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DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE ECLAC SYSTEM, 2006-2007

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACS	Association of Caribbean States
ADC	Andean Development Corporation
ALAF	Latin American Railways Association
ASIP	Public Budget International Association
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CELADE	Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre - Population Division
CEMLA	Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies
COCATRAM	Central American Commission on Maritime Transport
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IIRSA	Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILPES	Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LAIA	Latin American Integration Association
LAES	Latin American Economic System
MERCOSUR	South American Common Market
MINURVI	Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OLADE	Latin American Energy Organization
OLAMI	Latin American Mining Organization
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
SIECA	Central American Secretariat for Economic Integration
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

INTRODUCTION

The draft programme of work of the ECLAC system for the biennium 2006-2007, based on the proposed strategic framework for that period as adopted by the General Assembly, is hereby submitted to the States members of the Commission for their consideration. The process of consultation with governments regarding the framework was initiated on the occasion of the meeting of the ECLAC Committee of the Whole, held on 21 April 2004 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The comments and suggestions made by the participating delegations were duly collected by the Secretariat and transmitted to the relevant internal bodies for their consideration and possible inclusion in the proposal by the Secretary-General. The proposed strategic framework is to replace the four-year medium-term plan: the first part consists of an outline of the plan, in order to reflect the more long-term objectives of the Organization, and the second part describes the plan by biennial programmes. The Secretary-General will present his proposal to the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly for its timely adoption by the end of this year, once it has been reviewed by the relevant subsidiary bodies.

In the preparation of this programme, the lessons learned by the Latin American and Caribbean region in the recent past were taken into account. One of these was that macroeconomic stability, open economies and more active private-sector participation in the production of goods and services are not sufficient to induce growth, let alone lead to development, understood as sustainable growth with social equity. As history shows, development is a complex process and, even more importantly, a process that hinges on the particular features of each country. In fact, development calls for virtually tailor-made strategies that take country-specific political, economic, institutional and social circumstances into account.

It has also been learned that, from a macroeconomic point of view, low inflation and a manageable public debt are crucial elements of any strategy, but are not enough. Sustainable current-account deficits, “appropriate” relative prices and policies aimed at saving in the “good times” so that countercyclical policies can be implemented are also crucial elements of a development strategy. The rule of law and compliance with contracts should go hand in hand with more active State participation in the design and implementation of policies for making systemic changes in the production structure. These policies should include innovation (the creation, adaptation and adoption of new technologies), human capital accumulation and incentives for small and medium-sized enterprises and for the creation of new enterprises and dynamic sectors. Such policies are essential for influencing the pace of economic growth. A smaller State does not mean an absent State, as many claimed during the 1990s.

The challenge is how to pursue these policies in a globalized world. According to ECLAC, there are clear advantages to be gained from strengthening regional and subregional integration schemes as a platform for worldwide integration. One alternative, as ECLAC has indicated a number of times, is open regionalism. Latin American and Caribbean integration has been subject to strong tensions in recent years, which can only be overcome through a renewed political commitment to deepening current integration processes. This means that, beyond trade liberalization and the design of trade rules, there is a strong demand for macroeconomic and financial cooperation, harmonization of regulatory regimes, complementary physical infrastructure, defence of regional commons and gradual progress towards political and social integration.

To address these challenges, ECLAC proposes that greater emphasis should be placed on the following five priority issues:

Hemispheric integration. The proliferation of bilateral agreements between Latin American and Caribbean countries and the United States shows that it is now harder to forge strategic alliances among the Latin American countries, with a view to regional integration. While these agreements may be advantageous from viewpoint of the specific countries concerned, they offer bleak prospects for the region as a whole. Low bargaining power, diversion of trade to the north at the expense of intraregional trade and high transaction costs related to multiple rules of origin are among the problems created by this situation. It is important to understand the way agreements of this kind affect and are affected by subregional treaties. ECLAC should provide the countries with technical advice in their multiple negotiations and should offer guidelines as input for the design and implementation of the best regional strategy in these circumstances.

Increasing the region's productive potential. The transformation of production structures must be an explicit priority of any development strategy. Progress on this front requires innovative public-private partnerships, suitable and strategic State policies and efficient institutions. As will be seen below, ECLAC is taking a closer look at different strategies aimed at increasing the productive capabilities of the Latin America and Caribbean countries. Its efforts are focusing on policies that help create flexible economic structures capable of incorporating knowledge, value added and wider access to world markets.

International migration. For several decades, the region experienced too much capital mobility and too little labour mobility. In the last decade, however, the relative importance of emigration to the North has become apparent. Remittances such migrants to their countries of origin have increased substantially. Growing labour mobility is posing new challenges on both the economic and social fronts, particularly for women and young people. The links between the social and economic impacts of remittances in terms of poverty and productive activities must be assessed. This topic raises a number of issues, including the economic drive behind migration, financial linkages between emigrant workers and their family groups in the home country, and the political and cultural integration of migrants. ECLAC is addressing this problem by taking into account the complexities of the issues involved and making proposals that can be incorporated into the countries' public policies.

Improving social cohesion. High poverty rates and huge disparities in income distribution are widespread in Latin America and Caribbean countries. While progress on this front requires that the development be set on a firmer footing, some of these challenges can be addressed by social policies. Political efforts must be made to design a fiscal covenant that meets the need to finance social safety nets and, at the same time, to develop human and social capital. In that regard, the impact of different social policies on income distribution and poverty must be assessed.

Sustainable development. The effective incorporation of the environmental dimension into the development agenda places additional demands on economic and social strategies. ECLAC is focusing its efforts in this area on analysing the links between economic and environmental considerations. In this connection, it is exploring the opportunities opened up by the internalization of environmental costs in dynamic production sectors through technological innovation and clean production methods; and on the other hand, by the unique natural resource endowment of the region, including its additional potential for providing environmental services of global public benefit.

Many of the above issues were the focus of the world conferences held in the 1990s, culminating in the Millennium Summit, at which the heads of State of most of the countries members of the United Nations adopted the Millennium Development Goals as a road map for combating poverty. ECLAC, in accordance with its mandates, is actively working on the integrated follow-up of these global conferences

from a regional perspective, providing cooperation and support to its member States, particularly with regard to the practical implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

Lastly, the effects of economic and social developments on the political stability of the region's fragile democracies merit a great deal of attention as part of United Nations efforts in the area of conflict prevention. This requires a coherent United Nations agenda at the regional level and will require ECLAC to review inter-agency cooperation, together with the other agencies and organizations of the multilateral and inter-American systems, with a view to building stronger institutions, organized into a regional network that serves as an intermediary between the global and national orders. ECLAC is in a particularly appropriate position to respond to these challenges and to offer a multidisciplinary method of analysis, that is responsive to the region's specific traits and is aimed solely at helping States to further their economic and social development.

The above-mentioned issues are addressed under the 12 subprogrammes which make up this draft programme of work, each of which is described in the document. Each subprogramme is presented in a brief introductory note, followed by a description of the medium-term objective, the more specific results which are expected to be achieved in the biennium and the indicators of accomplishment, which will serve to show and measure the results and their effects. This is followed by a description of the subject areas as components of each subprogramme and a list of the activities planned, as well as of the outputs which will result from their implementation. In some cases, after describing the subject area, it is indicated that the implementation of some of the activities is subject to obtaining extrabudgetary resources.

The biennial programme of work is being presented for the first time in a new format to the delegations participating in the session. This new format is a response to the extension of the focus on results-based programming, which includes shared responsibilities for the Secretariat and for Member States and is based on the application of the logical framework methodology. This is part of the decision of the General Assembly to continue to apply such methods of management and to strengthen the accountability of those who are directly responsible, as part of the reforms undertaken by the Organization. The intention is also to facilitate the appropriate transformation of the proposed plan into a budget by programmes by the end of the current year, in accordance with the budgeting cycle of the Organization.

The subprogrammes have been grouped in such a way that the first three relate to ECLAC activities in the field of economic development (subprogrammes 1-3); these are followed by social development activities (subprogrammes 3-6), planning of public administration (subprogramme 7), activities relating to the environment and human settlements, and natural resources and infrastructure (subprogrammes 8 and 9), the statistics and economic projections subprogramme, and last the activities specially devoted to Mexico and Central America and the Caribbean.

The draft programme of work seeks to respond to the guidelines received from member countries through various channels: resolutions and decision of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and the meetings and discussions with various national sectoral authorities which support technical cooperation missions for development. These guidelines have enabled the Commission to keep abreast of changes in the regional agenda and recent developments that have affected Latin America and the Caribbean and to incorporate in its activities the appropriate subject areas and courses of action.

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

Presentation

The most recent experience in Latin America and the Caribbean shows that growth in exports of goods and services, although a necessary condition, is not sufficient to promote economic development with social equity. Despite the fact that some success has been achieved in the region in terms of trade diversification, the competitiveness of exports still depends mostly on price differentials arising from static comparative advantages, with very few but significant exceptions in the case of some countries. One outstanding task is to orient the trade agenda of the region not only towards strengthening access to markets for its labour- and natural-resource-intensive products and services, but also to increase the share of technology-intensive sectors. Trade expansion should thus bring more support for sustainable development, the creation of high-quality employment and the reduction of poverty.

Accordingly, the subprogramme will support member States in developing trade strategies and policies oriented to overcoming restrictions on supply, strengthening export capacity and “quality” through trade diversification with products with greater value added and knowledge content, and promoting productive links between export sectors and the rest of the economy, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, making use of the opportunities and advantages offered by the new information and communication technologies. When dealing with qualitative aspects, attention will be focused on the effects of trade liberalization on the domestic economy, in particular from the perspective of economic and social equity and environmental protection.

The Latin American and Caribbean governments have been actively involved in negotiating a network of bilateral agreements for preferential liberalization with countries both outside and inside the region. These agreements have generated centripetal and centrifugal forces which tend respectively to unify and fragment the process of regional integration. Some of the main concerns about these agreements relate to their questioned compatibility with multilateral commitments and the extension and increase in the concessions granted, which could go beyond those agreed in the context of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Thus the disciplines affecting the areas of interest of the industrialized countries tend to be considered outside the scope of WTO, while the issues which affect the Latin American and Caribbean signatories are frequently referred to the multilateral negotiations forum. Multilateral negotiations cannot be simply replaced in this way by a combination of bilateral and plurilateral negotiations. There is a need to establish a process of mutual complementarity and strengthening between the two trends of liberalization and regulation.

Through the subprogramme efforts will continue on providing policy recommendations and technical assistance to member States in order to strengthen their institutional and professional capacities for trade negotiations in the areas of regional, subregional and bilateral agreements, and of the integration schemes. Attention will also be given to issues of equitable distribution of costs and benefits, both economic and social, and the asymmetries between countries and between the economic and social agents existing prior to integration and those emerging from the broadening and extension of the regional integration process. Efforts will also be continued for promoting consensus-building on the parameters of the development dimensions of the WTO from the regional perspective, and with this aim particular attention shall be given to the restrictions facing the countries of the region in relation to receiving all the benefits of the multilateral trade system and other related arrangements.

The countries of the region have to assume high logistical costs on account of the weakness of their transport infrastructure, the lower level of development of logistics and transport services, and their slow and costly bureaucratic procedures for handling exports and imports. In this sense, the region urgently needs to establish clear measures and rules to facilitate business and trade activity, including the modernization of customs procedures and harmonization and compliance with standards. With regard to these topics, the subprogramme will provide member countries with policy analysis and technical cooperation on trade facilitation and other regulatory measures to be applied at the interregional, subregional, bilateral and national level.

The implementation of this subprogramme will be the responsibility of the Division of International Trade and Integration of ECLAC, with close collaboration from the ECLAC offices in Brasilia and Washington, D.C.

The aim of the proposed activities is to contribute to achieving the overall objective of the subprogramme in the medium term, as well as achieving the more specific results that are expected in the course of the biennium, which will be shown by the indicators of achievement described below.

<i>Objective: To strengthen linkages between Latin American and Caribbean countries and the global economy and regional cooperation and integration schemes at subregional, regional and hemispheric levels</i>	
<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Increased awareness in the countries of the region of the implications and impact of the adoption of conventional and new trade rules and disciplines	1. (i) Number of downloads of documents and press citations of materials prepared under the subprogramme dealing with the adoption of conventional and new trade rules and disciplines (ii) Number of readers of the flagship publication, Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy, who consider its analysis and policy recommendations as “useful” or “very useful” for policy formulation
2. Strengthened understanding and analytical knowledge of Member State stakeholders of ways of improving their linkages with the global economy in the context of the parallel advancement of globalization and open regionalism in Latin America and the Caribbean	2. Number of issues raised by ECLAC that improve linkages with the global markets that are taken into account by policy makers and other Member State stakeholders

1. Activities

Subject area 1.1: Analysis of global trends in the world economy and in Latin American and Caribbean trade policies

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Two expert meetings to review trends in market globalization and their impact in terms of access to markets for products and services exported by the region (one in each year of the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Recurrent publications

(i) *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy, 2005-2006* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy, 2006-2007* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The main objective of this annual publication is to conduct an analysis of the development of trade specialization in the economies in the region and of the trade policy instruments used by the governments to improve the international linkages of their economies in the context of multilateral and regional commitments. The factors that influence the demand for goods and services in the region are also analysed, including the markets constituted by the industrialized countries, the developing countries and the main transnational corporations. The publication basically consists of four parts: the first, on the global economy, examines short-term trends and structural changes in the world economy that affect opportunities for trade and investment in the region; the second, on trade and trade policy in the region, reviews highlights of the previous year and the start of the current year in the region; the third, focused on the regional integration process, examines trends in regional and subregional integration over the same period, with reports on subregional groups; and the fourth part, which covers selected trade and trade policy issues.

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) An annual report on the barriers imposed in United States markets on exports from Latin America and the Caribbean (two in the biennium) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on the most significant recent trends in the international economy and their impact on the Brazilian economy, in particular on its trade policies (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Two studies on the characteristics of selected service sectors in the Latin American and Caribbean countries, with emphasis on linkages between these sectors and the rest of the economy and their effects on job creation and the dissemination of technology (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study on the main changes in the linkages of the economies of the region to the world economy and the recent trends in the structure and dynamics of international trade (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(v) Two studies on the effects of trends in the information economy on external demand for products and on the production structure in the region. The repercussions of the global trend to create value added on goods and services through intangible assets (information and knowledge), and the capacity of the region to adjust its production structure to the new conditions of international production as a means of enhancing their export competitiveness (one in each year of the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(d) Materials and information services

(i) *CEPAL News* (24 issues), a monthly publication by the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. (in English only) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Six-monthly information reports on capital flows to Latin America and the Caribbean (in English only) (four in the biennium) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Quarterly information reports on the United States economy (in English only) (eight in the biennium) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(e) Intermediate activities

(i) Dissemination of ECLAC documents through the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Collection, analysis and transmission of data from the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C., to ECLAC headquarters, subregional headquarters and national offices.

