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ABBREVIATIONS

ACS	Association of Caribbean States
ADC	Andean Development Corporation
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDCC	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IIRSA	Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OIJ	Ibero-American Youth Organization
OLADE	Latin American Energy Association
OLAMI	Latin American Mining Organization
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PARLATINO	Latin American Parliament
SEGIB	Ibero-American General Secretariat
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WTO	World Trade Organization

INTRODUCTION

The draft programme of work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) for the biennium 2010-2011 is hereby submitted to the member States of the Commission for their consideration. This draft programme is based on the draft strategic framework of the Commission and the priorities that will be considered by the relevant subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly at United Nations Headquarters in New York on a parallel track.

The mandate for the programme derives from Economic and Social Council resolution 106 (VI), by which the Council established the Commission and entrusted it, *inter alia*, with initiating and participating in measures for improving the level of economic activity in Latin America and the Caribbean; maintaining and strengthening economic relations among the countries of the region and between them and other countries; making or sponsoring such research and studies as the Commission deemed appropriate; and undertaking or supporting member countries in the collection, evaluation and dissemination of information on regional development issues, trends and policies. The mandate has been set forth in greater detail in various resolutions adopted subsequently by the General Assembly, the Council and the Commission. More specifically, the mandate was updated in 1996 through ECLAC resolution 553(XXVI), which entrusted the Commission *inter alia* to collaborate with member States in the comprehensive analysis of the development process geared to the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and the resulting provision of operational services in the field of specialized information, advisory services, training and support for regional and international cooperation and coordination.

Therefore, acting in its dual role as the regional outpost of the United Nations Secretariat and as part of the institutional landscape in the region, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean will continue to pursue the following key objectives: to foster economic integration at the subregional and regional levels, to promote the regional monitoring and implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and to support regional sustainable development by contributing to bridging economic, social and environmental gaps among its member countries and subregions. To achieve these objectives, ECLAC will continue to use its convening authority to generate multilateral dialogue, knowledge sharing and networking at the regional level, and will promote intra-regional and inter-regional cooperation, both with the other Regional Commissions and through collaboration with other regional organizations.

The basic guidelines and overarching orientation followed in formulating this programme of work for the biennium 2010-2011 were drawn from the internationally agreed development goals stemming from the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, including those set forth in the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome. Against this backdrop, the ECLAC secretariat has been conducting a review and has identified a number of priority areas to be addressed in this draft programme of work, which are submitted herewith for consideration by delegations. This draft programme of work is based on the body of knowledge that the ECLAC Secretariat is continuing to accumulate through its systematic monitoring of socioeconomic trends in the region, made possible by the smooth and fruitful relations it maintains with governments, institutions and the principal stakeholders in its member countries. These priorities sum up the central concerns of the region on issues making up the development agenda which, although global in dimension, are particularly relevant in our region and in each country individually. This is why an effort is being made to relate national situations to the global situation and to reinforce the regional dimension as a way of generating shared visions and agreed positions on issues of common interest. Lastly, the draft programme

incorporates a perspective that takes into account the complexity and dynamics of changes taking place in the region. Therefore, the proposed priorities should be reviewed frequently and systematically to ensure that they are kept up to date.

In the preparation of this draft programme of work, consideration was given to the main developments and challenges that have characterized the Latin American and Caribbean region in recent years. Between 1980 and 2002, the economic performance of Latin America and the Caribbean was marked by slow and volatile economic growth, with wide fluctuations in capital flows. The situation since 2003 has been more encouraging as the region has had five consecutive years of expansion thanks, to a large extent, to favourable conditions in the world economy. The region has achieved significant improvements, such as the reduction of its external vulnerability through the implementation of sound macroeconomic policies as well as notable progress in the social sphere, particularly in terms of reducing extreme and overall poverty levels and improving the levels and quality of employment. During the period 2003-2007, the region recorded an estimated increase in per capita gross domestic product of 16% while simultaneously maintaining a current account surplus on its balance of payments. Sustaining these positive features will depend largely on the continued presence of a favourable international environment; nonetheless, the manner in which the countries of the region address current challenges in connection with their development processes, whether these be of a structural nature or related to emerging issues, will also be a significant factor in this regard.

In the context of globalization, the Latin America and Caribbean countries have been unable to benefit fully from the opportunities offered by a competitive form of integration into the international economy, such as benefiting from technological spillovers or adding value to their productive structures. The effects of existing inequalities and risks have been strongly felt in the region owing to, among other factors, the scant progress achieved in the current round of multilateral trade negotiations and the major shifts in the international economic order. There is now consensus in the region that the instruments of trade policy should be complemented by other public policies and by appropriate institutional mechanisms to enable governments, private-sector agents and civil society to fully benefit from the opportunities stemming from international trade.

The current challenge for the region is to take full advantage of the existing trend of sustained growth by transforming that growth process into long-term assets that will enhance its position in world markets and contribute to economic and social development. In terms of macroeconomic factors, sustaining the improvements achieved in recent years requires stepping up and consolidating advances, for instance in the form of countercyclical policies and measures designed to avoid excessive exchange-rate appreciation and avert fiscal vulnerabilities.

In the productive sphere, the success of ongoing efforts will largely depend on how efficiently the countries of the region are able to build up their production capabilities, including the capacity to invest in human capital formation and foster innovation, and on how public and private actors go about jointly establishing productive development, innovation and export strategies. In this context, the secretariat has prepared the document *Changing Production Patterns – 20 Years Later. Old problems, new opportunities* for consideration at the upcoming session of the Commission. The document aims at supporting the policy dialogue regarding the region's current opportunities for successful integration into global markets and the potential strategies and institutional mechanisms to enhance countries' systemic competitiveness and long-term participation in global value chains.

In the social field, although improvements have been recorded in social spending, in life expectancy, infant mortality and gender equity in education, the region remains the least equitable in the

world in terms of income and wealth distribution. While poverty as a whole has declined in recent years, more than 35% of the population, on average, is still poor, and the total number of people living in poverty remains higher than in 1980 (approximately 190 million). Social vulnerabilities, particularly for less protected groups, are among the underlying causes of the significant international and internal migratory flows that affect the region and have led to the emergence of new phenomena such as a greater correlation between migrants' remittances and growth. Those problems have eroded social cohesion, increased tensions within countries and accentuated the fragility of democracies and their institutions. In this context, it is still essential to develop the basis for a new social covenant, in which inclusive social protection models and integrated solidarity mechanisms would address the changing social risks faced by the region's societies.

The region also remains particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, especially in the Caribbean Basin and the Central American subregion, and further efforts are required to enhance prevention and risk management strategies in this respect. Furthermore, it is facing formidable challenges owing to the deterioration of its natural resources and biodiversity endowment, and it urgently needs to address the impacts of climate change with adaptation and mitigation policies.

Therefore, in spite of positive features marking the first decade of the twenty-first century, the region's future development path should be regarded with cautious optimism. In order to meet the above-mentioned challenges, ECLAC suggests that efforts be focused on the following seven priority issues, which aim both at providing continuity to the priorities approved by countries at the previous session of the Commission (Montevideo, Uruguay, 2006) and at updating them to the current context:

- Consolidating the progress achieved in macroeconomic stability and further enhancing policies that reduce vulnerability;
- Increasing the region's productive potential and reducing productivity gaps in the region and with the rest of the world;
- Improving the region's position in the international economy and fostering long-term productive development strategies with the appropriate forms of public-private partnerships and participation;
- Promoting a social covenant by improving social cohesion, reducing social risks and reinforcing gender mainstreaming in public policies;
- Enhancing sustainable development and energy policies and addressing the economic and social impacts of climate change;
- Strengthening public management, and;
- Improving institution-building related to the management of global and transboundary issues at the regional level.

The Commission's overall strategy for achieving these objectives is structured around 12 interdependent and complementary subprogrammes, which are presented in detail in this draft programme of work. This multidisciplinary approach provides ECLAC with an integrated vision of development and enables it to be particularly responsive to the region's specific characteristics and effective in supporting States in their efforts to strengthen their economic, social and environmental development. The ECLAC strategy will emphasize analytical, advocacy and capacity-building work. It will focus on the formulation of public policies and the facilitation of their practical implementation and evaluation by making available operational services in the areas of specialized information, technical assistance and training and by fostering cooperation, networking and sharing of experiences at the regional, interregional (including South-South cooperation) and international levels.

In implementing this strategy, ECLAC will participate in the efforts of the United Nations to deliver a coherent agenda at the regional level in Latin America and the Caribbean. It will continue to work on integrated follow-up to world summits from a regional perspective, in particular in terms of the monitoring and evaluation of the region's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. Moreover, ECLAC will reinforce its leading role as the convener of the Regional Coordination Meeting of all United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes with a presence in the region, as well as continuing its active participation in the United Nations Development Group mechanism already in place. In the process of preparing the present draft programme of work, consultations have taken place among concerned United Nations entities at the thematic level with a view to engaging in more coordinated programmes in major areas of common work in the social and economic sectors.

As the ways in which economic and social developments may influence the political stability of the region merit a great deal of attention, close collaboration will be enhanced with other inter-American, Ibero-American and multilateral institutions such as OAS, SEGIB, IDB, IMF and the World Bank. Dialogues will also be pursued within the institutional frameworks of subregional integration schemes, including the secretariats of the Andean Community, MERCOSUR, the Central American Integration System (SICA) and CARICOM. Additionally, ECLAC will continue to pursue its fruitful dialogue and collaboration with bilateral and multilateral cooperation partners at the Government and agency levels. Finally, it will strengthen relations with private-sector associations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), think tanks and universities to promote policy dialogues and engage them in the implementation of the development agenda of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The contents of the 12 subprogrammes are presented in the following pages. 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 4-6), training and public administration (subprogramme 7), activities relating to sustainable development, human settlements, natural resources and infrastructure (subprogrammes 8 and 9), statistics and economic projections (subprogramme 10), and two subprogrammes having a subregional focus, one of which relates to activities in Mexico and Central America while the other is concerned with the Caribbean (subprogrammes 11 and 12).

Each subprogramme is introduced by a note setting out the main features of the region's position and the main development challenges in the corresponding thematic area; this is followed by a description of the medium-term objective, the expected accomplishments and the indicators of achievements which will be used to measure the results and impacts of the work carried out under the subprogramme; lastly, the strategy and tentative list of activities to be implemented during the biennium are presented. The application of the logical framework methodology is intended to strengthen the Commission's accountability to its member States and, ultimately, to facilitate the preparation of its biennial programme budget. This approach is in line with the Commission's effort to reinforce results-based management practices and to continue building this institutional culture within ECLAC, an endeavour that requires a joint effort by the secretariat and member States to work together as part of an international community with shared responsibilities.

In the preparation of the present document, an effort has been made to adhere to the guidelines received from member countries through various channels: resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the meetings and discussions with national authorities and feedback from technical cooperation missions. These guidelines have enabled the Commission to keep abreast of recent changes in the regional agenda and to incorporate recent developments affecting Latin America and the Caribbean into the work programme within a dynamic framework.

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

Presentation

There is consensus in the region that the instruments of trade policy should be complemented by other public policies and by appropriate institutional mechanisms between public and private actors in order to enable governments, private-sector agents and civil society to benefit fully from the opportunities stemming from international trade. In this regard, the direct and indirect effects of intergovernmental trade agreements—multilateral, bilateral, plurilateral and inter-regional—on the economy as a whole and on the export sector in particular need to be properly assessed. Strategies that take a narrow view of the key factors that enable trade to contribute to growth have not proven very effective either in enhancing technological progress, job creation and social equity or in preventing the erosion of competitiveness and stimulating export diversification with a view to strengthening linkages between exports and the rest of the economy. For exports to spearhead a cumulative process of learning and technology absorption both for local trade actors and for the country as a whole, Governments should support the private sector by ensuring that integration into the global economy becomes a public good.

The formulation and implementation of a trade development strategy and the creation of enabling environments for increasing the volume and value-added of exports, diversifying export products and markets, overcoming supply-side constraints and generating positive spillovers of trade for development should become greater priorities on the region's development agenda. In this respect, the incorporation of knowledge and value-added activities in goods (including natural resources and maquila-type operations) and services is closely linked with the need to create and strengthen the human and institutional capacity needed for technological progress and innovation in the export sector. Such efforts are necessary for enhancing international linkages of the countries of the region with the world economy and fostering greater participation in international value-chains and foreign-investment flows.

Trade-capacity-building has a regional dimension inasmuch as regional integration serves as a vehicle for the enhancement of international competitiveness and trade diversification. There is an urgent need in Latin America and the Caribbean to address the issues of how to stimulate regional trade flows, reform the regional integration institutions to face the challenge of the multiplication of bilateral trade agreements with countries inside and outside the region, and harmonize trade-related rules and regulations at subregional levels as a prerequisite for revitalizing trade. Trade-related capacity-building measures also include trade expansion, investment and technology transfers, especially with emerging Asian economies.

Against this backdrop, the subprogramme aims at strengthening the position of member States in the global economy by assisting its stakeholders in the following areas: (a) Assessment of the key analytical and policy issues associated with multilateral trade negotiations, and the negotiation, implementation and administration of trade agreements at all levels; (b) Assessment of economic and social impacts of trade policy, including poverty reduction, and evaluation of existing trade agreements; (c) Follow-up of the major national debates on the modalities, operations and principal decisions of subregional integration schemes and analysis of their economic and social impact, including poverty; (d) Analysis of the impact that bilateral free trade agreements (FTAs) may have on the dynamics of regional integration and policy proposals; (e) Analysis of economic and trade relations of the region with Asia-Pacific with special emphasis on technical assistance directed towards governments and business organizations; (f) Identification, implementation and monitoring of Aid for Trade (AfT) initiatives including trade facilitation measures, with appropriate technical assistance and proactive policy proposals

directed towards member States and the business community in this area; (g) Analysis and technical assistance on human and institutional capacity-building on innovation and technological progress for trade diversification and greater international competitiveness not only in manufactures exports but also in natural resource-based sectors; and (h) Analysis on links between trade and sustainable development.

The proposed activities seek to contribute to the fulfilment of the subprogramme's objective in the medium term and to achieve the specific accomplishments during the biennium, to be verified by the performance indicators as described below.

<i>Objective of the organization:</i> to enhance regional cooperation and integration schemes at the subregional, regional and hemispheric levels through strengthening linkages between Latin American and Caribbean countries and the global economy	
<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Improved capacity of member States to participate effectively in global and regional trade flows and value-chains by formulating and implementing trade policies and export development strategies	1. (i) Increased number of countries in the region that have adopted trade policies and export development strategies in line with ECLAC recommendations (ii) Increased number of downloads of the flagship publication <i>Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy</i> and other selected publications whose contents provide relevant information, policy analysis and recommendations for action
2. Strengthened capacity of stakeholders in ECLAC member countries for negotiating and managing trade agreements at the subregional, regional and multilateral levels and assessing the impact of trade policy on other areas of development, including the impact of trade on poverty	2. (i) Increased number of countries and stakeholders adopting policies, mechanisms and measures in line with ECLAC recommendations in the areas of negotiation and management of trade agreement and its impacts on other areas of development (ii) Increased percentage of the main beneficiaries of technical cooperation activities offered by the subprogramme who evaluate them as "useful" or "very useful" for negotiating and managing trade agreements

Strategy

Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests with the International Trade and Integration Division working in collaboration with the ECLAC offices in Washington and Brasilia. The strategy to be followed will take special account of the relevant provisions relating to the goals and targets set forth in the Millennium Declaration, particularly those relating to the global partnership for development. The Subprogramme will assist member States in drawing the potential benefits and addressing the main challenges posed by the globalized world economy, in order to further develop an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading system and deepen and expand the economic integration processes of member States within the region and with other regions.

