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**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC)**

**BIENNIAL REPORT  
(7 April 2000 – 10 May 2002)**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This forty-first report on the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean covers the period 8 April 2000 to 10 May 2002 and comprises three sections. The first is devoted to issues calling for action by the Social and Economic Council or which require its attention; the second contains the report on the activities of the Commission since April 2000; and the third concerns the twenty-ninth session of the Commission held in Brasilia, Brazil from 6 to 10 May 2002.

### **ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION**

#### **A. ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

At its twenty-ninth session, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean received an invitation from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to hold its thirtieth session in that country in 2004. In resolution 596(XXIX) adopted on 10 May 2002, the Commission accepted that invitation and recommended that the Economic and Social Council should approve the decision to hold the thirtieth session of ECLAC in Puerto Rico in 2004.

#### **B. ISSUES BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COUNCIL**

In its resolution 595(XXIX), entitled “Brasilia resolution on globalization and development” the Commission welcomed the document prepared by the secretariat entitled *Globalization and development*, inasmuch as its conceptual development, the information it contained and its proposals regarding the national, regional and international levels constituted an important contribution to the examination of the position of the Latin American and Caribbean countries at the current stage of globalization. In addition, the Commission welcomed the positive agenda proposed by the secretariat to deal with the challenges inherent in the current phase of the globalization process, particularly the vindication of national strategies as pillars of democratic consolidation; the region’s potential contribution to the construction of a global institutional structure that would serve to lessen external vulnerability and provide more manoeuvring room for designing and implementing national policies; and the conception of the regional and subregional agencies as forums for cooperation and analysis. Lastly, the secretariat was urged to continue to deepen its analysis of the following issues: education, science and technology, with an emphasis on the development of national and regional systems of innovation to coordinate the efforts of the public and private sectors; social protection, with a view to promoting complementarity between public and private schemes, in order to increase coverage and ensure solidarity; countercyclical macroeconomic management, combining measures taken at the national, subregional and regional levels with the changes needed in the international sphere; productive linkages and the definition of policies geared towards developing and strengthening those linkages and creating production clusters, and sustainable development and competitiveness, with a particular emphasis on the economic valuation of environmental goods and services and on securing better market access for these.

Other resolutions adopted by the Commission at its twenty-ninth session

In addition, the Commission adopted the following resolutions: “Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean” (resolution 586(XXIX)); “Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee” (resolution 587(XXIX)); “Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean” (resolution 588 (XXIX)); “Programme of work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for the biennium 2004-2005” (resolution 589(XXIX)); “Population and development: priority activities for 2002-2004” (resolution 590(XXIX)); “Cooperation among developing countries and regions (resolution 591 (XXIX)); “ECLAC calendar of conferences for the period 2002-2004” (resolution 592 (XXIX)); “Support for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning” (resolution 593 (XXIX)); and “World Summit on Sustainable Development” (resolution 594 (XXIX)).

**ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION**





## Introduction

This report on the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) covers the two-year period since the last session of the Commission in April 2000. It reviews the work carried out within the framework of the programme of work of the ECLAC system, which includes the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

Some changes have been made in the presentation of the report, which consists of three sections.

Part I (i) describes the activities and meetings of subsidiary bodies, namely, the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES, the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development and the Ad hoc working group established pursuant to resolution 553(XXVI). A brief description is provided of the activities carried out by each entity and the decisions and agreements adopted.

The report also includes a summary of the following meetings: the eighteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) - technical and ministerial segments; the tenth meeting of the CDCC Monitoring Committee; the eighth meeting of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty second and thirty-third meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference; the first meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; the twentieth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES; the open-ended meeting of the ECLAC sessional Ad hoc Committee on Population and Development and the sixth meeting of the Ad hoc working group established pursuant to resolution 553(XXVI).

Part I (ii) reports on the preparatory and follow-up activities to the world conferences on economic and social issues, namely, the World Summit on Sustainable Development; the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, the Special Session of the General Assembly in 2001 for Follow-up to the World Summit for Children; the International Conference on Financing for Development and the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

Part I (iii) reviews the inter-agency activities centred on ties of collaboration, coordination and consultation between ECLAC and specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations during the biennium.

Part II A of the report begins with an account of the institutional multidisciplinary activities carried out by the substantive divisions of ECLAC under the coordination of the Office of the Executive Secretary, which gave rise to a process based on participation and discussion and which has helped to promote an integral approach to economic and social development in the countries of the region. This section contains

three subdivisions: the first relates to the preparation of ECLAC documents for the meetings of the Commission or other specific agencies; the second reports on the commemorative acts organized to mark the centenary of Raúl Prebisch's birth, the Conference entitled "Toward a New Paradigm: Social Capital and Poverty Reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean" and the public launching of the study and the intergovernmental meeting on a standardized methodology for comparing defence spending in Argentina and Chile and the third presents some of the outputs resulting from interdivisional work, namely documents, meetings, training and technical cooperation with respect to natural disasters.

Part II B contains a brief outline of the overall direction and the salient aspects of the work carried out within the scope of the 12 substantive ECLAC subprogrammes which include, not only those done at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, but also those assigned to the subregional headquarters in Mexico and the Caribbean, the national offices in Buenos Aires, Brasilia, Montevideo and Bogota, and the liaison office in Washington, D. C.. This outline is followed by figures with numeric information on ECLAC documents and publications.

Structurally, this section follows the presentation of the programme as set out in the medium-term plan for the United Nations for the period 1998-2001, although it differs from the structure adopted in the draft programme of work for the 2004-2005 biennium, which will be examined by the Commission at the twenty-ninth session.

In this report, a summary of training activities conducted by ILPES (Administrative management, subprogramme 6) has been added, together with a chart displaying data and figures for the courses provided at three levels (international, subregional and national). Training courses were also conducted in specific fields relating to the 11 remaining substantive subprogrammes and these were organized through the organization's web page on the Internet. The programme of ECLAC and ILPES courses delivered in the 2000-2001 biennium is available at the ECLAC web site (<http://www.cepal.cl/capacitación>), as well as at the ILPES subsite.

The detailed list of outputs which appeared in former activity reports has been dispensed with, since each substantive subprogramme keeps its interest links updated by category at its corresponding Internet subsite ([www.cepal.cl](http://www.cepal.cl)); publications are listed in the publications catalogue 2001 (LC/G.2137) which is available both in printed version and on the Internet, as well as through the ECLAC Library information service web site.

Part II C relates to cooperation activities, which in former activities reports were classified by organization and receiving member country. In this report, however, the subdivisions are as follows: (i) New environment for cooperation, in which consideration is given to new priorities defined for cooperation and project topics, changes in the relationship with donors and new operational modalities; and (ii) technical cooperation activities among developing countries (TCDC), which reports on the role of TCDC in the ECLAC system and selected projects with TCDC modalities and (iii) technical cooperation projects at ECLAC. Figures and boxes are presented for each of these subdivisions for purposes of illustration.

Lastly, part III sets out the main diffusion activities implemented by the Documents and Publications Division, the Library; the CEPAL Review (which presents an overview of the articles published in the Review itself and in *Notas de Población*); the Information Services Unit and the Internet Development and Coordination Unit.

## **I. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES, PREPARATIONS AND FOLLOW-UP FOR WORLD CONFERENCES AND INTER-AGENCY ACTIVITIES**

- (i) Activities of subsidiary bodies and meetings

### Eighteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)

The eighteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee comprised two segments, both of which took place in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago: the technical meeting held on 30 March, and the ministerial meeting held on 1 April 2000. The focus at these two meetings was on the advances achieved in implementing the programme of work for the 1998-1999 biennium and on the programme of work for the remainder of the biennium 2000-2001.

The ministerial meeting endorsed the proposed programme of work for the 2002-2003 biennium, which was subsequently adopted by the twenty-eighth session of the Commission. To mark the Committee's twenty-fifth anniversary, the Ministers requested the CDCC secretariat to prepare a document reviewing the objectives, structure and mechanisms of the Committee and identifying possible improvements, which would place it in a better position to meet the challenges of the new millenium.

### Tenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

At its tenth meeting held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago on 6 and 7 March 2001, the Monitoring Committee reviewed the activities carried out by the CDCC secretariat between May 1999 and February 2001 and considered the secretariat document containing a review of the objectives, structure and mechanisms of CDCC.<sup>1</sup> The Monitoring Committee made a few amendments to the document proposed by the secretariat and advised that the Office of the Legal Counsel of the United Nations should be consulted before the document was presented to CDCC.

### Thirtieth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

At their thirtieth meeting, held on 7 February 2000 in Lima, Peru, the Presiding Officers agreed to propose to the Conference that the Presiding Officers should be appointed on the basis of rotation of functions, geographic representation and efficient performance so as to facilitate the participation of all member countries.<sup>2</sup>

### Eighth Meeting of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

The eighth meeting of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Lima, Peru from 8 to 10 February 2000 to review the activities carried out by the ECLAC secretariat and the Presiding Officers since the seventh meeting of the Regional Conference, the overall status of gender equity in the region at the beginning of the twenty-first century and, in particular, the

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<sup>1</sup> A Review of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) Incorporating a Review of its Constituent Declaration and Rules of Procedure (LC/CAR/G.634).

<sup>2</sup> Report of the thirtieth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1335(MDM.30/3)).

extent to which this is related to respect for human rights.<sup>3</sup> The Conference adopted the Lima Consensus as the region's contribution to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"; it also adopted resolutions relating to the granting of observer status to associate members of the regional economic commissions and non-governmental organizations at the above-mentioned special session of the General Assembly, and to the establishment and periodic update of a homogeneous data base of the programmes and projects conducted in the region by organizations or bodies within the United Nations system.

Thirty-first meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Presiding Officers held their thirty-first meeting in Santiago, Chile, from 13 to 15 September 2000. On that occasion, they agreed to urge the Secretariat to continue to consolidate the subprogramme of work so as to support the agenda of the national machineries for women and to promote gender mainstreaming in public policies.<sup>4</sup>

Thirty-second meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Presiding Officers held their thirty-second meeting in San José, Costa Rica on 19 and 20 April 2001 and agreed to approach the national statistical institutes in each country to request their assistance in proposing the establishment, under the Statistical Conference of the Americas, of a special working group on gender statistics in all spheres, not just the social sphere; they also recommended that the efforts underway to develop gender indicators should be given due attention at the forthcoming meeting of that Conference.<sup>5</sup>

Thirty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

The thirty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, from 9 to 11 October 2001. In view of the need to harmonize the regional processes in follow-up to the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001, with the ten-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, the Presiding Officers agreed to recommend that the ninth meeting of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean should be postponed to 2004 to fit in with the global process. They also decided to hold their thirty-fourth meeting in the second half of 2002, since the twenty-ninth session of the Commission was scheduled to take place in the first half of 2002.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Report of the Eighth Meeting of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.2087(CRM.8/6)).

<sup>4</sup> Report of the Thirty-first Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, (LC/L.1468(MDM.31/4)).

<sup>5</sup> Report of the Thirty-second Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, (LC/L.1536(MDM.32/3)).

<sup>6</sup> Report of the Thirty-third Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, (LC/L.1654(MDM.33/4)).

First meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

At its twenty-eighth session, the Commission proposed the establishment of a Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean as one of its subsidiary bodies. The relevant decision on this matter was adopted by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 2000/7 and is based on the consideration that, in statistical matters, the Commission had systematically collaborated with other bodies to promote coordination between developed countries, international organizations and national statistical offices in its member States; in particular, since 1994, it had co-hosted the Joint OAS/ECLAC Meeting on Statistical Matters; the Council was also mindful of the decision taken by the Organization of American States (OAS) to discontinue the Inter-American Statistical Conference, whose Permanent Executive Committee was the counterpart of ECLAC in this respect, and of the fact that OAS member countries had been advised to vest their efforts in the area of statistical harmonization in a single entity within the framework of ECLAC.

Accordingly, the first meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Santiago, Chile, from 9 to 11 May 2001. The Conference adopted the Programme of work,<sup>7</sup> which is a comprehensive compendium of the international regional cooperation activities to be carried out during the biennium by all Governments of ECLAC member States and institutions which are in a position to organize, and participate in, statistical cooperation activities.

The Programme of international statistical work is based on the use of flexible institutional forms that can be adapted to take advantage of government capacity; in terms of the conceptual and methodological content, it is designed to promote, support and develop the areas or characteristics that the Conference considers essential for overcoming the current phase of regional, statistical development. It includes four subprogrammes: (i) Adaptation and production of basic statistics within the framework of a regional strategy for the implementation of the System of National Accounts 1993 (1993 SNA); (ii) Environmental statistics and statistics on science, technology and innovation; (iii) Statistics and indicators on social variables and well-being, and (iv) Dissemination of statistical information.

The Conference contemplated, among other things, the adoption of measures for the construction of gender indicators, these being indispensable for the design of policies wherein gender equity is identified as a prerequisite for development. This is a significant step forward towards releasing the synergy between the different subsidiary organs of the Commission and mainstreaming the gender perspective in the programme of work of ECLAC, since it implies harmonizes sex-disaggregated statistics and promoting cooperation between national women's organizations and the relevant statistical institutes.

Twentieth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

The twentieth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning was held in Montevideo, Uruguay on 9 March 2000. At that meeting, the Presiding Officers considered the report of the Institute's activities for the period July 1998-December 1999 and the proposed programme of work for the year 2000.<sup>8</sup> The Presiding Officers devoted one meeting to the analysis and exchange of national

<sup>7</sup> Programme of international statistical work for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1474/Rev.1).

<sup>8</sup> Informe de actividades julio 1998-diciembre 1999 y programa de trabajo 2000. Santiago: ILPES, 2000.

experiences relating to basic planning functions: future long-term scenarios, coordination of plans and policies and evaluation of public administration. Six resolutions were adopted.

Open-ended Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development

The open-ended meeting of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, originally planned for late 2000, was rescheduled for the end of 2001, mainly owing to financial constraints affecting its preparation and implementation. The meeting took place in Santiago, Chile, on 4 and 5 December 2001.

The principal item on the agenda was the review of progress achieved in fulfilling the goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in countries of the region through use of an appropriate system of indicators. The Ad Hoc Committee agreed to adopt a basic system of indicators proposed by the Secretariat<sup>9</sup> and requested that a revised version be submitted at its next meeting. It was also agreed that the system of indicators should be implemented in 2004 so that it would be possible to assess fulfilment of the goals of the Programme of Action one decade after the International Conference.

In addition to issues of sociodemographic vulnerability and indicators, the ECLAC secretariat was also requested to include in the agenda of the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee a study on population ageing in the region, the need for training human resources on population issues, and the presentation of a report on the activities carried out by the secretariat in other priority areas: the 2000 round of censuses, demographic situation, international migration, and spatial distribution of the population and internal migration.

Sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group established pursuant to resolution 553(XXVI)

The sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group was held in Santiago, Chile, on 30 and 31 August 2000 to determine the priorities for the Programme of work of the ECLAC system for the 2002-2003 biennium, as adopted at the twenty-eighth session. The various subprogrammes were introduced by the heads of division and chief officers in charge of their implementation, who drew attention to the most important issues. Participants were then invited to discuss the establishment of priorities, following which certain activities were assigned a different emphasis in the programme of work.<sup>10</sup>

In the course of the general discussions, participants pointed out that conditions for setting priorities were much more favourable than at previous meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Group, when budgetary constraints sometimes hampered the implementation of some of the activities projected in the relevant programmes of work. Several delegations urged the secretariat to adapt the applied methodology in its studies by creating a separate category for small countries; others wished to see the problem of natural disasters accorded higher priority in the programme of work of the secretariat. In addition, it was reiterated that the programme of work should reflect the spirit of the resolution on social equity, development and citizenship, with reference to the undertaking made by countries at the twenty-eighth

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<sup>9</sup> Proposal on indicators for follow-up to the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1705-P).

<sup>10</sup> Report of the sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group established pursuant to resolution 553(XXVI).

session. In turn, the secretariat reported on the progress made since the previous meeting in modernizing internal management procedures.

Notwithstanding continuing efforts to modernize, no significant changes had occurred in the second half of the biennium to warrant convening the Ad Hoc Group. Thus, and bearing in mind that any further work in that area could be handled at the twenty-ninth session; hence, the Chairman of the Group, in consultation with the ECLAC secretariat, decided that it was unnecessary to hold a meeting in 2001.

(ii) Activities of preparation and follow-up to the world conferences on economic and social issues

Meetings preparatory to the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Regional preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development began with discussions on the priority issues for Latin America and the Caribbean at the Regional Consultative Meeting on Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held from 19 to 21 January 2000 in Santiago, Chile. This meeting was organized jointly by ECLAC, the Sustainable Development Division in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Organization of American States (OAS).

Subsequently, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 55/199, ECLAC, in conjunction with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), DESA and UNDP, supported Latin American and Caribbean countries in the regional preparations for the ten-year review of progress achieved in pursuing the goals contained in Agenda 21 and the agreements of the United Nations Conference on the Environment, with a view to the effective implementation of a regional platform for action in the future. This preparatory process included the holding of four subregional meetings for the formulation of proposals that would reflect the peculiarities of each subregion, and one regional conference. The subregional meetings were held as follows: Cono Sur: Santiago, Chile, 14 and 15 June 2001; Caribbean: Havana, Cuba, 28 and 29 June 2001; Andean Area: Quito, Ecuador, 2 and 3 July 2001; Meso-America: San Salvador, El Salvador, 16 and 17 July 2001. The Regional Preparatory Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the World Summit on Sustainable Development was held on 23 and 24 October 2001 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The ECLAC secretariat contributed to the intergovernmental discussions during the Conference by co-hosting with UNDP a high-level panel on financing for sustainable development, in which regional economic authorities participated. For this purpose, it prepared a discussion paper entitled *Financing for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/G.2146(CONF.90/4)). In collaboration with UNEP, it also prepared another document entitled *The sustainability of development in Latin America and the Caribbean: challenges and opportunities* (LC/G.2145(CONF.90/3)).

At the end of the Conference, the countries in the region adopted *the Rio de Janeiro Platform of Action on the road to Johannesburg 2002*, in which they reaffirmed previously adopted principles and agreements, identified obstacles encountered and lessons learned during the past decade and made other commitments for confronting outstanding challenges and exploring new forms of cooperation for speeding up the transition towards sustainable development.

### International Conference on Population and Development

The ECLAC secretariat has continued to pursue activities relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, oriented fundamentally towards providing support to the national systems (especially in the countries of Central America) and preparing a regional system of indicators for the follow-up of goals set at the Conference.

In this connection, ECLAC, in conjunction with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) organized the Subregional workshop for Central America and Panama on indicators for the follow-up of the goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. This workshop was held in Managua, Nicaragua, on 26 and 27 February 2001 and was attended by representatives of the six countries of the subregion, together with Mexico and Peru.

A survey was also carried out on the institutional mechanisms for the follow-up of the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development, and 19 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean took part. The results were presented in the document entitled *Mechanisms of follow-up to the Programme of Action on Population and Development in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/L.1567-P).

The secretariat reviewed the document presented to the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development in April 2000 and amended it for use in providing technical assistance to countries, as a source of more practical indicators, for identifying available sources and for reflecting the diverse demographic situation of the countries. The outcome of this study was the document entitled *Proposed indicators for the follow-up of the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/L.1705-P), which was presented at the Open-ended meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee held in Santiago, Chile, on 4 and 5 December 2001. In line with the preparation of the document, a system based on the Redatam computer software was developed to view national indicators for the whole of Latin America and the Caribbean.

### Second Regional Conference in Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development

To enable member States to evaluate the progress achieved in fulfilling the commitments made at the World Summit on Social Development and to make preparations for their participation in the special session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the outcome of that Summit, the ECLAC secretariat convened the second Regional Conference in Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development, which was held in Santiago, Chile, from 15 to 17 May 2000.

The secretariat presented a document entitled *The Equity Gap: a second appraisal* (LC/G.2096). The main tenet of the document is that the results of the intense process of change which the countries in the region have been undergoing, characterized by advances in the democratic pluralism and governance and by far-reaching economic reforms, have not been satisfactory in terms of the central issues raised at the Summit. In view of this assessment, a series of analyses and proposals were presented on the qualitative aspects of growth, such as the relationship between growth and poverty, employment trends, and wages and productivity; social policy reform; sectoral activities in terms of education, health, social insurance, housing and labour policies, and the status of integration in societies in the region.

The Conference adopted the Santiago Declaration, in which the representatives of member countries pointed to the contribution of the World Summit for Social Development to the reinforcement of many social policies applied in the countries in the region during the last five-year period, and



reaffirmed their commitment to take the steps necessary for the achievement of the objectives established in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and in the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development.

#### United Nations Conference on Human Settlements

The Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference preparatory to the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda was held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile, from 25 to 27 October 2000 under the auspices of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS) and ECLAC.

The participants considered the ECLAC document entitled *From rapid urbanization to the consolidation of human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean: a territorial perspective* (LC/G.2116 (CONF.88/3)) and a study prepared by UNCHS entitled *Review of the implementation of the Habitat agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean* (DDR/2). In addition, two panels were held to consider the two main issues set out in the world campaigns of the Habitat Agenda in the light of the regional reality, namely, good urban governance and security of tenure.

The Regional Conference adopted the Santiago Declaration on Human Settlements, which reaffirms the validity and relevance of the Regional Plan of Action adopted in 1995 during the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting Preparatory to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II). This declaration is an important instrument for continuing to move forward towards regional cooperation and the development of consensus on urban issues. ECLAC was requested to pursue its work on the design of indicators for implementing the Regional Plan of Action and the analysis of new challenges with a view to keeping it up-to-date and current as an instrument for the adoption of specific actions.

#### Special session of the General Assembly in 2001 for Follow-up to the World Summit for Children

At the tenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government (Panama City, 17 and 18 November 2000), the ECLAC secretariat, the Secretariat for Ibero-American Cooperation (SECIB) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) were requested to prepare a study on the situation of children and adolescents as a contribution to the adoption of a common approach by the member countries of that forum at the discussions at the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations for Follow-up to the World Summit for children.

In this context, ECLAC, SECIB and UNICEF, in conjunction with the Government of Peru in its capacity as Secretariat Pro Tempore of the Ibero-American Summit, coordinated an initiative in which various organizations of the United Nations system, the Ibero-American and the Inter-American system took part and which culminated in the publication of a document entitled *Building equity from the beginning: the children and adolescents of Ibero-America* (LC/G.2144), which was presented by ECLAC at the third Ibero-American Conference of Ministers and High-level Authorities on Issues relating to Children and Adolescents (Lima, Peru, 29-30 October 2001).

#### Preparatory activities for the International Conference on Financing for Development

At the request of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the ECLAC secretariat convened the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Consultation

on Financing for Development, which was held in Bogota, Colombia, on 9 and 10 November 2000. The discussions at the consultation were centred on the most crucial issues for the region, namely: (i) External crisis prevention and management: systemic aspects and national policy; (ii) access to external financing for development; (iii) external constraints and debt overhang and the decisive role of trade as a factor in financing for development, and (iv) national aspects of financing for development.