The ECLAC office in Washington, D.C., will be responsible for the execution of the activities indicated in (c)(i), (d) and (e). The ECLAC office in Brasilia will be responsible for the execution of the activity indicated in (c)(ii), which will be partially subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 1.2: The rules governing international trade, integration trends and national trade policies

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

One meeting of experts to examine national trade policies in the light of trends in the system of multilateral trade rules and the development of subregional, regional and hemispheric integration (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Recurrent publications

(i) Two studies on the main developments within the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the trade policies of large industrialized countries (one in each year of the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Two studies on the effects of the changes in international trade rules on specific markets, particularly in relation to, inter alia, technical, sanitary and phytosanitary barriers, and the protection of intellectual property rights (one in each year of the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Two studies on changes in the law, policies and institutional issues relating to international trade in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and their impact on economic integration (one in each year of the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) One study on the adaptation of the specific regulatory framework of the services sector to the international trade disciplines, with a view to strengthening regulation and supervision in various sectors (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(vi) Two studies on the development of subregional, regional and hemispheric integration (one in each year of the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on recent trends in the integration processes at the subregional level in the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), and at the hemispheric level, and the impact on the Brazilian economy (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) An annual study on recent trends in the trade relations of Latin America and the Caribbean with the United States (two in the biennium) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(d) Operational activities

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region that request them in the area of trade policies, multilateral trade rules and trends and prospects for the regional integration process.

(e) Intermediate activities

Technical support for the process of hemispheric integration and, in particular, for the intergovernmental meetings of the process of the Summits of the Americas.

Implementation of the operational activities shall be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

The activities referred to in (c)(i) will be carried out by the ECLAC office in Brasilia and will be partially subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources. The ECLAC office in Washington, D.C., will be responsible for implementation of the activities referred to in (c)(ii) and (e).

Subject area 1.3: Issues relating to specific markets of interest to the region

(a) Recurrent publications

A study on new markets for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

A study on smaller enterprises in the region and their participation in international trade, including a comparative analysis of similar experiences in the regions of Asia and the Pacific and Europe (low correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

Subject area 1.4: The social dimension of economic integration

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to review the repercussions of the growing interdependence of markets on the most vulnerable social groups (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the effects of linkages with the world economy on the national economies with regard to employment, sectoral restructuring and integration of the national production apparatus (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study to explore the interrelationship between the relative mobility of production factors and the institutional level of protection for property rights in the context of regional economic integration (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

Activities under this subprogramme will be carried out mainly through the exchange of information and the holding of technical consultations with United Nations headquarters in New York, UNCTAD, WTO, the Latin American Economic System SELA, IDB and OAS.

Depending on the subject area and the nature of the relevant activities, periodic consultations will also be held with other international, regional and subregional bodies, including the United Nations regional commissions.

For the comparative studies on development and technical assistance in the various regions, periodic consultations will be held with the United Nations regional commissions. Activities relating to regional and subregional integration will be carried out in close contact with the secretariats of the various integration organizations operating in the region and the governmental and private bodies with responsibility for integration issues. For the studies relating to trade policy and export promotion, periodic consultations will be held with the regional development banks, and other regional and multilateral organizations.

3. Users and anticipated uses of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials of the countries in the region, especially those concerned with the formulation, execution and management of strategies and policies in the areas of foreign trade and international trade negotiation, and with regional integration and cooperation, as well as various private-sector institutions, such as producers' and exporters' associations, chambers of commerce, and other promotion and development entities concerned with the subject areas in question.

Other users of these outputs will include regional and subregional bodies, academic institutions, research centres and other agencies involved in economic cooperation.

Users will receive documents, publications, and materials and information services through traditional means, as well as through the most up-to-date electronic media, including the full range of options provided by the Internet technologies. Other forms of contact with users will include technical cooperation activities, periodic consultations and participation in intergovernmental and expert meetings.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: PRODUCTION AND INNOVATION

Presentation

Recent experience in Latin America and the Caribbean suggests that the implementation of prudent macroeconomic policies has been insufficient in most of the countries of the region to sustain vigorous, long-term economic growth. Thus, in the next few years, the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean will need to make more resolute qualitative efforts than those made so far to design and implement sectoral and microeconomic policies for overcoming the obstacles and challenges in this sphere.

It is crucial for the region to achieve higher and more stable growth than it has recorded in the last two decades and to reduce the constraints on external performance in order to accelerate growth and increase the link between exports and growth in output. In addition, the region's production structure must incorporate new dynamic products, especially knowledge-intensive inputs. In this same connection, an effort must be made to reduce the excessive heterogeneity of production processes and of the economic actors participating in them and to increase job creation in the formal sector and in dynamic, demand-sensitive activities. These substantive issues are expected to occupy a prominent place in the regional development agenda in the near future with respect to business development, the production structure and productivity.

The execution of this subprogramme will be the responsibility of the Division of Production, Productivity and Management, which will work in collaboration with the ECLAC office in Brasilia. The subprogramme will seek to generate and promote the dissemination of high-quality economic analyses and to offer policy recommendations to Governments to strengthen the development of production sectors and enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean. To this end, steps will be taken to make technical assistance available, to promote the exchange of experiences and to provide training services to important actors in the region, including policy makers in the public and private sectors, researchers and scholars at the regional, national and local levels.

The programme of work for the biennium 2006-2007 contains elements of continuity linked to traditional, still unresolved challenges, but it also incorporates emerging issues that constitute new challenges for the region. The activities will be organized around three subject areas comprising the follow-up and development of policy proposals on: (i) the region's production structure; (ii) the behaviour of the main economic actors (enterprises of different types and sizes); and (iii) the performance of those economic actors, particularly with respect to innovation and knowledge. The work that will be conducted along these thematic lines is underpinned by the processing and analysis of the information contained in the Division's high-quality databases, which is broad in coverage and is frequently updated. The most innovative elements in these areas relate to the move to devote greater attention to information and communications technologies and to the study, generation and follow-up of policy proposals for specific areas of the services sector. Some sorts of services, in particular infrastructure services, are being studied under other subprogrammes and are therefore not included in subprogramme 2. They will, however, be examined and their linkages with the rest of the sector will be taken into account.

This programme will be implemented through the delivery of various services, such as the economic analysis of the dynamics of productive development in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean; technical cooperation and assistance for the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies; the facilitation of an exchange of experiences among policy makers and researchers through the

organization of meetings, workshops and seminars; the dissemination of knowledge and capacity-building through publications and specialized training courses; and the generation, updating and distribution of relevant information.

The subprogramme's activities are directly linked to the Millennium Development Goals set forth in the Millennium Declaration, in particular Goal 8 relating to the formation of a global partnership for development and specifically Target 12 relating to a greater commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction, both nationally and internationally, and Target 18, regarding the dissemination of the benefits of new technologies, especially with respect to information and communications.

The proposed activities seek to contribute to the fulfilment of the general objective of the subprogramme in the medium term and to achieve the more specific expected accomplishments during the biennium, which will be demonstrated by performance indicators as described below.

<i>Objective: To strengthen the capacities of the countries of the region to design and implement microeconomic and sectoral policies to foster the production, innovation and knowledge systems with due consideration for the economic, social and environmental dimensions and the linkages with the global economy</i>	
<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Increased understanding of ECLAC proposals by stakeholders for the design and implementation of policies for productive development	1. (i) Increased number of stakeholders fostering policies for productive development along the lines of ECLAC Recommendations (ii) An increase in the number of downloads from the subprogramme's web site of the main analytical documents and reports presenting policy options and recommendations (iii) Number of readers of the flagship publication, <i>Foreign investment in Latin America and the Caribbean</i> , responding to surveys who consider its analysis and recommendations as "useful" or "very useful" for their work
2. Increased utilization of ECLAC services by Member States stakeholder institutions to formulate policies and strategies to enhance the competitiveness of their production structures	2. (i) The number of Member States stakeholder institutions making use of analytical tools developed under the subprogramme (ii) The number of participants in training courses organized under the subprogramme that rate them as "useful" or "very useful" for application in their work

1. Activities

Subject area 2.1: Analysis of recent changes in the region's production structure

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to examine the productivity dynamic among countries of the region and its implications for relevant policies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the characterization and location factors of rural employment in services-related activities (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on trends in production and innovation in the global value chains of the agricultural business (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on trends with respect to structural changes in the agricultural sector and their effects on relevant sectoral policies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study on changes in the industrial structure of the countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(v) A study on industrial competitiveness policies in selected countries in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(vi) A study relating to changes in services activities in countries in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(vii) A study to examine the capacities for design and implementation of regulatory policies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(viii) A study on recent changes in the production structure and technological changes in the Brazilian economy. In particular, developments in productivity and competitiveness will be examined as well as policies for fostering productive dynamics and technological development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The activities referred to under (b) (viii) will be carried out by the ECLAC office in Brasilia.

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

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider policies designed to improve the integration of different economic stakeholders in the innovation and production processes around global value chains for agricultural businesses (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider foreign direct investment trends in Latin America and the Caribbean and national policy strategies and options (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A meeting of experts to analyse the development of small and micro-enterprises and their implications for relevant policies at the national and local levels (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Recurrent publications

Foreign investment in Latin America and the Caribbean, an annual publication which includes the updating of the legal framework and statistical information, which will be included in a CD-ROM issued with the publication (two issues in the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on development policies for reducing rural poverty (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study for analysing the strategies of major transnationals and the local capital conglomerates in countries of the region (a high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on financial development policies to support small and medium-sized enterprises in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

Subject area 2.3: The performance of the main economic agents: innovation and knowledge

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider national and regional strategies for the development of the information society (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider policies and systems of innovation at national and local levels (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on strategies for the development of technologies and information services at national and regional levels (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on information technologies in the services sector (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on human capital development and knowledge (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study on production and innovation networks at the national and local levels (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Technical material

(i) Development, consolidation and annual update of computer programs and trade-related information systems: Competitive Analysis of Nations (CAN) and COMERPLAN (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Maintenance and update of the Industrial Performance Analysis Program (PADI) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Maintenance and update of the legal framework and statistical information on foreign direct investment in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) Development of the computer software on the agricultural production structure, AGROPLAN (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(v) Development and dissemination of information on information and communication technologies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(d) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries that request it in areas relating to regulatory policies and competitiveness, the development of the agrifood business, the systems of innovation at the national and local levels, improvement in statistical information on foreign direct investment, strategies for foreign direct investment at national and local levels and the design and implementation of productive development policies, in particular in support of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Group training

Annual international summer school on the economy in Latin America (two per biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, universities and regional bodies for the development of cooperation activities in areas relating to productive and corporate development in the agricultural and industrial sectors and in certain areas of services at regional, national or local levels (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Organization of training workshops, in conjunction with government bodies and private entities of countries that request it, on the use of the CAN software (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extra-budgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

Activities under this subprogramme will be carried out in close collaboration with government, private-sector and academic bodies concerned with the economic analysis of the agricultural, industrial and services sectors in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and with specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, such as UNDP, UNIDO, FAO and UNCTAD.

Reciprocal cooperation ties will be maintained with various international and regional organizations, such as the World Bank, IDB and SELA, ADC and IICA. In addition, regular official

meetings will be held with governmental and non-governmental organizations to promote formation of a network of institutions devoted to issues relevant to the subprogramme in the region and to foster cooperation among them.

3. Users and anticipated users of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials responsible for microeconomic and sectoral policy decisions in the countries of the region, especially those concerned with the analysis, design and execution of policies for the productive technological and business development of the industrial, agricultural and services sectors, foreign investment and transnational corporations, micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and innovation systems with special attention to information and biological technologies.

Other users of these outputs will include various private-sector institutions, such as business, labour and technical and professional organizations, universities and other academic and research institutes and centres for technology development and dissemination.

Users will receive documents, publications and materials and information services through traditional means as well as through electronic media. Other forms of contact will include technical cooperation activities, courses, periodic meetings and participation in intergovernmental and expert meetings.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: MACROECONOMIC POLICIES AND GROWTH

Presentation

Over the next few years, the governments of the Latin America and Caribbean countries must persevere with their efforts to reach macroeconomic stabilization in order to achieve long-term growth. In this undertaking, the challenges which they will face are extremely complex. The internal and external imbalances of the past are expected to carry over into the future, particularly in terms of reducing the manoeuvring room of governments and institutions to implement counter-cyclical monetary and fiscal policies.

The regional development agenda also includes other challenges which are acquiring increasing importance, including the menacing burden of debt which affects a significant number of countries; the extended replacement of national currencies in the financial systems (dollarization); the growing vulnerability to external shocks, one of the most unfavourable effects being the reversal of capital flows to the region; the excessive dependence on external borrowing for financing investment; and the weakness of the export structure, with a low level of value added. Another group of issues which is acquiring greater priority is associated with the severe imbalance of relative prices and their volatility in the region. Overcoming all of these obstacles is an essential condition for achieving more rapid economic growth in order to reduce the high poverty levels in the region.

In this context, the governments and central banks of the region will have to make huge efforts to achieve an efficient performance, which would bring a substantial increase in the demand for appropriate, reliable and independent technical assistance on general macroeconomic issues and on strategies to resolve specific problems. One of the most important current issues, which is expected to remain a high priority throughout the decade, is ensuring macroeconomic stability through institution-building. This includes macroeconomic governance, with special emphasis on fiscal issues and other general aspects, such as accountability and transparency, or more specific issues that depend on the individual characteristics of each issue and country. There is also a need to adopt coherent perspectives for the design and implementation of macroeconomic policy, at the same time taking into account the different institutional cultures of each national government. In the case of the federal countries, coordination is particularly important in view of the additional challenges that are faced within decentralized institutional and political structures.

The absence of an adequate international financial architecture based on an appropriate institutional framework, and the consequent lack of an international lender of last resort, makes it even more important for the Latin American and Caribbean countries to recover their room for manoeuvre in terms of their capacity to implement macroeconomic stabilization policies. This issue remains highly relevant in view of the long-lasting effects of external shocks on domestic economics, the imbalances that have accumulated in the past and the maladjustments and disorientations which are still apparent in the policy-making processes. The gradual advances in macroeconomic coordination and integration in Latin America and the Caribbean are processes which must take place within a broader framework of trade liberalization and an increasing level of international economic integration.

The objective of the proposed activities is to contribute to achieving the overall objective of the subprogramme in the medium term, as well as to achieve the expected accomplishments of a more specific nature in the course of the biennium, which will be shown by the indicators of achievement as described below.

Objective: To strengthen the capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to design and implement suitable macroeconomic policies for achieving long-term growth

Expected accomplishments

Indicators of achievement

1. Increased awareness of policy makers in Latin America and the Caribbean of key issues at stake to design and implement consistent short-term macroeconomic policies within a long-term growth-enhancing framework	1. Increase in percentage of users who find the subprogramme's flagship publications "useful"
2. Increased understanding in Latin American and Caribbean countries of how to reconcile long-term growth with sustainable development	2. Proportion of beneficiaries of policy advice services provided by the subprogramme that consider the relevant policy recommendations received to be "useful" or "very useful"
3. Enhanced regional cooperation and increased understanding of the need to develop macroeconomic coordination in the context of regional and subregional integration processes	3. Number of other participants in ECLAC forums that rate as useful for their work the recommendations made by the subprogramme regarding macroeconomic coordination
4. Increased awareness on the part of a wider audience about trends in the Latin American and Caribbean economies and their prospective behaviour	4. Increased number of policy makers, scholars and other users who find the subprogramme's flagship publications as "useful"

1. Activities

Subject area 3.1: Overview and sectoral review of economic performance in Latin American and the Caribbean

(a) Recurrent publications

(i) *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2005-2006.*

(ii) *Estudio económico de América Latina y el Caribe, 2006-2007.*

This publication is prepared annually and consists of two parts. The first is devoted to a global overview of the recent evolution of Latin America and the Caribbean. It analyses the changes that have taken place in the region in the context of the changes in the international economy, as well as economic policy, structural problems affecting the various types of economies, changes in the level of activity, total supply and demand, performance in terms of investment, saving and consumption, inflation, employment and wages, and the external sector. Part two contains reports on individual countries of the region, for each of which a systematic analysis of its evolution is presented. The publication is accompanied by a set of statistical tables, distributed in the form of a compact disc, providing information on growth, employment, foreign trade, the balance of payments, external indebtedness, prices, wages and monetary and fiscal accounts. The detailed information on the previous year is supplemented with updated information on the first half of the current year for those countries for which such information is available; the chapter containing the general overview with this information is also published separately ("Current conditions and outlook" of the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*). Each April, a brief report is prepared on the economic evolution of the region during the previous year (primarily for presentation to the United Nations Economic and Social Council), which serves as a preview to the *Economic Survey*.

