emphasis on the relevant provisions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular with respect to ending poverty and hunger, promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and productivity, fostering innovation, furthering gender equality and empowering all women and girls, supporting sustainable agriculture and management of energy, and climate change adaptation and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

The subprogramme strategy will consist in efforts to strengthen the capacity of countries to formulate strategies and policies that promote subregional and regional cooperation. It will focus on generating, disseminating and applying innovative and sound approaches to address the subregion's development challenges. Under the subprogramme, ECLAC will undertake analytical work and will present policy recommendations for consideration by member States, taking into full consideration their different national contexts. Work will focus on continuing to strengthen the subprogramme's multisectoral and interdisciplinary analysis, processing and systematizing data for the maintenance and updating of relevant databases, and developing analytical models with quantitative and qualitative tools. ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico will further increase its close collaboration and cooperation with national stakeholders and regional integration institutions in order to strengthen their capacities through the provision of advisory services, training and fellowships, and the organization and promotion of forums to facilitate policy dialogue.

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

## External factors

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

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

(b) The international community is responsive to, and supportive of, ECLAC member States' needs and concerns, in accordance with the guidelines of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## Activities

### Subject area 11.1: Economic development

#### 1. Substantive servicing of meetings

##### Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts to discuss debt sustainability in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A meeting of experts to examine coordination of macroeconomic policies in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

#### 2. Recurrent publications

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

#### 3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on fiscal policy in selected countries of the subregion, with particular attention to debt sustainability (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on monetary policy in selected countries of the subregion, with a particular focus on its coordination with other macroeconomic policies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on labour markets in selected countries of the subregion, with particular attention to decent work (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study on the external sector in selected countries of the subregion, with a particular focus on foreign direct investment and the balance of payments (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

#### 4. Other substantive activities

##### Technical materials

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

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

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

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

(i) Ten notes on recent macroeconomic developments in the countries of the subregion during 2017, and the outlook for 2018, which will serve as inputs for the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 2018* and the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean 2018* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Ten notes on recent macroeconomic developments in the countries of the subregion during 2018, and the outlook for 2019, which will serve as inputs for the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 2019* and the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean 2019* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Advisory services

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

6. Technical cooperation projects

Field projects are expected to be implemented in the following areas: macroeconomic modelling, decent work, macroprudential policies, and debt sustainability (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

7. Intermediate activities

Consultation, coordination and cooperation with key governmental and United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, and other key partners on issues related to inclusive and sustainable growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

Subject area 11.2: Social development

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts to analyse the social structure and social stratification of selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A meeting of experts to assess and examine alternatives to cash transfer programs in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on social development opportunities and challenges in selected countries of the subregion in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study to define the social structure and social stratification of selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

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

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

4. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders in respect of policies to strengthen institutional and technical capacities on planning for and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and social development issues, poverty, prevention of violence, urban development, gender equality and social inclusion, with a particular focus on indigenous peoples and disadvantaged or marginalized groups (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Intermediate activities

Consultation, coordination and cooperation with key governmental and United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, major partners and other stakeholders on planning for and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and on social development issues, with a particular emphasis on multidimensional equality and disadvantaged or marginalized groups (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

Subject area 11.3: International trade, industry and integration

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts to analyse the challenges and opportunities arising from international trade trends (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to examine emerging productive policies for the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Recurrent publications

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

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the relevance of the Central American internal market for strengthening competitiveness of countries and sectors (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on global trends and their impact on subregional integration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study on selected public instruments for promoting productive development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study on the challenges and opportunities arising from trends in international trade (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

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

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

5. Advisory services

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

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

6. Intermediate activities

Consultation, coordination and cooperation with key governmental and United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, major partners, and other stakeholders on integration or cooperation matters (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

Subject area 11.4: Agriculture, food security and rural development

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting of experts to explore opportunities and challenges in sustainable and inclusive food systems and rural landscapes (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Recurrent publications

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

3. Non-recurrent publications

A study on integrated rural landscape approaches that contribute to sustainable and inclusive development in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

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

5. Advisory services

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

6. Intermediate activities

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

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

Subject area 11.5: Energy and natural resources

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting of experts to follow up on issues related to the goals of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative and to subregional energy integration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to follow up on issues related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Goal 7, and to subregional energy integration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on issues related to subregional energy integration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on specific topics related to SE4All and natural resources, especially water and its relationship with energy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

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

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

4. Advisory services

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

(ii) Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to regional cooperation institutions or mechanisms, including the SICA energy forums, the Meso-American Project, SE4All and OLADE (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

5. Intermediate activities

Consultation, coordination and cooperation with key governmental and United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, major partners, and other stakeholders on issues related to the energy sector and energy efficiency (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