In order to contribute to intergovernmental discussions, the secretariat prepared a document entitled *Growth with stability: financing for development in the new international context* (LC/G.2117(CONF.89/3) and organized four panel discussions with the participation of high-level experts from Governments, organizations, international specialized agencies and academic institutions. At the end of the consultation, the national Governments of the region adopted, as its contribution to the preparatory process for the world conference, the Bogota Declaration containing agreements on the mobilization of resources for financing.<sup>11</sup>

Since the Consultation, the Secretariat has developed other activities that have contributed to the regional preparatory process for the International Conference. On 29 and 30 November 2001, a regional meeting of experts was held jointly by ECLAC and UNDP at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile, to discuss with representatives of Governments in the region, experts from international organizations and academics, proposals on four critical areas of financing for development. (i) Emergency financing programmes: private participation and strengthening the provision of external liquidity; (ii) The challenges of regulation and financial supervision in promoting external stability; (iii) the role of regional and subregional financial institutions in external crisis prevention and management; and (iv) multilateral development banking and promoting access to long-term external financing. Furthermore, ECLAC coordinated one meeting held in Mexico City on 14 and 15 January 2002 and attended by experts from the five regions represented by the United Nations regional commissions.

In the context of the Regional Preparatory Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 23-24 October 2001), ECLAC, with support from UNDP, organized a panel on financing for sustainable development and prepared for that forum a document entitled *Financing for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/G.2146(CONF.90/4)).

In addition, ECLAC, in conjunction with the Banco del Desarrollo de Chile, the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE) and the Inter-American Development Bank, organized the First Colloquium on Development Banks, in Santiago, Chile, on 27 August 2001. This forum was attended by experts from the region, United States and Europe, who discussed the role played by development banking in financing investment projects.

#### World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

In support of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, ECLAC prepared a study entitled *Ethnic and Racial Discrimination and Xenophobia in Latin America and the Caribbean* (HR/SANT/SEM.5/2000/BP.2/2),<sup>12</sup> which was presented at the Regional Seminar of Experts for Latin

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<sup>11</sup> Report of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Consultation on Financing for Development (LC/G.2132 (CONF.89/4)).

<sup>12</sup> This study is incorporated in the document entitled *General trends, priorities and obstacles in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance* (HR/SANT/SEM.5/2000/BP/2) produced by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

America and the Caribbean on economic, social and legal measures to combat racism with particular reference to vulnerable groups. The seminar was held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile, from 25 to 27 October 2000 in preparation for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

(iii) Inter-agency activities<sup>13</sup>

During the current biennium, ECLAC expanded and strengthened collaboration and coordination with bodies and specialized agencies in the United Nations system, as well as with other regional intergovernmental organizations. The former included the other regional commissions and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNDP, UNEP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNFPA, the International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); the second group includes the development banks, the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) and the Secretariat for Ibero-American Cooperation (SECIB).

At the request of the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, the ECLAC secretariat has pursued its efforts to work in coordination with United Nations agencies in Latin America and the Caribbean. To this end, ECLAC convened the second United Nations Inter-Agency coordination meeting for the Latin American and Caribbean region in Santiago, which was held in Santiago, Chile, on 15 May 2000;<sup>14</sup> and the United Nations Inter-Agency coordination meeting for the Caribbean subregion, which was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago on 8 and 9 March 2001. ECLAC also organized the first United Nations Inter-agency technical coordination meeting on regional statistical information, which took place in Santiago, Chile on 8 May 2001.<sup>15</sup>

In addition, ECLAC developed an information system on United Nations world conferences and summits in order to disseminate the contributions and activities in this area by the different agencies and organizations in the region. The system was presented to the agencies at a meeting organized for this purpose in Santiago, Chile, on 31 October 2001.<sup>16</sup>

During the biennium, the regional preparatory processes and follow-up to the United Nations world conferences and summits were conducive to further collaboration between ECLAC and other bodies within the United Nations system. In the case of the preparatory process of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, ECLAC worked with UNEP, the Department for Economic and Social Affairs and UNDP. In preparation for the International Conference on Financing for Development, it collaborated with UNDP, UNCTAD and the other regional commissions. As mentioned in the previous section, ECLAC coordinated the Interregional Conference on Financing for Development, which took place on 14 and 15 January 2002 in Mexico City, and which was organized jointly by the five United Nations

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<sup>13</sup> The Commission's relations with most of these agencies and organizations are reviewed in greater detail in the sections of this report on the substantive subprogrammes, so that this section refers only to the most significant facts relating to cooperation with other bodies.

<sup>14</sup> Information note on the second United Nations Inter-agency Coordination Meeting for the Latin American and Caribbean region (LC/R.1993).

<sup>15</sup> Briefing note on the first United Nations Inter-agency Technical Coordination Meeting on Regional Statistical Information (LC/R.2055).

<sup>16</sup> The system may be accessed through the Internet (<http://www.eclac.cl/summits/>).

regional commissions. It should be pointed out that during this process, ECLAC also forged closer cooperation ties with IDB and the subregional development banks: the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Andean Development Corporation (CAF).

Reference has already been made to the study on the situation of children and adolescence prepared jointly by ECLAC, the Secretariat for Iberoamerican Cooperation and UNICEF in response to a request formulated at the tenth Ibero-American Summit.<sup>17</sup> Indeed, several other organizations in the United Nations system, the Ibero-American system and the Inter-American system participated in this initiative, including UNFPA, ILO, PAHO, UNDP, UNESCO, the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture, the Ibero-American Youth Organization (IYO), OAS and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

During the current biennium, ECLAC has continued to cooperate with OAS, mainly within the framework of the Summit of the Americas, and with the subregional integration bodies, in particular with the secretariats of the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Association of Caribbean States (ACS). In the case of SICA, in addition to collaboration in traditional areas, there have been new activities within the framework of the Puebla-Panama Plan. The ACS Council of Ministers granted ECLAC the status of “founding observer” in recognition of its work to promote the process of integration in the Caribbean and consolidation of the Caribbean’s presence within the hemisphere and in the world.

ECLAC and IDB continued to collaborate during the period. In addition to the information provided under each substantive subprogramme, the two organizations carried out several activities during the annual meeting of the IDB Board of Governors, held in Santiago, Chile, in March 2001.

ECLAC has also maintained contacts with other intergovernmental forums, such as the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action (Rio Group), the Latin American Parliament and the technical secretariats of the ministries for the environment, mining, energy, transport and housing and urban development of the countries in the region.

During the period under consideration, efforts were continued to establish closer ties with academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and other civil society organizations, in the context of the ECLAC programme of work. In particular, support was given for the establishment of the Teaching and Research Network of Brazilian Universities on the Economy in Latin America and the Caribbean (REDEAL). The first initiative under this programme was a seminar held in Rio de Janeiro from 10 to 14 July 2001 by the ECLAC Office in Brasilia and the Federal Council of Economists in Brazil (COFECON), and in which seventy academics from forty Brazilian universities participated. ECLAC has continued to support the network, which facilitates the exchange of information on research projects and undergraduate and postgraduate course programmes relating to Latin American economies. ECLAC also collaborated with Michigan State University in the United States in organizing the conference entitled: “Toward a New Paradigm: Social Capital and Poverty Reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean”, which was held in Santiago, Chile, from 24 to 26 September 2001. During the biennium, a number of non-governmental organizations also participated in the regional preparatory processes and follow-up to United Nations conferences and summits.

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<sup>17</sup> Building Equity from the Beginning: the Children and Adolescents of Ibero-America (LC/G.2144).

## II. SUBSTANTIVE ACTIVITIES

### A. MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITIES

Multidisciplinary activities are coordinated by the ECLAC secretariat. They involve different spheres of action of the institution and the participation of different substantive divisions. These tasks generate a process of participation and debate which helps to reinforce the integrated approach to the economic and social development issues in each of the subprogrammes.

In the period under review, the following institutional documents were prepared with inputs from all the substantive areas of ECLAC:

(i) The document that will be presented at the twenty-ninth session of the Commission, to be held in Brasilia, Brazil, in May 2002, entitled *Globalization and development*. This document sets out an approach to the challenge of globalization in the region. It comprises two sections: an analysis that weighs up the economic, social and political effects of globalization; and a series of proposals. It is argued that globalization offers major opportunities, but also poses risks associated with internal heterogeneities and asymmetries at the international level. These risks must be addressed within the framework of globalization, which will require appropriate institutional frameworks that can reconcile economic stability with social cohesion. An emphasis is placed on the need to promote public measures at the global, regional and country levels. On the basis of this three-way complementarity, the document proposes a national agenda on globalization, with economic, social and environmental strategies for the national and local levels. Within the regional framework, new dimensions of economic integration are discussed in relation to macroeconomic coordination, common regulatory policies and the convergence of the current processes. With respect to the position of Latin America and the Caribbean on the global agenda, the book examines issues such as trade, financing and intellectual property, together with other questions not formerly included on that agenda, such as fiscal management, labour migration and social aspects.

(ii) The document *A decade of light and shadows* was completed in the first quarter of 2000. This was an interdivisional task coordinated by the Office of the Executive Secretary, incorporating material from several of the substantive divisions of ECLAC, which participated in the process of defining the contents of the document and its successive versions. The study encompasses the following subjects: an examination of the global and regional context over the decade; an analysis of the connections between the external and domestic scenario (liberalization and transformation of external trade and trade policy, specialization trends, competitiveness and trade integration efforts; external financial instability and its management, trends in foreign direct investment and international migration of labour); determinants of macroeconomic trends; transformations in domestic production (changes in sectoral structure, the structure of corporate agents, productivity trends and the debate on production development policies); changes in social structures (population, poverty, gender, social security reforms and trends in education and culture); arenas for the external and domestic dimensions of sustainable development and restructuring within countries (urbanization, internal migration and decentralization).

(iii) In the course of 2000 and the first semester of 2001, the ECLAC secretariat prepared the document *Growth with stability: financing for development in the new international context*, which was presented at the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Consultation on Financing for Development held in Bogota, Colombia, in October 2000. This document forms part of the background material prepared for the International Conference on Financing for Development. It comprises the following

chapters: financing for development in the 1990s; promoting stability of capital flows for development financing, and the connection with efforts to preserve and administer credit; trade linkages and access to the international capital market; and mobilizing domestic resources to provide financing for development. The secretariat also provided background material for the Declaration of Santiago and for the decision on the International Conference on Financing for Development, which were approved in August 2001 at the fifteenth Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Rio Group. Work was also carried out on the organization of a technical meeting on some aspects of an agenda for financing for development, which was held jointly with UNDP in November 2001.

The following multidisciplinary activities were conducted under the coordination of the secretariat, with the participation of a number of the substantive units of ECLAC:

(i) Four commemorative events were held to mark the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Raúl Prebisch. In April, a gathering was held in his honour, which included a round table meeting on the influence of Raúl Prebisch on economic and political thought in the region. In August 2001, the Raul Prebisch Lecture Series was inaugurated with an address entitled “The roots of globalization” by Celso Furtado, and two seminars were conducted: “Development theory at the threshold of the twenty-first century” (Santiago, Chile, 28 and 29 August 2001) and “Development theory in the new century” (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 31 August to 1 September 2001), with interventions by prominent figures from academic and political spheres. In addition, issue 75 of the CEPAL Review (LC/G.2150-P) carried a homage to Raul Prebisch with a series of articles by distinguished social sciences experts associated with current thinking on Latin America.

(ii) Cooperation links were forged with Michigan State University, with the signing of an agreement between the two institutions. This yielded its first fruits with the regional conference “In search of a new paradigm; social capital and poverty reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean” (Santiago, Chile, 24 to 26 September 2001), which centred on the relationship between social capital and the quest for solutions to the problems of poverty and inequality in the region.

Four workshops were conducted on the subjects of social capital and urban and rural poverty, gender, environment and natural resources. These culminated in a plenary session on policy instruments, in which over 60 experts from all over the world took part. The documents presented to the Conference were brought together in the form of a book which is due to be published shortly.

(iii) A process that began in 1999, when the governments of Argentina and Chile requested ECLAC to prepare a technical study to compare defence expenditure, culminated in the official delivery of the pioneering document *A common standardized methodology for the measurement of defence spending* (LC/L.1624-P, in English and Spanish). The study was presented publicly and an inter-governmental meeting was held on standardized methodology for the comparison of defence spending and its application in Argentina and Chile (Santiago, Chile, 29 and 30 November 2001).

Interdivisional work was stepped up within ECLAC in the period under review, as reflected in the inputs to the twelve substantive subprogrammes. The following are some of the main activities conducted:

(i) With respect to publications, the Economic Development Division, with the collaboration of the Statistics and Economic Projections Division, the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico and Port of Spain and the ECLAC offices in Argentina and Brazil, published the 2000 and 2001 issues of the report *Preliminary overview of the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/G.2123-P and

LC/G.2153-P, respectively). The Social Development Division and the Statistics and Economic Projections Division published the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 editions of the report *Social panorama of Latin America* (LC/G.2068-P and LC/G.2138-P, respectively). Lastly, the Transport Unit and the International Trade and Integration Division published the FAL Bulletin, which covers topics of interest concerning the facilitation of trade and transport in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(ii) With respect to meetings organized by the ECLAC system, the Division of International Trade and Integration, jointly with the Women and Development Unit, convened an expert meeting on globalization, technological change and gender equity (São Paulo, Brazil, 5 and 6 November 2001). The Agricultural Development Unit of the Division of Production, Productivity and Management and the Division of International Trade and Integration convened a seminar/workshop on government, institutions and firms in international competitiveness in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 3 and 4 December 2001).

(iii) With regard to training, collaboration increased between the substantive divisions of ECLAC on international, regional and national courses organized by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). This involved the Special Studies Unit, the Division of Production, Productivity and Management, the Economic Development Division, the Environment and Human Settlements Division, the Transport Unit, CELADE - Population Division of ECLAC, and the Division of Statistics and Economic Projections.

(iv) The ECLAC system —under the leadership of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico and its focal point for the issue, and with the cooperation of several substantive divisions— has continued to provide support and technical cooperation to countries of the region that have been hit by natural disasters. During the biennium, a number of consultancy activities were conducted: evaluation of the socioeconomic and environmental impact of the floods of December 1999 in Venezuela; training of government staff in Belize on disaster impact analysis; evaluation of the social, economic and environmental effects of the earthquakes that hit El Salvador in February 2001 and, lastly, evaluation of the impact of the drought that affected Central America in 2001.

As well as describing the changes in the living conditions of the population, the alteration of the economic environment and the environmental damage in countries affected by disasters, these tasks have served as a tool for governments in their dealings with the international community to obtain the cooperation and financing needed to carry out their reconstruction plans. An example of this was the meeting of the Regional Advisory Group for Central America held in Madrid in early March 2001 to define the cooperation required by El Salvador in the wake of the two earthquakes.

In addition, progress is underway on an updated version of the methodology for assessing the impact of disasters. This was presented in 1991 in the form of a manual for estimating the socio-economic effects of natural disasters, and the new version is scheduled to be published in early 2002.





## B. SUBPROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

### SUBPROGRAMME 1: LINKAGES WITH THE WORLD ECONOMY, COMPETITIVENESS AND PRODUCTIVE SPECIALIZATION

This subprogramme, which is carried out by the Division of International Trade and Integration (previously the International Trade and Development Finance Division) has the following general objectives: (i) to provide governments in the region with analytical information and empirical studies on the main trends in the international economy and the associated challenges and opportunities for the international integration of their economies; (ii) to carry out comparative analyses of the experiences of export development, within and outside the region, in order to consider the variables affecting export capacity with a view to mobilizing the other sectors of the economy, and to recommend policy actions; and (iii) to contribute to the analysis of trade policies and trends in the regulatory framework of international trade, with a view to maximizing the range of possible action and to strengthen regional bargaining power.

The objectives were attained by means of various activities and specific outputs. In particular, there were the two editions of the annual publication on international trade, trade policy and regional integration entitled *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy*. The 1999-2000 edition has ten chapters, containing a review of the issues referred to over the 1990s, a rigorous analysis of various issues relating to market access, multilateral negotiations and the negotiating interests of the countries in the region. The 2000-2001 edition, consisting of six chapters and a CD-ROM with statistical information, covered a larger number of more topical issues, including the effects of the contraction of the leading world economies and international trade on the countries of the region.

There were also 15 studies on the various topics comprising the agenda for trade and trade policy: export diversification in the Latin American and Caribbean countries; notes on methodology for the measurement of intra-firm trade; comparative analysis of the shared production system of Mexico and Brazil; a detailed account and assessment of the negotiations in the World Trade Organization (WTO); issues for negotiation relating to trade in services and structural changes of various service sectors in the region; analysis of the changes in the trade policies of some countries; a review of the debate on living modified organisms and their impact on trade in the region; interregional relations, in particular between the countries of the region and those of Asia and the Pacific, and the economies in transition. There was also an extensive revision of the bibliography on trade, trade liberalization and globalization from a gender perspective.

Two expert meetings were organized, which brought together the resources of divisions with common interests. One was with the Women and Development Unit of the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Commission, and the other with the Agricultural Development Unit of the Division of Production, Productivity and Management. The first took place in Sao Paulo, Brazil, on 5 and 6 November 2001, and benefited from the active participation of various academics and representatives of women's groups in Latin America which reviewed an agenda for research and policies on globalization, technological change and gender. The second was held in Santiago, Chile, on 3 and 4 December 2001, and focused on the different visions of international competitiveness, and on the influence of governments, enterprises and multilateral institutions on the capacity of enterprises and nations of the region for participating in the global economy.

During the biennium a cooperation effort was begun with the Transport Unit in the framework of the Special Programme on Trade Facilitation, by means of regular collaboration on this subject in its quarterly bulletin. Working contacts were also strengthened with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and WTO, as well as with other regional commissions. A joint workshop was organized with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok, Thailand, in February 2000 on the expansion of trade and investment relations between the countries of Latin America and those of Asia and the Pacific, and a project is being prepared for closer cooperation between the two commissions with regard to small and medium-sized enterprises. The analytical and training activities were continued.

## SUBPROGRAMME 2: INTEGRATION, OPEN REGIONALISM AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

The main objective of this subprogramme, which comes under the Division of International Trade and Integration, is to contribute to the analysis of conceptual and practical problems that regional integration poses for countries in the region as they press ahead with the implementation of existing integration schemes or move forward towards the conclusion of future agreements. To this end, the Division monitors intraregional trade and investment flows, examines regulatory and institutional aspects of regional integration and assesses the processes of negotiation and implications of the various regional and subregional integration agreements.

The Division prepared a chapter on developments in the integration process within the framework of the subregional agreements in Latin America and the Caribbean as its contribution to the annual publication *Latin America and the Caribbean in the world economy*. Other chapters of this document contain original studies on regional integration and open regionalism: the 1999-2000 edition includes a review of protectionist policies applied by individual countries and integration agreements as well as a section on the concept and practice of open regionalism in Latin America and Asia and the Pacific. The 2000-2001 edition examines the coordination of macro-economic policies in the context of integration schemes. In addition, the Division produced monographs on the following six topics: the agricultural sector; trade facilitation under integration schemes in South America; trade protection regulations and competition policies in the hemisphere; bilateral and multilateral trade relations; small and medium-sized enterprises and electronic commerce, and a comparative study of integration experiences in Latin America and in Asia and the Pacific.

Under this subprogramme, a meeting of experts, organized jointly with the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) and the Latin American Economic System (SELA), was held in Santiago, Chile, on 14 March 2001 to consider the cooperation mechanism between the three agencies and its effectiveness in the context of the negotiations currently underway between the various regional and subregional integration agreements.

Within the framework of the IDB/ECLAC/OAS Tripartite Committee which provides technical support to the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), further assistance was given to the negotiating groups on services, subsidies, and countervailing duties, antidumping and competition policy, with inputs prepared under the programme of work of the ECLAC system for 2000-2001. With support from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), a workshop was held in Barbados on the questionnaire on measures affecting trade in services and this included preparation of an instruction manual in English. Documents on antidumping and competition policy were distributed as a contribution to the respective groups, and these elicited highly favourable comments.

At the request of the Secretariat of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), a comprehensive report was prepared on trends relating to trade, trade policy and integration agreements of its 25 member countries and on the activities of the Association in these areas for presentation at the fourth ordinary meeting of the ACS Ministerial Council, held on Margarita Island, Venezuela, on 13 and 14 December 2000.

Several studies by officers in the Division were incorporated in external publications and various training and technical assistance activities were conducted in areas relating to regional integration.

### SUBPROGRAMME 3: INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

During the 2000-2001 biennium, the Division of Production, Productivity and Management, which is responsible for this subprogramme, concentrated on three areas of activity. The first relates to National Innovation Systems and recent changes arising from structural reforms. The second concerns micro- and macroeconomic aspects of the link between education and improvements in productivity and international competitiveness. Lastly, the third activity is postgraduate training on issues concerning the structure and behaviour of Latin American economies and their relationship with innovation, productivity and international competitiveness. The Division also holds an annual Summer School, specially designed for university students registered in master's and doctoral programmes in Latin America and other regions in the world and who are interested in preparing theses on Latin American issues.

Each subject area was handled by a specialized unit:

The Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industrial and Technological Development Unit produces research studies in three basic areas: analysis of the production dynamic of countries in the region, policy proposals for improving their microeconomic and sectoral performance, and the preparation and update of computer software for analysing the dynamic of their industrial structure and their international competitiveness. There are three main groups of activities: support for micro, small and medium-sized businesses, human resource training and the development of natural resource-based industrial clusters.

The Agricultural Development Unit works in three priority areas. The first relates to structural changes, productive restructuring, employment and different agents operating in agriculture. The second line of research encompasses linkages with the global economy and the competitiveness of this production sector. The third area relates to the socio-economic conditions of the rural population with special emphasis on poverty and possible ways of overcoming it.

The Unit on Investment and Corporate Strategies constantly monitors foreign direct investment trends in countries of the region and prepares an annual report entitled *Foreign investment in Latin America and the Caribbean*. As a complement to this and support for the preparation of the annual report, the Unit maintains the Information Centre on investments and corporate strategies with interactive databases containing data relating to the presence of foreign corporations in the region.

#### SUBPROGRAMME 4: MACROECONOMIC EQUILIBRIA, INVESTMENT AND FINANCING

This subprogramme covers the analytical work undertaken by the Economic Development Division, together with the activities relating to saving, investment and financing carried out by the Special Studies Unit of the Office of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC.

##### Economic Development Division

During the biennium 2000-2001, the Economic Development Division carried out a series of activities in two main areas: (i) monitoring the regional situation and analysing national macroeconomic policies, with the aim of periodically supplying the regional and international communities with a timely and analytical view of the state of the economies in the region, accompanied by an assessment of the main regional trends and an identification of future challenges; and (ii) assessing the effects of the structural changes and institutional reforms implemented over the last fifteen years on patterns of economic growth and social equity in the countries of the region. Other significant components of these research and technical assistance activities have been fiscal policy, its decentralization and the enhancement of public finances.

In accordance with the objectives of the subprogramme, two editions of the *Economic Survey* were published (1999-2000 and 2000-2001) and two editions of the *Preliminary Overview* (2000 and 2001). The publication of these documents was possible owing to the updating of a short-term data base, and gave rise to the preparation of two situation reports (1999 and 2000) at the request of the Office of the Secretary General for submission to the Economic and Social Council. The Division also published in the ECLAC series, in articles in the CEPAL Review and in external publications a set of papers on the following issues: (i) economic policies in the integration processes; (ii) the financial sector and capital accounts liberalization; (iii) integration and exclusion from the labour market; (iv) long-term investment and financing; and (v) globalization and economic policy. This last issue is very prominent in the regional debate.