The strategy will be aimed at generating knowledge, evaluating experience, assessing proposed trade-related measures to address the challenges in the aforementioned areas and adopting a problem-solving approach to support decision-making by the main stakeholders. This approach will further strengthen the role of ECLAC as a forum for policy discussion and exchange of experience and as a catalyst for consensus-building in areas of importance for the countries in the region. The strategy will also include provision of advisory services and other capacity-building activities to support countries of

the region in their efforts to strengthen and improve their human and institutional capacities relating to the above-mentioned areas. Lastly, the subprogramme will promote regular interaction among stakeholders from both public and private sectors and foster greater collaboration with other United Nations agencies working on trade, international financial organizations and regional development banks as well as regional integration agencies.

External factors

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

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

(b) The regional integration processes of Latin America and the Caribbean continue to strengthen in the changing context of the global economy. In this scenario, important emerging actors continue to gain increasing influence in order to maximize benefits and reduce costs for the majority of the population, who will be the beneficiaries of economic and social development.

(c) The international community and the region in particular endeavour to realize the potential benefits which may result from the current negotiations in the framework of WTO or other international forums, particularly in the areas of trade facilitation and Aid for Trade.

Activities

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

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

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

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider the relationship between trade expansion and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

(i) *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy, 2010: Trends 2011* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy, 2011: Trends 2012* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

This annual publication will present an overview of changes and trends in international trade relations, based on an analysis of the behaviour of the main stakeholders, and will explore the repercussions of international negotiations for the countries of the region at both bilateral and multilateral levels, as well as possible courses of action which could bring about the greatest benefits. It will also examine the main trends and initiatives in the area of trade policies and practices affecting the region, including disputes, protective measures and new strategies in the facilitation of trade and transport.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on recent trends in the global economy and their impact on the economies of selected countries in the region. Emphasis will be placed on: (a) trade diversification with products with greater value added and knowledge content; and (b) promotion of productive links between export sectors and the rest of the economy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on new factors having an impact on competitiveness and on public policies for the promotion of competitiveness, with emphasis on the role of such factors as innovation and information and communications technologies (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A study to evaluate ex-post economic and social impacts of trade agreements in effect, especially of FTAs with selected industrialized countries (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study to examine the social impact of trade liberalization in selected countries in the region. Emphasis will be placed on the effects on: (a) income distribution; (b) employment creation; and (c) sectoral and regional disparity and asymmetry within and among countries (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(v) A study on strategic aspects of economic and trade relations between Asian countries and Latin America and the Caribbean. Particular attention will be paid to the role of new actors such as the People's Republic of China, among others (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(vi) A study on the relations between trade and sustainable development (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vii) Four reports on capital flows to Latin America and the Caribbean (in English only, four in the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(viii) Two studies on priority issues in the trade relations of the United States with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, including an analysis of barriers to exports from the countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ix) One study on the impact on the Brazilian economy of principal trends in the global economy. Particular attention will be given to the impact of the main trading partners' policies on the Brazilian economy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(x) A study on trade and poverty (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(xi) A study on global partnerships for development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(c) Technical material

(i) *CEPAL News* (24 issues), a monthly publication by the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. (in English only) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Information reports on the United States economy as inputs for the preparation of the Commission's recurrent publications (in English only; six in the biennium) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Updating, maintenance and expansion of the database on external trade at the global level and in the countries of the region: Interactive Graphic System for International Trade Data (SIGCI) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region and other stakeholders, at their request, in areas relating to the strengthening of their capacities for the design and implementation of trade and other public policies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region and other stakeholders, at their request, in areas relating to trade and sustainable development, jointly with Subprogramme 8 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region and other key stakeholders that request them on the incorporation of social issues in the negotiation and implementation of trade agreements and on forging public-private partnerships for development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Training courses, seminars and workshops:

Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, universities and regional bodies for the development of training activities in areas relating to the incorporation of social issues in the negotiation and implementation of trade agreements and on public-private partnerships for development (upon request) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(c) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

The subprogramme is intended to implement several projects on interdisciplinary areas of trade such as social dimensions of trade policy including employment creation, equity, poverty reduction, sustainable development, innovation and public-private partnerships for development. Implementation of operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

4. Intermediate activities

(i) Dissemination of ECLAC documents through the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Collection, analysis and transmission of data from the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. to ECLAC headquarters, subregional headquarters and national offices (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

The ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. will be responsible for the execution of the activities indicated in subparagraphs 2 (b) (vii) and (viii) and 2 (c) (i, ii and iii), and in paragraph 4. The ECLAC office in Brasilia will be responsible for the execution of the activity indicated in subparagraph 2 (b) (ix), which will be partially subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

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

Subject area 1.2: Trade negotiations and regional integration

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to examine the impact of the system of multilateral trade rules on the economic evolution of the countries of the region, their national trade strategies and regional integration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to examine the impact of the system of free-trade treaties on the economic evolution of the countries of the region, their national trade strategies and regional integration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Two meetings of experts to consider developments in, and the outlook for, trade facilitation in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) Two studies to examine the functioning of WTO agreements and multilateral negotiations, provide analysis on the outcomes of the negotiations and on interaction between the policies of the main industrialized countries and those of developing regions (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on the impact on specific markets of multilateral rules relating in particular to technical, health and phytosanitary barriers to trade, among other aspects (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Two studies on the impact of the implementation and administration of free-trade treaties on the economies of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) Two studies on developments in, and the outlook for, subregional and regional integration (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) Two studies on the impact of bilateral trade agreements on the integration process (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vi) A study on recent developments in international negotiation processes and their impact on the Brazilian economy (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(vii) A study on the implementation of trade and transport facilitation programmes and their impact on competitiveness for selected countries in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(viii) A study to assess the impact of Aid for Trade initiatives in selected countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ix) A study on the consequences of security standards for trade and competitiveness in selected countries in the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(x) A study on the impact of the simplification of rules of origin for trade facilitation and market access (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Technical material

Updating, maintenance and expansion of the Integrated Database of Trade Disputes for Latin America and the Caribbean (IDATD), which covers comprehensive analysis of trade disputes in the WTO, the four subregional integration schemes, and NAFTA (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Technical cooperation

Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region and other important actors that request them in areas related to negotiation, implementation and administration of trade agreements and multilateral rules (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Provision of advisory services to countries and organizations of regional integration, upon request, to reinforce the benefits available from the integration process (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region and other important public- and private-sector actors, at their request, in areas relating to trade, export development strategies including public-private partnerships, transport facilitation and Aid for Trade initiatives (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

4. Intermediate activities

Coordination of inter-agency activities with the subregional integration agencies and regional development banks (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

The ECLAC office in Brasilia will be responsible for the execution of the activity indicated in subparagraph 2 (a) (vi), which will be partially subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources. The ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. will be responsible for the execution of the activities indicated in subparagraph 2 (a) (ii).

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

SUBPROGRAMME 2: PRODUCTION AND INNOVATIONPresentation

There is broad consensus that prudent macroeconomic policies have been insufficient to sustain vigorous, long-term economic growth. Thus, the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean will need to continue making resolute efforts to design and implement sectoral and microeconomic policies to overcome the obstacles to and challenges of sustaining economic growth, increasing productivity and competitiveness and enhancing integration into global markets.

The region has had a period of relatively stable growth for at least five consecutive years since 2003, combined with a current-account surplus. It is crucial in this context to understand the underlying factors of this trend in the different countries of the region and to assess whether their productive structures are changing in a direction that makes it possible to sustain a growth path, increase productivity over the longer term, strengthen the positive links between higher exports and growth in output and contribute to greater development and equity.

There is also an increasing awareness in the region that its production structures should incorporate new dynamic products, especially those with knowledge-intensive inputs, and that productive development policies and strategies should be enhanced, for instance by forging partnerships between public and private actors. Similarly, it is crucial to reduce the strong heterogeneity of the production processes and economic agents, as well as to increase job creation in the formal sector and in dynamic, demand-driven activities. These issues are expected to gain higher priority in the regional development agenda and thus the subprogramme is required to contribute with analytical inputs, technical assistance and discussion of policy options.

In the 2010-2011 biennium, the activities of the subprogramme will be organized around the analysis, monitoring, and design of policy proposals in three subject areas: (i) the region's production structure and its emerging issues; (ii) the behaviour of the main economic stakeholders that comprise it (enterprises of different types and sizes) and relations between public and private actors; and (iii) the performance of specific sub-sectors, including services, particularly with respect to innovation, encompassing a broad range of technologies, such as information and communication technologies (ICT), and applications of nanotechnologies among others. The work to be conducted along these thematic lines is underpinned by the generation, processing and analysis of information and indicators organized in databases by the subprogramme.

The main thrust of the subprogramme's activities is directly linked to the internationally agreed development goals including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, particularly Goal 1 dealing with the reduction of extreme poverty and hunger through fostering productive employment, Goal 8 relating to the formation of a global partnership for development and target 12 focusing on 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 subprogramme's objective in the medium term and to achieve the specific accomplishments during the biennium, to be verified by the performance indicators as described below.

Objective of the organization: To foster production, innovation and productivity with due consideration to the economic, social and environmental dimensions and the linkages with the global economy

<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Strengthened capacity of ECLAC member States to reduce productivity gaps both within countries and between the region and the rest of the world	1. (i) Increased number of countries adopting policies or measures aimed at reducing productivity gaps in line with ECLAC recommendations (ii) Increased percentage of participants rating the technical cooperation activities organized by the subprogramme as “useful” or “very useful” for their work in relation to reducing productivity gaps
2. Strengthened capacity of ECLAC stakeholders to formulate policies and strategies to enhance the competitiveness of their production structures	2. (i) Increased number of ECLAC stakeholders receiving comprehensive technical assistance services that take actions or adopt policy measures in line with ECLAC recommendations in the areas of productive development strategies (ii) Increased number of downloads of the subprogramme’s flagship publication <i>Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean</i> , the <i>Agricultural Panorama</i> and other selected publications whose contents provide relevant policy analysis and recommendations for action

Strategy

The execution of this subprogramme will be the responsibility of the Division of Production, Productivity and Management, working in close collaboration with the ECLAC office in Brasilia.

The subprogramme strategy will be aimed at strengthening the development of the productive sectors and reducing productivity gaps in Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular in relation to: (i) industry, agriculture and services; (ii) foreign investment and transnational corporations; (iii) national economic agents, ranging from micro-enterprises to conglomerates, and the relations between public and private agents; and (iv) innovation and new technologies, with special emphasis on information and communication technologies. To this end, the subprogramme will generate economic analyses and applied research, disseminate the results and offer policy recommendations to Governments and other relevant stakeholders. The subprogramme will also seek to develop an analytical framework to promote the understanding of the productive development process, its determinants and policy implications, the behaviour and performance of the economic agents, their competitive interaction and the innovation process in the region.

The strategy will also include the provision of technical assistance and specific training services to promote exchange of experiences and good practices in the dynamics of productive development among stakeholders at the regional, national and local levels. Meetings, seminars and electronic forums will be organized and the creation and operation of networks will be supported to generate, update and disseminate knowledge. In the area of training, workshops and courses will be developed to help improve the technical capacities of beneficiaries. The main beneficiaries of this subprogramme will be government authorities and public officials of the countries in the region as well as various civil society organizations, academic and private-sector institutions, local, regional and subregional organizations and other organizations concerned with pertinent issues. Finally, the subprogramme will continue to carry out consultations and work in close collaboration with the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and other agents at the regional and international level concerned with the specific sectoral issues indicated above.

External factors

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

(a) The ECLAC main stakeholders in the region continue to assign high priority to improving their awareness and knowledge of issues covered by the subprogramme as well as to producing and making available relevant statistics at both the regional and the international level.

(b) The international community continues to support and accord high priority to the region's concerns and concrete needs with respect to its productive development policies in the context of the regional and international development agenda. To this end, it will take into account the guidelines emanating from the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as well as the internationally agreed development objectives in the economic and social spheres, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.

(c) The financial resources, whether from regular or extrabudgetary sources, are available and sufficient to fulfil the mandates of the subprogramme and to facilitate the interaction between its key actors and users.

Activities

Subject area 2.1: Analysis of recent developments in the region's production structure and prospects for the future

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

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

(ii) A meeting of experts to examine the trends in the use of information and communication technologies and of related networks at the local, national and regional level (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) Agricultural panorama: structural changes being introduced in the agricultural sector in the region and their implications for relevant sectoral policies (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

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

(iv) A study on the trends in the use of information and communication technologies among selected types of economic agents and in selected subsectors and countries of the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(v) A study on climate change and its economic consequences for selected types of economic agents, subsectors and countries in the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Technical material

(i) Development, maintenance and update of AGROPLAN (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

AGRO is an information system and database developed by the Agricultural Development Unit, the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and CELADE – Population Division of ECLAC. It is based on information from agricultural censuses and household surveys of Latin American and Caribbean countries.

(ii) Maintenance and update of the Industrial Performance Analysis Program (PADI) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Maintenance and update of statistical information on foreign direct investment in Latin America and the Caribbean (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) Development and dissemination of information and indicators on information and communication technologies (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(v) Development and update of computer programs and the trade-related information systems Competitive Analysis of Nations (CAN) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to examine the enterprise strategies in selected types of enterprises, sub-sectors and countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to analyze the main challenges for the application of competition policy in the region in selected types of enterprises, subsectors and countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

(i) *Foreign investment in Latin America and the Caribbean 2010*, an annual publication which includes the updating of statistical information as well as country and specific industry case studies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) *Foreign investment in Latin America and the Caribbean 2011* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the comparison of the strategies and presence of transnational corporations and major national firms in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on the productive capacities and performance of selected economic agents as well as their linkages in local, national and international markets (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study on the competition policy review in selected subsectors and countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Subject area 2.3: Analysis of the main economic agents' performance in the region: innovation and knowledge

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Meeting of experts to examine the innovation requirements throughout the production chain due to changes in energy sources (e.g. from oil to biofuels) and climate change. Emphasis will be placed on the technological, organizational, institutional, economic and social aspects (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) One meeting of experts to analyze the region's priorities regarding innovation for development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the innovation requirements throughout the production chain due to changes in energy sources (e.g. from oil to biofuels) and climate change. Emphasis will be placed in the technological, organizational, institutional, economic and social aspects (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on the strategies for the development and the incorporation of new technologies at the national and regional level for selected types of economic agents and countries (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study on technology development and its capacity to generate knowledge in selected types of economic agents, subsectors and countries of the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study on production and innovation networks at the national and local levels in selected subsectors and countries of the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(v) A study on innovation and development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(vi) A study on information and communications technologies (ICTs) and development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) 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; systems of innovation at the national and local levels; information and communication technology policies; strategies for foreign direct investment at national and local levels; the design and implementation of productive development policies and strategies including appropriate forms of public-private partnerships; and the development of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Training courses, seminars and workshops

(i) International course *School on Latin American economies* (two per biennium) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, universities and regional bodies for the development of training activities in areas relating to: productive and corporate development in the agricultural and industrial sectors, as well as in certain service areas at the regional, national or local level; innovation for development; and information and communication technologies policies (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(c) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that extrabudgetary projects will be under way in the following areas: innovation, technological capabilities and quality systems, climate change, information and communication technologies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

SUBPROGRAMME 3: MACROECONOMIC POLICIES AND GROWTHPresentation

Since 2003, Latin America and the Caribbean as a whole have benefited from a period of continued expansion. The countries in general have experienced steady economic growth and have been able to improve significant aspects of their macroeconomic management and reduce their external vulnerability. The estimated increase in regional per capita gross domestic product has reached 16% for the period 2003-2007, while a surplus was maintained simultaneously in the balance-of-payments current account. Although differences appear among countries of the region in this growth path, the trend strongly contrasts with the two previous decades of economic volatility and instability. Over the next few years, Governments of the region will face the challenge of consolidating economic growth in an environment of stability and more equitable income distribution. Meeting these goals requires a combination of macroeconomic policies designed to reduce real and nominal volatility and development policies that offset the effects of the structural heterogeneity characteristic of the region.