Subject area 11.6:            Climate change

1.     Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meeting

A meeting of experts to discuss public and economic policy options, including trade, fiscal, productive or other aspects of the subregion's response to climate change (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2.     Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study to identify and analyse options for economic policies, including fiscal, trade and productive policies, in response to climate change in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study to develop instruments to support the integrated management of climate-related risk in the context of public policy responses to climate change in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3.     Other substantive activities

Technical materials

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

4.     Advisory services

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

5.     Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

6.     Intermediate activities

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

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

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

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, set forth in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as part of the global commitment to development, will pose a challenge to the countries of the Caribbean subregion as they continue to face a number of vulnerabilities. Their small, open, undiversified economies, hit by recession in major export markets, are striving to return to sustained economic growth following the global economic crisis. Low or declining growth, depressed domestic and international demand, and a lack of robust investment in tourism and related service industries have resulted in high levels of unemployment, particularly among women and young people.

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

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

The small island and coastal States of the Caribbean continue to be challenged with adapting to climate change and sea level rise, as well as the ever increasing risks of exposure to extreme weather events, which have increased in intensity. In the light of these challenges, debt swaps for climate change adaptation and mitigation have been put forward as a way of freeing up public resources for addressing the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change.

The related issues of energy and food security remain prominent on the policy agenda, as the subregion seeks to reduce its heavy dependence on fossil fuel exploration and imports through the development of biofuels and other alternative energy technologies.

Caribbean States, therefore, continue to focus on a strategy aimed at building resilience. Such a strategy must rekindle investment and promote sustained growth and development, while pursuing debt reduction through debt relief and fiscal management. This will allow Caribbean countries to expand their capacity to meet the growing social and development needs of their people. Underlying this strategy is the need for progressive economic transformation, which implies moving away from economies based primarily on natural endowments and towards more knowledge-driven economies.

Such a transition will require much more targeted investment in human capital, as well as greater collaboration between the private and public sectors of the subregion to garner the requisite resources. This will also demand exploration of viable avenues for expansion of trade and investment with Latin America, even as the subregion seeks to strengthen the Caribbean Single Market and Economy and invest in human capacity through skills and entrepreneurship training, particularly for young people. Attention will also have to be devoted to accommodating important demographic trends, including the need to

provide broader social protection services for the ageing Caribbean populations. While there are challenges, there are also opportunities, which include strategies to benefit positively from migration by harnessing the skills and resources of the Caribbean diaspora. In addition, the creative industries can be promoted to benefit from opportunities under the European Union–Caribbean Economic Partnership Agreement. Policymakers have also reaffirmed their commitment to promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment, the right to decent work and an adequate standard of living, and meeting the needs of persons with disabilities.

Further, building resilience will demand a continued commitment to developing a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented knowledge society, through the promotion of the use of information and communications technologies (ICTs) as critical enablers of sustainable development, particularly in small multi-island States. ICTs offer new solutions to development challenges, including fostering sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development. The effective use of ICTs in the design of public policies and in the provision of public services that are responsive to national needs and priorities requires greater efforts to narrow the digital and broadband divides, while taking into account considerations of gender and culture, and the impact on underrepresented groups, such as young people.

Efforts to respond effectively to emerging economic, social and demographic trends are hampered by the persistent lack of data. Policymakers acknowledge the need to strengthen infrastructure and expand capacity for data collection and analysis on increasingly important issues such as migration rates and remittance flows, the informal economy, persons with disabilities and gender-based violence. Particular attention should be paid to the production and use of gender-disaggregated data.

Subregional and national action will continue to be framed by the significant global platforms which will guide and support policies for advancing sustainable development in small island developing States through the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Cairo Programme of Action on Population and Development, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) outcomes, and an agenda for climate change adaptation. The key elements of these development platforms will be pursued in synergy with the Sustainable Development Goals, with a view to ensuring that work under the subprogramme continues to support Caribbean policymakers in promoting sustainable growth and development for the countries of the subregion. ECLAC will also continue to engage, under the subprogramme, in actively supporting the sustainable development aspirations of the non-self-governing and other territories in the Caribbean that are associate members of the Commission.

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

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

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**Objective of the Organization:** To strengthen the sustainable development process in the Caribbean in the economic, social and environmental dimensions, and enhance the subregion's cooperation with Latin America.

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Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Improved capacity of countries in the subregion to address economic, social and environmental development issues in an integrated manner.	(a) (i) Increased number of policies, programmes and measures in the areas of economic, social and environmental development formulated, adopted or updated by countries of the subregion informed by ECLAC analyses and recommendations.  (ii) Increased number of government institutions, policymakers and other stakeholders acknowledging that they have benefited from ECLAC products and services to improve their work and better address economic, social and environmental development needs.
(2) Improved institutional capacity in countries of the subregion in the pursuit and achievement of the targets of the major subregional, regional and/or international agreements in the economic, social and environmental fields, including the Sustainable Development Goals.	(b) (i) Increased number of policies, programmes and measures adopted or updated to address the major subregional, regional and/or international agreements in the economic, social and environmental fields, including the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with ECLAC technical input, analyses and recommendations.
(3) Enhanced subregional dialogue, cooperation and collaboration in the Caribbean to articulate and formulate strategic responses to the Sustainable Development Goals and other economic, social and environmental development needs.	(c) (i) Increased number of Caribbean institutions and other stakeholders engaged in subregional dialogue and/or cooperation and collaboration mechanisms coordinated by ECLAC that advance the economic, social and environmental development of the countries of the subregion.