The numerous seminars and meetings organized by the Division include the seminars "Open regionalism and macroeconomic coordination" (Santiago, Chile, 8 and 9 November 2001) and "The financial sector in Latin America in a globalized economy" (Santiago, Chile, 4 December 2001).

In the area of technical cooperation, assistance was provided to the governments of the region with regard to fiscal policy. The Division also participated in missions to evaluate natural disasters and supported various technical assistance activities, at the request of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC. It also conducted various training activities, providing classes on policies for development in open economies.

During the biennium, the Division completed two important projects: "Decentralization and promotion of economic development in Latin America" (GER/98/S111) and "Growth, employment and equity: Latin America and the Caribbean in the 1990s" (NET/96/S34), which gave rise to a large number of regional, national and international publications and seminars. Two new projects were also started: one on the impact of the euro in Latin America,<sup>18</sup> in which connection a study was prepared and various

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<sup>18</sup> "Analysis of the effects of creation of the euro on financial relations in Latin America and Europe" (FRA/99/S140).

seminars organized; and another on the coordination of macroeconomic policy, implemented with the support of the European Union. The latter project began with various meetings, the inauguration of an electronic conference and a debate on technical documents, and the establishment of a network of subregional networks of economists to promote macroeconomic dialogue. The Division played an active role in other interdisciplinary projects such as the project ECLAC/GTZ GER/98/S024 on institutional requirements for market-led development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the ECLAC/UNU WIDER agreement on the volatility of capital flows to developing countries since the Asian crisis.

### Special Studies Unit

The Special Studies Unit, which is under the Office of the Executive Secretary, collaborated in preparing and coordinating the final version of the document *Growth with stability. Financing for development in the new international context* (LC/G.2117(CONF.89/3)) and a draft submitted to the meeting of the Rio Group on financing for development. It also participated in the following activities: (i) preparation for the International Conference on Financing for Development which will take place in March 2002; (ii) provision of inputs and coordination of the document *América Latina y el Caribe frente a la globalización* which will be submitted to the next session of the Commission; and (iii) organization of a technical meeting on some aspects of an agenda on financing for development, held on 29 and 30 November 2001 (see the first section of this activities report).

The Unit was mainly concerned with issues of financing for development, such as financing policies, pension systems and experiences of reform, financing systems in the health sector, access to financing for low-income housing and saving, and macroeconomics and equity. In this context, the activities included a study in the area of strengthening regional institutions for external financing in the region, and the organization of a regional seminar entitled "Aspects of financing for development in the context of financial globalization", held in Santiago, Chile, on 7 September 2000. They also included the publication of a book entitled *Ensayos sobre el financiamiento de la seguridad social en salud. Los casos de: Estados Unidos - Canadá - Argentina - Chile - Colombia*. A significant number of these activities were financed with extrabudgetary resources.

The main activities of technical cooperation projects executed with extrabudgetary resources were in the following areas: (i) the joint ECLAC/GTZ project "Pension funds and old-age provision (GER/98/S010); (ii) the joint ECLAC/GTZ project "Reform of health-care financing systems in Latin America and the Caribbean" (GER/98/S041); (iii) the joint ECLAC/Netherlands project "Financial policies to increase saving and promote equity" (NET/97/S108); (iv) the IDB/ECLAC agreement "Projected fiscal liabilities arising from pension reform in Latin America and the Caribbean" (IDB/99/S120); (v) the joint ECLAC/FLAR/ADC project "The challenges of the development banks and payments in the Andean and Latin American community in the perspective of the new international financial architecture" (FLR/99/S142); (vi) the joint ECLAC/IDB project "Regional aspects of financing for development" (IDB/00/059); (vii) the ECLAC/Government of Japan technical cooperation project "Reforms of pensions in Chile: the AFP system" (JPN/00/005); and (viii) the ECLAC/Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) agreement "The role of international financing in the development of economic and social infrastructure in Latin America" (ROK/01/018). The execution of these projects led to the publication of more than 25 documents in the *Financiamiento del desarrollo* series, the holding of meetings and subject seminars, as well as the provision of technical assistance to various countries in the region. With regard to training, the Unit collaborated with ILPES in providing classes on reforms to social security systems, income distribution and financing of housing and social security (see the section on the TCDC activities of ECLAC in this report).

## SUBPROGRAMME 5: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITY

During the 2000-2001 biennium, the Social Development Division, which is responsible for this subprogramme, concentrated on social needs related to the current processes of globalization and economic development, with a view to ensuring that both of these processes had positive effects on the conditions of employment and on the level of wellbeing of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean.

In this context, the first objective of the subprogramme is to accompany and support the countries of the region which are reforming their social policies. For these purposes, technical assistance was provided to four governments of the region that requested it: Argentina, Mexico, Paraguay and the Dominican Republic. In Paraguay, the integrated system for formulation, appraisal and oversight of social projects was designed and implemented. Studies were published on these issues, meetings were organized, training was provided and a regional project is being carried out on improvement of the institutional framework for social policy and the establishment of a social authority (NET/00/087) in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Chile, with the financial support of the government of the Netherlands.

In order to attain the second objective of the subprogramme, the 2000-2001 edition of the *Social Panorama of Latin America* was prepared, in a joint effort with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division of ECLAC. The document contains an analysis of the situation with regard to poverty, income distribution, employment and social spending; the social agenda issue is policies for the family. In this same framework, the Division participated in the regional conference "Social Capital and Poverty Reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean: Toward a New Paradigm" (Santiago, Chile, 24-26 September 2001).

With a view to evaluating progress in complying with the agreements reached at the World Summit for Social Development, an active role was played in organizing and holding the Second Regional Conference in Follow-up to the Summit (Santiago, Chile, 15-17 May 2000) and in the preparation of the position paper *The equity gap: a second assessment*.

The Division also participated in the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 7 September 2001) and, earlier, in the Regional Conference of the Americas in preparation for that Conference (Santiago, Chile, 5-7 December 2000), where a document was presented entitled "Tendencias generales, prioridades y obstáculos en la lucha contra el racismo, la discriminación racial, la xenofobia y las formas conexas de intolerancia, América Latina y el Caribe".

The third objective of the subprogramme was to ensure an adequate follow-up to the situations, policies and programmes designed to check the growing inequality in income distribution and the difficulties facing the development model in generating an adequate number of employment positions, especially for the more highly-qualified sector. For those purposes, and in the framework of the project "Development and social equity in Latin America and the Caribbean (Phase I)", two technical meetings were held on social stratification and mobility in Latin America. At the meetings, a number of comparative documents on those subjects were presented and discussed, with data from various countries of the region.

The subprogramme's fourth objective was to analyze the social, economic, institutional and cultural effects of the cultivation, traffic and consumption of drugs and to propose integrated and intrasectoral strategies to deal with them. In this context, technical assistance was provided to the Government of Chile, and a joint ECLAC/FAO/UNDCP (United Nations Drug Control Programme) project is being managed and negotiated with a view to assessing the experience of alternative development for cocaine culture in the area of Chapare, Bolivia.

An additional objective was included in the subprogramme: to promote and consolidate an approach to development based on human rights. The Human Rights Unit was created for this purpose in the Social Development Division, in conjunction with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and it began its activities in November 2001.



## SUBPROGRAMME 6: ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

During the biennium, the Latin American and Caribbean Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), in response to the guidelines provided by the intergovernmental forums that orient its work and the permanent contacts it maintains with the authorities of its member countries, carried out various activities relating to research, advisory services, training and technical meetings on the central issues of strategic management and reform of the State, regulation of public services, development and land-use management, national systems of public investment and in general on basic planning functions.

The most noteworthy events included the twentieth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES in Montevideo, Uruguay (9 March 2000). During the meeting the government representatives considered in particular the activities carried out by the Institute and expressed their approval of the annual work programme.

ILPES organized 15 international and national seminars, including one on basic planning functions for the English-speaking Caribbean countries (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 5 and 6 October 2000), held in conjunction with the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, and another on basic planning functions and successful experiences (Havana, Cuba, 16 and 17 November 2000), in close collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning of the Republic of Cuba. They also included the fifth Interparliamentary Conference on Mining and Energy in Latin America (CIME 2001) (Santiago, Chile, 18-20 July 2001) and the Fourth European-Latin American Dialogue for Sustainable Development of the Energy Sector (Santiago, Chile, 20 July 2001), organized jointly with the Energy and Mining Commission of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Chile and the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division of ECLAC. An international seminar was organized on national systems of public investment in Latin America and the Caribbean, (Santiago, Chile, 5 and 6 November 2001), where an overall assessment was made of major legal, operational, methodological, financial and institutional changes that have taken place in the national systems of public investment in the region. Officials from the Institute also participated in more than 30 international and national seminars, and reports were presented on most of those occasions.

In the area of technical cooperation, the Institute provided advisory services to regional organizations and to various countries in the region. The second phase took place of a project with the Andean Development Corporation (ADC) in the field of provision and regulation of public services, consisting of a review of the experiences of countries such as Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Peru and Venezuela. Cooperation activities were also initiated in connection with the processes of decentralization and deconcentration of public administration. Activities also took place in the context of the CORFO/CONAF/ECLAC/ILPES technical cooperation agreement, including an analysis of territorial competitiveness with a view to preparing a study of an ecotourism cluster as a possible alternative to production development for the region of Aysén. The two latter technical cooperation experiences could be applied in the future to other countries in the region. ILPES also participated in the follow-up and assessment of the Alvorada project of the Office of the President of the Republic and the Ministry of Health of Brazil, which has the main objective of assessing the impact of the basic sanitation measures applied in 2,185 of the poorest municipalities of the country. At the end of 2001 a new agreement was signed between the IDB and ILPES to support the Government of Venezuela, through the Ministry of Planning and Development, in preparing an overall review of the current functioning of the national system of public investment and a plan for strengthening with a corresponding plan of action.

In the context of the technical areas of ILPES, thirty-two documents were prepared, including fifteen issues of the *Gestión Pública* series, four of the *Manuales* series, three of the *Seminarios y Conferencias* series and two of the *Cuadernos del ILPES* series. Articles were also published in internal and external reviews. Two

brochures were prepared, one institutional and the other on training, and four ILPES Bulletins. Lastly, six multimedia CD-ROMs were prepared with digital documentation on some of the international courses and seminars organized by the Institute and a project data bank.

With regard to training, during the biennium 2000-2001, the Institute organized training activities on issues associated with its areas of work for State and private sector officials and the teaching staff of universities and academic centres in the region. These activities were conducted mainly through international, subregional and national training courses for a duration of from one to five weeks.

ILPES has the comparative advantage of working in very specialized areas that are not generally covered in such depth in the programmes of academic centres of Latin America and the Caribbean, and which offer a combination of theory and practice by systematizing the experiences of the governments of the member countries of ECLAC and the Institute.

During the 2000-2001 biennium, 14 international courses were held, six subregional courses and six national courses which had 904 participants from the different countries of the region and provided a total of 2,800 teaching hours. The annex contains statistical information on these courses. There was also a distance international course on solid household waste and environmental impact, in Spanish and Portuguese versions, with the collaboration of various universities in the region.

The courses held in the framework of the Agreement signed with the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation of Chile included 18 on project preparation and appraisal, eight on project administration and control, five on project identification and formulation and two on project appraisal, with a total of close to one thousand participants.

The training activities were still geared to strengthening the offices concerned with public policy formation through systematization and comparative analysis of the economic reforms and the main aspects of State management in the countries of the region. Cooperation activities were also continued to strengthen mechanisms for programming public investment and for creation and improvement of project banks. In this context emphasis was given to training to improve institutional capacity to support sustainable development, and local and regional development, with particular attention given to territorial competitiveness and the promotion of production clusters.

Training activities were also held to improve the mechanisms for regulation and provision of infrastructure services, maintaining close contact with the regulatory bodies of the countries in the region. Training was also carried out in connection with social security issues and the reform of health services, with the participation of technical personnel from both ILPES and ECLAC.

As usual, the Institute provided support for other teaching activities conducted by various academic centres in the countries of the region.

The ILPES Internet web site (which can be accessed from either of its two addresses: [www.eclac.cl/ilpes](http://www.eclac.cl/ilpes) or [www.ilpes.cl](http://www.ilpes.cl)) contains detailed information on the training activities of the Institute. Summarized information is also available on the various annual courses, as well as their corresponding brochures and application forms in electronic format. The use of this tool has led to an increase in the number of persons interested in ILPES courses and to more interaction with the applicants, as their questions and concerns could be dealt with promptly.

## Annex

**COURSES PROVIDED BY ILPES, IN THREE CATEGORIES, DURING THE 2000-2001 BIENNIIUM**

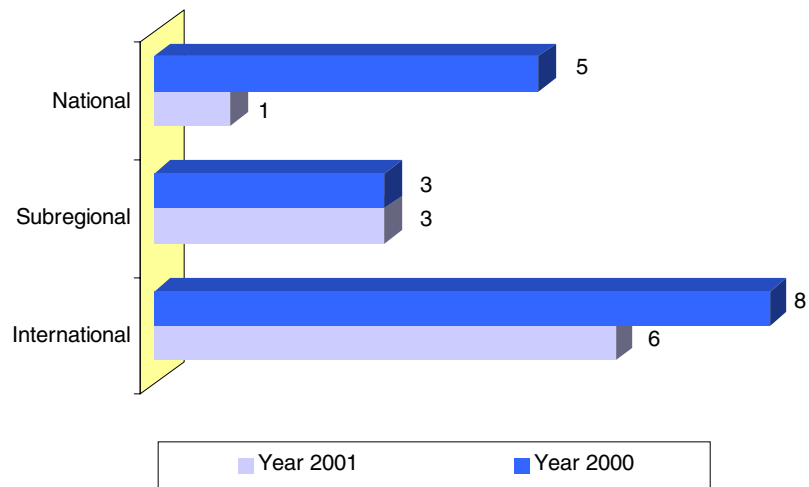
<b>Course</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Teaching hours</b>	<b>No. of participants</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COURSES</b>				
FIRST INTERNATIONAL COURSE ON TRANSPORT POLICY AND PREPARATION AND EVALUATION OF TRANSPORT PROJECTS	05/05/2000 02/06/2000	SANTIAGO CHILE	160	31
FIRST COURSE ON POLICIES AND INSTRUMENTS FOR FISCAL DECENTRALIZATION IN LATIN AMERICA	05/06/2000 16/06/2000	SANTIAGO CHILE	80	42
FIRST COURSE ON REFORM AND SUSTAINABLE FINANCING OF THE HEALTH SECTOR	19/06/2000 30/06/2000	SANTIAGO CHILE	80	52
SECOND COURSE/SEMINAR ON THE PROVISION AND REGULATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	04/09/2000 15/09/2000	SANTIAGO CHILE	80	35
FIRST COURSE/SEMINAR ON FORECASTING METHODS AND STRATEGIES FOR MACROECONOMIC POLICIES	25/09/2000 29/09/2000	SANTIAGO CHILE	40	25
THIRD COURSE ON THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	29/09/2000 03/11/2000	SANTIAGO CHILE	200	27
FIRST COURSE ON PUBLIC POLICIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	03/11/2000 01/12/2000	SANTIAGO CHILE	160	46
EIGHTH COURSE ON ECONOMIC REFORMS AND STRATEGIC STATE MANAGEMENT	03/11/2000 01/12/2000	SANTIAGO CHILE	160	25
SECOND COURSE ON REFORM AND SUSTAINABLE FINANCING OF THE HEALTH SECTOR	16/04/2001 27/04/2001	SANTIAGO CHILE	80	41
THIRD COURSE/SEMINAR ON THE PROVISION AND REGULATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	03/09/2001 14/09/2001	SANTIAGO CHILE	80	32
FIRST COURSE/SEMINAR ON THE FINANCING OF SOCIAL SECURITY	24/09/2001 28/09/2001	SANTIAGO CHILE	40	36
SEVENTH COURSE ON THE PREPARATION AND APPRAISAL OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	01/10/2001 26/10/2001	SANTIAGO CHILE	160	25
NINTH COURSE ON ECONOMIC REFORMS AND STRATEGIC STATE MANAGEMENT	02/11/2001 30/11/2001	SANTIAGO CHILE	160	61
FOURTH COURSE ON THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	05/11/2001 07/12/2001	SANTIAGO CHILE	200	31
<b>SUBTOTAL INTERNATIONAL COURSES: 14 SUBTOTAL TEACHING HOURS: 1,680 SUBTOTAL PARTICIPANTS: 509</b>				

<b>Course</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Teaching hours</b>	<b>Total participants</b>
<b>SUBREGIONAL COURSES</b>				
COURSE ON THE PREPARATION AND APPRAISAL OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	05/06/2000	SANTA CRUZ BOLIVIA	80	14
COURSE ON THE PREPARATION AND APPRAISAL OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	10/07/2000	CARTAGENA COLOMBIA	80	17
COURSE ON THE PREPARATION AND APPRAISAL OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	07/08/2000	LA ANTIGUA GUATEMALA	80	30
COURSE ON THE PREPARATION AND APPRAISAL OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	16/07/2001	SANTA CRUZ BOLIVIA	80	29
COURSE ON THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK AND PROBLEM-SOLVING	13/08/2001	CARTAGENA COLOMBIA	80	22
COURSE ON THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	20/08/2001	LA ANTIGUA GUATEMALA	80	25
<b>SUBTOTAL SUBREGIONAL COURSES: 6</b>	<b>SUBTOTAL TEACHING HOURS: 480</b>	<b>SUBTOTAL PARTICIPANTES: 137</b>		
<b>NATIONAL COURSES</b>				
COURSE ON THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	27/03/2000	IBAGUE COLOMBIA	120	46
COURSE ON THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	22/05/2000	TANDIL ARGENTINA	120	28
COURSE ON THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	08/08/2000	SANTA CRUZ BOLIVIA	120	38
COURSE ON THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	28/08/2000	VALLEDUPAR COLOMBIA	120	55
COURSE ON THE PREPARATION AND APPRAISAL OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	28/08/2000	MEDELLÍN COLOMBIA	80	37
COURSE ON THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	26/03/2001	CALI COLOMBIA	80	54
<b>SUBTOTAL NATIONAL COURSES: 6</b>	<b>SUBTOTAL TEACHING HOURS: 640</b>	<b>SUBTOTAL PARTICIPANTES: 258</b>		
<b>TOTAL COURSES: 26</b>	<b>TOTAL TEACHING HOURS 2,800</b>	<b>TOTAL PARTICIPANTS: 904</b>		

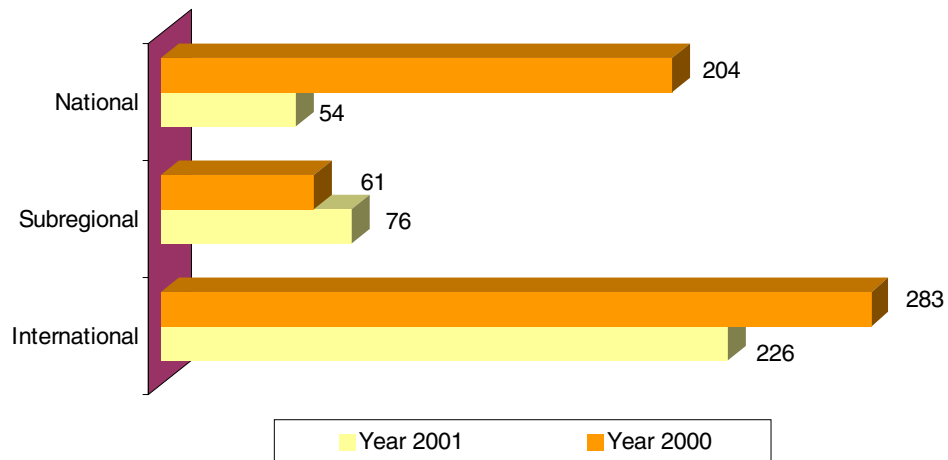
### NUMBER OF COURSES PROVIDED BY ILPES, IN THREE CATEGORIES



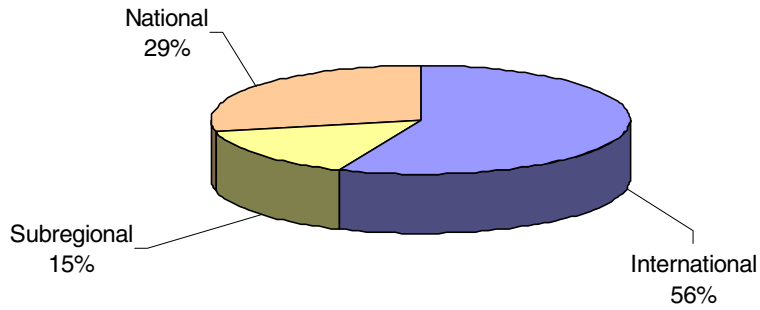
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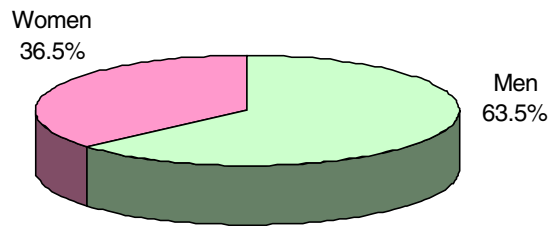
### NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS TRAINED BY ILPES, IN THREE CATEGORIES



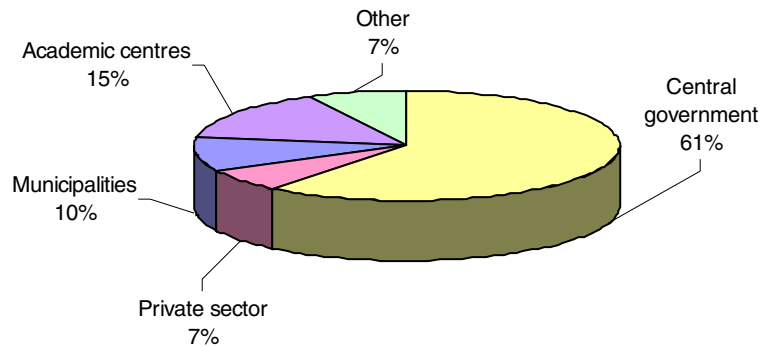
**PARTICIPANTS (%) IN THE THREE TYPES OF COURSE  
2000-2001 BIENNIUM**



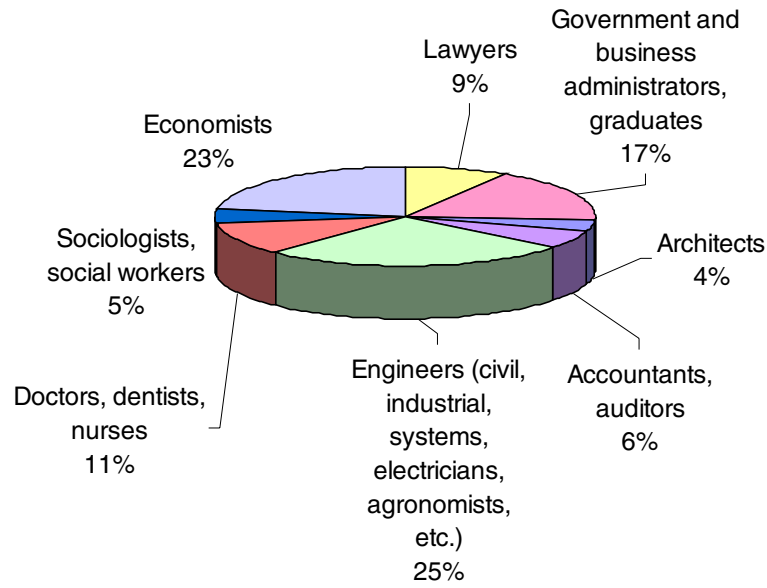
**PARTICIPANTS BY GENDER (%) IN THE THREE TYPES OF COURSE  
2000-2001 BIENNIUM**