To this end, Governments must continue their efforts to apply countercyclical monetary and fiscal policies, to develop and implement strategies to tackle ongoing or emerging problems faced by their economies and address the specific needs arising from different socio-economic groups. The regional economic development agenda includes extremely important issues, such as the need to deepen and improve access to financial systems; to increase domestic savings in order to reduce the dependence on external saving for financing investment; to reduce the vulnerability to fluctuations on international goods and capital markets; to continue reducing the debt burden and improving debt profiles, which, in spite of progress achieved in recent years, continue to be high in a number of countries; to design consistent and sustainable frameworks for financing social policies; and to increase export linkages with the rest of the productive structure, with a view to maximizing their content of domestic value added. Overcoming all of these obstacles is a prerequisite for achieving more rapid economic growth and reducing the high levels of poverty in the region.

In this context, the Governments and central banks of the region will have to make efforts to achieve an efficient performance, which would bring a substantial increase in the demand for reliable and independent analyses and technical cooperation services from ECLAC in the area of general macroeconomics and strategies for resolving specific problems relating to the following: implementation of countercyclical monetary and fiscal policies; the development of financial systems in terms of access to all sectors of population; the reduction of external vulnerability; the strengthening of more inclusive labour market policies; the reinforcement of export linkages with the rest of the productive structure; and the progress of macroeconomic policy coordination and integration in the region. Moreover, special attention should be given to institution-building within each country and to coordination between different government bodies and public institutions. Likewise, the subprogramme will support the gradual advances in macroeconomic coordination and integration in Latin America and the Caribbean which must take place within a framework of increasing international economic integration.

The proposed activities seek to contribute to the fulfilment of the general objective of the subprogramme in the medium term and to achieve the expected accomplishments during the biennium; this will be measured by performance indicators as described below.

Objective of the organization: to increase long-term growth in Latin American and Caribbean countries by enhancing the design and implementation of suitable macroeconomic policies

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

Indicators of achievement

1. Increased capacity of policymakers and other stakeholders of Latin America and the Caribbean to design and implement consistent short-term macroeconomic policies within a long-term growth-enhancing framework

1. (i) Increased number of countries taking policy actions in line with ECLAC recommendations in the area of short-term macroeconomic policies

(ii) Increased number of downloads of the subprogramme's publications *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* and *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*, whose contents provide relevant policy analysis and recommendations for action

2. Strengthened capacity of Latin American and Caribbean policymakers and other stakeholders to design and implement policies and instruments to foster long-term growth and facilitate macro-economic integration

2. (i) Increased number of countries taking actions to foster long-term growth and facilitate macro-economic integration in line with ECLAC recommendations

(ii) Increased percentage of participants in networks organized by the subprogramme that consider the work of the forums and their policy recommendations as "useful" or "very useful" for long-term growth and macro-economic integration

Strategy

Substantive responsibility for the execution of the subprogramme rests with the Economic Development Division in collaboration with the ECLAC offices in Brasilia, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Bogotá. The strategy to be followed will take special account of relevant provisions relating to the goals and targets set forth in the United Nations major conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome. In particular, it will place emphasis on those referring to the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, in order to develop a global partnership for development, which will include the commitment to further develop an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system, and to deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures. In working towards these goals and targets, the subprogramme will cooperate and interact with other entities of the United Nations System and other regional and subregional institutions working in the development area.

The focus of the subprogramme will be on conducting applied research, supporting the setting up and operations of networks for sharing of experiences and good practices and providing technical cooperation activities, advisory services and policy recommendations to Governments, central banks and other relevant stakeholders concerned with the region's macroeconomic performance. This will be complemented by a focus on the challenges of consolidating long-term economic growth within an enabling environment to achieve stability, more equitable patterns of income distribution and poverty eradication. The subprogramme will organize its work around two main thematic areas, namely the overview and sectoral review of the performance of Latin American and Caribbean economies and the analysis of development strategies and economic and social policies in the region.

External factors

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

(a) There are stable conditions in the international economic context and in the management of macroeconomic policies of the countries of the region which place the economies in a better position for coping with external shocks or disruptions.

(b) The international community supports, and accords priority to, the concerns and concrete needs of ECLAC member States with respect to their macroeconomic policies and long-term growth strategies in the context of the regional and international development agenda. To this end, the guidelines handed down by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and internationally agreed development goals—including those deriving from the Millennium Declaration and from instruments adopted at the main world summits and conferences in the economic and social spheres— will be taken into account.

(c) The available financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, are sufficient to fulfil the mandates of the subprogramme and to facilitate the interaction between their key actors and users.

Activities

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

1. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

(i) *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2009-2010.*

(ii) *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010-2011.*

The *Economic Survey* is prepared annually and published by the end of the first semester. It consists of three parts. Part one summarizes recent trends in Latin America and the Caribbean, analysing changes that have occurred in the region in contrast with those experienced by the international economy as well as economic policy, structural problems affecting the different types of economies, trends in the level of activity, global supply and demand, investment performance, saving and consumption, inflation, employment and wages and the external sector. Part two presents a set of studies on a subject related to economic development of major relevance to the region, which serves as theme to the publication in any given year. Part three contains reports on individual countries of the region, for each of which a systematic analysis of its economic performance is presented. A Statistical Appendix provides statistical tables with information on growth, employment, foreign trade, the balance of payments, external indebtedness, prices, wages and monetary and fiscal accounts (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) *Preliminary overview of the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean 2010.*

(iv) *Preliminary overview of the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2011.*

The *Preliminary overview* contains a description and assessment of the region's annual economic performance and is published at the end of each year. It presents the latest detailed information on the comparative results of the macroeconomic variables of the region as a whole and of the individual countries. Additionally, this publication lays out forecasts of economic growth for the next year (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

Outputs (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are prepared with substantive contributions from the ECLAC subregional headquarters (Mexico and Port of Spain) and national offices (Bogotá, Brasilia, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Washington).

(b) Technical material

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

(ii) Quarterly publication of Argentine macroeconomic indicators (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

The ECLAC offices in Buenos Aires and Brasilia will be responsible for the delivery of outputs referred to in 2.b (ii) and (iii), as appropriate. The delivery of these outputs is partially subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

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

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

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

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

(iii) A meeting of experts on a selected issue relating to access to financing for development (subject to availability of extrabudgetary resources) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Other substantive activities

Non-recurrent publications

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

(ii) A study on a high priority issue relating to economic growth and the labour market (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

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

(v) A study on growth-enhancing policies in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vi) A study on a high priority issue relating to the development of financial markets in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vii) A study on a high priority issue relating to official development assistance in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(viii) A study on issues relating to investment and growth in the Argentine economy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ix) A comparative study on patterns of economic growth in Asia and Latin America (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(x) A study on trade and investment flows between Brazil and other South American economies in the first decade of the twenty-first century (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(xi) A study on the effectiveness of the Brazilian public sector strategy 2007-2010 to accelerate growth (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

The Development Studies Unit of the Economic Development Division will be responsible for the delivery of outputs referred to in 1. (iii) and 2. (vi) and (vii). The ECLAC offices in Buenos Aires and Brasilia will be responsible respectively for the delivery of outputs referred to in 2. (viii) and 2. (x) and (xi). The delivery of these outputs is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources necessary to undertake the respective projects.

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in areas relating to the design and implementation of growth-oriented macroeconomic policies. Some areas of cooperation may include macroeconomic policy coordination, the design and implementation of fiscal policies and structural reforms, among other issues (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

It is expected that during the biennium, projects will be under way in the following areas: access to financing for development, counter-cyclical fiscal policies and labour market policies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

SUBPROGRAMME 4: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITY

Presentation

Latin America and the Caribbean countries still need to achieve significant advances in terms of poverty alleviation and reduction of inequality. The current levels of poverty and inequality tend to weaken political institutions and jeopardize the sense of belonging to society. In this context, it is essential to develop the basis for a new social covenant, in which inclusive social protection models and integrated solidarity mechanisms would address the changing social risks faced by the region's societies. This means designing public policies that make use of a mix of public and private institutions to combine different sources of financing to overcome exclusion and move forward towards social cohesion in a democratic and participatory framework.¹

More than two and a half decades after the debt crisis, Latin American and Caribbean countries face three major structural changes: the ageing of their population, relatively large rates of underemployment, and low levels of fiscal resources for compensatory social transfers. Unemployment, informality and inequality are still present, owing to two decades of unstable and low levels of economic activity and the absence of effective social protection institutions to counter these risks. Overall, the social panorama of the region is unsatisfactory albeit with significant differences between countries. Furthermore, the high incidence of poverty is at odds with the region's development potential, which in turn is diminished by social fragmentation, aging and underemployment.

Considering the progress achieved in terms of nominal stability, which helped to reduce the burden of inflation on the most underprivileged sectors, the priorities of the social agenda must be permanently reassessed.² The region's agenda continues to point to the need for a social covenant designed to maximize the amount of public resources available and optimize its use in order to implement broad-based policies that place emphasis on the employability of family members of working age; settle the conflict between targeting social spending on the poorest and the availability of funding for distributive ends that favours the middle classes and workers; and address social protection with new perspectives within a framework of integral solidarity that combines contributory and non-contributory mechanisms. A new social covenant must therefore be formed in which social rights are seen as the normative horizon and existing inequalities and budgetary restrictions are the limiting factors to be addressed. In other words, the region is facing the imperative need to underpin a social-rights-based covenant reconciled with the existing financial constraints. Such a covenant is vital for moving forward towards the fulfilment of the internationally agreed development goals in the social sphere, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.

The ultimate goal of the covenant is to expand coverage and raise the quality of social services, especially for the lowest sectors of the population. The region needs to build a consensus on: (i) the size of the State and its capacity to implement social protection transfers on a sustainable basis; (ii) the creation of institutions that generate work incentives and avoid the vicious circle of poverty; (iii) the

¹ According to *Latinobarómetro 2007*, the level of confidence in the three main democratic institutions (the legislative power, the judiciary and the political parties) is the lowest among the set of institutions that are important for the Latin American society.

² The region needs to make progress towards greater inclusiveness. There is need to develop an appropriate institutional structure, one that can be seen as a social contract with universally accepted common goals, and where a normative framework can be adopted to regulate the distribution of the benefits of collective action (ECLAC. *Social Cohesion: Inclusion and a sense of belonging in Latin America and the Caribbean*, May 2007).

creation of participatory bodies that provide alternative solutions to the problems of the poor and the middle class; (iv) the development of comprehensive programmes that promote social and economic progress for all groups of society and not only the most underprivileged segments and include emerging issues such as the unpaid “care economy”; and (v) the regulation of the complex interactions between the State, the market and families as the main institutions involved in the social protection networks for achieving the goals of a social pact.

In this context, during the biennium 2010-2011, the subprogramme seeks to achieve the medium-term objective and the more short-term goals and to measure their fulfilment using the performance indicators described below.

<i>Objective of the organization:</i> To accelerate poverty reduction and the achievement of social equity and cohesion in the region	
<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Increased capacity of the region’s Governments and other stakeholders to address the structural and emerging social risks affecting various socio-economic groups	1. (i) Increased number of countries adopting social protection programmes and policies with a rights-based approach and due consideration to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (ii) Increased number of downloads of the subprogramme’s flagship publication <i>Social Panorama of Latin America</i> and other selected publications whose contents provide relevant analysis and recommendations for social policy formulation and implementation
2. Strengthened capacity of Governments to enhance social policy institutions and develop policy tools to maximize social impact, particularly with a view to reducing poverty and inequality	2. (i) Increased number of countries adopting new institutional social frameworks combining market, State and family policies (ii) Increased percentage of beneficiaries of technical cooperation activities implemented by the subprogramme that consider recommendations received as “useful” or “very useful” for their work in social policymaking

Strategy

The Social Development Division will be responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme. The strategy will take into account the internationally agreed development goals stemming from the major United Nations conferences in the economic and social fields, including those set forth in the Millennium Declaration. In fact, it will place strong emphasis on supporting countries in improving the monitoring and evaluation of the progress made towards reaching these goals in Latin America and the Caribbean. Technical cooperation services will also be provided to the countries of the region to follow up on the plans of action adopted at United Nations international conferences and summits in the social sphere.

The strategy will consist in developing applied research, generating analyses, disseminating the results and formulating policy recommendations to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to make sound diagnoses of social issues for application into policies and programmes. Another important element of the strategy will be to strengthen the existing networks to generate, update and disseminate relevant information and facilitate the exchange of experiences and good practices among policymakers, scholars and other

interested stakeholders. The subprogramme will serve as a catalyst for policy dialogue on the regional agenda geared to poverty eradication and the reduction of inequalities. The main beneficiaries of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials of the countries of the region, especially those concerned with the formulation, implementation and management of social policies, programmes and projects as well as regional and subregional organizations, universities and other academic institutions, research centres and non-governmental organizations. In addition, the subprogramme will continue to follow-up on the outcomes of the major social summits sponsored by the United Nations as well as on those with a regional coverage such as the Rio Group Presidential Summit, the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government and the Latin America and the Caribbean–European Union Summit, all of whose agendas focus basically on social issues. Lastly, the subprogramme will continue to consult, and work in close collaboration with the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other stakeholders at the regional and international level concerned with social issues.

External factors

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

(a) The international community supports and gives priority to the concerns and concrete needs of the ECLAC member States with respect to social development, including the essential components of the regional development agenda, namely equity and social cohesion. Thus, attention will be paid to the guidelines handed down by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and internationally agreed development objectives, including those that appear in the Millennium Declaration and those deriving from instruments adopted at the main world summits and conferences in the social sphere.

(b) The regional authorities continue to recognize the importance of population, labour-market and public-finance trends for the proper management of the economic and social interactions needed to complement policies and programmes in these spheres and follow a comprehensive approach to poverty alleviation and reduction of inequality. This advance will be based on differentiated strategies by countries, in view of the region's heterogeneity in terms of stages of development, labour-market structure, stages of demographic and epidemiological transition, and social institution-building.

(c) The regional and international community promotes coordination between the different organizations and entities interested in linking issues in the social sphere with those in the economic area—particularly trade, integration and international finance—in order to shape new development opportunities in the context of globalization.

(d) The available financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, are sufficient to facilitate fulfilment of the mandates of the subprogramme and interaction between their key actors and users.