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### Strategy

The ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean will be responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme. The strategy is built on four pillars. First, implementation of the activities will occur within the context of coordination and collaboration with other divisions of ECLAC and the wider United Nations system. Second, as the secretariat for the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean will, through alignment with the guidance provided by the Committee, and the identification of priority areas and development challenges, ensure the continued relevance of the work of the subregional headquarters to the needs of the subregion. Third, the activities will facilitate the active engagement of Caribbean countries in follow-up to the outcomes of global conferences, including the Sustainable Development Goals which underpin the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Fourth, the response to the development needs of the countries served by the subprogramme will adopt a multidisciplinary approach, including: (i) promoting financing for development, sound fiscal management and market diversification, within the context of assimilating Caribbean economies into the global economy; (ii) broadening the monitoring mechanism for measuring progress in the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway; (iii) facilitating wider application of ICT for development and knowledge management; (iv) enhancing the role of social development within the

context of the broader sustainable development process; and (v) strengthening the statistical capacity of Caribbean countries to support more effective evidence-based policymaking.

To this end, the subregional headquarters will undertake research and analysis of the emerging issues and challenges facing the Caribbean and work closely with Caribbean development partners, such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat and CARICOM-related institutions, the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) Secretariat, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Secretariat, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Caribbean Development Fund (CDF) and the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB), and international development partners, including the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), the IDB and the European Union, to inform policymaking in Caribbean countries, including through the provision of advisory and technical cooperation services. Ultimately, the visibility of the work and major achievements of the subregional headquarters will be enhanced through a vibrant outreach programme, including more active engagement of Caribbean countries.

### External factors

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

(a) Confidence in the relationship between ECLAC and the key national stakeholders is maintained.

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

### Activities

Subject area 12.1: Caribbean development and cooperation

#### 1. Substantive servicing of meetings

##### Intergovernmental meetings

(i) One session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(ii) One meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

##### Ad hoc expert group meetings

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

#### 2. Recurrent publications

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

3. Other substantive activities

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

(i) ECLAC Focus in the Caribbean for 2018 (four issues) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) ECLAC Focus in the Caribbean for 2019 (four issues) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) ECLAC Newsletters on economic, environmental, knowledge management, social and statistical development issues for 2018 (12 issues) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) ECLAC Newsletters on economic, environmental, knowledge management, social and statistical development issues for 2019 (12 issues) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

Subject area 12.2: Economic development and integration

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting on debt sustainability, its impact on economic growth and the ability of the Caribbean to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (high correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and 3).

(ii) A meeting on upgrading and diversifying products and services in the tourism sector to increase its contribution to growth and development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3).

(iii) A meeting on trade financing and its impact on export competitiveness and the ability of Caribbean economies to take advantage of market access opportunities (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3).

2. Recurrent publications

(i) *Economic Survey of the Caribbean, 2018* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) *Economic Survey of the Caribbean, 2019* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of the Caribbean, 2018* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of the Caribbean, 2019* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

### 3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on debt sustainability, its impact on economic growth and the ability of the Caribbean to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (high correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and 3).

(ii) A study on upgrading and diversifying products and services in the tourism sector to increase its contribution to growth and development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3).

(iii) A study on trade financing and its impact on export competitiveness and the ability of Caribbean economies to take advantage of market access opportunities (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3).

### 4. Other substantive activities

#### Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

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

### 5. Advisory services

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

### 6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

### 7. Intermediate activities

Contributions to the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*; *Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean*; *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy*; and the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* .

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

Subject area 12.3: Knowledge management and ICT for development

### 1. Substantive servicing of meetings

#### Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting on selected issues relating to ICT for development in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on selected issues relating to ICT for development in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

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

(ii) Updating and maintenance of the Knowledge Society Toolkit (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

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

4. Advisory services

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

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

6. Intermediate activities

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

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

Subject area 12.4: Social development

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting on the implementation of the Lisbon Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting to examine selected issues on population and development in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Recurrent publications

A publication on selected Sustainable Development Goals and their implementation in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the implementation of the Lisbon Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

4. Other substantive activities

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

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

5. Advisory services

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

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

A workshop on gender mainstreaming in the Sustainable Development Goals in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1, 2 and 3).

7. Intermediate activities

(i) Inputs for the *Social Panorama of Latin America*.

(ii) Contribution to the substantive servicing of selected activities of the Division for Gender Affairs.