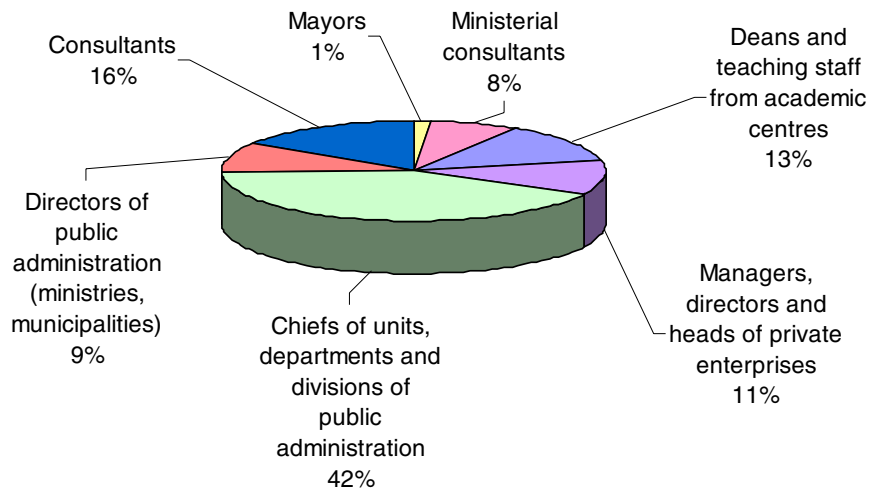
**AREA OF EMPLOYMENT (%) OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE THREE TYPES OF COURSE  
2000-2001 BIENNIUM**



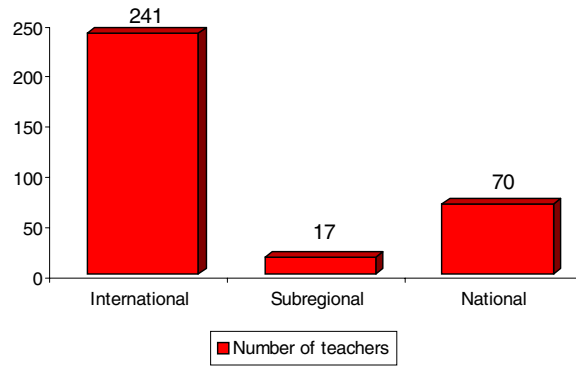
**MOST COMMON PROFESSIONS (%) OF PARTICIPANTS  
IN THE THREE TYPES OF COURSE  
2000-2001 BIENNIUM**



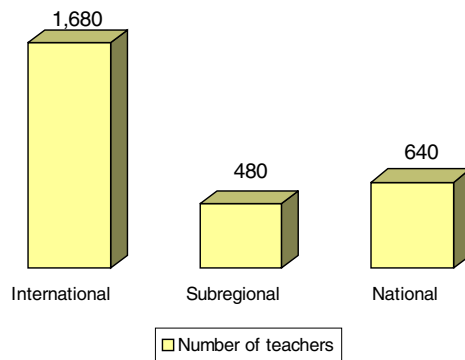
**MOST COMMON INSTITUTIONAL POSTS (%) OF PARTICIPANTS  
IN THE THREE TYPES OF COURSE  
2000-2001 BIENNIUM**



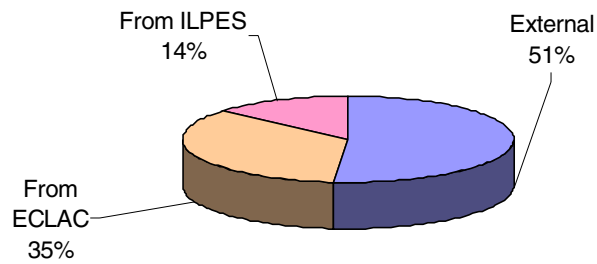
**TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS PARTICIPATING IN THE THREE TYPES OF COURSE 2000-2001 BIENNIUM**



**NUMBER OF TEACHING HOURS PROVIDED IN THE THREE TYPES OF COURSE 2000-2001 BIENNIUM**

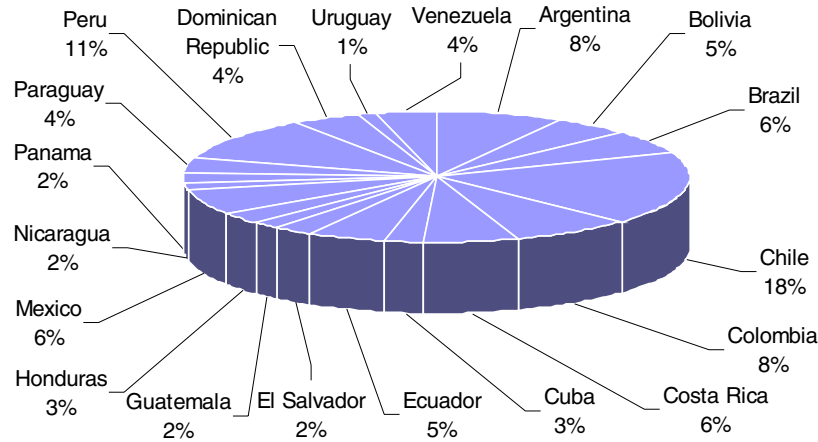


**TEACHERS PARTICIPATING IN THE COURSES, BY CATEGORY (%) 2000-2001 BIENNIUM**

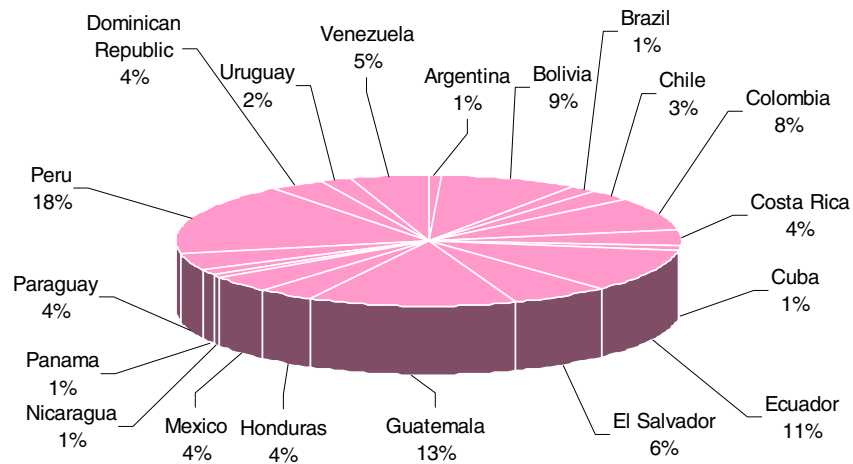




**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS (%) IN INTERNATIONAL COURSES  
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
2000-2001 BIENNIUM**



**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS (%) IN SUBREGIONAL COURSES,  
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
2000-2001 BIENNIUM**



## SUBPROGRAMME 7: ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND RESOURCE SUSTAINABILITY

The activities of this subprogramme comprise those conducted by the Environment and Human Settlements Division and the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division, including the activities of ECLAC in the area of transport.

### Environment and Human Settlements Division

In the biennium 2000-2001, the activities of the Environment and Human Settlements Division revolved mainly around two regional meetings in preparation for world summits: the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Conference for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, which was held in Santiago, Chile, from 25 to 27 October 2000; and the Regional Preparatory Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which took place on 23 and 24 October, 2001, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. ECLAC played a major role —chiefly through the Environment and Human Settlements Division— at the two meetings, both in technical terms (preparation of a variety of documents, presentations and panels) and in aspects of the organization. A particularly important feature of the preparations for the second Conference, among others, was the inclusion by ECLAC of a new thematic area which was of great interest to the countries —financing for sustainable development— by means of a research project executed by the Division with financing from UNDP.<sup>19</sup>

The Division has organized or collaborated in the organization of expert meetings on ecotourism (jointly with the Division of Production, Productivity and Management of ECLAC) and on trade, intellectual property and biological and genetic resources in Latin America (jointly with Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano). In October 2001 the Division took part in the Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI) and in November organized a seminar on transgenic agricultural products, jointly with the ECLAC Division of Production, Productivity and Management.

The documents that have been produced during the biennium cover the same subjects as the meetings organized by the Division, as well as other lines of research on land use planning, regulatory and institutional frameworks governing environmental matters, economic aspects associated with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the application of economic tools for environmental management, trade and the environment, and sustainable development indicators.

In the area of technical cooperation, ECLAC-ILPES organized a course on public policies for sustainable development, with the support of the World Bank, IDB, UNEP and UNDP, which was conducted with 46 participants from 19 Latin American and Caribbean countries. Substantive support was also provided for the Regional Diploma on Human Settlements organized by the University of Chile and IDB. In the sphere of consultancy services, a significant number of missions were conducted to the countries of the region, including the Division's participation in socioeconomic and environmental assessments of natural disasters.

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<sup>19</sup> “Financing for environmental development” project (RLA/01/001).

### Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division

The following are the main activities carried out during the 2000-2001 biennium:

In the area of energy, the Division continued to carry forward the OLADE/ECLAC/GTZ project denominated “Energy and development in Latin America and the Caribbean”, of which the most notable activity was the publication of a guide to the formulation of energy policy. In addition, the ECLAC/European Commission project “Promotion of energy efficiency in Latin America and the Caribbean” moved into its second phase. Within the framework of this project, the third Europe-Latin American Parliamentary Dialogue on the Promotion of Energy Efficiency was held in Brussels, Belgium, in September 2000.

With regard to water resources, consultancy services were provided to a number of the region’s governments on water-related utilities, legislation and the establishment of basin agencies. In particular, support was provided to the government of Mexico for assessing the establishment of 25 basin councils. The Division worked actively with the Global Water Partnership (GWP) at both the regional and world levels. A number of training activities were conducted in the areas of regulation and public services, integrated water resource management and management procedures for sustainable development.

With respect to mining, an intensive schedule of consultancy activity was undertaken with Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela on the subject of small-scale mining and legal reforms to mining laws, codes and regulations. The Division also contributed to the organization and running of the fourth Europe-Latin American dialogue for the Sustainable Development of the Energy Sector and the fifth Interparliamentary Conference on Mining and Energy in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 18 to 20 July, 2001), and to the workshops in preparation for the Conference of Ministers of Mining of the Americas, which were held at the ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile, from 19 to 22 June 2001.

With respect to the implementation in the region of the multilateral agreements on natural resources, the Division contributed to the international efforts underway on climate change and its link with the recurrence and intensity of phenomena such as El Niño-La Niña, through proposals aimed at optimizing the different international instruments in prevention and response strategies. To this effect, the Division participated in forums encompassing a variety of disciplines, such as the Sixth International Conference on Southern Hemisphere Meteorology and Oceanography (Santiago, Chile, 3 to 7 April 2000).

In addition, technical input was provided to the countries for the implementation and negotiation of international instruments in the areas of biodiversity, fisheries, sea-beds and climate change.

### Transport Unit

The traditional task of the Transport Unit has been to conduct analyses and propose practical solutions to the region’s transport problems, in order to enhance the efficiency of transport systems and foster social harmony. During the biennium 2000-2001 a number of proposals were developed, such as: (i) to open domestic coastal shipping to foreign vessels; and (ii) to introduce carefully specified measures to alleviate urban traffic congestion, the cost of which is equivalent to a minimum of 6.5% of regional GDP. Four workshops were conducted on this subject (in Guatemala, Guayaquil, Lima and Santiago) within the framework of the project “Charging for use of road space in Latin American cities”, which enjoys financial support from the government of Germany.

A study was prepared on the adaptation of transport systems to the growing number of technological and social changes and other types of transformations, in order to help small and medium-sized automotive transport firms learn of advances in the area of telematics that may enhance their competitiveness. Another study examined the effects of these changes on urban public transport and, in particular, on the viability of different modal systems. A third project researched best practices in intermodal transport in highly competitive markets, such as mining export, in which it is essential to maximize the efficiency of transport systems.

A number of infrastructure concessions in the transport sector were assessed using a methodology developed by the Unit, which serves to separate and identify the benefits gained by users, the operator and the government. The first case examined was a Chilean highway tunnel, in which it was concluded that the project's implementation under a licence-based regime was likely to generate a negative social impact. A second study concerned a number of suburban highways in Argentina, which proved to be beneficial for users, the operator and the government; and a third examined a suburban highway in Colombia. In addition, a study was conducted of two railways on the Santiago-Valparaiso route, one built in the nineteenth century and the other planned by the private sector at the end of the twentieth. In addition, the Division published a broad study of the profound institutional changes in the region's transport sector during the last quarter of the twentieth century.

The Maritime Profile of Latin America and the Caribbean, which is published entirely in electronic format (<http://www.cepal.cl/transporte/perfil/index.htm>), and the international transport database (BTI) were both updated regularly. The FAL Bulletin was published monthly, in two languages, with each issue devoted to a specific subject. The subjects addressed included the tourism cruise market in South America, the work of ECLAC in the sphere of infrastructure integration in South America, traffic congestion, State control of Caribbean ports, rail privatization in the region and an overview of the region's transport sector during the previous year. The Transport Unit prepares four editions of the FAL Bulletin each year, jointly with the International Trade Unit.

Two expert meetings were organized, one on maritime transport in the Caribbean (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, September 2000), and the other on road/rail competition and complementarity in freight transport (Santiago, Chile, November 2001). The Division's consultancy activities include the organization, jointly with ILPES, of a four-week course on transport policy (May 2001, for 35 participants), and the presentation of a course on port modernization which was given in many of the region's countries and in the Republic of Georgia.

## SUBPROGRAMME 8: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

During the 2000-2001 biennium, the Population Division – Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) carried out activities in the following areas: (i) Technical cooperation and regional training in population and development; (ii) Demographic analysis and population projections; (iii) Information on population; and (iv) Integration of sociodemographic elements in policies, programmes and development projects.

In the field of technical cooperation and regional training in population and development, work was carried out in three substantive areas within the framework of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development: youth, population and development (the subject of in-depth discussions at the twenty-eighth session, which resulted in the publication of a number of studies); formulation of a system of indicators for monitoring implementation of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development; and demographic vulnerability (these last two issues will be dealt with at the twenty-ninth session). In this connection, three meetings of experts were held: one to consider the 2000-2001 census results and their use in the formulation of social policies; the other, for the sociodemographic analysis of social vulnerability in the region; and the last, to examine the advances made in the application of the recommendations of the above-mentioned Regional Plan of Action (Santiago, Chile, 8 May 2001, 20 and 21 June 2001 and 4 and 5 December 2001, respectively). CELADE continued to produce its periodic publications (Demographic Bulletin, Notas de Población and REDATAM Informa Update) and to pursue its operational activities in the area of technical assistance (to 15 countries in the region) as well as training (to 21 university centres and non-governmental organizations including the holding of four data-processing workshops). Lastly, during the biennium nine cooperation agreements were concluded and six others initiated, the most noteworthy being the ECLAC/CELADE-IDB agreement on the dissemination and use of data from the 2000 round of censuses.

With respect to demographic activities and population projections, further work was carried out on population estimates and projections by sex, age and urban/rural context, employment status based on monitoring of demographic variables. In the preparation of these publications, every effort was made to secure optimal census results so as to monitor the population dynamic as well as the implementation of analyses applied to specific social subgroups and sectors.

In terms of information on population, a high priority was given to the development and update of the REDATAM software for windows (retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer), used in conjunction with geographic information systems, for the generation of tools that promote the use and dissemination of census data from the 2000 round, mainly as support for administrative decentralization. By the end of the biennium, the fourth generation of software, REDATAM+4 version 100 Upgrade, was made available for download free of charge from the ECLAC web site.

Lastly, with respect to the incorporation of sociodemographic data in policies, programmes and development projects, in-depth studies have been carried out, especially on sociodemographic vulnerability, patterns of population distribution, international migration and ageing. It is important to draw attention to the organization of the Symposium on International Migration in the Americas, which was held from 4 to 6 September 2000 in San José, Costa Rica, with the collaboration of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Governments of the United States and Costa Rica; the overall objective was for the 500 participants—including government representatives (public policy makers), experts (research fellows from universities and academic centres), experts from international organizations and representatives of civil society organizations—to share experiences in international migration in the hemisphere.

## SUBPROGRAMME 9: STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

During the biennium 2000-2001, the Statistics and Economic Projections Division conducted activities in the following areas: (i) Statistical data banks; (ii) Dissemination of statistics and regional indicators; (iii) National accounts and economic development; (iv) Technical cooperation with member States and with regional statistical organizations; (v) Evaluation and prospective analysis of the development process in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and (vi) Statistics and quantitative analysis of social trends in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Under subject area (i), further efforts were made to expand and strengthen the Division's data bank system mainly with respect to statistics on current economic trends, household surveys, foreign trade and national accounting. The publication of the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean and of reports containing short-term indicators also came under this heading.

Work on national accounts and economic development proceeded with the Division providing support to countries in the application of the System of National Accounts (1993 SNA). Workshops were conducted on quarterly national accounts, on the tourism satellite account and on the use of national accounts. Countries also received support with the generation of basic statistics for implementation of 1993 SNA; this included the preparation of reports on statistical systems in the region, external-sector statistics and international trade in services. In this respect, intensive work was done in the area of transfer of methodologies for preparing economic statistics and national accounting.

An important development in terms of technical cooperation with member States was the establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. The first meeting of this body was held in Santiago, Chile, from 9 to 11 May 2001. One outcome of this meeting was the adoption of the Programme of International Statistical Work for Latin America and the Caribbean, June 2001-June 2003. As regards cooperation with regional statistical bodies, the first United Nations Inter-Agency Technical Coordination Meeting on Regional Statistical Information was held on 8 May 2001. Workshops and meetings of experts were also held to complete the first phase of the project on harmonization of price indices in the Mercosur countries together with Chile and Bolivia. In response to requests from different countries, technical assistance was provided in the production of economic and social statistics and prospective studies.

The activities of evaluation and prospective analysis of the countries of the region included the organization of two seminars to consider the methodologies used in the development of leading indicators, surveys of expectations and opinion surveys. Medium-term studies were also prepared on, inter alia, dollarization in Ecuador and the development of a medium- and long-term model for Argentina. Lastly, quarterly forecasts were presented on the economic outlook for countries in the region, in particular in terms of gross domestic product, balance of payments and inflation.

In the area of social statistics, ECLAC carried out a set of activities designed to strengthen the statistical capacity of countries in order to create integrated systems of household surveys within the framework of the Programme for the Improvement of Surveys and the Measurement of Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (MECOVI) sponsored jointly by ECLAC, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank. Under this programme, four regional workshops were conducted to consider different methodologies for measuring social indicators and poverty. Four reports were prepared on estimates of income distribution, poverty, employment and other social indicators.

## SUBPROGRAMME 10: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

The programme of work for the 2000-2001 biennium of the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico had the objective of providing governments, private sectors and academics with useful instruments for decision-making, by analysing economic and social trends in the ten countries of the subregion. Emphasis was also given to the review of structural reform policies, trends in foreign direct investment, social marginalization, the wider participation of women, economic integration and sectoral competitiveness.

With regard to changing production patterns, it was planned to analyze agricultural institutions, international trade in agricultural products, manufacturing development, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, and the regulatory frameworks for energy, mainly the hydrocarbons subsector.

The main analysis activities carried out in the biennium include: (i) a review of the economic situation of the ten countries served by the subregional headquarters (Cuba, Haiti, the Central American isthmus, Mexico and the Dominican Republic); (ii) the mobilization of resources to assess the economic, environmental and social consequences of natural disasters and to present the results to the respective governments and donor groups;<sup>20</sup> (iii) the study *Desarrollo económico y social en la República Dominicana: los últimos 20 años y perspectivas para el siglo XXI*; (iv) the dissemination of the second and expanded edition of *The Cuban economy: structural reforms and economic performance in the 1990s*, with the support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA); and (v) cooperation in the activities of the Panama-Puebla Plan, in particular the review of compatibility between the regional proposal for transformation and modernization of Central America and the "Mexico" chapter of the Plan, and support for the Meso-American initiatives and the 17 projects approved by the Presidents.

The most significant advisory services included support for the preparatory work for the meeting of the Regional Consultative Group for Central America which was held in Madrid, Spain, on 8 and 9 March 2001. Cooperation was extended to the Consultative Group for Smaller Economies in the negotiations for the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). Some countries of the subregion received advisory services relating to fiscal policy, competitiveness policies, priorities in the electric power industry and harmonization of the hydrocarbons markets.

The projects financed by multilateral cooperation included various activities with the countries of the subregion. The contribution of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) served to finance the assessment of damage caused by the floods in Venezuela; in El Salvador it provided support for the human development report, agricultural training activities and collaboration in the programme on violence in a society in transition, and in Mexico support for the Mexican Institute for International Cooperation in project management and multilateral cooperation.

The United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) financed various studies on reproductive education and responsible paternity in each of the countries of the Central American isthmus and seminars for national and regional experts.

The contribution of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) was used to continue the advisory services and analyses on the harmonization and integration of the hydrocarbons market in the

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<sup>20</sup> Reports were prepared on the effects of the floods in Venezuela, Hurricane Keith in Belize and the earthquakes in El Salvador.

Central American isthmus and to conduct a study on natural disasters and economic development. The study on the maquila industry with the Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean (INTAL) and the IDB was concluded.

With the collaboration of the Government of Germany, the research was continued on natural gas and hydrocarbons in Central America, and studies and seminars were conducted in Guatemala and El Salvador relating to the development of land markets.

In addition to the activities mentioned, the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico carried out the following activities in the six subject areas included in the programme of work.

With regard to saving, investment and economic growth, research was conducted on economic reform, public administration and foreign investment in Central America. The compendium "Istmo Centroamericano: medio siglo de estadísticas macroeconómicas. 1950-2000" was published and a study was prepared on employment and growth.

In agricultural modernization, priority was given to the analyses of modernization in the export sector (sugar, bananas and coffee), the rural institutional framework and the system of land tenure. Agricultural policies were also considered in the context of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the sustainability of natural resources.

In the area of industrial competitiveness, there was research into the policies of the Central American countries with regard to competitiveness, business development, and small and medium-sized enterprises, the latter area receiving support from German cooperation resources. Training activities were conducted for the computer software entitled Module for the Analysis of Growth of International Commerce (MAGIC) and the development of the manufacturing sector in Central America was analyzed.

The activities relating to labour markets, gender and equity included the preparation of reports on the vulnerability of marginalized young persons and on housing in El Salvador. The subregional headquarters also extended cooperation and participated in forums relating to the situation of women and gender policies.

In the area of international trade, economic integration and regional cooperation, a study was completed on the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the development of the economy in Mexico; the fiscal effects of trade liberalization in the cases of Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic were analyzed; trends in the integration of Central America were considered and a study was conducted on tourism activities. A contribution was made to training for participants in multilateral trade negotiations and economic integration processes.