Activities

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

1. Meetings

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to examine new trends in social public programmes that involve fiscal solidarity and are aimed at improving income distribution (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts on the advances and challenges of social cohesion and their relation to the Millennium Development Goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A meeting of experts to evaluate the effective entitlement of economic, social and cultural rights of specific groups (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A meeting of experts on the methodologies used to measure the advance of the Latin American and Caribbean countries towards the Millennium Development Goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

(i) *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2009-2010* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2010-2011* (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the relationships between labour market integration and poverty with emphasis on the Millennium Development Goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on challenges to social institutional design (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study on the progress made on the entitlement of social rights among specific population groups, with special emphasis on vulnerability, discrimination and exclusion conditions as well as their importance for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) A study on good practices and lessons learned from social innovation programmes for poverty alleviation (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) A study on the advancement of the Latin American and Caribbean countries towards the fulfilment of Goal 4 “Reduce Child Mortality” (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(vi) A study on the advancement of the Latin American and Caribbean countries towards the fulfilment of Goal 1 “Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger” (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Technical material

(i) Preparation, upon request and in collaboration with other agencies, of substantive inputs for intergovernmental meetings on social cohesion and equity such as the Rio Group Presidential Summit, the Latin America and the Caribbean–European Union Summit, and the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Strengthening the online network, Latin American and Caribbean Network of Social Institutions (RISALC) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region and other key stakeholders that request them in the area of the unpaid "care economy" (upon request).

Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, universities and regional bodies for the development of training activities in the area relating to the unpaid "care economy" (upon request).

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

Cooperation with government, academic, non governmental, regional and subregional institutions in training activities in policy formulation for poverty alleviation, income redistribution and social inclusion. Disseminating policy designs to respond to changes in social risks (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(c) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

It is expected that during the biennium, projects will be under way in the following area: social cohesion; monitoring the achievement of millennium development goals in the social sphere; assessing the costs of hunger and undernutrition on social spending (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

Subject area 4.2: Social policies for equity and social protection

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts on poverty reduction and income redistribution policies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts on integral solidarity mechanisms that improve social protection coverage combining both contributory and non contributory finance mechanisms (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A meeting of experts updating advances in the reforms on social sectors (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A meeting of experts on the challenges posed by recent changes in social risks for the design of social institutions (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Other substantive activities

Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on recent sectoral social policy reforms that influence social cohesion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on policies for families in response to current changes in their size and structure (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A study on advances and challenges of social policies aimed at poverty reduction, and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study on the role of unpaid work in the social protection schemes in the Latin American and Caribbean countries (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Upon request, technical cooperation services will be provided on topics relating to: social policy design, social programmes implementation, management of social programmes and institutions, social expenditure monitoring and evaluation, and the unpaid “care economy” (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

Cooperation with government, academic, non governmental, regional and subregional institutions in training activities on policy formulation for poverty alleviation, income redistribution and social inclusion, in response to changes in social risks and on the unpaid “care economy” (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(c) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

It is expected that during the biennium, projects will be under way in the following areas: adapting social protection systems to the continuous changes in social risk patterns; social spending; social cohesion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

SUBPROGRAMME 5: MAINSTREAMING THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Presentation

Women in Latin America and the Caribbean are at the centre of one of the greatest cultural shifts in the region's history. Yet gender equality is still advancing at a slow pace if compared with the extent of this evolution. Despite the drastic and probably irreversible changes that have occurred in family structure and in relation to the role of women in working life and politics, the disquiet concerning their rights is evidence of the gap between their contribution to society and the recognition they receive for it.

Although women now play increasingly important roles in decision-making and represent a crucial force in the labour market, they are still over-represented among the poorer sectors of society and underrepresented in politics. The key to this lag and to women's ongoing situation as a vulnerable minority in public policies lies, to a great extent, in the impossibility of breaking away from their cultural imperative of domestic work and the absence of men in care activities. Despite this disadvantage, women's contribution is fundamental for alleviating poverty, whether they earn a monetary income or contribute to the care economy through unremunerated labour which is often an obstacle when they seek to join the labour market.

In the Quito Consensus adopted in 2007 at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, member States agreed "to adopt all necessary affirmative action measures and mechanisms, including the necessary legislative reforms and budgetary allocations, to ensure the full participation of women in public office and in political representative positions with a view to achieving parity in the institutional structure of the State and at the national and local levels as an objective for Latin American and Caribbean democracies".

Taking into account the challenge of reaching gender equality, within the framework of the development goals and targets contained in the Millennium declaration, the main area of work of the subprogramme in the biennium 2010-2011 will be closely related to the monitoring and promotion of gender parity as well as the recognition of unpaid work and its contribution to families' well-being and to countries' economic development. The subprogramme will also place emphasis on the eradication of violence against women, another aggravating factor of inequality. Gender violence transgresses social boundaries and is becoming a universal phenomenon that ignores educative and social levels—even though it is intensified by poverty. The culture of inequality that harbours this violence belongs to the crude inequality of opportunities, the unequal access to resources and justice services, the labour and income discrimination as well as the unequal distribution of power and time use between women and men.

Considering the diversity characterizing ECLAC member countries in this area, the subprogramme will also maximize opportunities to share experiences, good practices and progress achieved in each country. It will also strengthen the generation of indicators to support design, monitoring and evaluation of policy-making in the areas considered strategic for gender equality by the Beijing Platform of Action.

To overcome the negative synergy between sociocultural, economic and political obstacles to gender equality, the subprogramme will seek to build bridges between knowledge and research, on the one hand, and public policies on gender parity, the care economy and the eradication of poverty and violence against women, on the other. This involves the development of new knowledge that sheds light

on the nature of the problems in the sphere of gender policies in the region and the incorporation of this knowledge into the institution-building strategy and, above all, into the strategy of national mechanisms for the advancement of women. With these goals in mind, it is also necessary to harness the active leadership of these mechanisms through their participation in the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference, taking into account regional specificities and promoting intraregional networking for the benefit of all women.

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

Objective of the organization: To achieve the mainstreaming of the gender equality agenda into the principal policies of the Governments of the Latin America and Caribbean countries

<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Progress in adopting a gender perspective by countries of the region to follow up on all internationally agreed development goals contained in the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, including those set forth in the Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the relevant Regional Consensus	1. (i) Increased number of countries that have integrated additional indicators proposed by ECLAC into their databases and official documents to follow up on the Millennium Development Goals, CEDAW and the commitments of the Regional Conference on women in Latin America and the Caribbean (ii) Increased number of gender mainstreaming policies that utilize or have resulted from the use of the indicators adopted by ECLAC to follow up on the Millennium Development Goal 3, particularly on the promotion of women's economic independence and the monitoring of gender violence
2. Progress in the implementation of the agreements reached at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, especially in relation to political participation, recognition of women's unpaid work and the eradication of poverty and gender violence	2. (i) Increased percentage of countries receiving technical cooperation from ECLAC to support their efforts to implement the agreements reached at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and to follow up on the internationally agreed development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration that implement such recommendations (ii) Increased number of programmes or public policies adopted by the countries of the region in response to the agreements of the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

Strategy

Substantive responsibility for the execution of the subprogramme rests with the Women and Development Division of ECLAC. The strategy will take special account of the provisions relating to the goals and targets set forth in the major United Nations human rights instruments and mandates. The subprogramme will also concentrate on developing new knowledge that sheds light on the nature of the problems that have arisen in the sphere of gender policies in the region; incorporating this knowledge into the capacity-building strategy in the countries of the region and, above all, into the gender-mainstreaming strategy of national mechanisms for the advancement of women. It will also continue to support the

collection of basic data on the situation of women and men and the development of gender indicators as well as to provide technical assistance for capacity-building to sectoral ministries and selected entities, like national statistical offices. The subprogramme will also support the sharing of experiences and good practices among member States of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. Other stakeholders from academia and relevant sectors of civil society will be included in the subprogramme's activities as beneficiaries.

External factors

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

(a) The current institutional situation of national mechanisms for gender equity is maintained or improved in respect of their mission, placement and agenda, in a political environment characterized by stability at the national, regional and international levels and by the negligible consequences of political changes in the countries of the region.

(b) The international community continues to support and give priority to gender mainstreaming in the public policies of the member States of ECLAC, as an essential component of regional and international development. To that end, it takes into account General Assembly and Economic and Social Council guidelines and internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and those arising out of instruments adopted at major world economic and social summits and conferences.

(c) Available financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, are sufficient to fulfil the subprogramme mandates and to facilitate interaction between its key actors and users.

Activities

1. Meetings

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

(i) Eleventh 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 2010) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Three subregional preparatory meetings for the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (first half of 2010) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Two 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 (first and second semester of 2011) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Six meetings of experts to consider priority issues emerging from the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. The following topics will be considered: (i) assessment of the implementation of the Quito Consensus; (ii) evaluation of best practices and challenges in the implementation of gender policies based on reports of the Observatory on gender parity; (iii) outline of an economic agenda for gender equality; (iv) identification of emerging issues; (v) the status of gender parity in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(c) Substantive servicing of inter-agency meetings

Two inter-agency meetings with United Nations programmes, funds and specialized agencies, including the preparation of substantive support documents and the relevant reports (one in 2010 and one in 2011) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Other substantive activities(a) Recurrent publications

Eight issues of the *Mujer y desarrollo series* during the biennium, which will focus on such topics as: (i) gender poverty through the follow-up of the Millennium Development Goals 1 and 3; (ii) progress in the implementation of CEDAW recommendations on violence against women; (iii) public policies for gender parity; (iv) gender parity in the labour market; (v) parity in family relationships and responsibilities; (vi) access to justice for women, adolescents and girl children who have been victims of gender violence; (vii) sexual and reproductive rights as an essential condition for gender parity; (viii) progress in the achievement of gender mainstreaming in the State structure (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on progress with regard to the status of women in the region in the context of the Quito Consensus, CEDAW and the Millennium Development Goal 3, for presentation at the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (second half of 2010) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Five studies on issues relating to the incorporation of gender perspectives in the development of countries in the region, in accordance with the subject areas to be highlighted at the ECLAC session to be held in 2010 (two in 2010 and three in 2011) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A study on gender-related statistics and indicators (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(c) 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 gender statistics, migration and gender, the care economy and social cohesion (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Updating of the ECLAC Internet portal site on gender statistics with data from the 2008 household surveys and other sources (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Updating of the website of the Observatory on gender parity with data periodically delivered by government authorities (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(d) Information materials and services

(i) Two electronic conferences at minister level in preparation of the position document to be presented to the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (first semester of 2010) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) An information leaflet and brief notes, prepared in collaboration with the Information Services Unit, for distribution before the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (first half of 2010) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries that request it, on methodologies relating to the formulation and measurement of gender-related indicators, the use of gender indicators, 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 accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

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 areas of: methodologies relating to the formulation and measurement of gender-related indicators, gender mainstreaming in development, and government policy (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(c) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

It is expected that during the biennium, projects will be under way in the following areas: follow-up to the Millennium Development Goal 3 through the Observatory on gender parity; follow-up to CEDAW recommendations on violence against women; and regional capacity-building for monitoring reproductive work and time use.

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

4. 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 expanding the communication strategy of the Women and Development Division, including the continual updating of the ECLAC Internet portal site on gender (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

SUBPROGRAMME 6: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENTPresentation

Demographic change continues at a rapid pace across the Latin American and Caribbean region. Reductions in fertility and mortality are quickly altering the age composition of the population, although at an unequal pace between and within countries, and creating new economic and social challenges. On the whole, the growth of the economically active population is now resulting in declining young and old-age dependency ratios. As the demographic transition progresses, the population aged 60 and older will represent an increasing share of the region's total population. These shifts in age composition go in tandem with new epidemiology trends and therefore generate new demands on service provision in the areas of education, employment, and particularly pension systems and health care, depending on the phase of demographic transition each country is going through.

The above transformations, combined with continued internal migration, the increasing flows of international migration within the region as well as to other regions, and the persistent social inequality—exacerbated by race and ethnicity—require new efforts to recognize the link between population and human rights, and to reinforce social cohesion in the region. Taken as a whole, these trends pose new challenges and point to new paths for demographic analysis in the region and the provision of support to member States to have better knowledge of the new demographic context in which they design programmes and policies.

Disaggregated estimates and projections of demographic indicators are increasingly necessary to the design of social policies. Such detailed measures need to be based beyond the traditional source of demographic information provided by population censuses, which are on average conducted every decade. The importance of collecting vital statistics that are timely, reliable and valid—and the technical assistance that many countries in the region need to do so—cannot be understated.

Indeed, new and better sources of demographic information are necessary to address challenges in the production of socio-demographic information on various phenomena such as the declines in fertility and trends in adolescent fertility in each country, and access to sexual and reproductive health services for all segments of society. Furthermore, the difficulties posed by evaluating mortality in old age, child and adolescent mortality, and maternal mortality require not only improved data quality but also a re-examination of recent mortality trends by cause of death, which will undoubtedly reflect the unequal progress of the epidemiological transition and the double burden of deaths from infectious as well as chronic and degenerative diseases in the region.

In the long run, the result of these demographic transformations will be a significantly older population with demands on society that will call for institutional and policy changes. Demographic indicators are crucial for the design of targeted public policies in other areas of concern as well. In the context of a high level of urbanization, city growth is accompanied by the persistence of makeshift settlements, in which poverty tends to be perpetuated. In many countries, policies and programmes aimed at managing urban expansion and improving living conditions for the population have been unable to integrate socio-demographic variables in an appropriate manner. This has adversely affected their effectiveness and the likelihood of successfully decentralizing public administration. At the same time, continuing emigration flows from the region and the diversification of forms of population displacement require reconsideration of emigrants' status as social, political and economic actors who need to be protected by a broad-based notion of citizenship. The emigration of skilled workers weakens the potential

for innovation in their respective countries of origin, a trend that may be attenuated with efforts to ensure strong ties to the home country.

In the last twenty years, important progress has been made in normative and judicial terms towards recognition of the rights of indigenous populations. However, socio-demographic studies utilizing population censuses consistently demonstrate that indigenous and African-descendent groups are at a disadvantage compared with the rest of the population in terms of mortality, life expectancy, formal education, and socio-economic conditions in general.

In conclusion, continued demographic change and the associated alterations in the population's age structure in a context of persistent inequality requires constant work to raise awareness of the nature and consequences of these changes and the increasing importance of incorporating demographic analysis into policy development.

In this context, during the biennium 2010-2011, the subprogramme seeks to achieve the medium-term objective and the more short-term achievements, whose accomplishment will be measured by performance indicators as described below.

<i>Objective of the organization: To improve the incorporation of population issues into development policies and programmes in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	
<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Increased capacity of ECLAC stakeholders to monitor population trends and tackle population and development issues for use in socio-demographic programming	1. (i) Increased number of ECLAC stakeholders generating demographic knowledge and information on population and development in conjunction with the subprogramme in the framework of the 2010 round of census (ii) Increased number of downloads of CELADE publications whose contents provide relevant policy analysis and recommendations for action and of CELADE data on population issues
2. Increased technical capacity of ECLAC 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 other international agreements related to these issues	2. (i) Increased number of new or additional actions taken by ECLAC stakeholders to monitor and implement the goals and recommendations of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, the relevant goals and objectives of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international recommendations and agreements related to the field of population and development

Strategy

The Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) – Population Division of ECLAC will be responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme. The strategy applied by the subprogramme will focus on continuing to provide support to the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development and to the countries of the region, in the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), in the fulfilment of the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International

Plan of Action on Ageing, and in monitoring the goals and objectives of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international conferences.