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

Subject area 12.5:            Statistics

1.     Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting on a selected area of statistics in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

2.     Non-recurrent publications

A study on a selected area of statistics in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

3.     Other substantive activities

Technical materials

The regular updating and maintenance of selected statistical indicator databases (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

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

4.     Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation and advisory services to countries in the area of statistics and statistical development in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

5.     Training courses, seminars and workshops

(i) A training course on the use of REDATAM for online dissemination of census and household survey data (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

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

(iii) A workshop on mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into national development plans in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

6. Intermediate activities

(i) Preparation of inputs for the following publications: *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*; *Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean*; *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy*; *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*; *Social Panorama of Latin America*; and *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean*.

(ii) Preparation of inputs for the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean.

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

Subject area 12.6: Sustainable development and disaster risk management

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting on qualitative and quantitative aspects of the status of implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States, the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting on selected relevant issues related to sustainable development in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A meeting on the state of implementation of disaster risk reduction measures in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on qualitative and quantitative aspects of status of implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action, the Mauritius Strategy and the SAMOA Pathway (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on selected relevant issues related to sustainable development in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on the state of implementation of disaster risk reduction measures in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

### 3. Other substantive activities

#### Technical materials

The regular updating and maintenance of the database on the economic, social and environmental costs of extreme natural disasters in the countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

#### Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

(i) Policy brief on a selected area of sustainable development or disaster risk management in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Preparation of public education material and information on issues highlighted in the Barbados Programme of Action, the Mauritius Strategy and the SAMOA Pathway (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1; moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

### 4. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation and advisory services to countries in the area of environmental development and disaster-preparedness and risk reduction (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

### 5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

(i) A training course on science, technology and innovation for sustainable development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A training course on disaster risks and resilience-building in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A workshop on the use of the updated ECLAC disaster assessment methodology (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

### 6. Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that a project will be undertaken on a relevant issue related to sustainable development in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

**SUBPROGRAMME 13: SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL INTEGRATION AND COOPERATION PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS**Presentation

In its pursuit of social inclusion, growth with equality, sustainability and integration, the Latin American and Caribbean region is facing new political challenges. These challenges stem from the major shifts occurring in the world economy, with the rise of new blocs including China, India and the Asia-Pacific region, shifting the traditional relationships between North and South and between Atlantic and Pacific. These changes bring about the need to reflect upon the common problems and opportunities facing the Latin American and Caribbean region in the light of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Over the years, Latin America and the Caribbean had reflected the image of a collective identity, notwithstanding the fact that at certain periods, the prospect of achieving unity seemed very remote. In the past few years, the idea of political, economic, social and cultural integration has been strengthened and countries have embraced these goals as a precondition for successfully tackling their development challenges. Intergovernmental integration schemes and organizations in the region (such as CARICOM, SICA, ALADI, ALBA, UNASUR and CELAC) demonstrate the decision to promote and project a concerted voice from Latin America and the Caribbean in the discussion of major issues on the international agenda; to forge a joint position as a region in multilateral forums and global conferences with regard to important events; and to strengthen the region in its dialogue with other countries and regions of the world.

The regional and subregional organizations that have taken shape over the decades represent the steps taken towards the integration of Latin America and the Caribbean. They have generated opportunities for reciprocal action that have fostered trust and formalized relations between the countries, steering them towards a shared future in which they can act as a close-knit community.

This subprogramme will help to fulfill the integration goals set forth in the declarations of the intergovernmental integration schemes in the region, providing support for the optimal use of their resources and serving as a complement to their efforts.

Work under the subprogramme will mainstream the gender perspective as a priority matter for ECLAC and the United Nations. The gender perspective will permeate all dialogue with regional intergovernmental integration schemes and organizations.

Specifically, the subprogramme will provide support to subregional and regional organizations, promoting coordination, cooperation, complementarity and synergy and contributing to convergence processes when the Commission's participation is required. In addition, it will make technical and substantive contributions to facilitate debate and the construction of intraregional agreements, as well as to strengthen the interests and the positioning of Latin America and the Caribbean for participation in interregional and global political dialogues.

In the third biennium of the subprogramme, the proposed activities will be geared towards fulfilment of the objectives in the medium term and of the expected accomplishments during the biennium. These accomplishments will be measured using the indicators of achievement set out below.

Logical framework of the subprogramme:

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**Objective of the Organization:** To enhance regional and subregional integration processes, their convergence, and the participation of Latin America and the Caribbean in interregional and global political dialogues.