Lastly, with regard to energy integration, reports were published on the institutional framework of the Central American Committee for Cooperation on Hydrocarbons, a diagnostic review of the oil industry, statistics on hydrocarbons in the Central American isthmus and an analysis of regulatory frameworks in that sector. The subregional headquarters also took an active role in meetings of those responsible for the hydrocarbons subsector and in advisory services in that field to public and intergovernmental bodies.



## SUBPROGRAMME 11: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

During the 2000-2001 biennium, the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, secretariat of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), stepped up its efforts to provide technical support in operational and sectoral areas with a view to achieving sustained growth in the economies of member States and associate members of the Caribbean subregion. This involved the implementation of a number of activities relating to regional and hemispheric integration.

A key event was the commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of the CDCC, celebrated during its eighteenth session; another landmark was the tenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the CDCC (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 6-7 March 2001). The Constituent Declaration and Functions and Rules of Procedure of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee were to be the subject of a comprehensive review at the nineteenth session of the CDCC in January 2002.

Considerable efforts were devoted to technical cooperation in relation to subregional developments and to issues which may have serious implications for the Caribbean. In response to requests for assistance, briefs were prepared to guide discussions on many global topics. Among these activities were the preparation of studies, upon request, on intraregional migration, physical planning and land management, disaster assessments, financial and informatics services, tourism development, preparation of strategic development plans and the field of family law and domestic violence. In addition, valuable activities were carried out through the execution of seven extrabudgetary projects with support from UNDP and the Government of the Netherlands.

In the area of economic development, a special meeting of experts was convened to consider growth, employment and equity and the impact of economic reforms in Latin America and the Caribbean (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 27 October 2000). Research papers were prepared on the economic trends in the countries of the subregion, on global economic developments, globalization and its implications for the Caribbean and on privatization and its impact on Caribbean economies. In an effort to document subregional developmental progress, the subregional headquarters prepared a research paper providing an analysis of economic and social development in Barbados: a model for Small Island Developing States. In light of the new focus on gender mainstreaming, a review was prepared on macroeconomic policies in the Caribbean as they relate to gender equity and development. Economic development activities were supported by the preparation of science and technology indicators aimed at guiding technological developments in the subregion. Work continued on the strengthening of small and medium-sized enterprises with the preparation of studies on the applications of new technologies in selected productive areas as well as a paper on bioprospecting and biodiversity.

With regard to developments at the hemispheric level and the new round of trade negotiations, a research paper considered issues relating to the progress made by Caribbean countries with respect to the World Trade Organization (WTO) built-in agenda on services and intellectual property rights. This paper was supported by studies on the implications of trade, investment and financial issues for the Caribbean as well as on the recent developments in intra-CDCC trade. The needs of the non-independent countries were taken into account in a special study on the implications of the development of trading links between the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member countries. On the subject of regional integration, the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean continued to lend support to the activities of the Consultative Group on smaller economies, set up by the Summit of the Americas within the context of the process leading to the establishment of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). Technical papers were prepared for this committee as well as a paper reviewing the

special and differential treatment in the FTAA. In addition, the work of the secretariats of CARICOM, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) continued to receive assistance on a number of issues that relate to the trading arrangements of countries within the subregion. A regional seminar was held to consider issues relating to maritime transport and its costs to Caribbean countries aimed at providing solutions to interregional trading arrangements (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 14-15 September 2000).

Social development activities centered around the monitoring of the implementation of the activities relating to the implementation of programmes of action adopted at the *International Conference on Population and Development*, the *World Summit for Social Development* and the *Fourth World Conference on Women*. To date, meetings of experts were convened to review the positions taken by CDCC member States at the Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly. A number of papers prepared on intraregional migration were discussed at a regional meeting on migration convened by the subregional headquarters (Port of Spain, 9-10 November 2000). Expert group meetings were also convened to look at issues such as domestic violence, gender mainstreaming and social policy developments in the subregion. Issues relating to poverty and the disabled, socialization of the male youth in the Caribbean as well as to equality and non-discrimination in the Caribbean were discussed in papers prepared by the subregional headquarters. In collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the subregional headquarters also prepared a study on education and its impact on poverty in Caribbean countries.

On the subject of sustainable development, the subregional headquarters has responded to requests from Caribbean governments for technical support in improving their capacity to make assessments of the impact of natural disasters on their economies. To this end, the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat, in collaboration with the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico, convened a special three-day regional training workshop on the use of the ECLAC methodology for assessing the macroeconomic, social and environmental impacts of natural disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as two national training workshops, at the request of governments. In addition, a training kit has been developed to assist in the implementation of the national training workshops. A document on the *Caribbean perspectives on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS/POA)* was presented to the Subregional Preparatory Meeting of the Caribbean for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002), held in Havana, Cuba in June 2001. This work is supported by the database of projects and programmes for small-island developing States in the Caribbean.

The subregional headquarters continues to provide assistance to member States of the subregion in promoting the intensive use of new information technologies. To this end, the Caribbean Digital Library and a web site have been developed to provide information on publications, meetings and other activities. In keeping with the increasing demand for information, the secretariat continued to collect and collate relevant information on economic, social and environmental development issues in the subregion.

In an effort to ensure that the subregions' issues are taken into account at the international forums, the secretariat continued its drive to maintain direct contact with representatives of various ministries and departments in all CDCC member countries. This included regular briefings of regional Ambassadors of member States to the United Nations and other international institutions with a view to keeping them abreast of developments within the secretariat and also on other matters of mutual interest. In addition, the secretariat, upon request, prepared a number of technical reports for member governments aimed at providing them with information to guide their policy-making decisions.

SUBPROGRAMME 12: MAINSTREAMING THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE  
INTO THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

During the biennium 2000-2001, the Women and Development Unit carried its work forward in two spheres: follow-up to the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001, and to the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women; and the mainstreaming of the gender perspective in public policy and in the work of the ECLAC system.

Regarding follow-up to the Regional Programme of Action and to the Platform for Action, the Unit's activities were focused on the organization and running of the eighth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Lima, Peru, 8 to 10 February, 2000). On this occasion the countries approved the Lima Consensus and agreed to coordinate it with the Unit's other international activities, chiefly follow-up to the new measures and initiatives that were recommended at the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" (New York, 5 to 9 June 2000), the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and follow-up to the Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2, 13 September 2000).

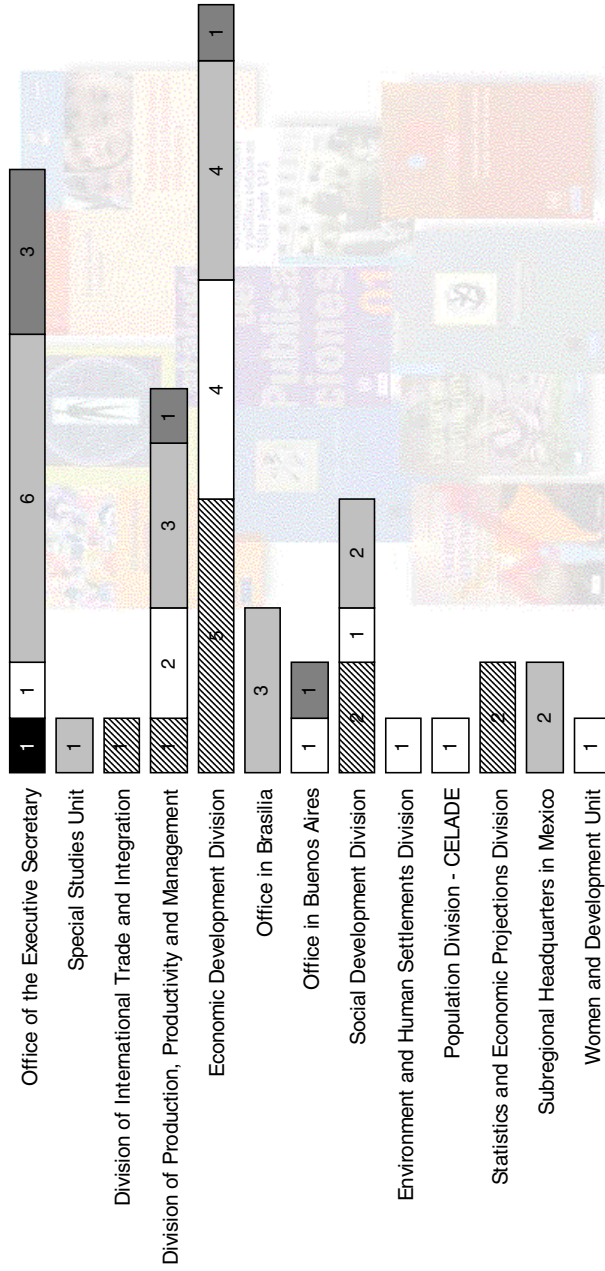
With respect to its second sphere of action, the Unit broadened and diversified its activities aimed at mainstreaming the gender perspective in its work with the countries and within the ECLAC system. Three types of activities merit particular attention:

(i) *gender mainstreaming activities*, which included cooperation with new interlocutors, such as sectoral ministries (health, tourism, labour and economy), national statistical institutes and poverty eradication programmes. This led to a number of conceptual and methodological innovations, which were made possible chiefly by three extra-budgetary projects: "Institutionalization of the gender perspective within ECLAC and sectoral ministries" (GER/99/S064), "Making gender indicators available for policy-making" (ITA/00/072) and "Changes in pension systems and their impact on efforts to overcome inequalities between men and women" (NET/00/071). The Unit thus not only increased the number of technical assistance activities for the countries, but also significantly diversified its relations with sectoral agencies involved in gender equity policies.

(ii) *research for development activities*, which increasingly encompassed economic issues such as labour policy, pensions policy, budgets, health accounts, trade and globalization, without neglecting human rights and social equity concerns, particularly poverty eradication. In this sphere, attention was turned to institutional changes at the state level and the need to coordinate gender equity-oriented efforts with the overall enterprise to achieve equity and governance. In addition, an intensive programme of technical cooperation was begun with universities in the respective countries, such as the University of Sao Paulo (Brazil), Misiones University (Argentina) and the University of Chile; and

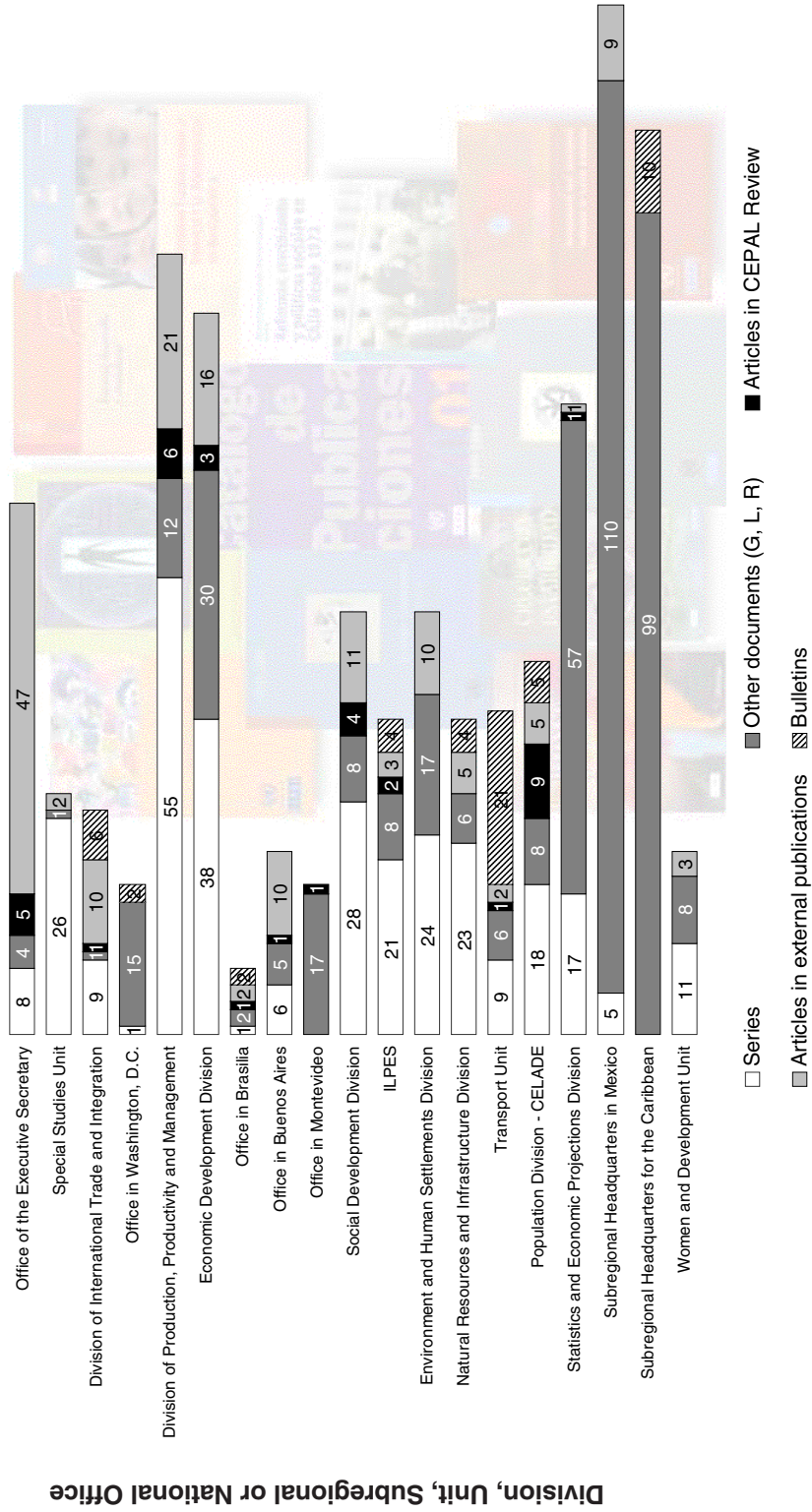
(iii) activities directed at the *design of tools for public policy formulation*, which took place mainly within the framework of the gender indicators project mentioned above. These activities sought not only to systematize the statistical information available, but also to assist governments in improving the process of compilation, analysis and dissemination of data for constructing gender indicators. This was carried out jointly with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division of ECLAC, and involved two of the Commission's subsidiary bodies: the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Statistical Conference of the Americas.

## NUMBER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE ECLAC SYSTEM IN 2000-2001 (Preliminary figures)



- ▨ Flagship publications
- ▨ ECLAC books
- ▨ Libros de la CEPAL series
- ▨ Co-publications
- ▨ ECLAC authors

**NUMBER OF OTHER ECLAC PUBLICATIONS IN 2000-2001**  
*(Preliminary figures)*



- Series
- Articles in external publications
- ▨ Bulletins
- Other documents (G, L, R)
- Articles in CEPAL Review

### C. COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

(i) Main shifts in international cooperation trends

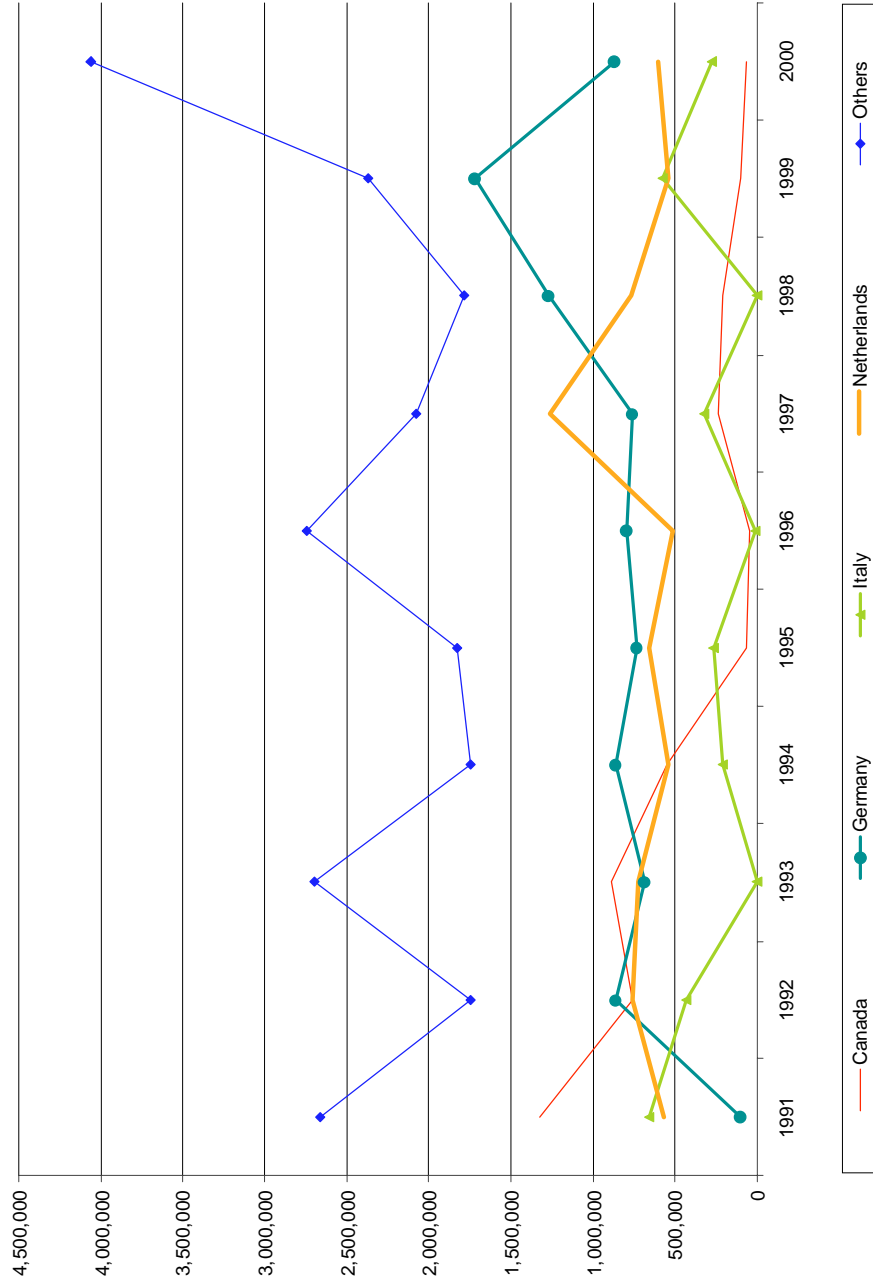
In order to arrive at an accurate picture of world-level international cooperation in the new millennium, it is necessary to examine the main trends and forces for change within international cooperation and define their impact on the action of ECLAC in this sphere.

First, since the mid-1990s the list of donors of technical cooperation has extended to include a number of new countries which have the distinction of belonging to the developing world. This trend is particularly apparent in Latin America, where certain countries are beginning to act as donors, using two main modalities. The first consists in financing international cooperation projects involving external donor contributions in third countries by mobilizing the resources of the country or international agency responsible for project execution. This new form of resource mobilization differs from the usual system of matching funds, corresponding instead to a new type of triangular arrangement whereby the country contributes, jointly with external donors, to the establishment of technical cooperation funds. The second cooperation modality involves joint financial contribution by a number of the region's countries to projects or programmes in other countries or subregions that have some bearing on the donors' regional position. From the point of view of ECLAC, these shifts have considerably altered the composition of the organization's extra-budgetary funds (see annex 1, 2, 3 and 4).

Second, international donors —both countries and multilateral agencies— tend increasingly to afford priority to programmes which are broader in scope and involve larger volumes of funds, or to projects that have several phases of implementation. In either case, this significantly alters the modalities of project design and operation, as donors prefer to avoid funding isolated initiatives, however important their objectives may be. The tendency to opt for larger-scale projects has also led to projects being executed increasingly at the country level. This preference for using national or local agents does not necessarily mean that international executing agencies are being displaced or excluded; instead, it has become possible to establish a clear profile of the comparative technical advantages of each. The increasingly national focus advocated by ECLAC for cooperation projects does not imply any lessening of its own role in executing development projects. On the contrary, the organization has gained recognition as an executor of national projects with obvious benefits for the country concerned in terms of the Commission's regional experience with best practices in its fields of technical expertise.

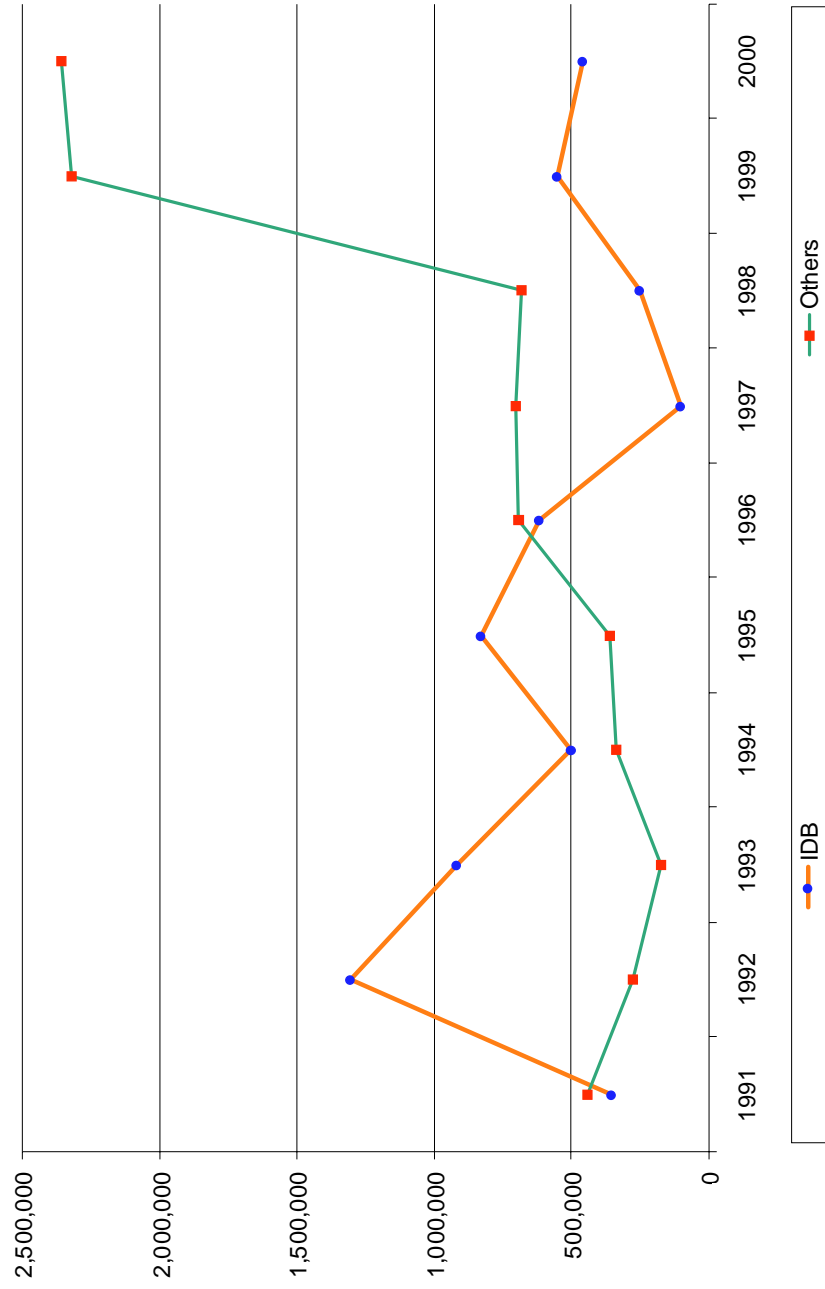
As a result, nowadays donors tend to attach importance to their cooperation projects or programmes being viewed as joint undertakings with the agencies or bodies that receive the technical cooperation funds. In particular, in dialogues between ECLAC and its donors, the donors' technical teams have become increasingly involved in forums that are held to programme cooperation. Clearly, donors no longer limit themselves to having a sort of final supervision of the use to which their resources are put, but are seeking an involvement in the project at the design level, and forums for programming cooperation have served as a channel for them to achieve this.