(iii) *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2006.*

(iv) *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2006.*

The *Preliminary Overview*, which is published at the end of each year, describes and assesses the region's economic performance during the year. It presents the latest detailed information on the comparative evolution of the macroeconomic variables of the region as a whole and of most of the countries, taken individually. This publication is presented at an annual press conference held by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC in mid-December.

(b) Technical material

(i) 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 accomplishment 4).

(ii) Contributions to the text of the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*, 2006 and 2007 editions, and the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*, 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 editions: notes on the Argentine economy.

(iii) Contributions to the text of the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*, 2006 and 2007 editions, and the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*, 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 editions: notes on the Brazilian economy.

(iv) Quarterly publication of Argentine macroeconomic indicators (high correlation with expected accomplishment 4).

(v) Monthly publication of the statistical bulletin, *Evolution of the Brazilian Economy* (issued in English, Portuguese and Spanish) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 4).

The ECLAC offices in Buenos Aires and Brasilia, as appropriate, will be responsible for the execution of the activities referred to in paragraph (b), except for sub-paragraph (i).

The execution of the activities referred to in (b)(iv) and (v) is partially subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources. All of the activities listed under this subject area have a high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 4 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and 3, except where otherwise indicated.

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

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider the implications of the different exchange rate regimes in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 3 and 4).

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider economic growth and development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 4).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on a high priority issue in the Latin American and Caribbean economic situation (high correlation with expected accomplishment 4 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on the flexibility of the labour market and macroeconomic volatility in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on a high priority issue of fiscal policy in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and 3).

(iv) A study on the interrelations between governance and development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and 3).

(v) A study to identify the determining factors of growth in Latin America and the Caribbean from the policy perspective (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1, 3 and 4).

(vi) A study on the mechanisms and conditioning factors of recent growth in the Argentine economy (high correlation with expected accomplishments 4 and 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(vii) A study on the main internal sources of financing of the Brazilian economy, and the outlook for sustainable access to external sources of financing (high correlation with expected accomplishment 4 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(viii) A study on the recent development of fiscal and monetary policy in the Brazilian economy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(c) Operational activities

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region that request them for the design and implementation of macroeconomic policies oriented to growth. The areas of cooperation may include the coordination of macroeconomic policies, the design and implementation of fiscal policies and structural reforms (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The ECLAC offices in Buenos Aires and Brasilia will be responsible for the execution of the activities referred to in (b)(vi), (vii) and (viii), as appropriate.

The execution of the operational activities and in part those referred to in (b)(vi), (vii) and (viii), is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

Activities under this subprogramme will be carried out in consultation with various programmes and units of the United Nations system and with other international, regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with the relevant subject areas.

For the work relating to analysis of the economies and economic policies of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular those relating to the preparation of the *Economic Survey* and the *Preliminary Overview*, the Division will maintain regular contacts with government bodies of the countries in the region. These publications will be used as inputs for the work carried out by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Activities in the area of analysis of development strategies will be carried out mainly with the entities which contribute to the joint financing of extrabudgetary activities and with intergovernmental organizations, such as the World Bank, IDB, the International Monetary Fund and OECD, as well as the regional integration organizations.

3. Users and anticipated uses of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be ministries of economic affairs and finance, economic and social planning offices, universities and other academic institutions, libraries, research workers and academics concerned with research into economic and social development, international economic and financial bodies and other interested parties.

The *Preliminary Overview* and the preview of the *Economic Survey* are publications that are used intensively in the region and elsewhere. Among the main users are government authorities and officials, international organizations, banks and other private sector bodies, economic research institutes and centres and, in general, institutions, business executives, trade-union administrators and research workers who need timely access to information, indicators and analysis of various aspects of development, in order to keep abreast of economic trends in the countries of the region.

The *Economic Survey* is also of use to universities and academic institutions, which routinely include it in the bibliographies of their study programmes.

These studies will be given very broad distribution through an updated mailing list of institutions. The national and international communications media are important recipients of these publications, since they help to expand their dissemination and impact. They will also be on sale to the general public.

Users will receive documents, publications and materials and information services through traditional means as well as through the most up-to-date electronic media, including the full range of options provided by the Internet technologies. Other forms of contact will include technical cooperation activities, periodic meetings and participation in intergovernmental and expert meetings.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITY

Presentation

During the 2006-2007 biennium, equity and social inclusion will be the pivotal elements of the subprogramme on social development and equity, which will be the responsibility of the Social Development Division of ECLAC. The equity gap, attributable to various factors —education, employment, demography, assets and attribution— in turn, has an adverse effect on social integration.

The sphere of action of the subprogramme will be centred mainly on the distribution of income and resources, training opportunities, employment, access to social services and protection for different vulnerable population groups. Thus, efforts will be made to influence the stakeholders who generate proposals in order to design and evaluate social policies and programmes geared towards reducing the equity gap, and protecting the poorest groups and strengthening their social capital. In addition, the subprogramme also contemplates formulating assessments and proposals for action designed to reduce and control social phenomena that have intensified in recent years, such as drug use and trafficking, the precariousness of the living conditions of groups that are the victims of discrimination and the divide in connectivity and telecommunications, in order to convert them into factors for social inclusion rather than factors of marginalization and exclusion, as is currently the case.

Under this subprogramme, technical support will be provided to the Governments of the region in monitoring the social situation and dynamic. To this end, assessments based on economic and social indicators and complemented by socio-cultural indicators of inclusion and exclusion will permit the measurement of the asymmetrical effects of economic, social and socio-cultural change on well-being. This measurement will be aimed at facilitating the formulation of policies and programmes for overcoming poverty and social inequality as well as for developing strategic criteria for dealing with new dimensions of exclusion or social disintegration in order to advance towards the full implementation of the spectrum of human rights.¹

The subprogramme seeks to deepen the rights-based approach to development, in accordance with the priorities defined by the United Nations system, which favours the defence and promotion of human rights, democracy and peace. This implies that it is necessary to help strengthen democratic life and social peace by incorporating the human rights approach in public policies in order to make them more receptive to social demands and extend the sphere of citizen participation.

Based on this perspective, the programme of work has been organized around four subject areas relating to: (i) the formulation, management and evaluation of social policies, programmes and projects; (ii) the assessment of the social situation of the population and vulnerable groups with emphasis on poverty and equity; (iii) changes in socioeconomic stratification in Latin America and the analysis of the impact of economic reforms and structural adjustment on new forms of socio-cultural integration and disintegration; and (iv) the promotion and consolidation of first- and second-generation human rights, which are essential for the construction of a climate of governance and democracy which promotes social development for the strengthening of social peace.

¹ These are considered as including first and second generation rights (civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights).

The activities proposed below seek to contribute to the achievement of the general objective of the subprogramme over the medium term and attain the more specific expected accomplishments during the biennium, which will be demonstrated through indicators of achievement as described below.

<i>Objective: To accelerate the alleviation of poverty and the attainment of social equity in the region</i>	
<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Fuller understanding and stronger analytical capacity, on the part of the region's Governments and other stakeholders, with respect to long-standing structural and newly emerging social problems affecting underprivileged socio-economic groups	1. (i) Proportion of beneficiaries of the technical advisory and training services rendered by the subprogramme who regard them as useful for the preparation of diagnostic analyses of the social situation and social trends (ii) Increased number of downloads of the <i>Social Panorama of Latin America</i> , among other publications and documents, for the purpose of using the analyses and statistics contained in these materials
2. Strengthened institutional capacity of Governments and other stakeholders in the social policy field to design, implement and assess policies, programmes and projects for enhancing social equity and integration	2. Number of social programmes, whether designed by Governments or through cooperation among agencies or other social stakeholders, that make explicit use of the methodologies developed under the subprogramme
3. Strengthened institutional capacity on the part of Governments and other stakeholders to use and exchange information in designing and implementing social policies and programmes	3. Number of thematic networks of social policy makers or other social stakeholders established for the exchange of information, experiences and good practices in the framework of activities carried out under the programme of work

1. Activities

Subject area 4.1: Formulation, management and evaluation of social policies, programmes and projects

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Fifth meeting in follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Meeting of experts to examine good practices in the educational reforms underway in the region, evaluate the impact of different actions on equity in educational access and achievement and develop proposals for optimizing the impact of social programmes on equity in the educational sector (high correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and 3).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) Two studies for assessing the situation and proposing recommendations for improving equity in access and educational achievements as part of the *Políticas sociales* series (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on the prevention of illegal drug use in Latin America and the Caribbean, with emphasis on the definition of new criteria and good practices in the field, which seek to combine the prevention of such use with the implementation of social integration mechanisms for vulnerable groups (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(d) Materials and information services

Development of a methodological tool, in printed or audiovisual form, for the implementation of social programmes from the social capital perspective (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(e) Operational activities

Group training

(i) Cooperation with governmental entities, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and/or subregional bodies for the development of at least two training activities in areas relating to assessments and proposals for improving the quality and equity of education in selected countries and the region as a whole (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

(ii) Organization of a training course for governmental and non-governmental groups which execute programmes and projects on poverty in two selected countries in the region, in order to implement a methodological tool for the implementation of social programmes from the perspective of social capital (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

(iii) Organization of a workshop for evaluating the methodological tool for the implementation of social programmes from the social capital perspective, intended for the users of the latter, in order to collect experiences of its application with a view to perfecting it (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

(iv) Cooperation with government entities, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies for the development of at least two training activities on issues relating to the situation of illegal drug use in the region and the definition of new criteria and good practices for optimizing the impact of programmes and policies in preventing such use (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(f) Intermediate activities

Support for the formation of networks of institutions and experts to support the sharing of best practices in the social sphere in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

The execution of operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 4.2: Diagnostic assessment of the social situation of the population as a whole and of vulnerable groups with emphasis on poverty and social equity

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Meeting of experts to examine the socio-cultural situation of young people in the region, including the gender perspective and policies for improving this situation through mechanisms for social inclusion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Meeting of experts to analyse issues concerning the situation of Latin American and Caribbean families (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Recurrent publications

(i) *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2005-2006* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3).

(ii) *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2006-2007* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3).

This publication is prepared annually as a joint project of the Social Development Division and the Statistics and Economic Projections Division. Adopting both a short- and medium-term perspective, it addresses such key issues as employment, income distribution, poverty and social expenditure; it also includes measurements of inequality between socio-economic strata by gender and by urban or rural area of residence, with respect to living conditions as well as opportunities for social mobility. The analysis of the social agenda focuses on issues at the centre of public and political debate in a number of countries of Latin America in order to highlight the key problems and how they are perceived. Each edition of the *Social Panorama of Latin America* deals with a selected central topic and contains a statistical appendix.

During the biennium, efforts will be made to increase gradually the number of countries covered and to encourage greater participation by those who work in the subregional offices for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, respectively. New issues will be incorporated such as health, housing and others relating to age groups and a more in-depth analysis will be provided of employment and social protection systems. Similarly, a chapter will be included on trends in social development and progress achieved in this area based on a human rights perspective that includes economic, social and cultural rights. Another chapter will be devoted to summarizing the main social developments of the period and their more explicit linkage with economic policy. Further efforts will be made to follow up the social policy of countries in the social agenda and to review the social indicators and the analytical framework that underpins it.

With regard to sources of statistical information, the processing of household surveys will be updated and given greater continuity and a CD-ROM containing statistical information in complete historical series will be issued with the printed publication. In addition, successful experiences in terms of social policy will be compiled and systematized to constitute a reference stock which supports the analysis with examples.

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the social situation of indigenous and Afro-descendant groups in countries of the region, with proposals for improving their situation (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Two studies on the situation and socio-cultural dynamic of young people in countries of the region, including the gender perspective, with proposals for promoting social inclusion of young people (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) An analytical study of the economic and social situation of families in selected countries in the region from the gender perspective (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(d) Operational activitiesGroup training

(i) Cooperation with government entities, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies for the development of at least two training activities on issues relating to the region's social agenda (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Cooperation with government entities, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies for the development of at least one training activity relating to the situation of indigenous peoples and Afrodescendants in the region and with institutional changes and policies for improving their situation (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The execution of operational activities and of those referred to in subparagraph (a) (i) and (ii) is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 4.3: Changes in socio-economic stratification in Latin America and the Caribbean: analysis of the impact of economic reforms and structural adjustment on new forms of socio-cultural integration or disintegration

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Meeting of experts to examine the effects of economic reforms and structural adjustments on the socio-economic stratification of selected Latin American and Caribbean countries (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3).

(ii) Meeting of experts to analyse the impact of the segmented quality of formal education and unequal access to connectivity in the intergenerational reproduction of stratification (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) An analytical study on the changes in the socio-economic stratification of selected countries in the region and their consequences for policies geared to combating poverty and reducing inequalities (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study for synthesizing the results linked to the methodological and technical aspects of national studies on social stratification in countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

(iii) An analytical study on the impact of structural reforms and economic adjustments on social stratification (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study on the impact of unequal access to education and connectivity on the intergenerational reproduction of social stratification (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

Subject area 4.4: Human rights

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Regional intergovernmental meeting preparatory to the five-year review process of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance to assess the implementation of the recommendations of the World Conference five years later (2007) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Meeting of experts on early warning and prevention of armed conflicts (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Meeting of experts to analyse the recommendations of the Global Commission on Migration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Meeting of experts on the contribution of United Nations instruments against organized crime and corruption to the consolidation of human security (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the implementation of the recommendations of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, five years after its holding, with special reference to the human rights of migrants, displaced populations and sufferers of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on the situation of economic, social and cultural rights relating to case studies on the pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict reconstruction phases (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A study on the vulnerability of civilians in conflict zones as potential victims of trafficking in human beings (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3).

(iv) A study on the contribution of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption to the fight against impunity for the violation of economic, social and cultural rights (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(d) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries that request them in incorporating the human rights perspective in development policies, the formulation of public policies on early warning and prevention of conflicts and on the international instruments and mechanisms that contribute to human security (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

(ii) Group training

Organization of two regional courses for public officials, police and armed forces on the electoral, human rights and humanitarian deployment components in peace-keeping missions (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2, moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(iii) Execution of technical cooperation projects

Execution of technical cooperation projects on issues, such as: vulnerable populations in accordance with the definition of the Millennium Declaration, with special emphasis on children in armed conflict zones; the fight against trafficking in human beings; and the fight against the manufacture and illicit trafficking in small arms (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2, moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

Activities under this subprogramme will be carried out mainly in close collaboration with government agencies responsible for social programmes as well as with OAS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA and PAHO. Collaboration ties with the World Bank and IDB will also be strengthened.