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Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(1) Improved capacity of regional and subregional mechanisms to deepen their integration processes and promote their convergence.	(a) (i) Increased number of technical and substantive inputs provided by the Commission that are used to facilitate regional debate and consensus-building on social, economic and sustainable development issues (including gender equality), at the request of regional and subregional mechanisms. (ii) Increased number of joint activities or initiatives in which various regional and subregional schemes and mechanisms participate to deepen their integration processes and promote their convergence.
(2) Enhanced political dialogue of regional and subregional schemes with third parties and extraregional actors.	(b) (i) Increased number of technical and substantive inputs provided by the Commission that are used to facilitate regional dialogue and allow agreements with third parties, including extraregional partners or mechanisms, on social issues (including gender equality), economic and sustainable development issues, at the request of regional and subregional mechanisms. (ii) Increased number of instances in which regionally agreed positions are presented in global forums or summits with technical support from ECLAC.

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### Strategy

Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme rests with the Office of the Secretary of the Commission, which reports to the Office of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC. Given its multidisciplinary approach, the subprogramme will work in close coordination with the rest of the ECLAC substantive divisions, subregional headquarters and country offices.

The strategy applied will focus on providing technical and logistical support to the Latin American and Caribbean integration and cooperation organizations, mechanisms and coordination schemes, both in support of their own agendas, in their convergence efforts and initiatives, and in external interactions with third parties, in order to contribute to the strengthening of regional and subregional groups and schemes in Latin America and the Caribbean, which will help these organizations to build consensus concerning new challenges in regional integration and cooperation, pursue social, economic and sustainable development and engage in political dialogue with third parties. Assistance will also be provided in the follow-up of agreements and their respective implementation mechanisms.

The Office of the Secretary of the Commission will continue to work closely with CELAC, UNASUR, the Andean Community, CARICOM, ALADI, MERCOSUR, ALBA and SICA. Collaboration with other bilateral and multilateral cooperation partners will also be enhanced.

The main beneficiaries of this subprogramme will be the governments of the region, officials involved with all the integration processes in the economic, social, and political spheres, as well as other stakeholders of the business and civil society sectors.

Lastly, the subprogramme will seek to ensure visibility of its work and major achievements through a dynamic outreach programme, including active engagement with the member States, wide dissemination of publications and findings in international events and relevant conferences, as well as participation in key forums involving relevant policymakers, academia and other stakeholders from both within and outside the region.

#### External factors

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

(a) The international situation remains politically, socially and economically stable and is conducive to political dialogue, and cooperation is treated as a priority in order to move forward on development issues.

(b) The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean continue to support and give high priority to regional and subregional cooperation, integration and convergence schemes with a view to achieving economic, social and environmentally sustainable development.

#### Activities

Subject area 13.1: Support for the promotion of regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations

##### 1. Substantive servicing of meetings

###### Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) Two meetings of national experts in economic, social and political spheres in Latin America and the Caribbean to consider regional and subregional trends and the performance of regional and subregional integration and cooperation organizations (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A meeting of national experts from the economic, social and political spheres of Latin America and the Caribbean to consider advances in indicators of progress for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the role of regional and subregional processes and organizations in this regard (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Two annual meetings between integration organizations and experts (including the private sector and civil society) to discuss and share experiences in regional economic and social policies, in accordance with priorities set in the programmes of these organizations for the period 2018-2019 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the possibilities and processes of South-South cooperation in subregional and regional integration organizations (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on priority themes for the strategy of integration of regional and subregional organizations (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Preparation of at least three annual substantive contributions for intergovernmental meetings on integration and cooperation at the request of governments and organizations (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

4. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to regional and subregional processes and organizations in areas relevant to the Commission's mandate (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, as well as with regional and subregional organizations, in the preparation of two courses or seminars relating to strategies and processes for convergence and integration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

6. Intermediate activities

(i) Coordination of activities with integration and cooperation organizations in support of their programmes and initiatives, as well as their convergence schemes (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Coordination with the governments of the region, relevant officials and other non-governmental stakeholders to strengthen the political action of the subregional and regional integration processes and organizations (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Coordination with other United Nations specialized agencies, programmes and funds and other international organizations in providing technical cooperation services to interested parties to support the promotion of regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

Subject area 13.2: Political dialogue between regional and subregional organizations and extraregional stakeholders and third parties

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) Two meetings of national delegates and experts to assess progress in the processes of subregional and regional integration with relevant actors from outside the region.

(ii) Two meetings on ensuring progress in biregional dialogue with partners from outside the region, involving regional stakeholders from the business sector and/or civil society.

2. Non-recurrent publications

Three studies on the relationship between the Latin American and Caribbean region and regions or countries to be treated as priorities for subregional or regional integration processes or organizations (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Preparation, upon request, of substantive contributions for regional or subregional meetings with extraregional stakeholders and third parties, in collaboration with other agencies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to regional and subregional organizations in their relationships with extraregional stakeholders and third parties in areas relating to the Commission's mandate (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities and with regional and subregional mechanisms and organizations in the preparation of one course or seminar on strategies relating to extraregional stakeholders and third parties (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