**ANNEX 1 EXTRABUDGETARY CONTRIBUTIONS BY GOVERNMENTS TO ECLAC TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES, IN DOLLARS, 1991-2000**



**Source: ECLAC, Financial Services Section.**

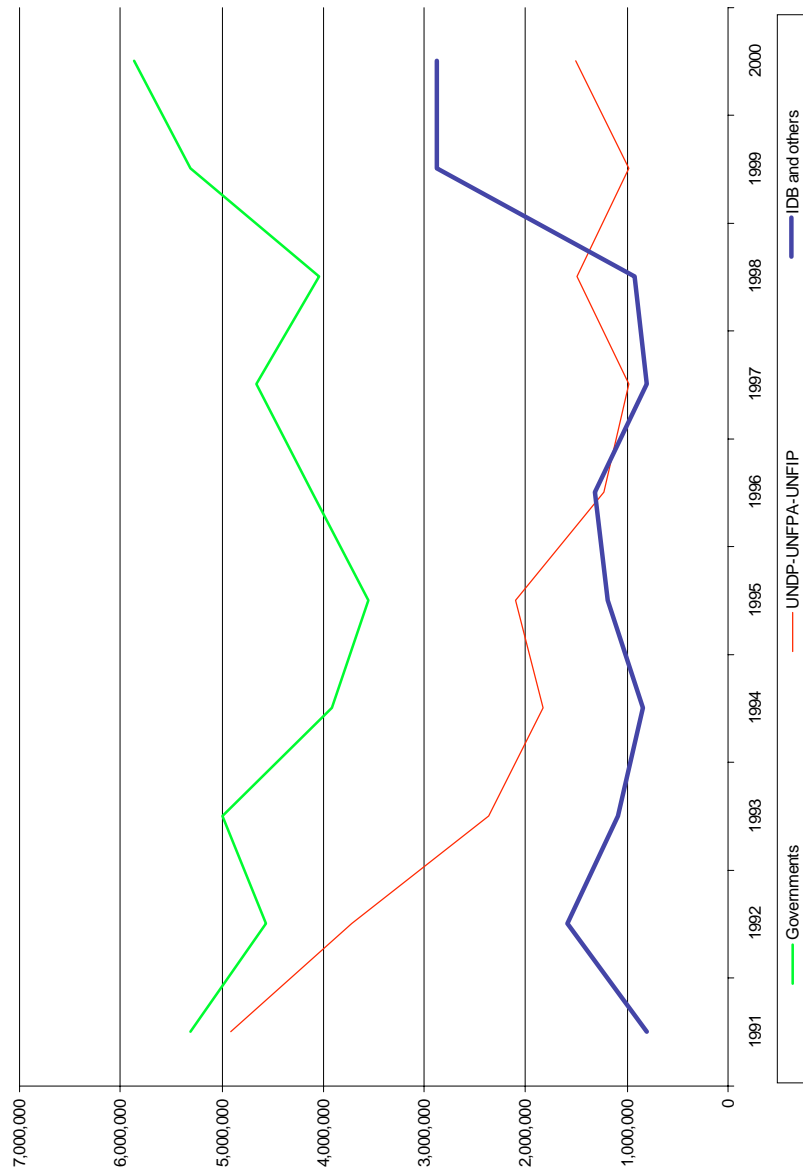
**ANNEX 2 EXTRABUDGETARY CONTRIBUTIONS BY IDB AND OTHERS TO ECLAC TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN DOLLARS, 1991-2000**



Source: ECLAC, Financial Services Section.

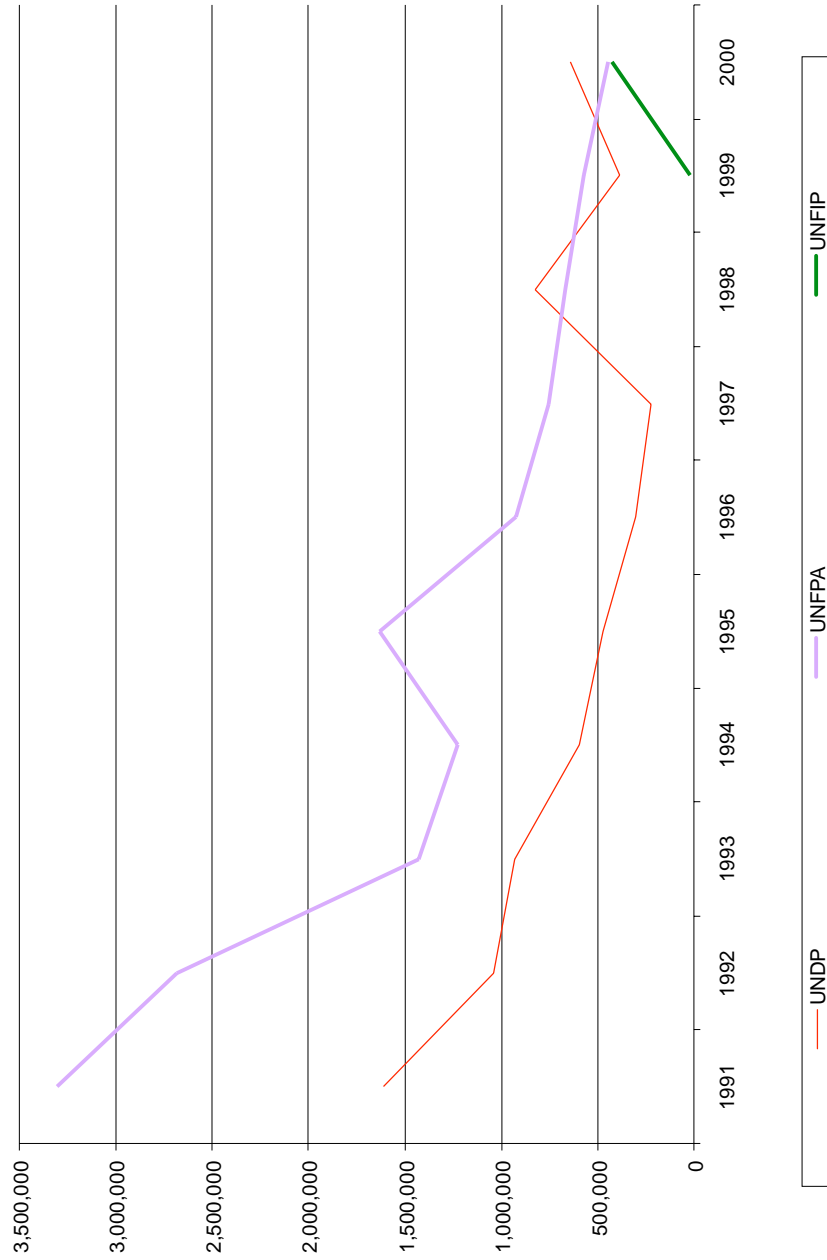


**ANNEX 3 EXTRABUDGETARY CONTRIBUTIONS BY VARIOUS DONORS TO ECLAC TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN DOLLARS, 1991-2000**



**Source: ECLAC, Financial Services Section.**

**ANNEX 4 EXTRABUDGETARY CONTRIBUTIONS BY UNDP, UNFPA AND UNFIP TO ECLAC TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN DOLLARS, 1991-2000**



**Source: ECLAC, Financial Services Section.**

A gradual change has also come about in the issues addressed by cooperation projects. Donors' political priorities have always had a bearing on their cooperation activities and on the ways in which they channel the corresponding funds. Nowadays, however, they tend increasingly to focus on two cross-cutting dimensions. The first of these is poverty eradication. This has become a core issue within an integrated framework of social policies, which increasingly pinpoint different types of discrimination as causes of poverty. The second dimension that is emerging as a priority on donors' agendas is the set of issues that revolve around the consolidation of democracy from a perspective of citizenship. These two dimensions have increased the political substance of international cooperation, as they bring it into more direct contact with issues that have a bearing on debates and opinions within civil society in the countries. The fact that the donors themselves are working more closely with their own non-governmental organizations builds on this trend and adds a new degree of proactivity, which gives political weight to projects and programmes.

An important feature of the dialogue involving the donors and agents of cooperation is that strategic communication and flows of information among them have increased and improved. It is now inconceivable for cooperation initiatives to take place without other donors having access to full and detailed information about them. This does not necessarily mean, however, that donors and agencies will immediately begin to coordinate better to implement the portfolio of development projects that mobilize international cooperation resources within the countries. Much ground remains to be covered in this respect, as the coordination exercises promoted by the United Nations have demonstrated, but the fact that more information is circulating among donors is undoubtedly an important step in the right direction. Today, a donor mobilizing resources for development cooperation in a destination country is unlikely to be able to act in isolation.

(ii) Technical cooperation missions

Section II B contains a brief account of the main tasks carried out under the twelve substantive ECLAC subprogrammes and lists the various technical cooperation activities carried out at the request of Governments of member countries in the region under each subprogramme during the biennium. These activities were conducted jointly with international agencies and public- and private-sector bodies at the regional, subregional, national and local levels.

The research and training activities (most of which fall under subprogramme 6, Administrative management and are illustrated with data and charts) cover, together with the technical cooperation missions, a very broad spectrum of issues. They have also entailed frequent country visits by ECLAC officials and numerous technical cooperation missions.

A total of 743 technical cooperation missions have been conducted either as part of the programme of work of the ECLAC system or on various emerging issues; the missions were financed with resources from the regular budget and with extrabudgetary resources. Detailed information on each mission may be found at the corresponding specialized Internet site for each substantive division ([www.cepal.cl](http://www.cepal.cl)).

(iii) ECLAC activities in support of technical cooperation among developing countries<sup>21</sup>(a) Institutional framework

In accordance with the general recommendations, applicable to the United Nations system, of the 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and the new directions for TCDC endorsed by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) in its decision 9/2 in 1995, the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the rest of the ECLAC system, which includes the Latin American and Caribbean Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), are carrying out a variety of activities designed to promote and support technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) at the subregional, regional and interregional levels. More specifically, these activities respond to mandates conferred on the secretariat by the members of the Commission and are reviewed periodically by the member States at sessions of the Commission, whose institutional structure includes a sessional committee responsible for monitoring such matters. The Committee was set up pursuant to ECLAC resolution 387(XVIII) adopted at the eighteenth session of the Commission in La Paz, Bolivia, in 1979.

Ever since its establishment in 1948, ECLAC has been deeply involved in promoting and strengthening regional economic cooperation and integration. Technical cooperation among developing countries, however, refers to the more precise concept of cooperation which is a multidimensional process. It can be bilateral or multilateral in scope, and subregional, regional or interregional in character. It should be organized by and between Governments which can, for this purpose, promote the participation of public organizations and, within the framework of the policies laid down by Governments, that of private organizations and individuals. The main strategic thrust of TCDC is to assist developing countries in achieving their economic and social development objectives. As a regional body of the United Nations, ECLAC is guided in its activities in this field by the resolutions adopted by Governments in the global and regional forums of the Organization and by the guidelines emanating from other regional forums and bodies. Together they form an institutional framework that allows ECLAC to support and strengthen on-going TCDC activities and promote new initiatives at the different levels.<sup>22</sup> In recent years, the actions of Governments in the region have made it possible to establish an institutional structure for technical cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean that provides the necessary basis for the consolidation of TCDC as a dimension of growing importance in the activities of Governments

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<sup>21</sup> This chapter has been prepared as a working background for the sessional committee at the twenty-ninth session of the Commission to be held in Brasilia, Brazil in 2002, and describes the main promotional and support activities carried out by the ECLAC system since the preceding session, at which resolution 583(XXVIII) on TCDC was adopted.

<sup>22</sup> In the United Nations system the general framework for TCDC is provided by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, adopted by the General Assembly in 1978, in which it requests the organizations of the United Nations system to act as catalysts in promoting TCDC activities, which, essentially, are carried out at the initiative of developing countries themselves. Furthermore, the policy and operational recommendations on the cooperation framework for TCDC were provided in the report on New directions for technical cooperation among developing countries which was approved by the ninth session of the High-level Committee and endorsed by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 50/119). The cooperation framework identifies two broad categories of activities that will be considered high-priority: (i) support for the goals of sustainable human development through projects that relate to poverty alleviation, the environment, production and employment, trade and investment, and macroeconomic management; and (ii) policy formulation and coordination, strengthening TCDC management and support for information activities.

and other national agents. This section of the report describes the work done and the initiatives taken in this regard during the biennium.

At the twenty-eighth session of the Commission held in Mexico City, the Committee approved a draft resolution<sup>23</sup> on technical cooperation among developing countries and regions. In the resolution, which served as a guide to the secretariat in its activities during the following biennium, the Commission members specified a number of areas in which the ECLAC system could help to promote TCDC in the region. During the biennium, ECLAC maintained contacts and pursued negotiations with the bilateral and multilateral donors who had consistently contributed extrabudgetary funding for technical cooperation projects. Such negotiations are especially vital for the TCDC activities the ECLAC system undertakes, since most of them are subject to extrabudgetary resources.

(b) TCDC activities in selected projects

The diversity of situations in which the developing countries have actually managed their own TCDC activities is a fundamental factor to be taken into account in the planning, execution and follow-up of activities and projects aimed at intensifying the use of TCDC as an instrument for the economic and social development of the developing member countries. Most of TCDC activities are carried out as components of specific technical cooperation projects implemented with extrabudgetary funds from various sources inside and outside the United Nations system; a substantial proportion of them receive support from developed countries. The TCDC elements incorporated into such projects serve one or more of the following objectives: (i) to strengthen co-operation networks and support national TCDC focal points; (ii) to hold seminars and technical meetings to facilitate an interchange of experiences of interest to the countries; (iii) to prepare studies and reports specifically designed to identify cooperation opportunities; and (iv) to facilitate the provision of horizontal cooperation services by local experts or consultants associated with projects.

During the biennium, ECLAC continued to carry out various types of activities to support and promote TCDC in the region in accordance with the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, the new directions strategy, and the mandates of its member States taking into account the cooperation framework for the period 2000-2001 in the context of its biennial programme of work. Most of these activities involved the incorporation of specific TCDC elements in technical cooperation projects organized by ECLAC divisions and units (see the relevant sections of this report).

(c) Strategic guidelines for TCDC

The ECLAC secretariat has formulated a number of suggestions on ways of overcoming deficiencies in the economic sphere and lags in the social sphere in order to advance simultaneously towards sustained economic growth and greater social equity. In that line of reasoning, intraregional cooperation should be intensified in a wide range of areas in which it could further the strategy of economic growth with social equity.

As ECLAC sees it, TCDC is a prime mechanism for mobilizing cooperation in areas of key importance to the strategy, such as technology diffusion and transfer; the quest for new markets; exchange of experience in educational innovations that contribute to a shift in production patterns; trade negotiation with economic blocs; and international competitiveness in general. In order to make full use of the development potential of TCDC, some cooperation criteria should be set that take into account the

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<sup>23</sup> This was subsequently adopted in plenary meeting as resolution 583(XXVIII).

features of the development scenario as projected to the present decade. Among the most important of these features are the institutional changes the countries of the region are now undergoing and the emergence of new actors in the area of cooperation.

In this regard, a first cooperation criteria is concerned with the reformulation of the role of the State in the development process; which entails both a thorough redimensioning of the State apparatus and a substantial improvement in the State's regulatory capacity. Another criterion relates to enhancement of the role of local government, an increasingly prominent item in State policy. At the institutional level, this means adopting and implementing policies that favour greater decentralization of public decision-making and more precise targeting of social investment. In this regard, there is an evident and steady increase in emphasis on the local dimension in the actions of both public and private agents. A third strategic criterion has to do with the greater importance which the private sector—including the business community and non-governmental organizations—is assuming in the process of economic and social modernization. The fourth and last of the strategic criteria that should inform future TCDC policies is greater attention to social programmes as a high-priority area for intraregional cooperation. Put into practice, this criterion would make TCDC a more effective tool for overcoming poverty, which appears to be an endemic feature of the development experience in the region.

In order to move forward with the strategic guidelines, it is useful to draw up an inventory of lessons drawn over the last decades from experience with the operational set-up for TCDC in the region. The first point is that the diversity of situations in which countries have already taken part in TCDC activities attests to the validity of TCDC as an instrument for development in the region and is a fundamental factor to be taken into account at the planning, execution and follow-up phases of TCDC activities and projects. This diversity of situations extends from the relatively more developed (or pivotal) countries, which have become providers of a wide range of TCDC offers, to those which are clearly on the demand side as regards TCDC. This diversity is clearly reflected in the various policies that have emerged, according to the recognized priority given to TCDC in the national development effort in the profound differences as regards the institutional status of the national TCDC focal points, in the importance and influence of the institutions which have the greatest weight and the legal and material means to effect "autonomous" exchanges of TCDC; and in the capacity of countries to manage TCDC as a relatively complete process, and not just as isolated exchanges.

Another lesson is that the public sector must have access to selective information for identifying the most appropriate human and financial resources for TCDC operations if it is to cope with the intensity and diversity of current demands and changes. The design, establishment and operation of project banks for rationalizing public investment have aroused great interest because of their low cost and the progress made in the application of computer programmes. These databases can make an appreciable contribution to the proper organization of the operational sectors of the public administration, especially through the introduction of the time dimension as an essential parameter of government action in medium- and long-term projects. Such information systems open up interesting prospects for TCDC, provided that they are designed and operated in such a way as to incorporate cooperation projects which use various forms of TCDC in their execution, as a subsystem which is parallel to, but interconnected with, the operational routines of the banks, which have so far dealt mainly with matters directly related with public investment projects.

A further lesson is that the establishment and consolidation of cooperation networks in the region can be important investments for the future of TCDC. Cooperation networks are a noteworthy feature of the region's institutional infrastructure for the promotion of cooperation. Many of them were established thanks to the initiative and dedication of groups of specialists in different countries and are virtually a

model for direct action in the area of TCDC. These networks place the sectoral technical bodies of each country in direct contact with each other and enable them to operate with great flexibility. They are suitable channels for technical participation, stimulate the exchange of information, and can develop into very expeditious instruments of exchange and cooperation. These advantages militate in favour of a much more active and important role for such networks in TCDC activities in the region, operating side by side with the official bodies of the countries. ECLAC has vigorously stimulated the formation of such regional and subregional networks in fields of action where the participation of public and government agencies in specific sectors is an essential element for ensuring the success of cooperation processes.

Another point —and one that cannot be overemphasized— is the crucial role of the integrated national focal point for technical cooperation. These initiatives have been particularly strong in those countries that have progressed furthest in consolidating their national focal points for TCDC and experience shows consistently that TCDC must be handled as an integral part of a national technical cooperation policy. When such a policy exists, the setting-up of specialized TCDC units within the sectoral institutions is an effective step towards strengthening a national network capable of linking and channelling inter- subregional and regional TCDC activities both to and from the country. The interest displayed in setting up these units shows the importance that the institutions attach to TCDC as a means of strengthening their own technical capacities, and a national cooperation policy should be the real force for achieving greater coordination among sectoral focal points.

Finally, there are lessons to be learned on the more problematic side of TCDC, which may call for remedial actions on the part of all actors and agencies concerned. Some of the "obstacles" identified by the experience of ECLAC, are: (i) the uneven or insufficient knowledge and information that government and private bodies have of their country's potential for TCDC, together with various misconceptions regarding the viability of certain forms of TCDC; (ii) the tendency to favour the use of traditional forms of technical cooperation over TCDC in the execution of projects; (iii) the weak functioning —usually due to lack of an integrated national cooperation policy— of the national TCDC focal points, which are essential for the full utilization of this form of cooperation; (iv) the chronic shortage of resources for TCDC, aggravated by complicated administrative procedures of the financing agencies; and (v) slow action within the United Nations system, which have meant that TCDC is still marginal to the mainstream of the system's activities.