In order to help the region face these challenges, the subprogramme will continue to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of stakeholders in ECLAC member States to conduct more effective analyses and incorporate socio-demographic variables in the formulation and application of their development policies and programmes. For that purpose, specialized advisory and technical assistance services will be provided, and meetings and seminars will be held to facilitate horizontal cooperation, networking and sharing of successful experiences. The main users of the outputs of the subprogramme will be the authorities and government officials and national statistical offices of the countries of the region, particularly those working on population-related issues in the ministries of planning, social programming, health, education and housing. Other users will include public, private and civil society bodies responsible for the design and management of programmes, policies and projects at the national and local levels in various population-related areas, and universities and other academic institutions interested in these issues. From a methodological and technical viewpoint, the subprogramme has identified the following four essential areas relating to the current stage in the region's progress in the field of population and development: (a) Pattern of demographic growth in the region; (b) Generation of data and the development of procedures, computer programs and information systems to improve the use of census data, vital statistics and surveys; (c) Inclusion of socio-demographic inputs in social programming at the national and local levels for decision-making in the design and application of public policies, and (d) Regional cooperation in the area of population and development. Particular emphasis will be placed on the dissemination of socio-demographic data using information and communication technologies on the basis that such information can be viewed as a regional public good. The subprogramme will work closely with UNFPA, UNDP and the Population and Statistics Divisions of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations and the other entities of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs participating in the Population cluster, with specialized bodies such as FAO, PAHO, UNESCO and UNICEF, and with intergovernmental organizations such as IOM, the Ibero-American Youth Organization, IDB and SEGIB. The subprogramme will also continue its collaboration with these United Nations departments, specialized agencies, programmes and funds, in addition to other interested parties, in order to refine methodologies for population estimates and projections and harmonize standards for estimates and projections of the population across the Organisation. This includes serving as lead entity in the inter-agency working group on international migration.

External factors

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

(a) The socio-economic and institutional situation in the region remains stable or improves and that no serious external turbulence or disturbances affect the established priorities.

(b) The international community supports and gives priority to the concerns and concrete needs of ECLAC member States in relation to the implementation of the recommendations of the Programme of Action of the international Conference on Population and Development and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. To that end, it takes into account General Assembly and Economic and Social Council guidelines and internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and those arising out of instruments adopted at major world economic and social summits and conferences.

(c) The regional community continues, as a matter of priority, to include socio-demographic factors in the design and application of social policies and programmes, in order to improve their effectiveness.

(d) The available financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, are sufficient to fulfil the subprogramme mandates and to facilitate interaction between its key actors and users.

Activities

Subject area 6.1: Demographic analysis and population projections

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meeting of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the 2010 round of population censuses (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

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

(b) Non-recurrent publications

Three studies on the situation of demographic phenomena in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Technical material

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

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

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

(d) Information materials and services

Maintenance and updating of the database on demographic trends and population projections by gender and age on the subprogramme site in the ECLAC web portal (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) 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 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

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

Subject area 6.2: Population information

1. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

Two issues of REDATAM Informa and electronic dissemination of its content through the subprogramme site in the ECLAC web portal (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A document on the 2010 round of censuses (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Three non-recurrent publications on high priority issues on migration, demographic trends among indigenous people and Afro-descendants and on ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(c) Technical material

(i) A technical study on processing data from the 2010 round of population censuses (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Development and updating of computer programs to facilitate the use of population statistics, particularly census data 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 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

(d) Information materials and services

Maintaining and updating of the database on urbanization, spatial distribution of the population and internal and international migration, on the subprogramme site in the ECLAC web portal (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region that request them, on the design and use of computer applications related to REDATAM (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

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

(c) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

It is expected that during the biennium, projects will be under way in the following areas: strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration and indigenous populations and ageing (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2). Operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 6.3: Integration of socio-demographic aspects into social programming at the national and local levels

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

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

(ii) A meeting of experts to analyse the region's priorities regarding demographic estimates and projections concerning indigenous people, Afro-descendants, ageing and migrants (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Non-recurrent publications

Three studies on demographic changes and public policies in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Technical material

(i) Maintenance and updating of the database on spatial distribution and urbanization in Latin America and the Caribbean (DEPUALC) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and 2).

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

(iii) Maintenance and updating of the international migration databank for the programme Research of International Migration in Latin America (IMILA) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in areas relating to: the incorporation of socio-demographic variables into development policies, programmes, and projects; indigenous people; Afro-descendants; ageing and migrants (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

(i) A workshop on matters relating to the incorporation of socio-demographic variables into development policies, programmes and projects (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

(c) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, it is expected that projects will be under way in the following areas: international migration, internal migration and indigenous populations (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

Subject area 6.4: Regional cooperation in population and development

1. Meetings

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Substantive servicing of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc 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 International Conference on Population and Development and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of a meeting of experts

A meeting of experts to examine progress in implementing the recommendations of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development +15 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Other substantive activities(a) Recurrent publications

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

(b) Technical material

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

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

(iii) Regular updating of the contents of the subprogramme site in the ECLAC web portal (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Technical cooperationAdvisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in areas relating to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin American and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Provision of technical support services to the region's intergovernmental forums on international migration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Intermediate activities

Organization of communication and exchange activities with relevant institutions to follow up on the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing following the evaluation of progress at the Regional Conference on Ageing held in Brasilia, Brazil, 2007 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

SUBPROGRAMME 7: PLANNING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONPresentation

The development agenda of Latin American and the Caribbean countries continues to give priority to State modernization and to greater institutionalization of economic and social planning, budgetary and public investment policies and local development policies. Development requires long-term approaches and the creation of institutions for implementation, monitoring and technical backstopping. Public planning plays an important role in performing the basic functions of forward-planning, institutional, sectoral and regional coordination, generation of information and evaluation. The formulation of this forward-looking approach to national, regional and sectoral development strategies calls for greater analysis of the institutions and the various actors that participate in this process. Accordingly, during the 2010-2011 biennium, these themes will be at the core of the programme of work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). In response to the demands of countries in the region, the subprogramme will conduct activities in the sphere of economic and social planning, whether national, territorial or sectoral in scope, in connection with the processes of State modernization and public policymaking. ILPES will also continue to perform and enhance its function as training centre of the ECLAC system.

Countries in the region have undertaken efforts to achieve greater fiscal transparency and efficient mechanisms in fiscal management at different levels of government. Such efforts currently focus on improving budgetary and financial administrative practices at both the national and subnational levels using a multi-year perspective that takes into account the planning functions of public administration. In this field, national public investment systems and their various institutional and decentralization modalities are used by Governments of the region as the framework for programming, managing and evaluating public investment. Integration of these systems with budget programming is increasingly facilitated through standardized procedures, project cycle training and the development of computerized information subsystems. In this context, promotion and support for the setting up of new instruments for budgetary policymaking and good results-based management practices in the public policy cycle should be further enhanced.

Local and regional development policies have also become particularly relevant given the ever-increasing need to design instruments and public policies that promote the use of endogenous local resources. These policies are designed to foster new styles of development based on the potential of local and regional economies in alignment with national policies. To different extents, these processes seek to transform local production systems, boost production, create jobs, build competitive territorial capacities and improve the quality of life of the population. The development of local and regional capacities is linked to legal, political and financial issues that are specific to decentralization processes. In that respect, greater emphasis should be placed on strengthening local capacity to share good practices and formulate new instruments, contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals at the local level and monitoring progress towards these targets.

In their efforts to improve the skills of their specialized human resources, the Governments of the region are generating growing demand for training in specific areas of competence covered by ILPES and ECLAC as a whole. This is evident in the greater number and variety of courses requested, the large number of applicants, and the support provided to such participants by national and local governments. Consequently, ILPES will strengthen the joint work carried out with the rest of the ECLAC subprogrammes to provide a broader range of training services with a wider thematic coverage. Emerging issues relevant to countries of the region such as the care economy, environmental management practices or social protection would be included in the training programmes.

The proposed activities seek to contribute to the fulfilment of the objective of the subprogramme in the medium term and to achieve the more specific outputs planned for the biennium; this will be demonstrated by performance indicators as described below.

Objective of the organization: To improve public sector management in the countries of the region with regard to economic and social planning, budgeting and local development

<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Increased capacity and sharing of experience among ECLAC member countries to adopt new approaches and address emerging issues regarding planning and budgeting	<p>1. (i) Increased number of countries adopting new policies and measures in planning and budgeting in line with ECLAC recommendations</p> <p>(ii) Increased percentage of survey respondents who consider the analysis and recommendations contained in selected publications of the subprogramme as “useful” or “very useful” for their work in planning and budgeting</p> <p>(iii) Increased number of downloads of selected publications on planning and budgeting prepared by the subprogramme whose contents provide relevant policy analysis and recommendations for action</p>
2. Strengthened capacity and sharing of experience among ECLAC member countries to adopt local development policies	<p>2. (i) Increased number of countries or regions within countries that take action, adopt policies and measures or implement activities in the area of local development in line with ECLAC recommendations</p> <p>(ii) Increased percentage of participants in networks organized by the subprogramme that consider the work of the forums as “useful” or “very useful” to improve their work on local development issues</p> <p>(iii) Increased number of downloads of selected publications on local development prepared by the subprogramme whose content provides relevant policy analysis and recommendations for action</p>

Strategy

Substantive responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme rests with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), which serves as the Commission’s training centre and plays a normative role in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of all training activities offered by the Commission. The strategy to be followed will take special account of the relevant provisions of internationally agreed development goals, including those set forth in the Millennium Declaration.

The strategy envisages various modes of action: applied research, dissemination of its results, training courses and the creation and support of knowledge networks. The synergies between these networks and their multiplier effect are expected to increase the impact of the Institute’s work. The strategy will be geared towards renovating and strengthening national and subregional institutions from the countries of the region with respect to the tools and practices used in public policy and programme planning, with emphasis on development plans at the national, subnational, sectoral and institutional levels. Analytical work will be fostered and the organization of specialized forums and networks will be promoted in order to exchange

good practices and lessons learned and facilitate the adaptation and application of successful experiences. Training activities will be consolidated and the range of thematic issues will be expanded to encompass a greater number of topics covered by other subprogrammes of the Commission. Further steps will be taken to improve the design, implementation and evaluation of courses and training activities and to consolidate the ILPES training network in order to further strengthen the sharing of experiences and good practices among countries of the region. New training modalities, such as online courses, will be adopted or strengthened to ensure efficiency gains and pedagogical innovations will be introduced to improve the quality of training and the access of students to training material and information on the network. The dissemination of the subprogramme outputs and activities will also be expanded with more intensive use of new information and communication technologies. Similarly, technical cooperation services provided to the region on relevant issues will be reinforced and the exchange of multilateral experiences will be promoted. To achieve the subprogramme objectives, ILPES will work in coordination and close collaboration with other ECLAC subprogrammes. It will work directly with its counterpart planning institutions from Governments and relevant public authorities at national, regional, State and local levels in countries of the region. Other relevant stakeholders from countries of the region such as other public bodies, private sector, civil society, labour and professional organizations, universities and other academic and research institutions will be included and will benefit from the subprogramme's activities.

External factors

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

(a) The international community and, in particular, the member countries of the Regional Council for Planning continue to give priority to public-sector management, budgetary policies and local development policies in the region. For this, they will take into account the guidelines handed down by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and internationally agreed development objectives, including those that appear in the Millennium Declaration and those deriving from instruments adopted at the main world summits and conferences in the economic and social spheres.

(b) The available financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, are sufficient to fulfil the mandates of the subprogramme relating to the provision of training services to countries of the region.

(c) The socioeconomic and institutional environment in the region remains stable or improves and is free from significant external shocks or disruptions that make it necessary to change the priorities of the programme of work.

Activities

1. Meetings

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Two meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning (2010 and 2011) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Two meetings of experts on fiscal policy. Experiences in public administration, budget policies and evaluation in the countries of the region will be examined (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Two meetings of experts to consider the experiences and policies relating to planning public policies and regional and local development in the countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Other substantive activitiesNon-recurrent publications

Six studies on fiscal policy, budgeting and/or evaluation methodologies, planning in public policies, and local development processes in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Technical cooperation(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries of the region that request them in areas relating to planning; fiscal and budgetary policy; evaluation of policies, programmes and projects and local development policies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Training courses, seminars and workshops

Ten international courses on public finances; budgetary policies; preparation, management and appraisal of projects and logical framework; local economic development, territorial competitiveness and fiscal decentralization; and economic and social policies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(c) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

It is expected that during the biennium, projects will be under way in the following area: strengthening capacity of local governments to monitor the Millennium Development Goals at the local or regional level and public management (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2). The implementation of operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

4. Intermediate activities

Support for the operation of information networks and exchange of knowledge on issues linked to the subprogramme (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

SUBPROGRAMME 8: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTSPresentation

The interrelationship between economic growth, environmental protection, climate change, urban development and social equity is increasingly important for Governments and the main social and economic stakeholders in Latin America and the Caribbean. In order to address this complex set of connections from the public-policy perspective, countries of the region will need to strengthen their capacity for analysis and quantification of the social costs and benefits of their current development strategies and global environmental change. Public administrations need to strengthen their capacity to design and implement integrated policies aimed at achieving inter-sectoral targets, such as the internationally agreed development goals deriving from the Millennium Declaration, and tackle new environmental challenges and reverse unsustainable trends such as the loss of biodiversity, land degradation and deforestation.

Climate change has been identified as a key issue in the international environmental agenda. For Latin American and Caribbean countries, it creates an opportunity for strengthening their adaptation and mitigation policies. Indeed, responses to climate change still have an unexplored potential for integrating environmental and sectoral policies, in which adaptation and emission reductions in metropolitan and intermediate cities in the region are of the utmost importance.

Thus, the priority objective of this subprogramme in the 2010-2011 biennium will be to strengthen the capacities of countries of the region to analyse, quantify, design and implement integrated public policies that address the challenges of sustainable development at all levels of government.

The subprogramme will encompass two basic areas. The first, relating to the evaluation of advances in sustainable development in the region, will be devoted to the generation of empirical and quantitative information and to the analysis of processes affecting sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean, including those relating to climate change and to urban development and human settlements. Simulation models, appraisal of externalities from economic activities, damage assessment from disasters and economic assessment techniques will facilitate the task of quantifying the impact of certain development strategies in terms of costs and benefits. A core activity within this area is the environmental performance review of countries (and/or subnational administrations) that show political interest. Application of this methodology has succeeded in improving environmental policies and enhancing their coordination and consistency with economic, sectoral and social policies that have a bearing on the environment. These reviews will provide an analysis of environmental conditions, environmental pressure and the responses made by the public and private sector to achieve national goals and fulfil international commitments on environmental protection and sustainable natural-resource use.

The second area of work is related to the integration of public policies and institutional development for environmental management, including urban and land issues. This integration comprises the follow-up of international and regional agreements relating to sustainable development issues, such as their links with international trade and environmental goods and services markets. Efforts will be made to strengthen the capacity of countries to design integrated public policies to be applied in different sectors and at different levels of government. This line of work will require enhanced coordination with other divisions of ECLAC to facilitate integrated approaches.

The interaction of these two areas of work (integration of policies and quantitative assessments) will enhance coordination and modernization within the State and contribute to the achievement of

national sustainable development targets. Countries would thus be better prepared to make strategic environmental evaluations, assess the externalities or implicit social costs of maintaining the status quo and model the alternative policy options in the different government levels and territorial scales. At a sub-national level, socioeconomic and environmental urban development trends in the region will be examined with a view to strengthening the capacity of countries to design and put into practice policies and instruments for planning, financing and land management which respond to the challenges posed by the high rates of urbanization in the region. Most important are policy and project design for human security at a subnational level. Modernization and human security include the study of environmental conflict and institution-building for sustainable development.

The activities proposed in each of these two areas will help fulfil the subprogramme's objective in the medium term and achieve the more specific expected outputs in the biennium, which will be measured by indicators as described below.