Depending on the subject area and nature of the activities involved, special relations will also be maintained with other international, regional and subregional organizations and with competent government agencies.

On the institutional level, the subprogramme will intensify interdivisional coordination and the formation of interdisciplinary teams in accordance with the nature and subject matter of the activities.

3. Users and anticipated uses of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials of the countries of the region, especially those concerned with the formulation, execution and management of social policies, programmes and projects.

Other important users of the outputs will include regional and subregional bodies, universities and other academic institutions, research centres and other non-governmental bodies and organizations concerned with the subject areas in question.

Users will receive documents and publications in printed and electronic versions. Other forms of contact will include technical cooperation activities; the formation of multimedia thematic networks to facilitate consultations and regular contact with experts; and participation in intergovernmental expert meetings. In general, the subprogramme activities will benefit from the use of new information and communications technologies, especially those offered by the Internet, through the strengthening of its Latin American and Caribbean social portal. This will provide users with prompt access to the information and documents prepared by the Division and at the same time will make it possible to establish more direct communication and smooth feedback between producers and users of information.

SUBPROGRAMME 5: MAINSTREAMING THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE INTO THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Presentation

At the end of the last century, one of the most striking paradoxes was the fact that a significant degree of recognition and visibility of the progress achieved by women coexisted with persistent and very obvious social exclusions. The process of constructing equality between women and men very often seemed to work in opposition to the growing inequalities in the economic, social, political, cultural and technological spheres, and in media access in the globalized world.

The results have been mixed. On the one hand, there has been undisputed progress in eliminating direct forms of discrimination; the establishment of equality at the constitutional level; adaptation of legal frameworks; the emergence of innovative laws such as laws on quotas, on domestic violence and on reproductive rights; an increased employment rate for women; educational achievements and the creation of institutional machineries for gender equality at the national and local level. The widespread adoption of national equality plans has also been recognized as a positive event. On the other hand however, the concentration of wealth and power, the increase in absolute poverty, and the growing incidence of violence in public and private spheres have jeopardized the achievements in terms of gender equality. Vulnerability has increased owing to the fact that inequality among women themselves tended to increase dramatically in view of the absence of appropriate policies.

At the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, it was stated “that progress is being limited by the symptoms of retrenchment and stagnation being seen in the region and that the extent to which the rights of women are advanced is an unequivocal indicator of progress in the consolidation of democracy and respect for human rights in the various countries.”² Five years later, it is obvious that the deterioration in most of the economies in the region, the frequency of institutional crises and the persistence of poverty and equity gaps provide a background that is not very encouraging for consolidating progress with regard to gender equality. In fact, there are signs that it is being eroded not only by the increasing difficulties referred to, but also by the strengthening of cultural trends that are contrary to the values of equality and respect for human rights as a cultural tradition.

In this context, efforts will continue under the subprogramme to support gender mainstreaming in public policies, a strategy that is essential for institution-building in that field. This work will include continuing an active role in providing support for the activities of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and for the Presiding Officers of that body. It will also involve support for the implementation of technical cooperation activities for development relating to public policy-making oriented to achieving gender equality in the market, institutions and society as a whole. This includes substantive and methodological training designed for the national women’s offices and for ministries and sectoral institutions, with particular attention to strengthening relations between governments and civil society. Efforts will also continue in consolidating coordination activities for United Nations organizations, at both the regional and global levels.

As for the production of knowledge on gender relations in the region, efforts will be made under the subprogramme to strengthen national capacities for responding to the most urgent challenges relating

² See ECLAC (2000), “The challenge of gender equity and human rights on the threshold of the twenty-first century”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 27 (LC/G.1295(CRM.8/3-P/I)), Santiago, Chile.

to combating poverty and to development with equity, as well as pending challenges relating to institutions and political participation. The analysis of these two areas from a human rights perspective will make it possible to link women's concerns with the two main areas of concern of governments in the region, which are social equity and democracy. Another significant challenge for the subprogramme will be the generation of new knowledge with a gender focus on issues included on the regional agenda, such as economic development, the new information technologies, and financing for development.

Lastly, efforts will be made under the subprogramme to streamline the task of monitoring ECLAC programmes, projects and activities, with a view to being able to identify all of the opportunities for mainstreaming the gender perspective in the substantive work of the Commission, especially in the area of technical cooperation for development which is offered to member countries and in knowledge production.

The execution of the activities included in this subprogramme, consisting of just one subject area, will be the responsibility of the Women and Development Unit. The aim of the proposed activities is to contribute to achieving the overall objective of the subprogramme in the medium term and to achieve the expected accomplishments of a more specific nature in the course of the biennium, which will be shown by the indicators of achievement described below.

<i>Objective:</i> To achieve the mainstreaming of the gender equity agenda into the principal policies of the Governments of the Latin American and Caribbean countries by strengthening the institutionalization of public policies that incorporate a gender perspective	
<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Increased adoption of policies to mainstream the gender perspective into the priority areas of the government agendas (economic policy, employment, poverty, social protection, institutional development and security)	1. (i) Number of programmes in priority areas of government policy that have mainstreamed the gender perspective into their reforms and policies (ii) Number of countries in which agreements and inter-institutional networks have been established to ensure the mainstreaming of the gender perspective into the priority areas of the government agendas
2. Increased utilization of monitoring tools such as gender indicators and gender planning	2. (i) Number of countries that have developed a system of gender indicators comparable to those used in the integrated system proposed by ECLAC (ii) Number of countries in which agreements have been established among national statistical institutes, national women's offices and the priority sectors of government policy with regard to the production and exchange of gender statistics for use in public policy-making

1. Activities

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

(i) Tenth 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 (second half of 2007) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Subregional preparatory meetings for the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (first half of 2007) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Four meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, including the preparation of reports on the activities of the ECLAC secretariat and substantive documentation (second semester of 2006 and second semester of 2007) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Four meetings of experts to consider priority issues emerging from the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. The following topics will be considered (i) gender, poverty and the economy (first half of 2006); (ii) public policies with a gender perspective and the empowerment of women (second half of 2006); (iii) technological changes and gender equity (first half of 2007); (iv) human rights and gender equity (second half of 2007) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Substantive servicing of inter-agency meetings

Two inter-agency meetings with United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, including the preparation of substantive support documents and the relevant reports (one in 2006 and one in 2007) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(d) Recurrent publications

Eight issues during the biennium of the *Mujer y desarrollo series*, which will focus on such topics as the link between economic policy and gender equity; analysis of labour discrimination; women's work and educational achievements; the new information technologies; outstanding challenges in gender equity; and the human rights situation of women with emphasis on Afro-descendent and indigenous women (four in 2006 and four in 2007) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(e) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on progress with regard to the status of women in the region in the context of the Mexico City Consensus, the Beijing Platform for Action, and the Millennium Development Goals, for presentation at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (second half of 2007) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Four studies on issues relating to incorporation of the gender perspective in the development of countries in the region, in accordance with the subject areas which are highlighted at the ECLAC session to be held in 2006 (two in 2006 and two in 2007) (medium correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(f) Technical material

(i) Preparation of four studies on specific issues which contribute to the incorporation of the gender perspective in the work of the ECLAC system. Topics to be covered include the development of gender indicators in the area of poverty and the measurement of paid and unpaid work; the participation

of women in rural development; the contribution of gender institutions to regional decentralization; and the progress made in incorporating the gender perspective in state budgets in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Updating of the site on gender statistics of the ECLAC Internet portal with data from the 2006 household surveys and other sources (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(g) Information materials and services

(i) Two electronic conferences on topics such as outstanding challenges in the institutionalization of public policies with a gender focus in the region and the strengthening of the relations between civil society and the national machineries for the advancement of gender equity (one in 2006 and one in 2007) (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) An information leaflet and brief notes, prepared in collaboration with the Information Services Unit, for distribution at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (second half of 2007) (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(h) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries that request it, on the use of gender indicators, on the drafting of public policies for gender mainstreaming, and also on institution-building for government agencies and entities responsible for policies and programmes for women and for other relevant sectoral agencies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Group training

Support, at the request of countries of the region, for training activities provided by government agencies, non-governmental organizations, universities and academic centres, in the area of gender mainstreaming in development and government policy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

Projects on: encouraging access to and use of new technologies for the struggle against poverty among women; follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals from the gender perspective; regional capacity-building for monitoring violence, reproductive work and time use; and migration and gender (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2)

(i) Intermediate activities

(i) Monitoring of ECLAC programmes, projects and activities in order to identify opportunities for incorporating the gender perspective into the substantive work of the divisions and units of the Commission (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Maintaining and extending the communication strategy of the Women and Development Unit, including the continuous updating of the site on gender of the ECLAC Internet portal (medium correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

The execution of the operational activities and, partially, of those indicated in (d), (e)(ii) and (f)(i) is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

The activities included in this subprogramme will be carried out in close collaboration with government agencies and entities of the countries in the region which are responsible for policies and programmes for women, public and private institutions that implement public policies on gender equity and academic centres and non-governmental organizations involved in related activities.

The coordination of activities relating to women's issues with various organizations of the United Nations system will continue under the subprogramme. These activities will mainly be carried out, at the global level, within the framework of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Women and Gender Equality, and at the regional level, through the Meeting of Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of the United Nations System on the Advancement of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

3. Users and intended users of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and public officials of the countries in the region with responsibility for drafting and executing policies, programmes and projects relating to gender equity. These outputs will also be particularly useful in supporting the activities of various non-governmental organizations, academic centres and institutes for research and advancement that play a role in this area.

Users will receive documents, publications and materials and information services through traditional means as well as through the most up-to-date electronic media, including the full range of options provided by the Internet technologies. Other forms of contact will include technical cooperation activities, periodic meetings and participation in intergovernmental and expert meetings.

SUBPROGRAMME 6: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Presentation

The demographic transition continues in Latin America and the Caribbean and is resulting in decreased fertility and population growth rates throughout the region, although several countries and specific groups are still lagging behind. This transition process is reshaping the age structure of the population and signs of demographic ageing are appearing in the region. Rapid urbanization also continues to be an issue and one that primarily affects medium-sized cities. In addition, emigration flows out of the region are increasing and becoming more diverse. Although such demographic trends are positive, as some of the changes will have a positive impact on economic and social development and the realization of civil rights, they also entail challenges, to which the subprogramme will pay particular attention in the biennium 2006-2007, under the direction of the Population Division of ECLAC-Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE).

The ageing process is taking place in an unfavourable socio-economic context of high poverty levels, social gaps, limited social security coverage and fragile family structures, which limit the institutional, political and cultural change needed to deal with this process successfully. Thus, the consequences of demographic ageing for the supply and demand of social services not only affect older persons but also individuals that belong to other age groups. Another issue related to this is city growth in the context of a high level of urbanization, the most visible result of which is the existence of makeshift settlements, in which poverty tends to reproduce itself. In many countries of the region, the policies and programmes aimed at managing urban expansion and raising living standards for the population have been unable to integrate sociodemographic variables in an appropriate manner, which has adversely affected their effectiveness and the likelihood of successfully decentralizing public administration.

The situation of emigrants must be reconsidered in light of continued emigration from the region and new forms of population displacement. It is not only the remittance senders, but also social, political and economic actors who need a space protected by a broad-based notion of citizenry. The effects of the emigration of skilled workers, which weakens the potential for innovation in their respective countries of origin, can be attenuated if efforts are made to ensure strong ties to the home country. Hence, the issue of international migration needs to be viewed as an essential component of agendas at regional, national, governmental and civil society levels. Lastly, the close link between the trends emerging in the area of sexual and reproductive health and the mechanisms of poverty reproduction, as in the case of high adolescent fertility rates, must be analysed in order to design adequate policy instruments.

In order to help the region face these challenges, the subprogramme will seek to strengthen the capacity of member States to better assess their problems; incorporate sociodemographic variables into development policies, programmes and projects; and share successful experiences related to designing intervention activities that recognize the individual needs of each country.

A key aspect of the Commission's work in this area will be to continue providing support to the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development in follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and in fulfilment of the Regional Implementation Strategy for the International Plan of Action on Ageing (IPPA), adopted at the Intergovernmental Regional Conference on Ageing held in November 2003. Compliance with both instruments is vital in order to move forward in the attainment of the development goals set forth in the Millennium Declaration.

The aforementioned activities are aimed at helping meet the general objective of the subprogramme in the medium term and achieve the expected accomplishments of a more specific nature over the course of the biennium, which will be shown by the indicators of achievement described below.

<i>Objective:</i> To improve the generation of sociodemographic information and knowledge on population issues for use in social programming in the countries of the region	
<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Increased technical capacity of the Latin American and Caribbean Member States to monitor population trends and tackle population and development issues for use in social programming	1. Increase in the number of Member States making use of knowledge and information generated under the subprogramme on demographic trends and population and development issues for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their social programmes and policies
2. Increased technical capacity of Latin American and Caribbean Member States to monitor progress in the implementation of the recommendations and goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Regional Implementation Strategies of the Madrid Plan of Action as well as the relevant objectives and goals of the Millennium Declaration	2. Number of countries that have taken action to implement the goals and recommendations of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Regional Strategy for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action as well as the relevant goals and objectives of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international conferences related to the field of population and development

1. Activities

Subject area 6.1: Demographic analysis and population projections

All activities listed under this subject heading are highly correlated with expected accomplishment 1.

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the use of vital statistics in generating population estimates and in monitoring social programmes.

(b) Recurrent publications

Four issues of the *Demographic Bulletin*.

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on emerging patterns in fertility and in sexual and reproductive health, and their links to poverty reduction.

(ii) A study on the status of the mortality rate in selected countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

(iii) A technical report on the quality and completeness of vital statistics in Latin America.

(d) Technical material

(i) A methodological report on the preparation of projections for specific populations (urban-rural, economically active and others).

(ii) Development of a new version of the computer program for demographic projections (PRODEM).

(iii) Maintaining an up-to-date database on demographic trends and population projections by sex and age.

(iv) Maintaining an up-to-date sociodemographic data bank on censuses and vital statistics.

(v) Maintaining an up-to-date international migration data bank for the programme “Investigation of International Migration in Latin America” (IMILA).

(e) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region, at their request, in the areas of data collection, demographic analysis and methodologies for the preparation of population projections and estimates.

(ii) Group training

A one-week workshop —designed for approximately 10 professionals from national statistical offices— on data collection, demographic analysis and methodologies for the preparation of population projections and estimates.

The execution of operational activities, and the partial implementation of the activity outlined in (a)(i), will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources

Subject area 6.2: Population information

All activities listed under this subject heading are highly correlated with expected accomplishment 1.

(a) Recurrent publications

Two issues of *REDATAM Informa* and electronic diffusion of its content through the specialist subprogramme site accessible through the ECLAC portal.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

A technical report on the use of data obtained from the 2000 round of censuses.

(c) Technical material

(i) A methodological report on the procedures for using census data in order to map and characterize makeshift settlements.