Annex 5  
ECLAC PROJECTS WITH TCDC ELEMENTS

No.	Project Title	Project Objectives	TCDC Activities	Network/Forum	Country Involved
1	CELADE Regional Population Project 2000 – 2003	Foster and strengthen the capabilities of the Latin American and Caribbean countries in the design, monitoring and evaluation of population-related policies and programmes aimed at improving the quality of life, particularly of the most vulnerable groups	<p>- Sharing of information and experiences through the CELADE web page on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, in coordination with the Population Information Network (POPIN)</p> <p>- Identification of existing training facilities and emerging needs for human resources in the field of population and promotion of TCDC programmes</p>	Support to the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development	All member countries in the region
2	Implementing economic instruments in environmental management in Latin America and Caribbean	Support governments in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of their current environmental management systems by means of economic incentives to improve performance and achieve their environmental quality targets at the lowest possible expense	<p>Establish technical and financial mechanisms for the exchange of experiences (South-South) among countries of the region and a list of national experts that can provide technical assistance to the countries that request it</p>	Provide programming support for the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Peru
3	Empowerment of indigenous women: the role of bilingual literacy in gender equality and reproductive health	Support national strategies for the alleviation of extreme poverty, by means of developing skills for education in reproductive health	Advisory services were provided for the sharing and exchange of knowledge and experiences in connection with the design strategy for the bilingual literacy method		Guatemala, Paraguay and Peru



No.	Project Title	Project Objectives	TCDC Activities	Network/Forum	Country Involved
4	Improvement of surveys on living conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean	Generate adequate and high-quality information on the living conditions of the inhabitants of the region, with regard to content, scope, reliability, current relevance and political significance. This information is needed for designing, monitoring and assessing the policies, programmes and projects intended to mitigate poverty and achieve a higher degree of social equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintaining, improving and updating a regional data base and national data bases that are easy to use, well documented and offering comprehensive access, with new and existing household surveys, for estimating the poverty indices and social indicators for all the countries of the region, and to facilitate the use of the survey results.</li> <li>- The experiences obtained will be shared and transmitted by means of the regional activities component</li> </ul>	Provide inputs for the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela
5	Dissemination and use of the 2000 round of censuses	Promote ease of access to the results of the population censuses with a view to encouraging their extensive use in support of social and economic development in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean	A study will be conducted on the creation of data bases, comparability of census information, and the media used to disseminate the data, so that the countries can establish data bases from the information collected in the 2000 census round.	Establish a system that allows easy and rapid access to the census data bases and relatively comparable results between the countries	Belize, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Panama, Mexico and Nicaragua
6	Promoting energy efficiency in Latin America	Promote energy efficiency in Latin America by strengthening the institutional machinery and regulatory frameworks	Encourage the exchange of experiences on the existing regulation methods in the countries of the region for preventing and dismantling practices that distort free competition in the energy sector, and on the institutional framework and mechanisms for protecting consumers' interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the Interparliamentary Conference on Mining and Energy in Latin America</li> <li>- Support for the European-Latin American Dialogue for Sustainable Development of the Energy Sector</li> <li>- Support the Interamerican Association of Large-scale Consumers and Energy Users</li> </ul>	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela

No.	Project Title	Project Objectives	TCDC Activities	Network/Forum	Country Involved
7	Introduction of road maintenance concepts in Latin America and the Caribbean	Introduce new concepts of financing and organization in road maintenance	Exchange of information concerning financing and reforms of management in the road maintenance sector	Support for the International Road Federation	Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and Uruguay
8	Common standardized methodology for the measurement of defence spending	Study and propose a common standardized methodology for the measurement of the defence spending of Argentina and Chile with a view to making progress towards a regional proposal	Formulation of a common standardized methodology for the measurement of defence spending	Provide inputs for the Argentine/Chilean Standing Committee on Security	Argentina and Chile
9	Making gender indicators available for policy-making	Strengthen institutional capacities for the use of gender indicators in policy formulation	Create a network of user-friendly web sites that would offer access to a wide range of gender indicators and the exchange of views and experiences	Continuous support to the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Suriname and Uruguay
10	Changes in pension systems and their effects in overcoming the inequalities between men and women	Formulate policy recommendations that contribute to closing the gender gap in the area of pension system	Create networks between social agents (labour unions, women's organizations, women's NGOs) with the capacity to influence public pension (and other social security) policies in favour of gender equality	Continuous support to the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Bolivia, Brazil and Colombia
11	Deeper analysis and dissemination of "The Fiscal Covenant. Strengths, Weaknesses, Challenges"	Review and identify methods for implementing initiatives for modernization and change of public spending management models in countries with the best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Train government employees in fiscal policy matters</li> <li>- Exchange of experiences</li> <li>- Dissemination of the publication <i>The Fiscal Covenant</i></li> </ul>	Support for the regional seminar on fiscal policy	Argentina, Chile and Guatemala

No.	Project Title	Project Objectives	TCDC Activities	Network/Forum	Country Involved
12	Liberalization of trade in agricultural products: regional integration and multilateral negotiations	- Measure the degree of trade complementarity in agricultural and agroindustrial products among the countries of Mercosur and the Andean Community - Identify the negotiating interests of the countries and groups of countries in the areas of subregional, hemispheric, interregional and multilateral negotiation	Exchange of views and experiences on the relations of the Central American and Caribbean countries with the sub-regional integration schemes –Mercosur and the Andean Community– and NAFTA.	Collaborate with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and with the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA)	Central American and Caribbean countries
13	Indicators for assessing the socio-economic impact of desertification/land degradation processes	Provide governments with reliable analyses on desertification processes from an economic and social perspective as input for developing appropriate public policies	Activities will be carried out in the framework of the South-South cooperation model, for the exchange of data and experiences of other countries in desertification control	- Support for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification - Collaborate with the International NGO Network on Desertification (RIOD) and the <i>Movimiento Agroecológico Latino Americano</i> (MAELA)	Argentina, Brazil and Chile
14	Policies to improve technical and professional training in Latin America and the Caribbean	Improve vocational training systems which strengthen the economy and increase productivity and employment	Prepare six case studies of successful adaptation of vocational training programs to new requirements arising from: i) introduction of new technologies; ii) production chains; iii) out-sourcing of service areas; and iv) the shift to a service economy	Provide inputs for the existing network of the Inter-American Research and Documentation Centre on Vocational Training (CINTERFOR/ILO): <a href="http://www.cinterfor.org.uy">www.cinterfor.org.uy</a> to disseminate information on successful experiences	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Mexico

No.	Project Title	Project Objectives	TCDC Activities	Network/Forum	Country Involved
15	Small and medium-sized enterprises in Latin America and production linkages	Improve the linkages of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises with the processes of growth in the region by identifying their problems and potential	Reproduce successful national experiences in other countries in the areas of competitiveness, employment and microcredit policies	Assist the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST)	Argentina, Barbados, Chile, Granada, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua and Dominican Republic
16	Programme on harmonization and integration of the hydrocarbons market for the Central American isthmus	Establish favourable conditions for a more efficient and competitive regional hydrocarbons market	Facilitate the exchange of experiences in the following areas: a) plan of action to facilitate harmonization and integration of the regional hydrocarbons market; b) harmonized drafts of laws and regulations and the harmonization of technical and environmental standards; c) convergence of pricing, fiscal and customs policies for hydrocarbons	Establishment and continuous support for the Central American Committee for Cooperation on Hydrocarbons (CCHAC)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama
17	Support for competitiveness in micro-, small-scale and medium-sized enterprises in Central America	- Dissemination of successful experiences of micro-, small-scale and medium-sized enterprises - Consolidate proposals for programmes and practices for private organizations	Document eight successful cases (two per country) of micro, small-scale and medium-sized enterprises in Central America in the sector of production/manufacturing with the characteristics of a high level of industrial competitiveness in order to develop instruments to encourage support programmes for such enterprises	Support for the Federation of Industrial Chambers and Associations in Central America (FECAICA) and SIECA	El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua
18	Improve damage assessment methodology to promote natural-disaster mitigation and risk-reduction awareness and preparedness in Latin America and the Caribbean	Strengthen legal and institutional capacity and promote regional cooperation in Central America in order to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters	Organize sub-regional workshops focused on horizontal co-operation on public policies to reduce vulnerability, and on damage assessment in relation to natural disasters	- Collaborate with the Latin American Economic System in the framework of the regional mechanism for technical cooperation for emergencies arising from natural disasters - Support the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA)	Central America, Belize, El Salvador, Haiti, Panama, Dominican Republic and Venezuela

No.	Project Title	Project Objectives	TCDC Activities	Network/Forum	Country Involved
19	Updating and strengthening of the Mexican strategy for cooperation for development with emphasis on TCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct a national study on a legal framework to establish a fund to finance horizontal cooperation activities</li> <li>- Develop a methodology for the follow-up and appraisal of technical cooperation programmes and projects executed by Mexico</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for the TCDC focal point</li> <li>- Conduct a national study on a legal framework to establish a fund to finance horizontal cooperation activities</li> <li>- Compile successful national experiences with TCDC</li> <li>- Develop a methodology for the follow-up and appraisal of TCDC programmes and projects</li> </ul>	Strengthen the Mexican Institute for International Cooperation in its cooperation network.	Mexico
20	Development of social statistical data bases and a methodological approach to a social vulnerability index for small island developing states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve social conditions in member countries of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) by strengthening the capacity of policy makers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen cooperation networks</li> <li>- Hold workshops to facilitate the exchange of experiences</li> <li>- Facilitate TCDC</li> </ul>	Continuous support for CDCC	Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Saint Lucia have already agreed to participate and other Caribbean states are invited.
21	Support for data processing for the 2000 round of Caribbean population censuses and development of REDATAM applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build capacity at the national and subregional levels for census data processing for the population censuses of small countries and territories in the Caribbean</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish co-operation networks</li> <li>- Facilitate TCDC services</li> </ul>	Continuous support for CDCC	Haiti, Saint Lucia, Suriname and other small (English and Dutch speaking) countries and territories of the Caribbean
22	Development of a marine –based tourism strategy in the Caribbean countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the capacity of Eastern Caribbean governments to promote sustainable marine-based tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare national case studies to be used in identifying co-operation opportunities</li> <li>- Identify inter-country linkages and interdependence</li> </ul>		Countries of the Eastern Caribbean
23	Support for the development of trade in the Caribbean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide policy makers, trade negotiators, researchers and business people with up-to-date and detailed information on trade, both within the Caribbean subregion and between the Caribbean subregion and the rest of the world</li> <li>- Develop trade among CDCC countries and increase the capacity of Caribbean countries to participate and benefit from trade liberalization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate the provision of TCDC services by local experts or consultants associated with the project</li> </ul>	Make efforts to establish a subregional network of statistical institutions in the Caribbean	Aruba, Netherlands Antilles, and selected non-independent Caribbean countries

No.	Project Title	Project Objectives	TCDC Activities	Network/Forum	Country Involved
24	Urban management strategies and tools for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean	Strengthen the capacity of local governments to implement methods of land-use management and urban management, with special reference to urban poverty	Four municipal case studies were prepared to promote the TCDC cooperation programme		Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia and El Salvador
25	Enhancing the economic and social development policy capabilities of the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean	Enhance the ability of professionals, experts, policy makers, governments and research institutions; strengthen their analytical and applied skills in support of economic and social policy formulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen co-operation networks</li> <li>- Organize workshops to facilitate the exchange of experiences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are two functioning networks on macroeconomic policy coordination: one in the Central American countries and another in the Andean Community</li> </ul>	All the regional member countries
26	Reproductive education and responsible fatherhood in the Central American isthmus	Formulate a policy framework for reproductive education and harmonization of demographic policies and increase awareness of responsible fatherhood	Ten case studies were conducted to facilitate cooperation with the programmes		Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama
27	Reform of health-care financing systems in Latin America	Provide governments with policy options based on experiences in the financing of health care systems, with emphasis on privately financed subsystems	Facilitate the exchange of experiences on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) institutional designs for enhancing solidarity and competition; b) financing and provision of a basic health package; and c) methodology for risk taking</li> </ul>		Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico and Venezuela
28	A natural resource-cluster development strategy: Its growth, distribution and environmental implications	Improve the know-how and expertise of key actors at both the state and private sector levels to design and implement cluster development strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project website was launched for the exchange of views and experiences</li> <li>- Provide advisory services financed by other countries of the region</li> </ul>	Establish a network of high-level representatives of public, private and academic institutions	Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile and Colombia

No.	Project Title	Project Objectives	TCDC Activities	Network/Forum	Country Involved
29	Pension and Retirement Funds	Prepare recommendations on reforms to the pension system in Latin America that are socially equitable and financially viable, to be taken into account by governments when reforming or adapting their pension systems	Technical assistance for Brazil and Venezuela. Four seminars were held on reforms to pension systems in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Venezuela, and a seminar and a seminar on international experience on coverage and solidarity in the new pension systems.		Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Venezuela
30	Energy and development in Latin America and the Caribbean	Improve the formulation and application of energy policies that support sustainable development, while promoting debate on criteria for the formulation of such policies at the regional level	<p>-Technical assistance to Barbados, Honduras and Jamaica in areas relating to energy economics and policy</p> <p>- Subregional workshops on energy policy were held for: (i) the Andean Community and Mexico; (ii) MERCOSUR; (iii) the Central American isthmus; and (iv) the Caribbean</p>	The Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)	Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela

**Type of TCDC Activities:**

1. Strengthening of cooperation networks and support for national TCDC focal points;
2. Holding of workshops and technical meetings to facilitate an exchange of experiences between interested countries;
3. Preparing studies and reports specifically designed to identify co-operation opportunities; and
4. To facilitate the provision of horizontal co-operation services by local experts or consultants associated with the projects.

(iv) Technical cooperation projects conducted in conjunction with development agencies

During the period under review, the Project Management Unit in the Programme Planning and Operations Division (DPPO) continued to support the Commission's substantive activities by implementing a number of technical cooperation projects with extrabudgetary financing.

Technical cooperation projects are of course, formulated in response to applications from Governments in Latin America and the Caribbean; nevertheless, it should be pointed out that the ECLAC secretariat has used the opportunity provided by such projects to strengthen and expand the scope of some activities undertaken within the framework of the Programme of Work of the ECLAC System for the biennium 2000-2001.

The following boxes present a selection of the most important technical cooperation projects in this category. In choosing them, we have taken into account factors such as the relevance of the issues, their scope and expected impact.



## Box 1

**Project entitled: A NATURAL RESOURCE-CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY:  
ITS GROWTH, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS**

Being implemented by the Division of Production, Productivity and Management

*Start-up date: April 1997*

*Completion date: July 2002*

The project objectives are as follows: (i) to study ways of generating higher value added activities through the development of natural resources. The main focus of the study is on the extent of interaction between firms and between firms and institutions in a given locality and for specific sectors. According to modern literature on clusters, a firm's capacity for learning, adaptation and innovation as well as its ability to update its competitive advantages are determined by the quality of the interaction in specialized clusters of firms and institutions; and (ii) to contribute to the design of policies for stepping up the process of incorporation of new economic activities in locations where natural resources are being developed by improving the quality of interaction between firms as well as between firms and institutions.

Countries and sectors studied:

Argentina (fisheries, leather and footwear, forestry, dairy products)	Uruguay (fisheries, dairy products)
Chile (ecotourism, fisheries, mining, leather and footwear, forestry, dairy products)	Paraguay (forestry)
Colombia (mining, petroleum, forestry, dairy products)	Costa Rica (ecotourism)
Brazil (ecotourism, bauxite, melon, forestry)	Peru (mining, fisheries)
Bolivia (mining)	Mexico (fruit, dairy products, leather and footwear, forestry)
Venezuela (petroleum)	

The main activities carried out included the following: (i) the preparation of 35 case studies on production clusters in various sectors. The sectors and resources studied were mining, petroleum, forestry, fisheries, ecotourism, dairy products, fruit production and the leather and footwear industry; and (ii) the organization of meetings, congresses and seminars within and outside the region. The material used was drawn from a wide range of courses organized by different ECLAC divisions and by the Latin American and Caribbean Economic and Social Planning Institute (ILPES), in particular the international courses on Strategic Management of Local and Regional Development.

Technical cooperation has also been, or will be, provided to the following entities: the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) of Chile in ecotourism clusters in the Aisén region in Chile; to the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Colombia with respect to its regional policy for export promotion; to local development organizations in the province of Río Negro in Argentina; to the chambers of footwear manufacturers in Chile and Argentina; to the government of Pichincha in Ecuador (scheduled for 2002); and to the government of the Valparaíso region in Chile (also in 2002).

A technical assistance project, developed through the Office of Local and Regional Development Management of ILPES, led to a proposal for an Integrated Land Development Programme for the establishment of a network of ecotourism companies in the zone. This Programme was approved and will be started in 2002. A collaboration agreement has also been concluded for the design of a support policy for the mining cluster in the region of Antofagasta, Chile.

## Box 1 (concluded)

Within the framework of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC), representatives of the ecotourism cluster in Bonito, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, visited a similar cluster in Monteverde, Costa Rica. In the same way, representatives of the mining cluster in Antofagasta, Chile, visited Sudbury, Canada, to study the experience of the Sudbury Regional Development Corporation.

After five years of experience with the programme on natural resource clusters, it has been demonstrated that the local and sectoral levels are the most appropriate for the design and application of productive development policies. It is crucial for firms in the natural resource cluster to strengthen their capacity for learning and innovation. This calls for optimal operation of market forces, which, in turn, is dependent on active intervention on the part of local institutions. These two elements, the operation of market forces and the capacity of local institutions, are still very fragile in Latin America, which hinders to the development of clusters.

During the period, the following studies were published: (i) M. Dirven (compiler), *Apertura económica y (des)encadenamientos productivos. Reflexiones sobre el complejo lácteo en América Latina*, ECLAC, Santiago, 2001; and (ii) R. Buitelaar (compiler) *Aglomeraciones mineras y desarrollo local*, ECLAC, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Editorial Alfaomega, Bogotá, 2001.

The external financing for this project came mainly from the following donors: Government of the Netherlands, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Government of Canada and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), of the German Government. Other donors were the government of the region of Antofagasta (Chile), the Production Development Corporation (CORFO) (Chile), the Government of Colombia and the Government of Chile.

Officials from the following ECLAC Divisions participated in the project: the Division of Production, Productivity and Management, the Environment and Human Settlements Division and the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division. The Office of Local and Regional Development Management of ILPES also participated.

## Box 2

**Project entitled: SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AND INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS**

Being implemented by the Joint ECLAC-UNIDO Unit on Industrial and Technological Development in the Division of Production, Productivity and Management

*Start-up date: June 1997*

*Completion date: December 2002*

The project objectives are as follows: (i) to support national and local governments and business partnerships in defining and implementing development policies for the development of networks and coordinated systems for small and medium-sized industrial enterprises; and (ii) to expand, systematize and make available to users information on the current situation, future trends and support policies for small and medium-sized industrial enterprises in countries of the region.

Technical assistance was provided to the Governments of Argentina, the Eastern Caribbean States, the Netherlands Antilles, member States of the Andean Community and to public and private national or local institutions in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

The research findings were presented in the following outputs: 12 documents on the situation of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises and development policies in 14 countries in the region: Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela; 10 case studies (in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico) on experiences with production coordination in which the small and medium-sized enterprises had important functions in various industries: aeronautics (suppliers), footwear, electronic data processing equipment, engineering, garments, chemicals, software and wine production; six documents on innovation in small and medium-sized enterprises in the biotechnology, wine production, and printing and publication sectors, (in Brazil, Chile and Mexico, respectively); two documents on the dynamic of job creation in small and medium-sized enterprises in Argentina; three documents on support policies for small and medium-sized enterprises in Brazil, Chile and Mexico in 1995-2000; one document on small and medium-sized enterprises in the digital economy in Chile; one document on real service centres for small and medium-sized enterprises in Italy and their applicability to Latin America; one document on micro-credit, with information relating to Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Peru; and two documents that set out an analytical framework for studying small and medium-sized enterprises.

Similarly, a data and policy base relating to small and medium-sized industrial enterprises has been developed for Latin America and the Caribbean with information on European countries for conducting comparative studies. The base will be incorporated into a software for analysis of businesses of this kind.

Within three years, the project has produced an up-to-date description of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises and support policies in Latin America and the Caribbean, on the basis of which the impact of economic reforms on these companies can be evaluated. In addition, research and technical assistance have been focused on key areas identified for the design of development policies with a view to identifying the elements conducive to production clusters and business partnerships, job creation policies through small and medium-sized enterprises and credit policies geared towards smaller businesses.

External financing has been provided by the following donors: the Government of the Netherlands, the Government of Italy and the Government of Germany, through the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ).

Professional support from ECLAC was provided by two officials from the Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industrial and Technological Development Unit and one official from the ECLAC Office in Buenos Aires.

## Box 3

**Project entitled: POLICIES TO IMPROVE TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING  
IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Being implemented by the Division of Production, Productivity and Management

*Start-up date: November 1996 (Phase 1)*

*Completion date: September 2002 (Phase 2)*

The project objectives are as follows: (i) to prepare practical recommendations for improving training systems for strengthening the economy and enhancing productivity and employment; (ii) to prepare recommendations for job training with a view to overcoming inequity in selected countries of Latin America; and (iii) to ensure that these recommendations are known and accepted by the agents involved.

Countries and economic and social sectors studied:

Argentina (electronics, youth)	Brazil (automobile, computing, outsourcing, ethnic groups)
Chile (graphics, tourism, outsourcing of work, home-based work)	Mexico (electronics, agribusiness, in-bond processing, growth industries)
Dominican Republic (small and medium-sized enterprises, growth industries, in-bond processing)	Guatemala (small and medium-sized enterprises, agribusiness, in-bond processing)
El Salvador (in-bond processing, growth industries)	Jamaica (in-bond processing, growth industries)
Uruguay (growth industries)	

The following are some of the main activities carried out: (i) 56 case studies on successful training experiences in the above-mentioned sectors and countries; (ii) six regional summary reports on selected sectors or social groups; (iii) two books published and one being prepared in collaboration with the Inter-American Research and Documentation Center on Vocational Training/International Labour Organization (CINTERFOR/ILO); (iv) eight workshops for disseminating the results prepared in collaboration with local organizations; and (v) one regional and one international seminar held and another regional seminar being prepared.

Technical cooperation agreements were signed with CINTERFOR/ILO, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Mining and Energy of Chile and the Foundation for Economic and Social Development (FUNDES Internacional); a collaboration agreement is to be signed with the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI) and Fundación Chile.

Technical assistance was provided to the Government of the Municipality of Santo André (São Paulo, Brazil), in collaboration with the Brazilian Centre for Analysis and Planning (Brazil) and ILO; the Chamber of Industry of the Dominican Republic and the vocational training management organizations of Chile, Mexico and Peru.

Studies were carried out as follows: (i) with the government of the Municipality of Santo André (São Paulo, Brazil), on the formulation of vocational training strategies that incorporate gender and race variables; (ii) with the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance of Chile, project studies to promote the inclusion of temporary work in this country's labour bill and (iii) partnership arrangements with OEI geared towards advising the Mercosur secretariat on training strategies.

During this period the following books were published: *Formación y empresa*, *Formación para el trabajo: ¿Pública o privada?*, and *Formación para el trabajo en la nueva economía* (being published). In addition, 52 documents for restricted distribution or in the ECLAC Desarrollo productivo series were published. External financing came mainly from the Government of Germany, through the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ). This source of financing was supplemented with funds from FUNDES Internacional.

## Box 4

**Project on “GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT AND EQUITY:  
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN IN THE 1990s”**

Implemented by the Economic Development Division

*Start-up date: December 1996**Completion date: May 2000*

The objective of the project was to examine the impact of the economic reforms implemented in the region. A feature that set the project apart from other comparable studies was the fact that it specifically addressed the interaction of macroeconomic and microeconomic processes. It was based on the hypothesis that, in order to enhance understanding of the impact of reforms, it is necessary to disaggregate the regional figures to examine the differences between countries and between firms. The sum of the different patterns generates the aggregate trends that have been observed and measured, but it is essential to grasp the underlying tendencies in order to design economic policy measures capable of improving performance in the future.

The research work comprised five modules of analysis —political and social reform, investment, technological innovation, employment, and income distribution— in nine countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Mexico and Peru. The project generated 70 documents, which were published as part of the title series *Reformas economicas*. In addition, a comparative study was published in eight of the nine countries, as well as nine thematic books.

The results of the project demonstrated that, although the majority of the countries achieved a reduction in their rates of inflation, the reforms may have worsened problems in other areas, especially employment. One of the most significant parts of the project was sectoral and microeconomic analysis, as this singled out the reforms that had generated the greatest impact. Trade liberalization and privatization stimulated market restructuring, bringing in new actors and investments, especially from external sources. Increased competition between imports and these new actors in the domestic market spurred modernization on a broad front, mainly in sectors characterized by rapid technological change, such as telecommunications. Large firms, especially the subsidiaries of transnational corporations, were the largest investors and the leading integrators of new technologies. Small firms displayed a mixed performance in the countries, but continued to produce mainly for the domestic markets. In consequence, they performed better when macroeconomic conditions were favourable.

The project concluded that the reforms had a positive impact in a number of aspects, but were not sufficient to promote dynamic and stable economic growth in the region. In addition, problems such as unemployment and inequality remained unresolved unless the reforms were accompanied by policies to stimulate competitiveness, job creation and more equitable income distribution.

External financing was provided by the following international donors: Netherlands Ministry for Development Cooperation; International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada; the Ford Foundation and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

Economists from several of the substantive divisions of ECLAC worked on the project, from both headquarters in Santiago and the Commission’s subregional headquarters and national offices.

## Box 5

**Project on PENSION FUNDS AND RETIREMENT**

Executed by the Special Studies Unit of the Office of the Executive Secretary  
(financed by the Government of Germany through the German Agency for  
Technical Cooperation (GTZ))

*Start-up date: August 1998*

*Completion date: December 2001*

In many countries of the region, rapid population ageing and financial crises in the pension system—which worsened in the wake of the Latin American external debt crisis—prompted major pensions reforms. In general, the reforms have sought to engage the private sector more extensively in the administration of pension systems, on the assumption that this will bring about improvements in the key aspects of coverage, solvency and efficiency, and reduce the financial burden on the State. None of these experiences, however, have been conclusive enough to generate policy proposals aimed at safeguarding the interests of lower income groups and avoiding poverty in old age.