<i>Objective of the organization: To improve the integration of environmental and urban management considerations into economic, social and land-use policies in the framework of sustainable development and climate change</i>	
<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Increased capacity of ECLAC member countries to integrate policies and measures for sustainable development particularly in relation to climate change and human settlements	1. (i) Increased number of countries adopting policies, measures or instruments in the areas of climate change, sustainable development and human settlements in line with ECLAC recommendations (ii) Increased number of downloads of selected publications and from databases produced under the subprogramme whose contents include relevant analysis and recommendations for action
2. Enhanced capacity of the Governments of the region and other stakeholders to follow up and make progress in the implementation of international agreements related to sustainable development and to urban development such as the Millennium declaration, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level authorities on Housing and Urban Development, the Regional Implementation Meeting and the Commission on Sustainable Development process	2. (i) Increased number of countries that adopt actions to follow up on the commitments of the international agreements related to sustainable development and to urban development in line with ECLAC recommendations

Strategy

This subprogramme will be carried out by the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division of ECLAC, in close coordination with other ECLAC divisions in order to mainstream a comprehensive approach to sustainable development in the work programme at the department level. Key milestones in this process at the political and institutional levels will be the forum on the application of sustainable development in the region, to be organized jointly by ECLAC and the Commission on Sustainable Development, and the follow up of agreements such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Regional Plan of Action of the Forum of Ministries of Housing and Urban Development.

In the operational dimension, lines of work will require generating synergies between different types of activities, namely the elaboration of national case studies, the provision of technical assistance and training courses, the organization of regional and subregional discussion forums, and the promotion of political dialogues at the country level. The scope of the subprogramme will encompass: (i) the evaluation of progress made in sustainable development patterns in the region, including those relating to urban development and human settlements, with particular emphasis on the economic and social impacts of climate change; and (ii) the integration of public policies and institution-building for environmental management, including urban and land-use issues. The main users of this subprogramme will be the decision-making authorities responsible for sustainable development, and those of human settlements. Other users will include regional and subregional organizations, universities, academic research centres, business-sector and non-governmental organizations with an interest in these areas. The strategy will also include creating networks with a wide range of stakeholders in the environmental sphere and the economic and social sectors concerned with climate change including government institutions, civil society organizations, private sector representatives and relevant sectoral bodies. Another essential element will be to consolidate links with the national focal points for sustainable development, the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean and the Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI). The subprogramme will continue to hold consultations and to undertake joint actions with specialized agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations system (UNDP, UNEP and UN-Habitat) and the Commission on Sustainable Development, as well as with development banks addressing environmental issues (IADB and the World Bank) to generate synergetic collaboration.

External factors

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

(a) Institutional stability sufficient for carrying out the activities of the Subprogramme (since, in the past, frequent changes in environmental institutions hampered the achievement of political results, especially when changes were coupled with changes in priorities and budgetary allocations).

(b) The available financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, are sufficient to fulfil the subprogramme mandates and facilitate interaction between their key stakeholders and users.

Activities

Subject area 8.1: Evaluation of advances in sustainable development and appraisal of externalities

1. Meetings

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Forum on the application of sustainable development in the region, scheduled to be held by the Commission on Sustainable Development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to examine the trends in processes that affect sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean and their implications for the integration of public policies and institutional adjustments (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to examine the dynamics of the growth of human settlements in relation to urban and rural land markets (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A meeting of experts to analyse the region's priorities regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Other substantive activities(a) Non-recurrent publications

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

(ii) A study on the advances in methodologies to assess environmental and/or urban costs and benefits in the context of sustainable development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) A study on the characterization and evaluation of externalities in the urban environment (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) Two studies on climate change mitigation, including evaluation of carbon markets and economic adaptation needs in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Technical material

(i) Preparation upon request of substantive inputs for the Regional meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Update and upgrading of database on economic, social, urban and environmental variables and indicators for assessing progress towards sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Extension of quantitative applications for sustainable development assessment (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Technical cooperation(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries, at their request, in areas relating to: methodologies for constructing indicators and methodologies for measuring the advances towards

sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

(i) Cooperation with government and intergovernmental entities, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional organizations, at their request, to support training activities in the area of sustainable development assessment and of climate change mitigation and adaptation (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Regional course on indicators of sustainable development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Regional course on urban indicators (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) Regional course on environmental economics (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

Subject area 8.2: Integration of public policies, institution-building and follow-up of international and regional agreements for sustainable development

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

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

2. Other substantive activities

Non-recurrent publications

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

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

(iii) A study on changes in urban development patterns and environmental trends in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study on finance strategies for sustainable urban development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(v) A study on the economic and environmental implications of pertinent international agreements for the countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(vi) A study on lessons learned from environmental conflicts (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in various areas relating to public policies and their links to sustainable development, urban sustainability and disaster impact assessment (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Training courses, seminar and workshops

Cooperation with government and intergovernmental entities, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional organizations, at their request, for supporting training activities in areas of urban development and in different areas of public policy for sustainable development, such as urban and national environmental management, institution-building and social participation (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(c) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

It is expected that during the biennium, projects will be under way in the following areas: climate change mitigation and adaptation, urban sustainability, the development of data and policy integration indicators relating to Millennium Development Goal 9 (Environmental expenditure, environmentally harmful subsidies and so forth) and sustainable management of natural resources (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

SUBPROGRAMME 9: NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Presentation

During the past two decades, Latin American and Caribbean countries undertook a series of structural reforms whose results present a mixed picture. On the one hand, most countries experienced a consolidation of democratic practices and significant improvements in several aspects of macroeconomic management; on the other, the track record regarding growth, poverty and inequality trends were well below expectations. The region's capacity to grow more steadily, to reduce vulnerability to external factors, to generate spillovers to the entire productive system or enhance its integration into the world economy is still limited.

The unbalanced effects of globalization have also affected the development of Latin American and Caribbean countries. New global issues and forums, such as concerns over climate change, environmental and energy sustainability, management of natural resources —particularly water and mines— have progressively ranked higher on the agenda of Governments of the region. In this context, the concept of sustainable development has become a core element of the international and regional development agenda, not only in terms of environment and natural resources, but also with respect to other issues related to the rights of the region's populations, such as equitable and stable growth, poverty alleviation, social cohesion, gender, population and human settlements.

The region has made considerable advances in the provision of water supply and sanitation services. Unfortunately, the institutional frameworks for water management and water supply and sanitation services ensure neither economic efficiency and social equity, nor environmental sustainability. As a result, many unresolved problems persist and new ones emerge impacting negatively on socio-economic development and reducing the competitiveness of the economies of the region

In energy, countries of the region may wish to enhance their knowledge and capacity in relation to sustainable energy technologies, with particular emphasis on energy efficiency, renewable energy, and biofuels. Oil markets and oil pricing, in addition to other sources such as coal and nuclear alternatives should also be a strong area of focus. This work programme component aims at producing a set of policy recommendations, instruments and tools to promote energy efficiency and foster the increased use of renewable energies as reliable sources in Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Regarding the mining sector, the subprogramme proposes to establish an observatory on social and economic conflicts in the industry involving a wide range of stakeholders. On the one hand, the analysis of conflict between the extractive industry and local communities requires more in-depth analysis. On the other, governmental, environmental and mining authorities, need to engage in more frequent and transparent dialogue with representatives of indigenous people to discuss the process of granting mining concessions.

In infrastructure services, attention must be placed on the role of public regulation and the new forms of private participation, as well as on generating synergies between the two sectors, given the existing public financing constraints. Better regulation is required to ensure that the benefits resulting from improved efficiency in energy, telecommunications, infrastructure, port services, highways, railways, waterways and border services are transferred to users in order to secure the timely supply of intermediate and final goods. Integral public policies on transport and infrastructure must be designed, implemented and monitored, particularly in the case of transport, since financial constraints affecting infrastructure are usually blamed for the partial solutions now obtained.

All of these issues call for a review of the forms of international cooperation and a renewal of the discussion agenda in competent United Nations forums, including the participation of a wide range of stakeholders, in which the treatment reserved for conventional and renewable forms of energy will set the pace for a new path towards sustainability which will mitigate their impact on climate change.

The proposed activities seek to contribute to the fulfilment of the subprogramme's objective in the medium term and to achieve the specific accomplishments during the biennium, to be verified by the performance indicators as described below.

Objective of the organization: To foster competitiveness and socio-economic development through the sustainable management of natural resources and infrastructure services in Latin America and Caribbean countries

<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
1. Strengthened institutional capacity in the countries of the region to formulate and implement public policies and regulatory frameworks to increase efficiency in the sustainable management of natural resources and in the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services	1. (i) Increased number of countries adopting policies and measures in the areas of sustainable management of natural resources and provision of public utilities and infrastructure services in line with ECLAC recommendations (ii) Increased percentage of participants rating the technical activities organized by the subprogramme as "useful" or "very useful" for their work in sustainable management of natural resources and provision of public utilities and infrastructure services
2. Enhanced policy harmonization and coordination and sharing of best practices at the subregional and regional levels on sustainable management of natural resources and provision of public utilities and infrastructure services	2. (i) Increased number of public, academic, regional and business institutions taking action to harmonize policies in management of natural resources and/or provision of infrastructure services in line with ECLAC recommendations

Strategy

The Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division will be responsible for implementing this subprogramme, in close coordination with other subprogrammes of the Commission. The strategy will include providing stakeholders of the region with analytical studies and systematized information and data in terms of regulation and management of natural resources and the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services in the context of the development goals deriving from the Millennium Declaration.

Priority will be given to the provision of technical assistance services to countries, at their request, in the spheres of regulation and management of mineral, energy and water resources, with particular emphasis on the economic and social impacts of climate change, environmental and energy sustainability, and in the regulation of the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services. Support will be given to discussion forums to make known new policy options and the functioning of knowledge networks for sharing good practices and lessons learned. The subprogramme will also carry out training activities for decision makers, public officials and experts in the above-mentioned areas. The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials of countries in the region, especially those concerned with areas of management for the sustainable development of natural resources, energy issues, infrastructure, and transport services. Other users will include regional and subregional organizations, universities, academic research centres, and technical and professional, labour

and business organizations with an interest in these areas. The subprogramme will continue to consult, and work in close collaboration with programmes and bodies of the United Nations system which participate in the Commission on Sustainable Development and other organizations concerned with the areas of mining, energy and water resources, including OLADE, OLAMI, PARLATINO, the Global Water Partnership and IIRSA, the Committee on Ports (OAS), the American Association of Port Authorities (AAPA), the International Association of Maritime Economists (IAME), the Central American Commission on Maritime Transport (COCATRAM), and bilateral and multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, IDB, the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) and the Fund for the Plata Watershed (Fonplata), among others.

External factors

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

(a) The socio-economic and institutional environment in the region remains stable or improves and is free from significant external shocks or disruptions that make it necessary to change the priorities of the programme of work.

(b) The international community supports and accords priority to the concerns and specific requirements relating to the sustainable management of natural resources and the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services in the context of the regional and international development agenda. To this end, the guidelines adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council will be taken into account together with the internationally agreed development goals, including those deriving from the Millennium Declaration and those arising from the instruments adopted at the main world summits and conferences in the economic and social spheres.

(c) The available financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, are sufficient to fulfil the mandates of the subprogramme and to facilitate the interaction between their key stakeholders and users.

Activities

Subject area 9.1: Sustainable management of natural resources

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts on the formulation of public policies for water management and use that promote economic efficiency, social equity and environmental sustainability (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider the progress achieved in energy and sustainable technologies and examine the sustainable management and use of energy resources (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Latin American and Caribbean regional meeting of mining, environmental and government authorities to formulate strategies oriented to a better administration of mining resources and resulting incomes (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) Two meetings to examine renewable energies and biofuels and good practices on sustainable managements of national resources (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on water resources management in the countries of the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Two studies on the behaviour of energy markets and on the expansion of energy systems and the effect of price and investment policies (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iii) Two studies on energy and sustainable development: legislation, economics and technologies in selected countries in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) Discussion paper on the implementation of integral strategies for public administration of mining resources in Latin America and the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) A study on mining legislation with reference to the rights of indigenous people, and legislation relating to indigenous peoples with implications for mining (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(vi) A study on innovation and development in mining and renewable energies (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

(b) Information materials and 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) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services, upon request, to the ministries of mining of the countries of the region and the Energy and Mines Commission of the Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO) on relevant subjects (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

(c) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

It is expected that, during the biennium, projects will be under way in the following areas: development of legal and political frameworks relating to the promotion of renewable energies, biofuels and energy-efficiency programmes in the context of the development goals deriving from the Millennium Declaration; formulation of public policies for the provision of water supply and sanitation services that promote economic efficiency, social equity and environmental sustainability (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

Subject area 9.2: Provision and regulation of public utilities and infrastructure services1. MeetingsOrganization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the new challenges for the port sector in the international maritime context, with special attention to Latin America and the Caribbean (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Other substantive activities(a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) Two studies on water use and the provision of water-related public services in the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on the effects of logistic chain improvements on the productivity and competitiveness of selected countries in the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on the contribution of infrastructure services to fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals, especially in relation to poverty reduction (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Information materials and services

FAL Bulletin on Facilitation of Trade and Transport in Latin America and the Caribbean (twenty-four issues during the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries in the region, at their request, in relation to the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

(c) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

A technical cooperation project is expected to be implemented during the biennium on the harmonization of public policies and regulations for infrastructure services (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

SUBPROGRAMME 10: STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC PROJECTIONSPresentation

The countries of the region need to improve quality and transparency criteria in their national statistics systems in line with international best practices and promote their use among economic agents, social actors and decision-makers. These targets were defined in the strategic plan 2005-2015 for regional statistical development, adopted at the third meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC in June 2005.

At a time when information has become a vital component for the international competitiveness of the economies, the quality, timeliness and integrity of the region's statistical outputs must be brought into line with the most rigorous standards. The growing importance of statistics is also linked to the reinforcement of democracy, as they contribute to the process of public participation and enhance the transparency and accountability of the political system. Reliable and easily accessible national information systems are not only a concern for statisticians, but a condition for good governance at the country level. Likewise, given the growing complexity of interactions between economic, social and environmental phenomena in modern societies, instruments of statistical analysis, forecasting and modelling must be improved. To provide policymakers with tools to facilitate decision-making, impact assessment as well as appropriate monitoring and evaluation are needed.

Although the quality and completeness of the region's statistical output have improved significantly in the economic, environmental, demographic and social dimensions, the region must continue to move forward and consolidate its position in order to face future challenges. All the countries of the region must strive to implement the System of National Accounts (1993 SNA) and to apply the outcome and recommendations that will derive from the review process taking place in 2008. Countries must also strengthen their capacity to monitor the indicators to follow up on internationally agreed development goals, particularly those contained in the Millennium Declaration. Together with the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses, these are the main challenges to be faced by the region's statistical systems, as determined at the meeting of the Statistical Conference held in July 2007.

At the same time, the harmonization of statistical data remains a key issue. Taking into account the diversity which characterizes ECLAC member countries in this area, improvements will have to take place in progressive stages, to favour the sharing of experiences, good practices and the progress achieved in each country.

Such considerations underpin the conceptual and methodological content of the programme of work for the 2010-2011 biennium. The purpose of the subprogramme is to support regional countries in their efforts to build, strengthen and harmonize statistical information and the decision-making systems underlying the design, monitoring and assessment of development policies in the region. In particular, the subprogramme proposes to provide support to countries in the improvement of their national capacities to enable them to generate, analyse and disseminate, in a timely manner and in keeping with internationally accepted standards and best practices in the field, the statistical information and indicators vital to the design and monitoring of economic and social development policies.