(ii) Development and updating of computer programs to facilitate the use of population statistics, particularly data from censuses and vital statistics, through the combined use of the System for the Retrieval of Census Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer (REDATAM) and geographic information systems.

(d) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries, at their request, in the design and use of computer software applications relating to REDATAM and the creation of related databases.

(ii) Group training

Four one- to two-week workshops for approximately 10 professionals per workshop, on the use of REDATAM computer software applications and the creation of related databases.

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 6.3: Incorporating sociodemographic variables into development policies, programmes and projects

All activities listed under this subject heading are highly correlated with expected accomplishment 1.

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider demographic aspects of poverty.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the sociodemographic characteristics of makeshift settlements (poor neighborhoods or slums) in various countries of the region.

(ii) A study on the ties of emigrants to their countries of origin.

(iii) A study on how the situation of older persons in Latin America and the Caribbean has changed pursuant to the Regional Implementation Strategy for the International Plan of Action on Ageing (IPAA).

(c) Technical material

Update and improvement of the database on Spatial Distribution and Urbanization of the Population in Latin America and the Caribbean (DEPUALC), with special attention to incorporation of the results of the 2000 census round.

(d) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

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.

(ii) Group training

A one-week workshop for approximately 10 professionals from sectoral ministries on issues relating to the incorporation of sociodemographic variables into development policies, programmes and projects.

Cooperation with government entities, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies aimed at the development of training activities on emerging issues linked to population and development.

The execution of operational activities, and the partial implementation of the activity outlined in (a)(i), will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 6.4: Regional cooperation in population and development

All activities listed under this subject heading are highly correlated with expected accomplishment 2.

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Substantive servicing of the Ad Hoc sessional Committee on Population and Development, including the preparation of technical documents and reports for the biennial follow-up to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Regional Implementation Strategy for the IPAA.

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development and of Programme of Action of the ICPD.

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider the lessons learned and the best practices linked to the Regional Implementation Strategy for the IPAA.

(c) Recurrent publications

Four issues during the biennium of the publication *Notas de Población* for the dissemination of research and studies on population and development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(d) Technical material

(i) Maintaining an updated data bank on ageing for follow-up to the Regional Implementation Strategy for the IPAA.

(ii) Updating the regional system of indicators for follow-up to the Programme of Action of the ICPD.

(iii) Periodic updating of the content of the specialist subprogramme site, accessible through the ECLAC portal.

(e) Materials and information services

Two issues during the biennium of the *Boletín informativo sobre envejecimiento*, with information on the progress made by countries in the region in the formulation and execution of policies relating to older persons.

(f) Operational activitiesAdvisory services

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

(ii) Provision of technical assistance services to intergovernmental forums in the region on international migration.

(g) Intermediate activities

Organization of communication and exchange activities with member institutions of the Inter-Agency Group on Ageing pursuant to follow-up to the Regional Implementation Strategy for the IPAA.

The execution of operational activities, and the partial implementation of the activities outlined in (b)(i) and (ii), is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

The activities under this subprogramme will be carried out in close collaboration with programmes and offices in the United Nations system, mainly with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP), the Population Division, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Statistical Division of the United Nations and also with specialized agencies such as FAO, PAHO, UNESCO and UNICEF, and with intergovernmental organizations, such as IOM, the Ibero-American Youth Organization (OIJ) and IDB. Sharing of information and cooperation

ties will also be fostered with non-governmental organizations with an interest in the area of population and development, especially with those that operate at the regional and subregional levels.

3. Users and projected uses of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be the authorities and government officials of the countries of the region, particularly those working on population-related issues in ministries of planning, social programming, health, education and housing, and national statistical offices. Other users will include public, private and civil society agencies and bodies responsible for the design, execution and management of population related programmes, policies and projects at the national and local levels. The outputs of this subprogramme will also be disseminated at universities, academic and research centers and other institutions concerned with these issues.

Special efforts will be made to ensure that the outputs of this subprogramme reach end-users and are put to good use. To this end, a broad-based dissemination strategy will be adopted that will employ the various forms of media available. Outputs will reach users through the distribution of publications and the delivery of materials and information services, both through traditional means and through more modern electronic media, including the full range of options afforded by Internet technologies. Other forms of contact will include training activities and technical cooperation, the holding of periodic consultations and participation in intergovernmental meetings and groups of experts.

SUBPROGRAMME 7: PLANNING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Presentation

Over the next few years, the analysis of public-sector budget policies and management, and also of local development policies, will continue to have high priority on the development agenda of the countries in the region. Accordingly, during the 2006-2007 biennium, these will be the two main areas that will articulate the programme of work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), the body responsible for implementation of this subprogramme and which will also continue to perform and enhance its function as the training centre of the ECLAC system.

Budget policies are becoming more important for the governments of the region, which is shown by the number of reforms carried out in the process of implementation of at the design stage for their execution in the near future. This effort is driven in the countries by the need to implement prudent and balanced macroeconomic policies, and by the active demand from citizens to improve effectiveness, efficiency and transparency in the management of public affairs.

Meanwhile, local development policies are also becoming more important as a result of the establishment of decentralization processes in many countries of the region which have a unitary structure of government, or as a consequence of the active debate on ways to redefine relations between government agencies at different regional levels in those countries with a federal structure.

It is clear that at present there is a growing demand for training from the governments of the region in order to improve the capacities of their officials in public administration, and in the private sector in areas where ECLAC has accumulated experience and knowledge, including in particular those which come under the areas covered by ILPES. This is particularly clear from the greater number and variety of courses requested, the high number of applicants, and the willingness of national and local governments to pay for the costs of the participants, to the extent possible. The demand for training is also expected to increase for a number of reasons, including the joint efforts of the ECLAC subprogrammes to offer a wider variety of training services.

As a result of some pioneering activities oriented to the academic sphere, a large potential demand is anticipated on the part of postgraduate students, from both within and outside the region, who are interested in topics relating to the economy of Latin America and the Caribbean. This opens the possibility for establishing new networks and broadening the existing ones with universities, teachers and communication media in order to disseminate ECLAC views concerning the challenges and potential development strategies in the region.

Efforts will also be made to consolidate the contributions of the subprogramme to the region by providing technical assistance to interested parties in relevant areas, and also through the organization of multilateral forums for the exchange of experiences. In both cases, there will be enormous benefit for consolidating and strengthening the collaboration between ILPES and the other substantive divisions of ECLAC. In particular, it will be crucial to move forward with adopting more modern management methods for extrabudgetary technical cooperation projects, which include the work of ILPES and of other substantive divisions in areas relating to basic topics or aspects of the subprogramme.

Lastly, with regard to training activities, efforts will be made to consolidate the policy-making role that ILPES performs in the design, execution and evaluation of all the courses offered by the ECLAC system.

The aim of the activities proposed is to contribute to achieving the overall objective of the subprogramme in the medium term and to achieve expected results of a more specific nature during the course of the biennium, which will be shown through the indicators of achievement described below.

<i>Objective: To improve public sector management in the countries of the region with regard to planning, budgeting and local development</i>	
<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Increased utilization of the training services provided by the subprogramme regarding programming, budgeting, management of current and capital expenditure and local development	1.(i) Increase in the number of ECLAC Member States that send professionals to courses organized by the subprogramme (ii) Percentage of participants rating the courses given by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) as “useful” or “very useful” for application in their respective areas of work
2. Increased utilization of the technical assistance services provided by the subprogramme regarding programming, budgeting, management of current and capital expenditure and local development	2.(i) Percentage of Member States of ECLAC receiving technical assistance from ILPES for institutional strengthening (ii) Number of countries beneficiaries of ILPES technical cooperation services that use methodologies, procedures or institutional frameworks along the line of the subprogramme’s recommendations
3. Increased coordination, sharing of experiences and awareness creation among ECLAC member countries on issues related to public management in the fields of planning, budgeting and evaluation of public-sector activities and local development	3. (i) Number of stakeholders from ECLAC Member States participating in intergovernmental forums, technical meetings, seminars and conferences organized by the subprogramme (ii) Number of downloads of documents and material prepared by the subprogramme from the ILPES web site

1. Activities

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

(i) Thirteenth meeting of the Regional Planning Council and of the Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean (2006) (high degree of correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(ii) Twenty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Planning Council (2007) (high degree of correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Eighteenth and nineteenth regional seminars on fiscal policy. At these technical meetings the experiences in public administration and budget policies in the countries of the region will be examined (2 seminars in the biennium) (high degree of correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(ii) Meeting of experts to consider the different experiences relating to local development policies in the countries of the region (high degree of correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(iii) Meeting of experts to consider experiences in programme evaluation of the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (high degree of correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) Four issues of the *ILPES Bulletin* on subjects relating to the subprogramme (two in each year of the biennium) (high degree of correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(ii) Two studies on recent changes with regard to fiscal policies, public budgets and results-based management in countries of the region. Special attention will be given to trends and innovations in these areas) (high degree of correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(iii) Two studies on local development processes in Latin America and the Caribbean (high degree of correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(iv) Two studies on assessment methodologies for projects and programmes in specific sectors (high degree of correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(d) Materials and information services

(i) Electronic information bulletin on the most significant substantive topics of the subprogramme (10 issues in the biennium) (high degree of correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(ii) Preparation of technical documents and presentations related to the main substantive topics of the subprogramme, in compact disc format (16 in the biennium) (high degree of correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(e) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries of the region that request it in areas relating to planning; fiscal and budgetary policy; the modernization of public administration; and the evaluation of policies, programmes and projects (high degree of correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries of the region that request it on subjects relating to local development policies (high degree of correlation with the expected accomplishment 3).

(ii) Group training

Two international courses on economic reforms and strategic State management (one in each year of the biennium) (high degree of correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Two international courses on local economic development and regional competitiveness (one in each year of the biennium) (high degree of correlation with the expected accomplishment 2).

Two international courses on the preparation and appraisal of projects (one in each year of the biennium) (high degree of correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Four international courses on specific topics, such as the management and evaluation of public policies, and the financing of social security (two in each year of the biennium) (high degree of correlation with the expected accomplishment 2).

Four international courses on specific topics, such as local economic development, regional competitiveness and fiscal decentralization (two in each year of the biennium) (high degree of correlation with the expected accomplishment 2).

Four international courses on specific topics, such as the management of project implementation, the logical framework methodology and the use of impact assessment indicators (two in each year of the biennium) (high degree of correlation with the expected accomplishment 2).

(f) Intermediate activities

Creation and strengthening of virtual networks of experts in various areas related to the subprogramme (high degree of correlation with the expected accomplishment 3).

The execution of a significant part of the activities in this subprogramme is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

The activities under this subprogramme will be carried out in close collaboration with governmental organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean as well as with universities and research centres, private-sector bodies and non-governmental organizations concerned with the topics of the subprogramme. In particular, collaboration agreements will be signed and updated with international organizations, governments and national and local administrations, as well as with universities. The secretariat will also participate in networks of researchers and actors concerned with issues relating to the planning of public administration.

Depending on the nature of the activities and the relevant subject area, specific contacts will be maintained with various bodies, including IDB, the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI), the World Bank Institute (WBI), the Public Budget International Association (ASIP) and the Public Management Service of OECD.

3. Users and anticipated uses of outputs

The outputs of this subprogramme will be used mainly by government authorities and officials of the countries in the region, in national, regional, state and local planning, as well as those carrying out planning, programming and management activities in other public bodies and enterprises. They will also be used by various civil-society institutions, such as political groups and parties, business, labour and professional organizations, and universities and other academic and research institutions.

Users will receive documents, publications and materials and information services through training activities and through traditional means as well as through the most up-to-date electronic media, including the full range of options provided by the Internet technologies. Other forms of contact will include technical cooperation activities, periodic meetings and participation in intergovernmental and expert meetings.

SUBPROGRAMME 8: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Presentation

The relationships between economic growth, environmental protection, urban development and social equity are of increasing importance for the Governments and principal stakeholders in the region. In addressing this complex web of interrelationships, sustainable development will constitute the pivotal element of the subprogramme during the 2006-2007 biennium. The corresponding activities will be executed by the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division of ECLAC.

The sphere of action of the subprogramme will centre on three fundamental areas: helping assess the advance of sustainable development in the region, following up on public policies and international and regional agreements on sustainable development and encouraging land-use development and human settlement policy makers to incorporate sustainable development criteria in their work.

The lack of empirical information and sustainability indicators continues to hamper countries in the region in their efforts to assess objectively the magnitude of the economic, social and environmental costs of development strategies which are divorced from the principles of sustainability. To help articulate a coherent response to this situation, the prime objective of the subprogramme is to contribute to a systematic evaluation of the progress made by the region in adopting sustainable patterns of development. To this end, trends towards sustainability in the region will be examined and monitored through the design and application of a set of selected indicators, with a view to obtaining useful information for decisionmakers concerned with the formulation and implementation of public policy.

With special emphasis on this area, the subprogramme is to provide support to countries of the region in strengthening their capacities in the design and implementation of public policies that are in harmony with criteria for sustainable development. To this end, efforts will be made to promote analysis and debate of policy, national and subregional systems relating to sustainable development and the roles of public, private and civil society actors in this area. Accordingly, support will be provided under the subprogramme to countries and regional integration organizations in their efforts to implement and follow up on both multilateral agreements relating to sustainable development and other related negotiations that may be conducted. Priority will be given to matters relating to the design and application of environmentally-oriented fiscal policies, economic instruments geared towards environmental management and other mechanisms aimed at financing sustainable development at the international, regional and national levels. Moreover, special attention will be paid to studying the relationship between trade and the environment.

Lastly, by way of the subprogramme, member States will be assisted in their efforts to face the challenge of enhancing their own capacities to design and implement land planning and management policies by incorporating the concept of sustainability and taking into account the socio-environmental problems caused by the high rates of urbanization in the region. In this regard, support will be offered to countries to implement and follow up on international agreements on these issues, especially those adopted under the Habitat Agenda (Habitat II) and the development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration.

The aforementioned activities are intended to help meet the general objective of the subprogramme in the medium term and achieve the expected accomplishments of a more specific nature over the course of the biennium, which will be shown by the indicators of achievement described below.

Objective: To improve the integration of environmental and urban management considerations into economic, social and land-use policies in the framework of sustainable development

Expected accomplishments

Indicators of achievement

1. Fuller understanding of the sustainable development and human settlements trends and States to monitor population trends and prospects by the Governments of the region and other stakeholders

1. (i) Percentage of participants from the countries of the region in the conferences, workshops and training initiatives organized under the subprogramme who rate the knowledge gained as “useful” or “very useful” for their work

(ii) Increased number of online consultations, downloads and direct inquiries by stakeholders and users of the databases and publications produced under the subprogramme

2. Enhanced capacity of the Governments of the region to follow-up and make progress in the implementation of international and national commitments derived from the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the relevant goals and objectives of the Millennium Declaration

2. Percentage of ECLAC Member States participating in intergovernmental forums, technical meetings, seminars and conferences to review progress in implementation of international commitments derived from the relevant world summits and international conferences

1. Activities

Subject area 8.1: Status of sustainable development in the region

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Holding of the Regional Implementation Forum on Sustainable Development convened by the Commission on Sustainable Development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the causes of the processes affecting sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as indicators for measuring its progress (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the advances of sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on advances in methodology and the application of sustainable development indicators (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(d) Technical material

Updating and improving the database on economic, social and environmental variables and indicators for assessing the advance of sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(e) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries that request them, with respect to methodologies for the preparation of indicators for assessing the advance of sustainable development (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1) and 2).