6. Intermediate activities

(i) Coordination of activities with integration and cooperation organizations in support of their relationship with extraregional stakeholders and third parties (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Coordination with governments in the region, relevant national officials and other relevant non-governmental organizations to strengthen interactions between the Latin American and Caribbean region and specific countries, other regions and third parties (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Coordination with United Nations specialized agencies, programmes and funds, as well as with other international organizations, in providing technical cooperation services to parties interested in strengthening the dialogue with extraregional stakeholders or other interested parties (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

## Annex 1

**TYPES OF ACTIVITIES**1. Substantive servicing of meetingsIntergovernmental meetings

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

Ad hoc expert group meetings

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

2. Recurrent publications

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

3. Non-recurrent publications

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

4. Other substantive activitiesTechnical materials

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

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

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

5. Advisory services

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

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

7. Technical cooperation projects

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

8. Intermediate activities

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

## Annex 2

**LEGISLATIVE MANDATES***General Assembly resolutions*

55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
58/269	Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change
59/57	A Fair Globalization: Creating Opportunities for All — report of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
60/4	Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations
63/260	Development-related activities
64/172	The right to development
64/222	Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
64/289	System-wide coherence
65/1	Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals
66/71	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
66/84	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
66/125	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
66/155	The right to development
66/157	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
66/161	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
66/210	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
66/213	Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
66/215	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
66/216	Women in development
66/288	The future we want
67/140	Realizing the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond
67/164	Human rights and extreme poverty
67/217	Towards a New International Economic Order
67/226	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
67/230	The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order
68/1	Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council
68/4	Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development
68/6	Outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals
68/158	The right to development
68/198	Information and communications technologies for development
68/201	International financial system and development
68/202	External debt sustainability and development
68/204	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

68/210	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
68/220	Science, technology and innovation for development
68/222	Development cooperation with middle-income countries
68/226	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
68/230	South-South cooperation
68/234	Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners
69/313	Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Finance for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)
70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

*Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions*

2004/310	Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits
2012/2	The role of the United Nations system in implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to education
2012/9	Poverty eradication
2012/30	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 the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16
2013/5	Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
2013/16	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
2013/44	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

*Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions*

650(XXXIII)	Brasilia Resolution
666(XXXIV)	San Salvador Resolution
690(XXXV)	Lima Resolution

**Subprogramme 1: Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation**

*General Assembly resolutions*

63/199	International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization
66/210	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
69/205	International trade and development
69/227	Towards a New International Economic Order

*Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions*

552(XXVI)	Strengthening sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean
608(XXX)	Promotion of coordination in studies and activities concerning South America

## **Subprogramme 2: Production and innovation**

### *General Assembly resolutions and decisions*

60/252	World Summit on the Information Society
63/199	International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization
63/277	Organization of the United Nations conference at the highest level on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development
64/140	Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas
65/175	Industrial development cooperation
66/195	Agricultural technology for development
66/211	Science and technology for development
66/217	Human resources development
66/220	Agriculture development and food security
67/202	Entrepreneurship for development
67/225	Industrial development cooperation
67/564	Board of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns

### *Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions*

2008/18	Promoting full employment and decent work for all
2009/5	Recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact
2009/7	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
2009/220	Report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet
2010/2	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
2010/3	Science and technology for development
2011/37	Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact
2015/26	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
2015/27	Science, technology and innovation for development

### *Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions*

653(XXXIII)	Follow-up to the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean
672(XXXIV)	Establishment of the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

## **Subprogramme 3: Macroeconomic policies and growth**

### *General Assembly resolutions*

63/199	International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization
63/277	Organization of the United Nations conference at the highest level on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development
63/303	Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development
63/305	Establishment of an ad hoc open-ended working group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development

64/193	Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome of the 2008 Review Conference (Doha Declaration on Financing for Development)
65/146	Innovative mechanisms of financing for development
65/313	Follow-up to the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development
66/188	Addressing excessive price volatility in food and related financial and commodity markets
67/12	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System
67/217	Towards a New International Economic Order
67/218	Promoting transparency, participation and accountability in fiscal policies
67/300	Modalities for the sixth high-level dialogue on Financing for Development

#### *Economic and Social Council resolutions*

2008/16	Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters
2008/18	Promoting full employment and decent work for all
2009/5	Recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact
2009/30	A strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up
2011/39	Follow-up to the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development: consideration of the possible establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts
2013/24	Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

#### *Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions*

654(XXXIII)	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
655(XXXIII)	Caribbean development and cooperation committee
669(XXXIV)	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

### **Subprogramme 4: Social development and equality**

#### *General Assembly resolutions*

64/130	Policies and programmes involving youth
64/133	Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond
64/134	Proclamation of 2010 as International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding
64/139	Violence against women migrant workers
64/164	Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief
64/215	Legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty
65/183	United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all
65/199	Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
65/211	Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief
65/212	Protection of migrants
65/240	Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
66/121	Policies and programmes involving youth
66/123	Cooperatives in social development
66/126	Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