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

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

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

Indicators of achievement

1. Progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2005-2015 of the Statistical Conference of the Americas

1. (i) Number of countries in the region that make satisfactory progress in implementing the System of National Accounts 1993 and incorporated satellite accounts, in accordance with international recommendations and their own requirements

(ii) Increased number of countries in the region that make satisfactory progress towards the collection of data and the production of indicators to follow-up on the Millennium Development Goals

2. Increased technical capacity of ECLAC member States to monitor economic, social and environmental trends and to formulate evidence-based policies

2. (i) Increased number of countries that take action to implement ECLAC recommendations to monitor economic, social and environment trends and formulate evidence-based policies

(ii) Increased number of downloads from CEPALSTAT and the *Statistical Yearbook*

Strategy

The Statistics and Economic Projections Division will be responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme and, given its interdisciplinary nature, it will work in close collaboration with other ECLAC subprogrammes, to which it will continue to provide services.

The strategy will focus on continuing to provide secretariat services at the meetings and Executive Committees of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, the intergovernmental body subsidiary to the Commission that sets cooperation priorities for statistical development in the region. The subprogramme will provide specialized advisory services and technical cooperation to strengthen the countries' technical and institutional capacities in the statistical field. Meetings and seminars will be organized to facilitate the sharing of experiences and promote horizontal cooperation in this field. Support will also be given for the development of networks to strengthen the harmonization and coordination of statistical data among countries, in particular within regional and subregional integration schemes. From the methodological and technical viewpoints, the subprogramme has identified essential areas relating to the current stage in the region's statistical development for the creation of a modern system of information to support decision-making processes in economic and social policy. Such areas span the full range of statistics from national accounts, economic and environmental statistics, through social indicators and statistics, economic and social modelling and projections to information dissemination. Each area includes both conventional statistical development activities that continue to prove relevant to national statistical systems and emerging issues and methodologies stemming from new demands voiced by Governments and civil society. The subprogramme will place its pool of statistical and methodological information at the disposal of a wide range of stakeholders: Government agencies of member States, particularly national statistical offices, central banks and ministries with responsibility for economic and social affairs, but also business and labour organizations, technical and professional institutions with links to productive sectors, universities, research centres, regional and subregional integration bodies and other public or private entities which need comparable information on the countries of the region. Efforts will be made to bring about closer collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Commission, the other regional commissions, the secretariats of regional integration organizations and the statistical offices of member States as well as with other international organizations.

External factors

The goal and expected outputs of the subprogramme will be achievable based on the following assumptions:

(a) The socio-economic and institutional environment in the region remains stable or improves, thereby allowing national statistical systems to function normally and make progress.

(b) The international community continues to support the work of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC and the priorities it sets for statistical development in the region, in response to the specific needs and concerns of the member States of ECLAC in this field. To that end, it takes into account General Assembly and Economic and Social Council guidelines and internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and those arising out of instruments adopted at major world economic and social summits and conferences.

(c) International agencies and organizations working in the region support the coordination efforts aimed at increasing the efficiency and helpfulness of their statistical cooperation activities.

(d) Available financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, are sufficient to fulfil the subprogramme mandates, which call for promoting horizontal cooperation among the countries of the region and facilitating interaction between its key actors and users.

Activities

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

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

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

(ii) 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 accomplishment 1).

2. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

(i) Provision of technical cooperation services to member States and regional bodies that request them for the harmonization of basic economic statistics and the implementation of the latest revised international nomenclature as well as 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 economic development and the design of analytical indicators (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 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 Millennium Development Goals (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(iv) Provision of technical cooperation services to member States and regional bodies that request them in the development of the institutional organization of the national statistical system and national statistical offices (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

It is expected that during the biennium, projects will be under way on strengthening national methodological capacities for the collection and monitoring of statistics and indicators (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

3. Intermediate activities

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

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

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

1. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

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

(ii) Preparation of the statistical summary and economic projections for the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2009-2010 and 2010-2011 editions) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Preparation of the statistical summary and economic projections for the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2010 and 2011 editions) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) Preparation of statistical indicators for the annual editions of the *Social Panorama of Latin America* (2010 and 2011 editions), in conjunction with the Social Development Division (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Technical material

Maintenance and updating of CEPALSTAT and other databases, including the expansion of their historical coverage, the inclusion of new economic, social and environmental topics and the improvement of short-term indicators. Improving support for internal and external users and interconnection services, particularly with respect to the economic and social information system of the United Nations (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Intermediate activities

Statistical and modelling support for the execution of ECLAC studies and projects in the economic, social and sustainable-development areas, and for inter-agency work, particularly in the context of the monitoring of the development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

Subject area 10.3: System of National Accounts: economic and environmental statistics

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Two meetings of experts to evaluate the inclusion of new international recommendations in the implementation of the System of National Accounts and its adjustment to the characteristics of the economies in the region, within the framework provided by the Latin American Network of Experts on National Accounts (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1, high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Two meetings of experts to analyse the advance of the satellite accounts with respect to development priorities in the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1, high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) Two meetings of experts to promote and analyse the incorporation of the new international recommendations on classifications and nomenclature in basic statistical practices for national and foreign trade in goods and services. These meetings will be held in cooperation with the Statistics Division of the United Nations and the Statistics Department of the International Monetary Fund (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1, high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A meeting of experts to analyse the advance of the statistics and environmental accounts (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1, high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

Cuadernos Estadísticos de la CEPAL. Two issues during the biennium, one on the dissemination of the new economic and social classification and nomenclature in basic statistical practices for national and foreign trade in goods and services, and another on the systematization of economic statistics on national accounts and the external sector (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the progress made in the region in implementing the new international recommendations on the upgrades of the System of National Accounts (1993, rev. 1) or external sector statistics (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on the regional implementation of satellite and other accounts (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Technical cooperation

Implementation of technical cooperation projects

It is expected that during the biennium, projects will be under way in the following areas: International Comparison Programme (ICP) and support for the development of environmental statistics and satellite accounts relating to specific sectors such as tourism and health (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

4. Intermediate activities

Support for the Latin American Network of Experts on National Accounts.

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

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to analyse methodologies for macroeconomic monitoring based on short-term indicator systems in Latin America and the Caribbean (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1, high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider new progress in modelling in open economies and its contribution to short-term forecasting (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1, high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A meeting of experts to analyse alternative methodologies for simulating scenarios for growth in the medium and long term, and their potential in identifying economic and social policy implications (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1, high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Non-recurrent publications

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

(ii) Two studies on modelling medium- and long-term growth prospects based on alternative economic and social policy scenarios (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

It is expected that during the biennium, projects will be under way in the following areas: business trend surveys and econometric models (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

3. Intermediate activities

Analysis, in conjunction with the Economic Development Division, of the trends and projections of the economic situation in the region for publication in the annual editions of the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2010 and 2011 editions), the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2009-2010 and 2010-2011 editions), as well as for project LINK and *World Economic Situation and Prospects* (2011 and 2012 editions) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Subject area 10.5: Statistics and quantitative analysis of social trends

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Two meetings of experts to make recommendations on promoting technical and methodological improvements to social information systems and household surveys, in addition to broadening the subject matter and geographical areas covered (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1, high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Two meetings of experts to make recommendations for improvements to the harmonization and homogenization of social statistics and indicators, with emphasis on the monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals and social cohesion (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1, high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A meeting of experts to examine the harmonization and standardization of national indicators and their integration into a system for the regional monitoring of the development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1, high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Other substantive activities

Non-recurrent publications

(i) Two studies consisting in the statistical analysis of the situation of poverty, income inequality and social cohesion in selected countries of the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) Two studies consisting in a methodological analysis of the measurement of living conditions and social cohesion in selected countries of the region (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study on progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries in the region, at their request, in the use of statistics for measuring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

Cooperation with Government entities, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies in support of training activities on topics relating to monitoring progress towards the development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration, poverty, income distribution and relevant aspects of social cohesion and vulnerability (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(c) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

It is expected that during the biennium, projects will be under way in the following areas: monitoring of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals and statistics and indicators relating to social cohesion and poverty (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

4. Intermediate activities

Periodic analysis of the poverty situation, social vulnerability and income distribution in the region, for the annual editions of the *Social Panorama of Latin America* (2010 and 2011 editions), in conjunction with the Social Development Division (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

SUBPROGRAMME 11: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Presentation

The countries served by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico are facing a development agenda that includes unresolved issues as well as new challenges resulting from a changing international context and the need to adopt a vision of development focused on the longer term.

The linkages of this region to the international economy have been characterized by exports of agricultural goods, other commodities and semi-manufactured goods, in-bond processing (maquila) products and tourism-related and other services. Another feature is the considerable migration within and outside the region coupled with growing flows of remittances sent by migrants to their families, which constitute an important part of the latter's income. Particularly significant in this scenario is the need to generate dynamic, sustainable and equitable economic development in order to create sufficient sources of quality employment to absorb the expansion of the labour force and reduce poverty across all sectors of society.

Integration into the global economy has become increasingly associated with agreements with major economic partners, including the United States and the European Union. Ensuring that this integration is successful and contributes to economic development will depend not only on measures to ensure effective implementation, but also on a more comprehensive strategy that promotes technological learning, innovation and dissemination, systemic competitiveness, including the incorporation of greater value added into export goods and services. It also requires the creation of more extensive linkages with local producers leading to a more equitable distribution of the benefits derived from trade among the whole population. At the intergovernmental level, continued efforts will be required to adapt and deepen regional integration, within a context of open regionalism.

This situation calls for governments to strengthen the coordination between economic and social policies in order to sustain a high rate of economic growth, reduce poverty, increase systemic competitiveness, and address the needs of adaptation, vulnerability reduction and mitigation relative to climate change and extreme natural phenomena. Areas to consider for policy options include: (i) the need to develop improved markets through institutional settings promoting competition and through appropriate regulatory frameworks; (ii) the recognition of consumer rights; (iii) the design of productive development policies differentiated for medium-sized, small and micro-enterprises; (iv) equitable access to quality social services and to credit, especially for rural and vulnerable populations; (v) policy options for the agricultural sector, with its long term human capital challenges and high rates of poverty that in addition will now face the combined stresses of adapting to climate change and responding to the increased demand by a growing population for food staples as well as for the use of agricultural resources to produce energy; (vi) the stability of the financial system; (vii) energy dependence and sustainability and the mainstreaming of responses to climate change, especially regarding the adaptation of vulnerable populations and productive sectors, and further efforts to take advantage of opportunities such as the emerging carbon markets to protect natural capital and reduce poverty.

The countries of the subregion experienced relatively high growth rates from 2003-2007, despite adverse international conditions in the last two years of this period. This provides an opportunity to take measures to ensure sustained growth. Within this context, one of the challenges is to increase fiscal revenues. This challenge is linked to structurally low tax burdens, trade liberalization (which entails the need to establish programmes to reinforce its benefits and compensate for the costs that may be incurred by some

sectors of the population) and the extension of fiscal exemptions for maquila or in-bond industries to 2015 agreed upon within the WTO. This will require the strengthening of fiscal covenants to ensure that public resources are used more efficiently and with a redistributive effect to reduce poverty and inequities, in particular among women, indigenous peoples and other ethnic groups.

The generation of quality employment must be complemented by public social policies and a level of social investment that will enhance the quality of, and access to, social services, in order to reduce inequities and the acute deficit in human development that affects the majority of the population in the subregion. Service provision must be improved in order to increase productivity and respond directly to differing social and economic needs, reinforcing social equity and cohesion and the respect for human rights, vital elements in the construction of a stronger democratic framework.

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals will continue to be the focus of attention, including efforts to achieve additional targets proposed in national plans and taking into account challenges to these Goals that have become more evident in recent years, in particular in relation to sustainable development and ethnic equity as reflected in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People.

The mandate of the subprogramme thus fully incorporates an integrated follow-up to internationally agreed development goals and targets, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, especially those relating to the eradication of poverty and hunger, gender equity, the global partnership for development, and environmental sustainability.

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

Objective of the organization: To achieve dynamic growth and sustainable, inclusive and equitable development within a robust and democratic institutional framework and to fulfil the internationally agreed development goals, including those set forth in the Millennium Declaration

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

Indicators of achievement

1. Strengthened capacity of ECLAC stakeholders to address subregional economic and social issues particularly on poverty eradication

1. (i) Increased number of ECLAC countries in the subregion adopting policies and measures in the areas of poverty reduction and economic development in line with ECLAC recommendations

(ii) Increased percentage of participants rating the technical cooperation activities and courses organized by the subprogramme as “useful” or “very useful” for economic and social policymaking, particularly on poverty eradication

2. Increased technical capacities of ECLAC stakeholders to design or evaluate policies and measures in the areas of trade, integration and sustainable development

2. (i) Increased number of ECLAC countries in the subregion adopting policies and measures in the areas of trade, integration and sustainable development in line with ECLAC recommendations

(ii) Increased percentage of ECLAC stakeholders surveyed that rate the subprogramme’s products and services as “useful” or “very useful” for their work in the areas of trade, integration and sustainable development

Strategy

The ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico will be responsible for the execution of this subprogramme, in coordination with other ECLAC subprogrammes with sectoral specialization. The strategy to be followed will take special account of the relevant provisions of the internationally agreed development goals, including those set forth in the Millennium Declaration, in particular regarding the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment, ensuring environmental sustainability and building up a global partnership for development.

The strategy will seek, first, to continue to strengthen the countries' capacity to formulate strategies and policies leading to the achievement of the objective, and second, to promote subregional and regional cooperation. It will be focused on the generation, dissemination and application of innovative and sound approaches to tackling development challenges in the subregion. The strategy will also include conducting analytical work and recommending options for public policies for consideration by member States taking into account their varying national contexts. The subprogramme will strengthen multi-sectoral and interdisciplinary analysis, the processing and systematization of data for the creation and updating of relevant databases, and the development of analytical models with quantitative and qualitative tools. The subprogramme will complement the dissemination of its substantive outputs with those generated by the ECLAC system as a whole. Close collaboration will continue with national stakeholders and regional integration institutions, in order to strengthen their capacities through the provision of advisory services, training and internships, and the organization and promotion of forums to facilitate policy dialogue and the exchange of best practices and lessons learned among these countries and with other regions. The main beneficiaries of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials of the countries of the region, civil society entities and academic and private-sector institutions, and subregional and regional entities. The subprogramme will further strengthen the joint initiatives currently carried out with the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations System, including through the process of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the implementation of joint projects.

External factors

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

(a) The international community is responsive to, and supportive of, ECLAC member States' needs and concerns, in accordance with the guidelines of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and with the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.

(b) Commensurate financial resources, including those from extrabudgetary sources, will be available to the Subprogramme to carry out its mandates and to facilitate interaction among its key stakeholders and users.

(c) Socio-economic and institutional stability prevails in the region without major disruptions or external shocks.