(ii) Group training

Cooperation with governmental and intergovernmental entities, and with universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies that request it, in support of training activities on the evaluation of sustainable development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 8.2: Follow-up on public policies and international and regional agreements for sustainable development

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the lessons learned in the application of policies and instruments that incorporate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the advances in the region in the application of the outputs of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on the integration, coherence and coordination of public policies for sustainable development (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on trade policies for sustainable development (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment (1).

(iv) A study on financing strategies for sustainable development (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

v) A study on the advances made by civil society in sustainable development in the region (lowcorrelation with expected accomplishment (1).

(c) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region that request them in various areas of public policy and its links to sustainable development (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1) and 2).

(ii) Group training

Cooperation with governmental and intergovernmental entities, and with universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies that request it, in support of training in various areas of public policy aimed at sustainable development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 8.3: Land-use development and human settlements

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Preparation of technical documents for the Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider issues relating to the planning and management of human settlements (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1) and 2).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the advances made in Latin America and the Caribbean in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda (Habitat +10) and of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Human Settlements (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on the new directions of policies for the sustainable development of human settlements in the region (lowcorrelation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on urban policies, with emphasis on habitat funding (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(d) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries that request them in areas relating to public efficiency in the management of human settlements, urban environmental management and analysis of the impact of natural disasters on urban and natural environments (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1) and 2).

(ii) Group training

Cooperation with government bodies, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional organizations that request it, in support of training activities for urban environment and land management and planning (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The execution of operational activities and the activity indicated in paragraph (a) is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

The activities of this subprogramme will be conducted in close collaboration with organizations, programmes and specialized agencies in the United Nations system, such as UNEP, UNDP, the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS) and the Commission on Sustainable Development, as well as other intergovernmental organizations such as IDB, the World Bank and ADC.

In addition, relations will be maintained with national focal points for sustainable development, the Meeting of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean and with the Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI).

Depending on the subject area, links will be established and maintained with relevant bilateral cooperation systems, non-governmental organizations, the business sector, universities and research centres.

3. Users and anticipated uses of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be national authorities and officials in the region who are responsible for formulating policy and making decisions related to sustainable development, as well as authorities responsible for human settlement and local government.

The relevant outputs will also be used by regional and subregional bodies, universities, academic research centres, the business sector and non-governmental organizations concerned with these issues.

Information will be conveyed to users through documents and reports, technical cooperation activities, and courses, workshops and meetings.

SUBPROGRAMME 9: NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Presentation

The management of natural resources and the provision of infrastructure have been the subject of substantive reforms over the past decade. The main results have been the elimination of some public monopolies, the restructuring of markets and the promotion of private investment. This process has been accompanied by a redefinition of the role of the State and the design of new methods of public intervention, especially with regard to developing regulatory capabilities.

These reforms have been part of the efforts to achieve macroeconomic stabilization and market opening, which have encouraged a more extensive private role in the use of non-renewable resources and the provision of infrastructure. This is demonstrated by the fact that foreign investment has concentrated mainly on the exploitation of mining, oil and gas resources in the region, as well as on concession works for infrastructure and services in the telecommunications, electricity, and potable water and sanitation sectors. Similarly, most of the privatizations that took place in the countries of the region have been concentrated in these sectors.

The reforms geared to stimulating private investment and promoting the restructuring of markets have been consolidated in the most of the countries in the region, with the consequent impetus for competition, where feasible, and regulation in cases where the natural monopoly is the most efficient form of management. Regulatory conflicts have arisen however, in the form of contract renegotiations, new expectations as to profitability, unstable regulation and regulatory gaps, which then affect the transfer to the users of the benefits deriving from greater efficiency.

New challenges are also emerging in relation to the development goals and targets contained in the Millennium Declaration. In this connection, the existing interrelationships between poverty and the use of natural assets are increasingly relevant, especially in relation to the extent of access to energy use, the quality of energy consumed, and the impact of efficient energy use on social equity and competitiveness. At the same time, the need to construct a harmonious relationship between production systems and natural asserts gives special significance to the use of renewable energies, an option which is part of the Brasilia Platform on Renewable Energies (2003), and to the International Conference on Renewable Energies which is to take place in Bonn in 2004.

Other substantive issues in a prominent position on the regional agenda are those relating to energy market integration and to infrastructure provision which enhances the competitiveness of the region. These are important aspects of initiatives such as the Puebla-Panama Plan and the Initiative for Regional Infrastructure Integration in South America (IIRSA). The special situation of the landlocked countries will also be taken into account, as well as the impact of the free trade agreements on the use of natural resources and the requirements for achieving high levels of efficiency in the management of public utilities, in order to improve the distribution of benefits to the users.

In this connection, it is relevant to highlight the role that public regulation and the new forms of private participation are called upon to play in the provision of infrastructure, in view of the regional segmentation of production in global value chains. This makes demands for a greater transfer to users of benefits resulting from greater efficiency in the areas of energy, telecommunications, port and road infrastructure and services, railroads, waterways and border crossings, in order to ensure the timely provision of intermediate and final goods, including in the "just-in-time" mode.

The aim of the proposed activities is to contribute to achieving the overall objective of the subprogramme in the medium term, as well as to achieve the expected accomplishments of a more specific nature in the course of the biennium, which will be shown by the indicators of achievement described below.

<i>Objective: To promote the adoption of best practices related to sustainable management of natural resources as well as the wider access of the population to public utility services</i>	
<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Strengthened institutional capacity in the countries of the region to formulate policies and regulatory mechanisms for sustainable natural resource management	1. Increase in the number of countries and academic, regional and business institutions that act upon the recommendations deriving from the technical cooperation services offered by the subprogramme
2. Strengthened regulatory capacity in the countries of the region for the provision of infrastructure and public utility services	2. Increase in the number of countries that act upon the recommendations deriving from the technical cooperation services offered by the subprogramme
3. Increased utilization of technical cooperation services offered by the subprogramme	3.(i) Increase in the number of requests for technical assistance and specialized support services under the subprogramme for intergovernmental and technical meetings held at the regional, subregional or national level (ii) Number of positive assessments of the technical proposals presented under the subprogramme on the basis of reports of ministerial and expert meetings

1. Activities

Subject area 9.1: Sustainable management of natural resources

All of the activities listed in this thematic area have a moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2, except where otherwise indicated.

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) One meeting of experts to consider the sustainable management of energy resources and their relation to the Millennium Development Goals. Special attention will be given to social coverage and the quality of energy consumption; to the incorporation of renewable energies within the energy supply, and the regulation and promotion of efficient energy use (2007).

(ii) One meeting of experts to consider the progress achieved in the integration of energy markets in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the transactions carried out in the context of international mechanisms for emissions exchange, with particular emphasis on the share of renewable energies.

(ii) A study on progress in the integration of regional energy markets.

(iii) Two studies on public policies for the sustainable management of water resources.

(iv) A study on the policies and mechanisms adopted to increase the share of renewable energies in the energy grids of the countries of the region.

(v) Two studies on the share and placement of mining resources on the international market.

(vi) A comparative study on legislation relating to natural resource management.

(c) Material and information services

(i) Newsletter of the Network for Cooperation in Integrated Water Resources Management for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (four issues during the biennium) (low correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Information bulletin on water courses and lakes shared by two or more countries (two in the biennium) (low correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(d) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation, on request, to the Energy and Mines Commission of the Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO) on subjects relevant to the functions of the Commission.

(ii) Group training

Organization of a two-week regional course oriented to public and private officials on the management of natural resources.

(iii) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

It is planned to implement a technical cooperation project during the biennium on the development of legal and political frameworks related to the promotion of renewable energies, in the context of the Millennium Development Goals.

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

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

All of the activities listed for this thematic area have a moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2, except where otherwise indicated.

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider the impact of the provision of infrastructure services and public utilities on the competitiveness of countries in the region, taking into account the situation of landlocked countries.

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider the impact of international agreements on the provision of infrastructure and public utilities.

(b) Recurrent publications

FAL Bulletin, a bimonthly publication on the facilitation of trade and transport in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (12 issues in the biennium) (low correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the conditions of transport infrastructure in the landlocked countries and their impact on competitiveness.

(ii) A study on the impact of international agreements and trade liberalization on the provision of infrastructure and public utilities.

(iii) Four studies to evaluate public policies, regulatory frameworks and private participation in the provision of infrastructure and public utilities.

(d) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries in the region that request it in relation to the management of natural resources and the provision of infrastructure and public utilities.

(ii) Group training

Organization of a two-week regional course for public and private officials involved in the provision and management of public utilities, on topics related to regulation, provision and management of such services.

(iii) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

It is planned to implement a technical cooperation project during the biennium on the harmonization of public policies and regulations for infrastructure services.

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

The activities of this subprogramme will be conducted in close collaboration with those programmes and offices of the United Nations system which participate in the Commission on Sustainable Development.

Other meetings will be held on a regular basis on specific subject areas and relevant activities.

In the area of mining and energy, there will be close collaboration with OLADE, OLAMI, the Conference of Mining Ministries of the Americas and with various subregional and national agencies, including the Central American and Caribbean Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Inter-American Mining Society.

In order to implement the activities relating to water resources, meetings will be held with the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, the Subcommittee on Water Resources of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) of the United Nations and international organizations such as GWP.

With respect to activities relating to transport, close cooperation will be maintained with international and regional organizations such as UNCTAD, LAIA, the Latin American Economic System (SELA), Mersocur, the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Integration (SIECA), IMO, COCATRAM, ALAF, IIRSA, the Puebla-Panama Plan, and with the international banking system, particularly the World Bank, IDB and ADC.

3. Users and anticipated uses of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be the government authorities and officials of countries in the region, and parliamentarian, especially those concerned with areas of management for the sustainable development of natural resources, energy, infrastructure and transport services.

The outputs referred to will also be used by regional and subregional agencies, universities, academic and applied research centres and other non-governmental bodies and organizations, especially technical-professional, or labour- or business-related entities concerned with the subjects in question.

Users will receive documents, publications and materials and information services through traditional means as well as through the most up-to-date electronic media. Other forms of contact will include technical cooperation activities, periodic meetings and participation in intergovernmental meetings and meetings of experts.

SUBPROGRAMME 10: STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

Presentation

Demands for statistical information and economic projections have increased in number and complexity. This trend is expected to continue in light of the ongoing advance of economic and social development processes in the region in the context of globalising international economic relations. The combination of these factors together with the increasing calls made by the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean for more equitable and sustainable development gives rise to specific needs in this area.

Although the quality and completeness of the region's statistical output has improved significantly with respect to its economic, demographic and social dimensions, it is important to continue moving forward and to put forth the effort needed in order to face future challenges from a better position. To this end, the subprogramme proposes to improve the capacity of member States of ECLAC to compile and disseminate statistical information and indicators vital to the design and timely monitoring of economic and social development policies, in keeping with internationally accepted standards and guided by the best practices established for this field.

Such considerations underpin the conceptual and methodological content of the programme of work for the 2006-2007 biennium. Implementation of the subprogramme is the responsibility of the Statistics and Economic Projections Division, although close collaboration with the other subprogrammes of ECLAC will be needed to effectively execute the subprogramme due to its interdisciplinary nature. The subprogramme encompasses four subject areas considered essential to Latin America and the Caribbean's current stage of statistical development in economic and social spheres. Such areas span the full range, from national accounts and economic statistics, through social indicators and statistics, economic projections and prospects, to information dissemination. Each area includes both statistical development activities that are more conventional—which continue to prove relevant and underpin national statistical systems—and issues emerging from new demands voiced by Governments and civil society reflecting their concerns in light of economic, social and environmental vulnerabilities caused by growth patterns in the region. Lastly, the activities are aimed at responding to the institutional and technical challenges faced by national statistical bodies to continue modernizing their management by incorporating the concepts of quality and transparency in the production and dissemination of information.

In order to support these efforts, the subprogramme envisages strengthening the role of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (SCA/ECLAC), which is the governing intergovernmental body that sets cooperation priorities for statistical development in the region. Within this framework, the subprogramme will continue supporting efforts to harmonize and coordinate statistics in regional integration schemes and will maintain close ties with bilateral and multilateral agencies, particularly those in the United Nations system. In addition, the periodic examination and assessment of advances in the programme of statistical work conducted by SCA/ECLAC and its Executive Committee will be used to measure the impact of the subprogramme in the countries of the region.

The aforementioned activities are intended to help meet the general objective of the subprogramme in the medium term and achieve the expected accomplishments of a more specific nature over the course of the biennium, which will be shown by the indicators of achievement described below.

Objective: To enhance the production and timely dissemination of statistical information and indicators to design and monitor economic and social policies in the region

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Modernization of the national accounts of the countries of the region through the incorporation of the new methodological recommendations adopted at the international level in the framework of the System of National Accounts 1993 and their adaptation to the special needs arising from structural changes in the economies	1. Number of countries in the region regarded by the Statistical Conference of the Americas as having made satisfactory progress in implementing the System of National Accounts 1993 and incorporated satellite accounts, in accordance with international recommendations and their own requirements
2. Increased utilization of the economic indicators and projections compiled and produced by the subprogramme	2.(i) Increase in the number of downloads of the economic indicators and projections made available online by ECLAC (ii) Number of citations and references to ECLAC indicators and projections in the media and external publications
3. Strengthened capacity on the part of the countries of the region to monitor the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals relating to poverty and social well-being and better policies for disseminating harmonized indicators, both at the national level and within the United Nations system	3. Increase in the number of countries in the region regarded by the Statistical Conference of the Americas as having made satisfactory progress in incorporating ECLAC methodological recommendations into the design and compilation of poverty and social well-being indicators

1. Activities

Subject area 10.1: Technical cooperation with member States and regional statistical bodies

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

(i) Fourth Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC. This activity includes the coordination and monitoring of technical cooperation agreements in different areas and the preparation of reports on the activities of the ECLAC secretariat and the outputs and advances made in statistical development and international cooperation, as well as the preparation of substantive documentation for presentation at the Conference (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 3).

(ii) Two 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 accomplishments 1 and 3).

(b) Operational activities

Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to member States and regional bodies that request them in the harmonization of basic economic statistics and use of international nomenclature, as well as in the implementation of the System of National Accounts 1993 and its satellite accounts (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

(iii) Provision of technical cooperation services to member States and regional bodies that request them in areas relating to household surveys, social indicators and statistics and in the quantification and analysis of situations of poverty as part of the follow-up to the development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 10.2: Statistical data banks on Latin America and the Caribbean, and dissemination of regional statistics and indicators

(a) Recurrent publications

(i) *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean* (two issues during the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

(ii) Preparation of the statistical annex and economic projections for the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2005-2006 and 2006-2007 editions) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Preparation of the statistical summary and economic projections for the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2006 and 2007 editions) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) Preparation of statistical indicators for the annual editions of the *Social Panorama of Latin America* (2005-2006 and 2006-2007 editions), in conjunction with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and the Social Development Division (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(b) Technical material

(i) Maintenance, updating and expansion of existing databases, incorporating new economic, social and environmental topics and short-term indicators. Improving support for internal and external and interconnection services, particularly with respect to the economic and social information system of the United Nations (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

(ii) Updating and expanding historical databases (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Maintenance and updating of databases on input-output matrices and stocks of factors of production (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(c) Intermediate activities

(i) Statistical support and modelling for ECLAC studies and projects in the economic, social and sustainable development spheres (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1, 2 and 3).