66/127	Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing
66/128	Violence against women migrant workers
66/132	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
66/140	The girl child
66/141	Rights of the child
66/143	Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
66/144	Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
66/150	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
66/158	The right to food
66/160	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
66/164	Promotion of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
66/165	Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons
66/166	Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities
66/168	Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief
66/172	Protection of migrants
66/173	Follow-up to the International Year of Human Rights Learning
66/217	Human resources development

*Economic and Social Council resolutions*

2009/5	Recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact
2011/23	Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters
2012/11	Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda
2015/3	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development
2015/4	Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in the post-2015 development agenda
2014/32	Establishment of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

*Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions*

657(XXXIII)	Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
685(XXXV)	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
686(XXXV)	Application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
687(XXXV)	The regional dimension of the post-2015 development agenda
688(XXXV)	South-South cooperation
691(XXXV)	Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean

## **Subprogramme 5: Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development**

### *General Assembly resolutions*

- 63/174 Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities
- 66/128 Violence against women migrant workers
- 66/140 The girl child
- 66/165 Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons
- 66/166 Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities
- 66/173 Follow-up to the International Year of Human Rights Learning
- 67/139 Towards a comprehensive and integral international legal instrument to promote and protect the rights and dignity of older persons
- 67/145 Trafficking in women and girls
- 67/148 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
- 67/149 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- 67/152 Rights of the child
- 67/172 Protection of migrants
- 67/174 The right to food
- 67/185 Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families
- 67/190 Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons
- 68/137 Violence against women migrant workers
- 68/138 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- 68/139 Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas
- 68/141 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- 68/160 Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights
- 68/172 Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities
- 68/177 The right to food
- 68/180 Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons
- 68/181 Promotion of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: protecting women human rights defenders
- 68/191 Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls
- 68/192 Improving the coordination efforts against trafficking in persons
- 68/228 Human resources development
- 69/61 Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control
- 69/132 Global health and foreign policy
- 69/146 Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing
- 69/147 Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls
- 69/149 Trafficking in women and girls
- 69/151 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
- 69/152 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- 69/156 Child, early and forced marriage
- 69/157 Rights of the child
- 69/158 Protecting children from bullying
- 69/167 Protection of migrants
- 69/176 Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all

69/177	The right to food
69/187	Migrant children and adolescents
69/183	Human rights and extreme poverty
69/236	World Survey on the Role of Women in Development
70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

*Economic and Social Council resolutions*

2008/33	Strengthening coordination of the United Nations and other efforts in fighting trafficking in persons
2009/15	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women
2009/16	Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women of the Commission on the Status of Women
2012/16	Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families
2014/2	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
2014/5	Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all

*Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions*

615(XXXI)	International migration
657(XXXIII)	Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
658(XXXIII)	Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
667(XXXIV)	Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
677(XXXV)	Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
690(XXXV)	Lima Resolution

**Subprogramme 6: Population and development**

*General Assembly resolutions*

S-21/2	Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
59/174	Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People
61/295	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People
64/139	Violence against women migrant workers
65/198	Indigenous issues
68/134	Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing
68/137	Violence against women migrant workers
68/140	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
68/149	Rights of indigenous peoples
68/151	Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
68/172	Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities
68/179	Protection of migrants

*Economic and Social Council decisions*

- 2012/232 Special session of the General Assembly on follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014
- 2013/237 Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its forty-seventh session

*Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions*

- 569(XXVII) Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre-Population Division of ECLAC  
615(XXXI) International migration
- 644(XXXII) Population and Development: priority activities for the period 2008-2010
- 657(XXXIII) Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- 670(XXXIV) Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- 681(XXXV) Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

**Subprogramme 7: Sustainable development and human settlements***General Assembly resolutions*

- 59/237 United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
- 63/210 Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation
- 63/215 International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon
- 63/217 Natural disasters and vulnerability
- 63/219 Convention on Biological Diversity
- 63/281 Climate change and its possible security implications
- 64/200 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
- 64/203 Convention on Biological Diversity
- 64/205 Sustainable mountain development
- 64/206 Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
- 67/200 International Day of Forests
- 67/205 Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations
- 67/207 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
- 67/208 International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon
- 67/210 Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
- 67/211 Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
- 67/212 Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development
- 67/214 Harmony with Nature
- 67/216 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)
- 67/223 Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection
- 67/290 Format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development
- 67/300 Modalities for the sixth high-level dialogue on Financing for Development
- 68/70 Oceans and the law of the sea

*Economic and Social Council resolutions*

- 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
- 2013/22 Human settlements

*Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions*

- 594(XXIX) World Summit on Sustainable Development
- 602(XXX) Monitoring sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean
- 669(XXXIV) 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

**Subprogramme 8: Natural resources and infrastructure***General Assembly resolutions*

- 62/98 Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests
- 63/210 Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation
- 64/198 Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
- 66/200 Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
- 66/203 Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-sixth session
- 66/205 Sustainable mountain development
- 66/260 Improving global road safety
- 67/207 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
- 67/215 Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
- 67/222 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
- 67/263 Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation
- 69/213 The Role of Transport and Transit Corridors in Ensuring International Cooperation for Sustainable Development
- 70/1 Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

*Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions*

- 2004/233 United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Resources
- 2006/49 Outcome of the sixth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests
- 2011/25 Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

*Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions*

552(XXVI)	Strengthening sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean
564(XXVII)	Aruba resolution on the fiscal covenant: strengths, weaknesses, challenges
602(XXX)	Monitoring sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean
669(XXXIV)	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

**Subprogramme 9: Planning of public administration***General Assembly resolutions*

67/218	Promoting transparency, participation and accountability in fiscal policies
67/289	The United Nations in global economic governance
69/327	Promoting inclusive and accountable public services for sustainable development

*Economic and Social Council resolutions*

2013/23	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twelfth session
2015/28	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its fourteenth session

*Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions*

671(XXXIV)	Support for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
679(XXXV)	Support for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning

**Subprogramme 10: Statistics***General Assembly resolutions*

67/148	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
68/261	Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

*Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions*

2000/7	Establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
2006/6	Strengthening statistical capacity
2009/237	Report of the Statistical Commission on its fortieth session and provisional agenda and dates for the forty-first session of the Commission
2013/21	Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
2013/235	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fourth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-fifth session of the Commission

*Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions*

- 649(XXXIII) Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- 668(XXXIV) Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

**Subprogramme 11: Subregional activities in Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico***General Assembly resolutions*

- 58/117 International assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America
- 59/174 Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People
- 63/19 The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development
- 63/281 Climate change and its possible security implications
- 64/212 Science and technology for development
- 66/131 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- 66/211 Science and technology for development
- 67/12 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin America and the Caribbean Economic System
- 67/143 Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing
- 67/144 Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women
- 67/148 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
- 67/153 Rights of indigenous peoples
- 67/172 Protection of migrants
- 67/174 The right to food
- 67/210 Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
- 67/215 Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
- 67/216 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)
- 67/228 Agriculture development and food security
- 68/207 Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America
- 68/210 Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
- 68/220 Science, technology and innovation for development
- 68/222 Development cooperation with middle-income countries
- 68/226 Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
- 68/230 South-South cooperation
- 68/234 Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners
- 69/16 Programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent
- 69/146 Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

69/151	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
69/159	Rights of indigenous peoples
69/167	Protection of migrants
69/181	The right to development
69/183	Human rights and extreme poverty
69/187	Migrant children and adolescents
69/202	The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order
69/207	External debt sustainability and development
69/220	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
69/225	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
69/226	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)
69/227	Towards a New International Economic Order
69/229	International migration and development
69/231	Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
69/235	Industrial development cooperation
69/239	South-South cooperation
69/240	Agriculture development, food security and nutrition
69/277	Political declaration on strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations
69/315	Draft outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda

*Economic and Social Council resolutions*

2004/52	Long-term programme of support for Haiti
2004/310	Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits
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
2010/12	Promoting social integration
2010/25	Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact
2011/5	The role of the United Nations system in implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women
2012/30	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 the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16
2012/6	Science and technology for development

*Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions*

552(XXVI)	Strengthening sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean
615(XXXI)	International migration
624(XXXI)	Support for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
650(XXXIII)	Brasilia Resolution
653(XXXIII)	Follow-up to the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean
666(XXXIV)	San Salvador Resolution

## **Subprogramme 12: Subregional activities in the Caribbean**

### *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
59/57	A Fair Globalization: Creating Opportunities for All — report of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization
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
60/265	Follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals
61/16	Strengthening of the Economic and Social Council
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
63/12	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System
63/222	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
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
63/232	Operational activities for development
63/260	Development-related activities
64/1	High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
64/158	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
64/172	The right to development
64/184	Organization of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly
64/208	Development cooperation with middle-income countries
64/210	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
64/213	Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
64/216	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

64/222	Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South
64/223	Towards global partnerships
64/289	System-wide coherence
65/31	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization
65/120	The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order
65/160	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
65/168	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
65/172	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
65/177	Operational activities for development
65/185	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
65/214	Human rights and extreme poverty
65/216	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
66/84	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions
67/215	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
67/223	Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection
67/290	Format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development
67/300	Modalities for the sixth high-level dialogue on Financing for Development

*Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions*

2008/37	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
2011/216	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 the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16
2012/5	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
2013/28	Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda: towards 2015 and beyond
2013/29	Second review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002
2013/43	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

*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 the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16
2011/5	The role of the United Nations system in implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women (E/2011/L.29)
2011/6	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2011/L.30)
2011/27	Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities and mainstreaming disability in the development agenda (E/2011/26)
2012/24	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2012/L.8 and E/2012/SR.48)

**Subprogramme 13: Support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations**

*General Assembly resolutions*

65/177	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system
66/223	Towards global partnerships
67/249	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

*Economic and Social Council resolution*

2014/32	Establishment of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
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