Activities

Subject area 11.1: Economic development

1. Meetings

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

A meeting of the Committee on Central American Isthmus Economic Cooperation (CCE), including the preparation of substantive documentation and reports (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to examine recent economic trends and the outlook for Central America, and related policy proposals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

(i) Two studies on recent economic developments and the prospects for the Central American subregion in 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 (the first to be completed in 2010, the second in 2011) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Ten studies on economic developments in the countries of the subregion in 2009 and the outlook for 2010 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Ten studies on economic developments in the countries of the subregion in 2010 and the outlook for 2011 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on current issues and outlooks in economic development, macroeconomic policies and its linkages to poverty reduction and sustainability in Central America (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on key economic and social development issues and policy options in Haiti (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Technical material

(i) Contributions to the text of the Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010 and 2011 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 the economic statistics and national accounts of the countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Technical cooperation

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it in areas relating to the strengthening of their capacities for the design and implementation of economic development strategies, macroeconomic policies, including issues relating to fiscal and monetary policy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

Subject area 11.2: Social development

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the integration of issues relating to poverty and inequality in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on policies that address poverty in conjunction with social vulnerability and inequality in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on the linkages between gender and poverty in Central America (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Technical material

Updating and expansion of the database on social indicators of the countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Technical cooperation

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it, in the areas of policies to strengthen institutional and technical capacities for poverty eradication, the promotion of social development, and gender and ethnic equity (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

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

Subject area 11.3: International trade and integration

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to examine progress in regional integration and trade policies in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts on integration and the development agenda in Central America (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

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

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on trade policies in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on regional integration in Central America (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study on the implications of free trade agreements for Central American-Dominican Republic integration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(c) Technical material

Updating and expansion of the database on trade and integration of the countries in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Technical cooperation

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries of the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it, in areas relating to the integration processes at the hemispheric, regional or subregional level, trade negotiations and agreements, and issues of competitiveness, investment and productivity and the corresponding instruments of analysis (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

Subject area 11.4: Agricultural and rural development

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the trends and challenges in the agricultural sector in the subregion, during the period of implementation of the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement with the United States (DR-CAFTA) (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

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

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the linkages between biotechnology, productivity and incomes in some agriculture-based value chains in Mexico and selected countries of Central America (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A study on innovation, human capital and poverty in rural areas in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(c) Technical material

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

3. Technical cooperation

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services 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 accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

Subject area 11.5: Productive development

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider new opportunities for, and obstacles to, the development of selected productive sectors in the countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

A study on the competitiveness of selected productive sectors in countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

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

(ii) A study on the current and potential linkages between the environment, options for sustainable development and selected productive sectors in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(c) Technical material

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

(ii) Updating and expansion of the MAGIC computer program to analyse competitiveness (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Technical cooperation

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the subregion and other relevant stakeholders that request it, in areas relating to the development of the industrial and services sectors, including environmental sustainability, competition and the use of instruments for the analysis of competitiveness (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

Subject area 11.6: Energy and natural resources

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to examine the relationship between energy and climate change in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the effects of climate change on the energy sector in the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A study on natural resources development for energy production and its linkages to climate change scenarios in Central America (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Technical material

(i) Updating of the database on the hydrocarbons sector of the countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

3. Technical cooperation

Advisory services

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

Subject area 11.7: Disaster assessment and vulnerability reduction

1. Meetings

Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

One meeting of experts to examine the linkages between disasters linked to natural phenomena and the impact of climate change in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Non-recurrent publications

A study on the linkages between disasters resulting from natural phenomena and the impact of climate change in selected countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Technical material

Updating and expansion of the database on indicators for assessment of the socio-economic and environmental effects of natural disasters, based on the ECLAC methodology (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) 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 risk indicators, the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters and the assessment of their socio-economic and environmental effects (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

Institutional strengthening and local capacity-building through courses and workshops for the countries of the subregion and other relevant stakeholders, relating to the development and use of risk indicators, disaster prevention and mitigation and the assessment of their socio-economic and environmental impact (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEANIntroduction

The Caribbean subregion operates within a dynamic global and regional environment, characterized by the erosion of preferential market access for its goods and services; weak public-policy frameworks for regional cooperation; high levels of indebtedness; increasing challenges to social cohesion and human security; susceptibility to natural disasters and other external shocks, such as fluctuations in international commodity prices, which contribute to the vulnerability of Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Additionally, the negative effects of climate change, in the form of sea-level rise, destruction of the region's fragile ecosystem and increased intensity of storms severely hamper the development potential of the subregion.

Moreover, Caribbean Governments have faced great challenges translating global commitments arising from the internationally agreed development goals, into broader regional objectives and country-specific goals and priorities. Although substantial progress has been made in regional integration through the implementation of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME) many gaps remain in the form of weak regional policy frameworks to facilitate a common development agenda, the application of evidence-based approaches in policymaking and the availability and use of statistical data and standard indicators with which to measure progress in development. Consequently, Caribbean Governments have expressed their need for technical support from the United Nations system and other development partners in overcoming these challenges and in fostering greater coherence and coordination in external support.

In the 2010-2011 biennium, the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean will continue to analyse issues of special relevance to the economic, social and sustainable development concerns of the subregion. In this context, the subprogramme will seek to: (i) support member countries in using evidence-based approaches to policy formulation; (ii) enhance national capacities to generate the indicators and statistics essential for monitoring progress towards the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals; (iii) provide an increasingly modern and efficient information and knowledge management service to CDCC member countries; (iv) promote analysis, design and implementation of social policies, including gender mainstreaming, poverty reduction, population and ageing policies; and (v) facilitate the attainment of sustainable development goals as set out in the Barbados Programme of Action and further elaborated in the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation (MSI).

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

Objective of the organization: To promote and further strengthen the development process within the Caribbean and enhance the subregion's cooperation with Latin American countries

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

Indicators of achievement

1. Strengthened capacity of policymakers and other ECLAC stakeholders in the subregion to formulate and implement economic and social development measures and improve integration in the Caribbean as well as between the Caribbean and the wider Latin American region

1. (i) Increased number of countries formulating or adopting policies and measures in the areas of economic and social development, trade and integration in line with ECLAC recommendations

(ii) Number of references in policy documents, academic literature and mass media to ECLAC publications and data whose contents provide analysis and policy recommendations on development in the Caribbean

2. Enhanced capacity and technical expertise to follow-up on the major international programmes of action in the economic, social and environmental fields, particularly related to SIDS and the Mauritius strategy

2. (i) Increased number of policies and programmes adopted by Caribbean countries to follow-up on the relevant international programmes of action

Strategy

Responsibility for the implementation of this subprogramme is entrusted to 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 cooperation and support to member and associate member Governments of the subregion to facilitate public policymaking and decision-making in response to meeting the challenges of sustainable development, globalization and subregional and regional integration.

A key element of the strategy is to enhance the role of CDCC as a forum for Governments to set priorities on key development issues in the subregion and for assessing and reviewing regional progress towards the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals. Through the partnership arrangements, the subprogramme will promote information and good practices sharing among member countries in the Caribbean and with countries of the wider Caribbean and Latin America. For the success of the partnership approach it will be crucial to actively engage subregional institutions such as the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery (CRNM), universities and the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), as well as the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system. The strategy will also involve the promotion of debate and policy dialogue on critical development issues that are of concern to the Caribbean, through the conduct of analytical work and the transmission of wider regional experiences. In this connection, the strategy will include applied research for the formulation of public policies and the facilitation of their practical implementation by making available technical advisory services, capacity-building initiatives and training in the areas of competency. Efforts will be accelerated to ensure that member countries have the capacity to access reliable data and information, reporting and monitoring systems or to generate the required indicators and statistics essential for monitoring progress towards the internationally agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals. In this respect, the subprogramme will continue to be engaged with the other bodies of the United Nations system in preparing and implementing UNDAF

for CDCC member countries. Lastly, the subprogramme will ensure the integrated follow-up to the implementation of the programmes of action derived from the major international conferences and summits sponsored by the United Nations in the economic and social fields.

External factors

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

(a) The excellent rapport and trust existing between CDCC and the key national stakeholders are maintained and strengthened;

(b) The requisite resources, including human and financial resources and adequate equipment, are provided by the international community and the Governments themselves for the successful achievement of the desired results;

(c) The collaboration and cooperation existing between regional and international organizations operating in the sub-region and which are crucial to the overall success of the subprogramme are further strengthened.

Activities

Subject area 12.1: Economic development

1. Meetings

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

(i) One session of CDCC, involving the preparation of reports and the relevant substantive documentation in keeping with the focus of the ECLAC biennial session. The meeting will address the progress made on the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) One meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts on trade and economic competitiveness in the context of a knowledge economy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A meeting of experts on the importance of sports and cultural industries as a vehicle for development in the Caribbean (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Recurrent publications

Annual publication of the *Economic Survey of the Caribbean* (two issues in the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study of the impact of natural disasters on macro-economic performance in the Caribbean linking environmental vulnerabilities to economic vulnerabilities (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A comprehensive study on economic management, competitiveness and restructuring in the context of subregional integration (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A study on the importance of sports and cultural industries as a vehicle for development in the Caribbean (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) An analytical study of the investment incentives policies and mechanisms in the Caribbean; (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) Research in support of a regional integration strategic framework (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vi) A study on the management of economic cycles/trends to catalogue long-term growth (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(vii) A study on the social and economic consequences of migration in the Caribbean subregion; (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Technical material

(i) Regular updating and maintenance of the trade statistics databases (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Contributions to the text of the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*, the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*, and *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy*, 2010 and 2011 editions. Surveys on the economies of the countries of the subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Design and implement a process of consultation with key stakeholders in the CDCC member and associate member countries, representatives of the United Nations systems, funds, programmes and agencies in the Caribbean and others actively involved in technical cooperation and research for development programmes in the subregion (low correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(d) Information services and material

Publication of the quarterly bulletin *UN Focus on the Caribbean*, covering activities carried out by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean (8 issues in the biennium, in English only) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

3. Technical cooperationAdvisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to: countries of the region, upon request, in macroeconomic policy areas, including trade and integration within the Caribbean and between the Caribbean and Latin America and in the area of investment and sectoral policies; to the Working Group of Associate Member Countries to support specific initiatives (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

4. Intermediate activities

Integrated follow-up to the major global summits and international conferences in the economic field, such as the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Millennium Summit (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

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

Subject area 12.2: Sustainable development1. Meetings(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

High level meeting of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism (RCM) to review progress towards implementation of the Mauritius Strategy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Coordinating Committee (RCM) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts on the applicability and implementation of the clean development mechanisms in Caribbean countries (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A meeting of experts to analyse the impacts of climate change on the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

2. Other substantive activities

(a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study to determine the adequacy of current environmental regimes and the impact of globalization on sustainable tourism development (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) A study on the implications of climate change for development in the Caribbean (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A study on the applicability and implementation of the clean development mechanisms in Caribbean countries (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A study on the applicability of biotechnology to development in the Caribbean (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) A study on the impact of science and technology initiatives on development in CDCC member countries; (low correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(vi) A study on the importance and application of early warning systems in reducing vulnerability in the Caribbean subregion (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(vii) Review and progress report on the implementation of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism (RCM) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Technical material

(i) Regular updating and maintenance of the sustainable development databases (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Preparation of a work programme for RCM taking into account the agenda of the Commission for Sustainable Development and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation (MSI); the priorities of the Caribbean region and priorities set by national authorities (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(c) Information services and material

Preparation and presentation of public education materials and information on sustainable development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision to countries of the region, upon request, of technical cooperation with respect to policies oriented to promoting environmental technologies in the Caribbean, including disaster-preparedness and risk reduction (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and 2).

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

A workshop in collaboration with regional partners on the implications of climate change for the sustainable development of Caribbean economies (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

4. Intermediate activities

Integrated follow-up to the major global summits and international conferences, such as the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and the Millennium Summit (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Subject area 12.3: Statistics and social development1. Meetings(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

An inter-governmental meeting to review achievements in implementing major global and regional programmes of action in the area of population and development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to review achievements in improving social and gender statistics for measuring and monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals and to plan the way forward (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) A meeting of experts to examine critical areas in the provision of social services and economic security programmes particularly for vulnerable population (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) A meeting of experts on the socio-economic impact of crime and violence in the Caribbean and on the policy instruments needed to address these issues (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A meeting of experts on gender parity and the strengthening of democratic governance; (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1 and 2).

2. Other substantive activities(a) Recurrent publications

(i) Caribbean Development Review (one issue in the biennium) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Online database of Statistical Publications of Caribbean Countries (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Online database of Selected Statistical Indicators (SSI) (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A review of the achievements in improving social and gender statistics for measuring and monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals and to plan the way forward (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(ii) An examination of the critical areas in the provision of social services and economic security programmes, particularly for vulnerable populations (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) An analysis of the socio-economic impact of crime and violence and discussion of policy instruments to address these issues (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) A study on women's unrecognized contribution to the economy, particularly their participation in the informal sector (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(v) A review and appraisal of comprehensive policies and programmes to address poverty in the Caribbean (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(vi) A study to assess the degree of implementation of various programmes of action in the area of population and development and prevailing constraints (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(vii) A study on the capacity of statistical offices of the Caribbean to produce environmental, social, economic and gender statistics (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(viii) A study on the linkages between gender equality, poverty and the achievement of Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(c) Technical material

(i) Development of online access for sharing information on gender issues in the subregion; (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Updating and maintenance of the Caribbean social statistical database (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iii) A report on the use of databases of social and gender statistics in the development of policies and programmes; (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(iv) A report on the use of surveys for periodically measuring unpaid work performed by women and men in the development of policies and programmes (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to requesting countries of the region with respect to statistical capacity-building and social policies in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

Two training workshops for national statistical offices to strengthen national capacities in crime and gender statistics and to encourage the inclusion of standardized gender indicators in the collection of data for the 2010 census (high correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(c) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

It is expected that a technical cooperation project to enhance the capacities of the countries of the subregion to collect, disseminate and analyse social statistics will be in execution during the biennium (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

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

4. Intermediate activities

(i) Provision of inputs for ECLAC databases on social statistics and for the ECLAC flagship documents *Social Panorama* and *Statistical Yearbook* (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) Integrated follow-up to the major global summits, international conferences and agreements in the social field, such as the International Conference on Population and Development, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Millennium Summit (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

Subject area 12.4: Knowledge and Information Management

1. Meetings

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Intergovernmental conference on knowledge strategies for development (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) One meeting of experts to examine the impact of information and communications technologies (ICTs) on development in the Caribbean – 10 year review; (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) An expert review meeting of the Caribbean knowledge networks (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

2. Other substantive activities(a) Recurrent publications

A regional study on measuring progress in the Caribbean information society and knowledge economy (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) One study on the advances in information and communications technologies for development in the period 2000 -2010 (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) One study on Caribbean knowledge networks (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) One study on approaches to knowledge management in the Caribbean (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(c) Technical material

(i) Further development and expansion of the Caribbean Knowledge Management Portal (moderate correlation with expected accomplishments 1 and 2).

(ii) Caribbean Development Profiles (web-based) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iii) Regular updating and improvement of the website and the Caribbean Digital Library (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(iv) Regular updating of the Caribbean Knowledge Management Bibliographic Database (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(v) Regular updating and maintenance of the Caribbean Skills Bank (high correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(d) Material and information services

Monthly online publication of the *Current Contents Newsletter* (24 issues in the biennium) (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

Provision to countries of the region, upon request, of technical cooperation with respect to policies and national strategies on knowledge economies in the region (high correlation with expected accomplishment 2).

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

(i) Regional Seminar on Knowledge Management in the Public Sector (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

(ii) A workshop on measuring the knowledge economy (moderate correlation with expected accomplishment 1).

TYPES OF ACTIVITIES1. Meetings(a) 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.

(b) 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. Other substantive activities(a) 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*.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

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

(c) Technical materials

Information contained in databases, computer programs and other media which may be used in the production of the final outputs of scheduled activities but which are not themselves classified as outputs.

(d) 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.

3. Technical cooperation

(a) Advisory services

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

(b) Courses, seminars and training workshops

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

(c) Implementation of technical cooperation projects

Technical cooperation projects which are expected to be implemented during the biennium.

4. Intermediate activities

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