(ii) Statistical support for inter-agency work, particularly in the context of follow-up to the development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 10.3: Economic statistics and the System of National Accounts(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Two meetings of experts to evaluate the implementation of the System of National Accounts and its adjustment to the new demands of the economies in the region, within the framework provided by the Latin American Network of Experts on National Accounts (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Two meetings of experts to analyse the advance of the satellite accounts with respect to the priorities set for sustainable development in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A meeting of experts to consider the integration of issues relating to science and technology into national accounting practices (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A meeting of experts to analyse the incorporation of the new international recommendations on nomenclature in national and foreign trade basic statistics practices. This meeting will be held in cooperation with the United Nations Statistics Division (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Recurrent publications

Cuadernos estadísticos de la CEPAL. Two issues during the biennium, both on analysing and disseminating the most recent changes in the main international classifications relating to basic national and foreign trade statistics (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

A study on the incorporation of issues relating to science and technology into national accounting methods (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(d) Intermediate activities

Support for the Latin American Network of Experts on National Accounts (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

Subject area 10.4: Modelling and prospective analysis of the development process in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Two meetings of experts to consider the improvement and harmonization of short-term indicator systems in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to assess the scenarios for growth in the medium and long term and to provide recommendations for economic policy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) Two studies on the macroeconomic projections and the trends of production sectors in Latin America and the Caribbean based on the main scenarios for the international economy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Two studies on the modelling of economic policy options and their quantitative effects on medium and long-term trends in growth and employment, with special emphasis on the impact of structural changes and the transfer of technological advances to productive processes (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2) and low correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(c) Intermediate activities

Mid-year analysis of the trends and projections of the economic situation of the region for publication in the annual editions of the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2006 and 2007 editions) and the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2005-2006 and 2006-2007 editions), in conjunction with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and the Economic Development Division (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Subject area 10.5: Statistics and quantitative analysis of social trends in Latin America and the Caribbean

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Two meetings of experts to make recommendations on promoting the improvement of techniques and methodologies used in household surveys and social information systems, in addition to broadening the subject matter and geographical areas covered (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(ii) Two meetings of experts to make recommendations on further harmonizing and standardizing national indicators and incorporating them into a regional system of follow-up to the development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

Two studies on aspects of income equity and distribution, and the dimensions of social well-being in selected countries of the region.

(c) Operational activitiesGroup training

Cooperation with government entities, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies in support of training activities on topics relating to the estimation and use of social indicators linked to the development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration, income distribution and relevant aspects of social vulnerability (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(d) Intermediate activities

Periodic analysis of the trends in and situations of poverty, social vulnerability and income distribution in the region for the annual editions of the *Social Panorama of Latin America* (2005-2006 and 2006-2007 editions), in conjunction with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and the Social Development Division (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

Activities under this subprogramme will be carried out in coordination and close collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Commission, the United Nations regional economic commissions and the secretariats of regional integration organizations. Cooperation ties and liaison will also be maintained with statistical offices in member States. Work on economic statistics, national accounts and economic development indicators will be coordinated with that of the World Bank, IMF, IDB, FAO, WTO, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT) and UNCTAD.

Technical cooperation and training activities in the field of statistics will be carried out in close collaboration with UNDP, the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat, the IDB/World Bank/ECLAC Programme for the Improvement of Surveys and the Measurement of Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (MECOVI), United Nations specialized agencies and their regional offices and OECD. Some of these activities will be carried out in collaboration with the organizations for regional integration, particularly CEMLA and OAS.

Economic projections will be produced in close collaboration with the Development Policy Analysis Division in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations and with the Project Link Research Centre. Regular contact will also be maintained with other centres, specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations system and government institutions in the countries of the region.

3. Users and anticipated uses of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government agencies of member States, particularly national statistical offices, central banks and ministries with responsibility for economic and social affairs. Other users will be business associations, labour organizations, and technical and professional institutions linked to production sectors, universities, research centres, regional and subregional integration organizations and other public and private entities which require comparable

information on the countries of the region, as well as experts with UNDP or other United Nations bodies who are responsible for drafting reports and implementing technical cooperation projects.

The main users of the economic projections will be public and private agents responsible for designing policies that take into account the outlook for the countries of the region.

Users are expected to have direct access via computer to on-line data banks. Studies or abridged versions thereof will be disseminated through traditional means as well as through the most up-to-date electronic means, including the full range of options provided by the Internet technologies. Users will also be reached through consultations and periodic contacts and participation in intergovernmental meetings and meetings of experts.

SUBPROGRAMME 11: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Presentation

Over the next few years, the countries served by the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico will be facing a development agenda which requires them to tackle unresolved past difficulties as well as new challenges in the economic, social and environmental areas, in connection with the international context and the need to adopt a more long-term vision.

These include the need to generate dynamic and sustained economic growth in order to create sufficient sources of quality employment to absorb the expansion of the labour force and reduce poverty. This implies extending further the changes in the production structure in order to improve the linkages of national economies with the global economy, through a valuation of their productive resources, the strengthening of technological innovation and systemic competitiveness.

Such changes require a stable environment both internally and externally, where an appropriate combination of public policies and institutional capacities can reduce the effects of volatile economic cycles and cushion the adverse impact of the shocks caused by international factors, internal events or natural phenomena that exacerbate the vulnerability of the subregion.

In addition, the governments should strengthen the coordination of their economic and social policies with a view to eradicating poverty and promoting equity, which includes the expansion of coverage and quality of services oriented to developing human capital. In the context of strengthening democratic institutions, other aspects must also be considered, such as incorporation of the sustainable development perspective, protection of the subregion's natural capital, and elimination of the recurring cycle of vulnerability and environmental degradation. Difficulties of this magnitude must be tackled successfully in order to ensure sustainable and equitable development in a subregion with a high incidence of poverty and inequity, and with a population that is expected to increase from 163 million to 189 million inhabitants by the end of the current decade.

The economic growth and employment generated by the current model for linkages of the subregion with the international economy are insufficient to combat the significant social lags which have accumulated. This model consists of exports of agricultural goods and other commodities, maquila manufacturing and tourism services, with high levels of emigration to outside the subregion and the resulting inflow of remittances. Although trade issues, including treaty negotiations, continue to be crucial elements of the subregional agenda, its success will certainly depend on a more comprehensive development strategy that promotes technological innovation and dissemination, the incorporation of greater value added to exportable goods and services, and the structuring of more extensive linkages between local producers who contribute to a more equitable distribution of the benefits deriving from trade among the population in general. These tasks involve both individual countries and the subregion as a whole, in order to strengthen an open regionalism that combines enhanced linkages of the economies to the global market with the strengthening of regional integration.

The volatility of economic cycles has not diminished and continues to have adverse effects for long-term economic and social development. The frequency of crises of various origins has increased proportionately with the external opening of the economies. The same has occurred in relation to vulnerability to natural disasters, in this case because of accumulated environmental degradation and the associated vicious circle of poverty.

In this context, democratic institution-building becomes even more important. The subregion is having to face unresolved past difficulties as well as new challenges, including market competition policies; the development of appropriate regulatory frameworks; recognition of consumer rights; access to quality social services and to credit, especially for rural populations and for medium-sized, small and micro-enterprises; the stability of the financial system; the protection of natural capital; and incentives for adopting sustainable technologies and internalizing social and environmental costs. Furthermore, the current problem of insufficient fiscal income may be exacerbated by the processes of trade opening and the progress of integration, while the need to compensate the adverse effects on the population caused by these processes is likely to increase. All of these factors make it even more urgent to strengthen fiscal pacts that ensure a more efficient use of public resources with a redistributive effect in order to reduce poverty and increase equity, including gender equity.

In the social field, the generation of quality employment must be complemented by a level of social investment that enhances the quality of and access to social services, in order to cover the acute deficit in human development that affects the majority of the population in the subregion. Service provision must be improved in order to minimize costs, maximize results and respond directly to differing social and economic needs. Changes have to be made to the management, evaluation and regulation systems, in order to respond with flexibility to the different public-private combinations for the provision of services, to streamline cross-subsidies and to correct shortcomings in financial intermediation and social security. Meanwhile, it is essential to reflect the objectives of social equity and cohesion in public policies, as they are vital elements in the construction of a stronger democratic framework.

It may be concluded from the above that the mandate of ECLAC in the field of economic and social development fully incorporates the contents of the Millennium Development Goals, especially those relating to the eradication of poverty and hunger, gender equity, the global alliance for development and environmental sustainability.

The aim of the proposed activities is to contribute to achieving the overall objective of the subprogramme in the medium term and to achieve the expected accomplishments of a more specific nature during the course of the biennium, which will be shown by the indicators of achievement described below.

<i>Objective:</i> To achieve dynamic, sustainable and qualitatively sound economic development, together with inclusive and equitable social development within a solid democratic institutional framework, to enable the subregion to progress towards fulfilling the goals set forth in the Millennium Declaration	
<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Strengthened understanding and analytical knowledge of Member State stakeholders in formulating and implementing policies and programmes regarding the issues indicated in the objective	1.(i) Increased number of Member State stakeholders accessing services and products of ECLAC subprogrammes aimed at strengthening understanding and analytical capacity to formulate and implement policies and programmes (ii) Number of Member State stakeholders trained in and/or using services and products of ECLAC subprogrammes aimed at strengthening understanding and analytical capacity to formulate and implement policies and programmes
2. Increased awareness among Member States of the development agenda facing the subregion, including its integration process and the global framework	2. Number of Member State stakeholders that consider ECLAC subregional analysis services and products useful in increasing awareness of the development agenda facing the subregion

1. Activities

Subject area 11.1: Economic development

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to examine recent economic trends and the outlook for Central America (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Recurrent publications

(i) Two studies on recent economic developments and the prospects for the Central American subregion in 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Report on economic developments in the countries of the subregion and the outlook for 2005 and 2006 (10 documents) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Reports on economic developments in the countries of the subregion and the outlook for 2006 and 2007 (10 documents) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

A study on fiscal and monetary policies in selected countries of the subregion, in the context of regional integration (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(d) Technical material

(i) Contributions to the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*, 2006 and 2007 editions. Notes on the economies of the countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Updating and expansion of the database on economic statistics and national accounts of the countries in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(e) Operational activities

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to the countries of the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it, on matters relating to capacity-building for the design and implementation of macroeconomic policies in the context of structural adjustment, and also in areas of fiscal, monetary and competitiveness policy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The execution of the operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.2: Social development

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider specific topics relating to social policy reforms, poverty trends and social vulnerability (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the evolution of poverty and social vulnerability in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on social policy reforms in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on policies for moving forward with gender equity in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Technical material

Updating and expansion of the social indicators database of the countries in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(d) Operational activities

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it, in the areas of analysis, advisory services relating to policies and capacity-building for poverty eradication, social development and gender equity (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.3: International trade

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider changes in the structure of trade in goods and services and the competitiveness of the productive sectors (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider the relationship between trade, investment and growth in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Recurrent publications

A study on trends in integration and trade agreements in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on changes in the structure of trade in goods and services and competitiveness in selected countries in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on the relationship between trade, investment and growth in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(d) Technical material

Updating and expansion of the trade database for the countries in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(e) Operational activitiesAdvisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to the countries of the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it, in areas relating to the construction of a global alliance for development, as well as on issues relating to competitiveness, trade, integration and trade agreements (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.4: Agricultural and rural development(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Meeting of experts to discuss and analyse the evolution and challenges in the agricultural sector (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Recurrent publications

A study on trends and challenges in the agricultural sector in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on new methods of risk management and agricultural credit in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on human capital formation in rural areas of selected countries in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(d) Technical material

Updating and expansion of the database for the agricultural sector of the countries in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(e) Operational activitiesAdvisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to the countries of the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it in relation to the development of the agricultural sector and rural areas (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The execution of operational activities and is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.5: Productive development(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the relationship between the economy and the environment (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Recurrent publications

A study on changes in the manufacturing sector and competitiveness in selected countries in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

A study on competition and the environment in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(d) Technical material

Updating and expansion of the database on the industrial sector of the countries in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(e) Operational activitiesAdvisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to the countries of the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it with regard to the development of the industrial sector (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.6: Energy and natural resources

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to discuss and analyse sustainable development in the energy sector (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the restrictions and outlook for sustainable development of the energy sector in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on natural resources and the Millennium Development Goals in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Technical material

Updating and expansion of the database on the energy sector and natural resources of countries in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(d) Operational activities

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries and other relevant stakeholders that request it in areas relating to environmental sustainability, natural resources and energy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The execution of the operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.7: Indicators and disaster assessment

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider topics relating to the management of risks associated with natural disasters in the context of the development strategies in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

A study on risk management policies for natural disasters in development strategies in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Technical material

Updating and expansion of the database on indicators for assessment of the socio-economic and environmental effects of natural disasters (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(d) Operational activities

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to the countries of the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it relating to the development and use of indicators and the assessment of the socio-economic and environmental effects of natural disasters.

Execution of all the activities included for this thematic area is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

The activities under this subprogramme will be carried out in close collaboration with governmental agencies of the member States and other relevant stakeholders in the private sector and civil society organizations. Closer cooperation relations shall be established with regional agencies and intergovernmental bodies such as the Central American Integration System (SICA), SIECA, CABEL, the Central American Monetary Council (CMCA), the Puebla-Panama Plan, the Central American Committee for Cooperation on Hydrocarbons, the Central American Electrification Council, the Central American Agricultural Council, the Central American Centre for the Development of Micro- and Small Enterprises (CEPROMYPE), the Central American Commission on Environment and Development and the Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC). Joint actions shall also be coordinated with United Nations organizations and specialized agencies such as UNCTAD, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIFEM, FAO and WHO/PAHO; with programmes such as WFP, UNDP, UNFPA and UNEP and internal Secretariat bodies such as the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Cooperation will continue with other international and regional organizations such as the World Bank and IDB, OAS, ILO, IICA, the International Food Policy Research Institute, and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO). Depending on the requests of member States, participation will continue in forums for inter-agency work such as the Tripartite Committee (ECLAC, OAS and IDB) that monitors implementation of the free trade agreement between Central America and the United States and the Committee on Trade Capacity Building, which is formed by ECLAC, OAS, IDB, CABEL, the World Bank and the United States Agency for International Development.

3. Users and anticipated users of products

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials in the countries of the region, in particular those involved in the formulation, implementation and management of national strategies and policies for economic and social development and for trade negotiations, as well as various civil society bodies and private-sector agencies, such as associations of producers and exporters, chambers of commerce, non-governmental organizations and other promotion and development bodies concerned with issues relevant to the subprogramme.

The outputs will also be used by regional and subregional organizations, academic institutions, research centres and other agencies involved in cooperation for development.

Users will receive documents, publications and materials and information services through traditional means as well as through the most up-to-date electronic media, including the full range of options provided by the Internet. Other forms of contact will include technical cooperation activities, periodic meetings and participation in intergovernmental meetings and meetings of experts.

SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

Presentation

This subprogramme is the responsibility of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, which also serves as the secretariat for the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC). This office will continue to provide technical support to the Governments of the subregion to facilitate public policy-making and decision-making to address the main challenges posed by sustainable development in the economic and social spheres.

In the 2006-2007 biennium, the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean will continue to focus on the analysis of issues of special relevance to economic and social development in the subregion. In this context, the subprogramme will seek: (i) to encourage member countries to adopt policies, programmes and projects that promote the sustainable development of the Caribbean small island developing States; (ii) to provide an increasingly modern and efficient information service to the countries members of CDCC, with a view to strengthening their capacity to bridge the digital divide and bring the goal of a Caribbean information society closer to realization; (iii) to promote deeper understanding and wider recognition of the interrelationships between population and development in the overall sustainable development process; and (iv) to strengthen the capacity to reduce the Caribbean populations' vulnerability to rising poverty, in all its many facets.

One of the secretariat's aims is to strengthen information infrastructure programmes in the subregion, with a view to deepening the CARICOM Single Market and Economy process; this, in turn, would further the development of a Caribbean information society. It is expected that success in this area would facilitate the mobilization of financial resources to sustain development in the subregion's production and service sectors. In addition, there is growing recognition of the role of water in the development process, and the adoption of the integrated water resources management methodology in the subregion has become a clear priority. In conjunction with these activities, the secretariat intends to increase its capacity to assist in the development of social policy frameworks for addressing socio-economic development issues. In this regard, more attention will be paid to examining the interrelationships between population and development issues, with a focus on measuring social vulnerability. As a result of such initiatives, the explicit integration of sustainable development into national planning and general policy-making will be at the top of the subregion's development agenda.

In recent years there has been renewed interest in the tourism sector in the Caribbean subregion, especially marine-based tourism such as yachting. Some concerns have been raised that the sector is becoming less competitive and that the subregion is losing market share, yet it remains one of the most important income-generating activities in the Caribbean. Accordingly, the secretariat will focus on issues such as the impact of hemispheric integration on this sector.

The proposed activities are intended to help achieve the medium-term goal of the subprogramme, as well as the more specific results expected during the biennium, all of which will be measured with the indicators of achievement outlined below.

Objective: To achieve dynamic, sustainable and equitable economic and social development, while improving the Caribbean's linkages with the global economy and consolidating its integration to enable the subregion to fulfil the goals set forth in the Millennium Declaration

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Better understanding, among member States, of how to formulate and implement social policies and programmes, integrating gender analysis in the formulation, implementation and evaluation phases	1.(i) Number of public administrative staff trained in the use of the social statistics database and the social vulnerability index (SVI) for formulating evidence-based social policy for Caribbean small island developing States (ii) Increased number of policies and programmes using gender mainstreaming methodology formulated by member countries in the subregion receiving technical cooperation services from ECLAC in terms of analytical inputs and policy advice
2. Increased awareness of new development concepts and new regional and global structures, and of their potential impact on the sustainable development process in the small island developing States of the subregion	2. Number of government policy changes influenced by analytical inputs and policy advice provided by ECLAC to Caribbean countries receiving technical cooperation services
3. Strengthened technical capacities in the Caribbean countries for implementing new trade-related commitments and deriving benefit from new market-access opportunities in the context of integration schemes	3. Number of strategies to improve linkages with global markets designed by beneficiaries of the policy advice and training activities offered under the subprogramme

1. Activities

Subject area 12.1: Macroeconomic policies and economic development

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to review the fiscal impact of trade liberalization on the Caribbean economies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and 3).

(b) Recurrent publications

Two reports on economic trends in the countries of the subregion (one for each year of the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and 3).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the factors that influence capital market development in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and 3).

(ii) A study on the fiscal impact of trade liberalization in the economies of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and 3).

(iii) A study on the relationships between debt accumulation and economic growth in the Caribbean (low correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study on tax reform in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(d) Technical material

Contribution to the statistical summary and text of the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*, 2006 and 2007 editions. Notes on the economies of the countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and 3).

(e) Operational activities

Advisory services

Provision of advisory services to countries of the subregion, upon request, with respect to the impact of world economic trends on national and subregional policies and changes in macroeconomic policies and economic performance in the subregion (medium correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and 3).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.2: Linkages with the international economy, integration and cooperation

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

(i) One CDCC session, involving the preparation of reports and the relevant substantive documentation (high correlation with all expected accomplishments).

(ii) One meeting of the CDCC Monitoring Committee (high correlation with all expected accomplishments).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the implications of trade liberalization for trade performance and competitiveness in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(ii) A study on the impact of hemispheric integration and new trade arrangements, such as partnership agreements with the European Union, on Caribbean integration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(iii) A study on the outlook for tourism-based Caribbean economies (low correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study on intra-CDCC trade and investment in the context of the new international trade rules (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 3).

(v) A study on the economic and social impact of the exclusion of the associate member countries of ECLAC from the Free Trade Area of the Americas (low correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(vi) A study on the participation of associate member countries of ECLAC in United Nations specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies (low correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(c) Information materials and services

Publication of the quarterly bulletin *UN Focus on the Caribbean* covering activities carried out by the subregional headquarters in the Caribbean (English only) (medium correlation with all expected accomplishments).

(d) Technical material

Preparation and distribution of information notes on selected trade issues of relevance to CDCC member States in the context of current and future negotiations (medium correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and 3).

(e) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of advisory services to countries of the region, upon request, on issues relating to trade, investment, integration and subregional cooperation (high correlation with all expected accomplishments).

Provision of advisory services to the Working Group of Non-Independent Caribbean Countries to provide a more effective mechanism to support initiatives specifically related to associate member countries (high correlation with all expected accomplishments).

(ii) Group training

Organization of seminars and workshops, at the request of CDCC member States, on various aspects of hemispheric and international trade in the context of advances with respect to hemispheric integration and new international trade regulations (high correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and 3).

(f) Intermediate activities

Preparation of studies and information papers on issues relating to trade in the context of advances with respect to hemispheric integration and new international trade regulations (medium correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and 3).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.3: Statistics and information management for development

It is anticipated that the activities listed under this subject area will have a medium correlation with all expected accomplishments.

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of senior statisticians and specialized personnel of data-producing government agencies to discuss the ownership and sharing of information.

(ii) A meeting of information specialists to examine the new challenges for the Caribbean in this field.

(b) Recurrent publications

Selected Statistical Indicators of Caribbean Countries (two issues in the biennium and electronic publication of material).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) *Major Statistical Publications: Abstracts* (one issue).

(ii) A study on the information structure of service sectors in the Caribbean.

(iii) Report on the development of the information society in the Caribbean.

(d) Information materials and services

Bimonthly electronic publication of the *Current Awareness Bulletin*.

(e) Technical material

(i) Regular updating and maintenance of the searchable online database of economic statistics.

(ii) Regular updating and maintenance of the full-text database of substantive Caribbean development documents disseminated via the Caribbean Digital Library.

(f) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of advisory services to countries of the subregion, upon request, on information management and the organization of statistical services.

(ii) Group training

Three subregional workshops for public-sector officials on the use of the databases of economic statistics.

Organization and implementation of a data management workshop for public- and private-sector officials.

(g) Intermediate activities

Statistical support for activities and projects executed under the subprogramme and supply of inputs for activities conducted at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago.

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.4: Sustainable development in the Caribbean

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider sustainable development from a human rights perspective and the challenges it represents for the Caribbean small island developing States (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider the implications of hemispheric integration for tourism policies and tourism incentive legislation (low correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on sustainable development from a human rights perspective and the challenges it represents for the Caribbean Small Island Developing States (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A case study on renewable energy and sustainable development in Caribbean small island developing States (low correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study on the challenge of subregional cooperation for sustainable development in the Caribbean, focusing on the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (high correlation with expected accomplishments 2 and 3).

(iv) A study on the implications of hemispheric integration for tourism policies in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(v) A study on tourism incentive legislation in selected Caribbean countries (low correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(vi) A study on the status of marine-based tourism following the implementation of recommendations included in national reports on the yachting segment (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(c) Information materials and services

Distribution of information and press releases to report on developments related to the sustainable development of Caribbean small island developing States (low correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(d) Technical material

Improvement and updating of the databases on sustainable development of the Caribbean small island developing States (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(e) Operational activitiesAdvisory services

Provision of advisory services to countries of the subregion, upon request, on issues relating to new phases of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, including the formulation of national development strategies, the conceptualization of approaches applicable to problem areas and the formulation of project proposals. These services can also encompass topics such as the economic, social and environmental impact of natural disasters in the Caribbean subregion (high correlation with all expected accomplishments).

(f) Intermediate activities

(i) Organization and convening of technical meetings of Caribbean small island developing States and meetings between them and the agencies of the Inter-agency Collaborative Group (IACG) that have responsibility, under their respective mandates, for the implementation of specific aspects of sustainable development in the subregion (low correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Convening of separate meetings of IACG, as appropriate (low correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.5: Science and technology for development(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

A subregional ministerial meeting of Caribbean authorities responsible for water resources management (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study to assess the capability of national institutions to adapt to the principles of integrated water management (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on water profiles in selected Caribbean countries, using integrated water management techniques (low correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study in selected member States to review the capacity of water resource management agencies to implement the integrated water management methodology (low correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study on the impact of the operation and management of agencies and institutions working in the field of science and technology in CDCC member countries.

(v) A study on the causes and consequences of low rates of specialization in science and technology in the Caribbean and proposals for addressing the situation.

(c) Information materials and services

Quarterly publication of the information bulletin *Info Bits*, which reports on scientific and technological news in the Caribbean (low correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(d) Technical material

(i) Development and preparation of educational and training materials on water resources management, in conjunction with the Caribbean Water Partnership, for use in primary, secondary and tertiary education and by the general public (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Organization and conduct of a graduate course in integrated water management methodology for water engineers, agriculture specialists and natural resources management students, in conjunction with the University of the West Indies and other tertiary-level institutions (low correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(e) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries in the subregion, upon request, in areas relating to the contribution of science and technology to sustainable development in the Caribbean (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Group training

Organization and conduct of four workshops on the tools of integrated water management for practitioners, especially officers of water resources management institutions and agencies, agriculture and sustainable development specialists, and staff of selected non-governmental agencies (medium correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.6: Social development in the Caribbean

It is anticipated that the activities listed under this subject area will have a high correlation with expected accomplishment 1.

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Two subregional intergovernmental meetings for the integrated follow up of the implementation of global commitments undertaken at the international conferences and summits convened in the 1990s under the auspices of the United Nations (International Conference on Population and Development, Fourth World Conference on Women, World Summit on Sustainable Development and Millennium Summit).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to examine the interrelationships between population and socio-economic development in the Caribbean subregion.

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider gender equality issues.

(iii) A meeting of experts to examine social policies and programmes to address the needs of the most vulnerable population segments in the Caribbean.

(iv) A meeting of experts to discuss the collection, dissemination and use of social statistics for application in social policy formulation.

(v) A meeting of experts to further discuss the use of the social vulnerability index for assessment in the subregion.

(c) Recurrent publications

Two reports on social trends in the countries of the subregion (one for each year of the biennium).

(d) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the causes and consequences of the “brain drain” seen in the subregion.

(ii) A study on the movement of people as a consequence of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy.

(iii) A study to analyse changes in the Caribbean countries’ population structure, with special attention to issues related to ageing.

(iv) A study to analyse changes in gender relations in the subregion.

(v) A study to review gender policies in the subregion.

(vi) A study on the outcomes of social policy frameworks in the subregion.

(vii) A study on poverty reduction initiatives in selected countries of the subregion.

(viii) A study on social vulnerability in Caribbean small island developing States.

(e) Information materials and services(i) *Caribbean Action on Population and Development* newsletter (4 issues).(ii) *Gender Dialogue* bulletin (2 issues per year).(f) Technical material

(i) Updating and improvement of the bibliographic database on women and development in the Caribbean to include information on gender equity.

(ii) Updating and maintenance of the electronic databases of sociodemographic and social statistics for the subregion.

(g) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of advisory services to countries of the subregion, upon request, in the areas of population and development, gender equity, social policies and social vulnerability.

(ii) Group training

Organization and conduct of seminars and workshops, at the request of member States of the subregion, on various aspects of social development, with specific reference to the movement of people, gender equity, social policy development and capacity-building in the areas of social statistics and the measurement of social vulnerability.

(h) Intermediate activities

Preparation of studies and information papers on issues relating to the changes that have taken place in the Caribbean countries' social structures as a result of globalization and hemispheric integration.

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

The activities under this subprogramme will be implemented in close collaboration with other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and with intergovernmental agencies and international non-governmental organizations active in the subregion. Such collaboration will include the organization of periodic consultative meetings.

With respect to economic development, linkages with the global economy and regional integration and cooperation, meetings will be held with the secretariats of OECS, CARICOM, SELA and ACS, and with the central banks of member countries of the subregion.

With respect to the application of science and technology to development, activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the CARICOM and OECS secretariats and with the Technology and Energy Office of CDB. Working relations will also be maintained with UNESCO, UNDP, CSTD, other United Nations bodies and other international organizations, as appropriate; the subregional headquarters will also maintain close ties with relevant national agencies.

In the area of statistical services and information management for development, consultations will be held and close collaboration maintained with the OECS and CARICOM secretariats and national statistical offices of member States.

Activities relating to sustainable development in the subregion will be conducted in a coordinated way and in collaboration with UNEP, UNDP and other United Nations programmes and bodies, as well as with the CARICOM and OECS secretariats and CDB. Tourism, activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the Caribbean Tourism Organization, ACS and the World Tourism Organization.

In the area of social development, the subregional headquarters will collaborate with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with gender issues and issues relating to population and development, in particular UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNDP and ILO.

In the area of assistance to associate member countries, activities will be carried out in collaboration with the relevant committees of the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific with respect to the implementation of resolutions calling for the participation of these countries in the wider United Nations system.

3. Users and anticipated uses of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials responsible for economic and social affairs and for the formulation and execution of policies, programmes and projects in the above-mentioned fields, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations concerned with integration and cooperation. The outputs may be used in formulating proposals and as reference material for users in their areas of competence.

Other important users will include various public- and private-sector organizations, including business, labour and professional associations, universities and other academic institutions, applied research institutes and centres for the development and diffusion of technology.

Users will receive documents, publications and materials and information services through traditional means as well as through the most up-to-date electronic media, including the full range of options provided by the Internet technologies. Other forms of contact will include technical cooperation activities, periodic consultations and participation in intergovernmental meetings and meetings of experts.

TYPES OF ACTIVITIES

1. Meetings1.1 Organization and substantive (or technical) servicing of intergovernmental 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, 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.

1.2 Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

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. Documents and publications2.1 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*.

2.2 Non-recurrent publications

Studies which are published by ECLAC in accordance with its publications programme but which do not appear on a regular basis.

2.3 Technical materials

Information contained in databases, computer programmes 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.

3. Information materials and services

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.

4. Operational activities

4.1 Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to member countries at their request.

4.2 Group training

Specialized training seminars and courses organized and held for the benefit of member countries.

5. Intermediate activities

Any activity whose results may be used in the production of final outputs.