The project prepared policy recommendations in four key areas that are essential for designing reforms and for achieving the objectives of a pension system with private-sector participation, based on the experience of ECLAC in the area of pension reform, and on the implementation of reforms in six countries of the region (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Venezuela). These four areas are:

- (a) Policies directed at increasing the coverage of pension systems, especially among lower income groups and in the informal sector.
- (b) Policies directed at reducing the cost of participating in pension schemes of which a significant stake is privately administered.
- (c) Means of channelling pension fund resources more effectively towards financing for real investment, as a way to improve the quality of pensions in the future; and
- (d) Alternative means of designing reforms, in order to reduce the impact on public finances.

The project provided technical assistance at the request of governments and was able to generate a positive impact on the design of reforms in several of the region's countries. Given that pension system reform figures on the political agenda of almost all the countries, the results of the studies generated broad debate in national and regional forums. The Latin American experience has also aroused considerable interest among policy-makers, experts, international associations working in the field of social security and other international agencies (such as ILO and the World Bank) and academics from other regions, as it provides an input for the debate in countries that are in the process of reforming their schemes, such as the members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and a number of Eastern European transition economies.

In order to follow up this widespread interest, ECLAC and IDB have pooled their efforts in order to continue analysing aspects of fiscal responsibility in pension systems and in the reform of social security systems in Latin America and the Caribbean.

This project was financed by the Government of Germany, through the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ).

## Box 6

**Project on REFORM OF FINANCING FOR HEALTH SYSTEMS  
IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

(Implemented by the Special Studies Unit of the Office of the Executive Secretary)

*Start-up date: January 1998*

*Completion date: July 2002*

Despite the efforts deployed by the countries of the region to finance the provision of health services, it is estimated that 25% of Latin America's population lacks access to a formal health system. This is due to the fact that the health sector of most Latin American countries has several subsystems serving different population groups differentiated by income level and nature of employment, which generates serious problems of efficiency and equity, to the detriment of the poor sectors of the population. Through this project, ECLAC provides assistance to the region's economic and health authorities in designing their health system reforms, in particular insurance and financing schemes.

The project documents are designed to aid the preparation of policy reform proposals. Their recommendations emphasize the need to arrive at an appropriate combination of solidarity, efficiency and universality—three elements which are essential for a successful reform. ECLAC has conducted 22 national studies, which examine and present policy suggestions for the health sector. The methodology consists of defining, jointly with the country's authorities, priority issues and terms of reference for the tasks, which have been implemented by local consultants. In addition, studies have been conducted on the experience of countries outside the region (Canada and the United States), in order to broaden the range of alternatives under discussion for reforming health systems. Once completed, these studies are discussed at national and regional workshops, with the participation of government and private-sector representatives and academics, in order to devise recommendations for health system reforms. This mechanism facilitates the acceptance and dissemination of the recommendations, which are then used by governments for preparing proposals.

The conclusions and recommendations of the project have been widely welcomed. This has enabled ECLAC to provide technical assistance and participate in the debate on reforms in a number of countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico and Venezuela. The experience gained has also been used in numerous courses and teaching activities directed at staff and policy-makers in health-related areas, some of which have been conducted jointly with the World Bank and the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). It has thus been possible to establish a network of experts in the region to facilitate technical support to the countries.

The outputs of the project have aroused interest outside the region and have been presented in international forums such as the London School of Economics and Political Science and the Second World Conference of the International Health Economics Association, entitled "Private and Public Choice in Health and Health Care". The Latin American experiences offer valuable lessons to other countries that are considering or have embarked upon reform to their health systems.

Demand for these studies and for technical assistance missions is likely to increase as health system reform moves up government agendas.

## Box 7

**Project on “SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITY IN LATIN AMERICA  
AND THE CARIBBEAN” (Phases I and II)**

Implemented by the Social Development Division

Financed by the Government of Germany through the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)

*Start-up date: June 1999*

*Completion date: 2004*

Since the early 1990s ECLAC has advocated the pursuit of productive transformation jointly with the quest for equity, by means of market mechanisms, a significant role for the State in underpinning these, and an appropriate blend of economic and social policies. The objective of this project —equity— lies at the heart of the ECLAC philosophy of using applied research to develop public policy recommendations in the economic and social spheres, on issues that are essential to redressing the inequality and inequity that prevail in the region.

This is a cross-divisional project conducted from an interdisciplinary perspective. It acts as a hub for many of the activities conducted by ECLAC and seeks to generate synergies with other projects within the institution.

In its preparatory phase (Equity I), the project generated major outputs (publications and meetings) and inputs for the documents presented at the ECLAC sessions in Mexico (2000) and Brasilia (2002). The current phase of the project (Equity II) is devoted to analysing a number of determinants of equity, such as:

(i) The impact of macroeconomic aspects on funding for social policy (particularly social security systems —health and pensions— and social protection);

(ii) Labour market features, the growing numbers of women present in that market and the generation of high-quality employment policies;

(iii) Post-debt crisis changes in **social stratification** in Latin America and their impact on social mobility. It is necessary to analyse how changes in the social actors —particularly as a result of the weakening of the trade unions— affect governance, on the one hand, and social policies, on the other, as policy design requires a detailed knowledge of the social “map”;

(iv) **Gender** factors are also associated with the achievement of equity and the design of social policies, given that the redefinition of men’s and women’s roles and the integration of women into the labour market affect the distribution of social protection responsibilities among the family, society and the State; and

(v) In many of the Latin American countries, **ethnic factors** carry particular weight and constitute key issues on the political agenda. Progress must therefore be made in developing policy recommendations aimed at eradicating ethnic discrimination, and widening the concept of citizenship.

The work involved in the project will build the capacity of ECLAC to provide technical assistance to governments that request it. This activity is being expanded, thanks to the support of an expert from the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), which works directly with the project and helps to build linkages between this and other GTZ-financed project in the region.

The project is funded by the Government of Germany, through GTZ.



## Box 8

**THINK GLOBALLY, ACT LOCALLY****Project on FINANCING FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT and  
WORKSHOP ON NATIONAL STRATEGY STUDIES ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

Implemented by the Environment and Human Settlements Division

Financed by the World Bank, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), the Andean Development Corporation (ADC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

*Start-up date: March 2001*

*Completion date: July 2002*

ECLAC provides technical assistance to the countries of the region, to enable them to participate fully in the follow-up to and discussion of the multilateral commitments on environmental issues. For example:

- The Regional Seminar on Climate Change: National Strategic Studies took place at the ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile, on 20 and 21 March 2001. This was a joint initiative organized by ECLAC and the World Bank, with the support of Governments of Switzerland, through the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), and Germany, through the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), and the Andean Development Corporation (ADC). The purpose of the seminar was to encourage dialogue between the public and private sectors in order to identify opportunities to reduce the costs that the industrialized countries must assume in order to comply with the greenhouse gas reduction targets they undertook in the Kyoto Protocol, which further developed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The engagement of the developing countries makes it possible to significantly reduce the costs of mitigating emissions, by means of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). This opens up new business opportunities for the region's private sectors and therefore new possibilities of attracting investments associated with clean production and technological innovation.
- The seminar was attended by representatives of governments and the private sector from 13 of the region's countries, as well as international investors interested in the opportunities associated with CDM. The seminar's dual public-private format and its results were positively rated by the participants. This joint ECLAC-World Bank initiative contributes to the creation of financial mechanisms that will facilitate the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, and helps to consolidate efforts to optimize the contribution of CDM to Latin American and Caribbean development priorities.
- As part of the preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to take place in South Africa in 2002, ECLAC, jointly with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), organized the Regional Preparatory Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the World Summit, which was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 23 and 24 October 2001. As well as its contribution to the organizational aspects and to the preparation of the meeting's main document "The sustainability of development in Latin America and the Caribbean: challenges and opportunities", the principal contribution of ECLAC referred to one of the most significant issues of sustainable development: financing. Within the framework of a project funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), ECLAC presented a document at the meeting, entitled "Financing for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean", which addresses the existing problems, challenges and opportunities surrounding sustainable development issues, based on analyses of regional financial flows and case studies conducted in a number of countries. This is a pioneering effort in the region and has yet to come to grips with information gaps and considerable technical difficulties, but it must be carried forward if the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are to move towards an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable form of development.

## Box 9

**Project "URBAN MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND TOOLS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN"**

Implemented by the Environment and Human Settlements Division  
(Financed by the Government of Italy)

*Start-up date: September 1999*

*Completion date: March 2003*

Latin America and the Caribbean is the developing world's most urbanized region: 38 million people live in cities and 127 million in rural areas, with urbanization levels reaching 75% in 2000. Cities today suffer enormous lags in infrastructure, institutions, and the productive base, as well as severe inequality in the distribution of goods and services among residents. The "urbanization of poverty" is a phenomenon specific to the region, given that most of the poor in Asia and Africa still live in the countryside.

In this context, the project aims to strengthen the capacity of local governments to address the issue of land-use management and urban management with a focus on urban poverty, with the following specific objectives: (i) to develop specific instruments and tools in the areas of services management, coordination of methods for alleviating urban poverty (housing and environmental conditions, land availability and employment) and rehabilitation of city centres; and (ii) to develop training and education programmes for use by municipalities in the implementation of systems and models.

Thus far, the project has completed the following case studies in the selected cities, in coordination with their mayors: (a) **San Salvador**: (i) systems of district management and administration with community participation as an option for restoring city centres; (ii) structural patterns ranging from informal employment, service activities and accessibility; and municipal decentralization as a framework for ways and means of joint public/private management, (b) **Manizales**: (i) design of participatory ways to monitor and follow up urban development plans; (ii) joint municipal/community management for resolving conflicts relating to investment priorities and participatory budgets; (iii) establishment of urban observatories as quantitative reference mechanisms for city growth and development; (iv) preparation of a set of performance and development indicators for functionality and quality of life at the local level; and (v) instruments for adjusting development plans, (c) **Quilmes**: (i) establishment of a programme for administrative decentralization at the municipal level; (ii) use of centres for community participation as hubs for the development of community efforts aimed at social and economic development; (iii) organization of participation processes linked to the municipality; (iv) political openness towards members of the public, creating new local facilities for social participation that complement the traditional mechanisms of representative democracy, and (d) **Caranavi**: (i) design and organization of programmes and instruments for furthering municipal participation in land development for productive purposes; (ii) analysis of the demands and requirements of municipal management for the development of productive processes at the local level; (iii) analysis of dynamic endogenous factors of development; (iv) generation of employment and the formation of networks of associations for productive development; and (v) services to rural areas as a springboard for boosting rural outputs. Further case studies are underway in three other countries —Chile, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic— with a focus on: (i) management and municipal services; (ii) coordinated action for reducing urban poverty; and (iii) rehabilitation of central areas of medium-sized cities.

As a complement to the introduction of new instruments and systems of urban management, a series of training programmes are being organized for municipal staff, in order to ensure the sustainability of results and maximize impacts. The project has had a significant impact thus far. Municipal organization is being restructured in terms of responsibilities and financing processes and municipal staff have in fact adopted a new management "culture". A complete set of models and systems have been published for use in in-house training courses conducted by other municipalities in the region.

## Box 10

**Project on ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA  
AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Implemented by the Division of Natural Resources and Infrastructure  
Financed by the Government of Germany and implemented by ECLAC,  
the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)  
and the German Agency for Technical cooperation (GTZ)

*Start-up date: October 1998*

*Completion date: August 2001*

The energy supply problems facing the Latin American countries have highlighted the importance of implementing long-term energy policies that are compatible with wider economic and social development policy. This project was a joint undertaking between the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) and ECLAC, and comprised three phases: the first created a frame of reference for the design of energy policies in the region; the second helped to build upon this tool on the basis of work carried out in several areas and to consolidate it as a point of reference for the third phase, which was more operational, involving the application of concepts and the facilitation of technical assistance to governments of the region, to help them to integrate sustainable development proposals into their energy policies.

The analysis and formulation of proposals were carried out using a participatory strategy that involved actors from the public and private sectors and, where possible, the business community, in order to ensure policy viability by bringing together the interests of the different parties. In addition, through specific studies on natural gas-based integration projects, these actors were included in relevant political forums in the specific area of the studies and other related spheres, such as electricity generation and socioeconomic and environmental activities. This made it possible to broaden the scope of measures taken in relation to energy issues, from the level of technology and supply systems to the economic, social and environmental dimensions. The countries thus accepted as valid many of the proposals that were widely discussed at national, subregional and regional workshops, such as the thirty-first meeting of the energy ministers of the OLADE member countries, which is held annually.

The concepts of sustainable development involve objectives within a process, rather than a final destination: the project thus advanced from aspects related to modernization (such as regulatory frameworks) to the privatization of assets and free trade. This made for a gradual shift in the perspective of energy policy in relation to development, to develop a multidimensional vision of problems in terms of space, time and ethical principles. The shift in spatial perspective helped to identify territorial situations that require to be addressed on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with the cultural, political and socioeconomic features of each country, bearing in mind their endowment of natural resources and the need to protect the local and global environment. The time perspective has led to an understanding of the need to identify long-term objectives and address them appropriately in relation to issues that are urgent now. At the ethical level, attention has been drawn to the fact that development is ultimately for the benefit of people. In this context, the message transmitted to the recipients of cooperation emphasizes the need to strike a balance in policy decisions, in the sense that the development process will be viable providing that it does not favour any one dimension over others, or any particular region over others, and does not neglect the environment or attend only to the needs of present generations to the detriment of opportunities for future generations.

## Box 11

**WATER FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY: FROM VISION TO ACTION**

Implemented by the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division

Financed by the Global Water Partnership, the World Bank, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Wallingford Institute

*Start-up date: February 2001**Completion date: January 2004*

South America, which is the richest region of the world in terms of water resources, suffers serious deficiencies with regard to water supplies for the population. Indeed, the regional report on water for the twenty-first century, presented at the second World Water Forum (The Hague, 2000), presents some revealing figures: 20% of the population still has no access to the water supply and over 30% do not have sanitation services; there is widespread contamination of water resources, which constitutes a high risk for the health of the population and for environmental conservation; conflicts over water are increasing and there is a general lack of preparation for natural disasters and extreme hydrological events. All the studies agree that one of the great weaknesses of the region, as far as making progress in resolving these problems is concerned, is the absence of integrated and effective governance of the water sector, which refers to the capacity of a society to mobilize its energies coherently for the sustainable development of its water resources. In response to this situation, the Global Water Partnership's South American Technical Advisory Committee (SAMTAC), whose Secretariat was established by means of a project with ECLAC, coordinates activities for:

- creating a solid and consistent current of opinion with regard to water problems, that can help build consensus and bring together the direct stakeholders and government bodies, and also academic institutions and communication media, experts and politicians, as the water issue has to be dealt with step by step, at all levels, and taking into account both the present and the future;
- helping to bring together the different experiences;
- promoting new forums for discussion, and in particular listening to the voice of the general public, which experiences on a daily basis the weaknesses of water policies in the region.

SAMTAC is organizing a series of national workshops where the different stakeholders can discuss a plan of action to promote the integrated management of water resources, as well as other relevant subjects, always using a "bottom up" approach through regional expert workshops. In order to raise public awareness of the importance of integrated water resources management, information materials are distributed, and are available electronically through its web site. SAMTAC has also participated in related events in the region, such as the fourth Inter-American Dialogue on Water Management organized by the Organization of American States (OAS) in Foz de Iguazú, Brazil (September 2001) and in a session on the conflict between water for food versus water for nature at the third Water Meeting organized by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) in Santiago, Chile, and is collaborating with IDB on holding a day on governance and financing for water during the meeting of the Board of Governors of IDB in Fortaleza, Brazil, in March 2002. In 2002 the main effort will be focused on preparing the regional contribution to the dialogues on governance, water for food versus water for nature, and climate change at the third World Water Forum which will take place in March 2003 in Japan.

## Box 12

**REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME ON THE USE OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA IN THE PREPARATION, IMPLEMENTATION AND ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL PROJECTS**

Implemented by the Population Division (CELADE)

Financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Government of the Netherlands

*Start-up date: January 1998**Completion date: February 2001*

ECLAC, through the Population Division (CELADE), has been collaborating for several years with IDB on the use of demographic data and analysis in the formulation and assessment of projects for investment in social sectors. This cooperation activity has made it possible to carry out work that has great practical impact and is an integral part of the main activities of ECLAC, and which would have been very difficult to carry out with traditional technical assistance methods by means of the individual efforts of the cooperating institutions. Until the first half of the year 2000, the activities carried out have made it possible to improve the technical capacity of experts and national institutions in the production and processing of basic demographic data and of the relevant data bases, strengthen the capacity for project analysis and assessment, as well as to develop, adapt and apply methods for estimating demographic indicators for small areas; and to assist the authorities in taking demographic variables into account in economic and social development policies. Specifically, during the biennium, there was cooperation with seven national projects on health, social policies, censuses and surveys, and the social emergency and community development funds in four countries of high priority for ECLAC and IDB: Bolivia, Nicaragua, Peru and Suriname. There was also a significant number of activities at the regional level that focused on some socioeconomic problems associated with population ageing and the population and housing censuses. Lastly, these cooperation activities increased the potential for obtaining loans from the IDB for financing new censuses in various countries of the region, including Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Suriname.

As of the mid-2000s and until the end of 2001 (the project is still being implemented), the IDB/CELADE collaboration has focused on supporting the dissemination and use of the 2000 round of censuses, which began to take place in various countries of the region. Work started on generating the data bases in the new (and improved) version of the programme for retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer (REDATAM) with the statistical and census offices of Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico and Panama, with the expectation that other countries that carried out their censuses at a later date would also benefit. In addition to the association of ECLAC with IDB, there was cooperation from the Government of the Netherlands, for the purpose of strengthening this line of work in the countries of the Caribbean. In this connection, the technical cooperation initiated in Saint Lucia for processing census data with the new computer scanning technology, was moved to Anguila and the next application was planned for the first half of 2002 in Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent, the British Virgin Islands and Guyana. One noteworthy result is that the cooperation provided has meant that the Statistical Office of Saint Lucia is the first in the Latin American and Caribbean region to allow the processing of census data (for 1990) in a totally open manner, through the Internet. This will probably establish the pattern for the dissemination of census data for the rest of the decade in most of the region.

## Box 13

**MECOVI Project (PROGRAMME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF SURVEYS AND THE MEASUREMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN)**

Implemented by the Statistics and Economic Projections Division

Financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

*Start-up date: April 1997*

*Completion date: June 2002*

The MECOVI Project was created as a means to formalize the technical support provided by ECLAC for the programme “Improvement of Surveys and the Measurement of Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean”, which began in 1996 and is co-sponsored by IDB, the World Bank and ECLAC. The objective of this programme is to build the capacity of the region’s countries to conduct and interpret household surveys that are aimed at improving living conditions, as information from these surveys is needed to design, monitor and evaluate policies, programmes and projects intended to alleviate poverty and achieve a better degree of social equity. It comprises two main components: (a) activities at the level of the participating countries; and (b) activities at the regional level.<sup>a/</sup> Most of the activities in which ECLAC participates concern the regional sphere and include methodological workshops, training courses and the development of a database of household surveys.

The statistical offices of all the countries of the region have benefited from the exchange of information during the discussions and analysis at the regional workshops and from the outputs of the database of household surveys. Some of the project’s accomplishments to date are:

- Over 200 survey producers and users from almost all the Latin American and Caribbean countries have been trained to generate and interpret statistical information on social matters, and participate in technical meetings to exchange knowledge with users from other countries of the region.
- Seven countries have made substantial improvements to their household survey system and possess up-to-date databases of the whole region; in this respect, ECLAC provides them with technical support to formulate and implement their own national projects.
- An information bank containing 160 databases of household surveys from countries of the region. Sixty-seven of these surveys have a uniform format and standardized documentation based on the work carried out by ECLAC.
- A CD-ROM containing the most recent databases, corresponding to the years 1995-1998 and 1999, which has been distributed to the countries of the region.

At its most recent meeting (March 2001), the Steering Committee stressed the importance of the work carried out during the first four years of the MECOVI Programme, and pledged to continue to support the coordination and monitoring tasks of the three co-sponsoring institutions, and to assist in raising funds in order to incorporate new countries and sustain the regional activities. In particular, ECLAC is responsible for supporting the Programme by obtaining the new resources needed to continue with both the regional workshops and the data bank.

*a/* The national project counterparts are the statistical offices of the participating countries, which are currently: Argentina, Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru. Other countries have expressed an interest in joining the Programme, including Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Panama and Venezuela. Of these, Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Honduras conducted a number of activities in the period 2000-2001.

## Box 14

**Project on “RATIONAL USE OF HYDROCARBONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
IN CENTRA AMERICA”**

Implemented by the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico  
(Funded by the Government of Germany)

*Start-up date: November 1999*

*Completion date: August 2002*

Since the mid 1980s, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean have been undergoing the most significant transformation of their energy sector since the heyday of nationalization. Decentralization, privatization and liberalization have had powerful repercussions for energy policies and have created high expectations of business development and growth. In many cases, however, sustainable use of resources is neither guaranteed nor assessed. In the rush towards new growth opportunities, ecological considerations have been left aside, and previous studies have focused mainly on efficiency and financing.

The project is aimed at national institutions, primarily at the decision-makers and political representatives of national governments, who are responsible for formulating and implementing energy, transport and environmental policy. It focuses on the sustainable development of the hydrocarbon sector, particularly on reducing environmental impacts and increasing energy efficiency in the supply and consumption of petroleum products. The project builds on previous GTZ-ECLAC projects which laid the foundations for a sustainable use of hydrocarbons (crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas) in selected areas of the six countries of the Central America Isthmus (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama). Efficiency continues to be an issue and the project is also addressing the reduction of negative environmental impacts generated by the use and handling of hydrocarbons.

Within the framework of the project, ad-hoc groups for special subjects have been created in order to engage the relevant authorities in the project. Some of these groups have begun working, such as the LPG group in Nicaragua. A participatory methodology involving the national energy organizations has been adopted in the course of the project's implementation. In this context, ECLAC has prepared an informative document on the project for all the institutions that will participate in the National Follow-up Committee. By July 2001, a review had been conducted of each country's recent environmental legislation and the regulatory model had been updated. The regulatory model sets out the requirements for approaching the issue of environmental management in the subsector, including the general structure, the administrative and legal regimes, technical procedures and regulations.

The project has already had an impact, given that the counterparts in each country are actively reviewing their existing regulations and procedures. Also, the project has used a methodology to enable all six countries to reach a consensus on the annual work plan (which is agreed upon at the Annual Meeting on Hydrocarbon Supply for Central America, organized by the countries' Directors General), to participate in the activities and to keep informed of ongoing progress which, in itself, has heightened their interest in carrying the activities forward in step with each other. The project has generated an annual report on hydrocarbon supply in Central America, as requested by the Directors General as part of the project activities.

The project will undertake a study on the use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), compressed natural gas (CNG), and electricity for the Central American domestic transport sectors. It will also generate proposals for recovering vapours released during the storage, processing and distribution of petroleum products, and design a system for handling lubricants and mixed substances containing oil. A diagnosis of conditions at sea and safety precautions at import facilities is also to be prepared.

## Box 15

**Project "REPRODUCTIVE EDUCATION AND RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD  
IN THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ISTHMUS"**

(Funded by the United Nations Fund for International Partnership (UNFIP)

Implemented by the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico

*Start-up date: September 1999*

*Completion date: September 2002*

The Central American Isthmus is still one of the regions of the world with the highest rates of population growth, although four countries within this region are among the poorest in the Western Hemisphere. Policies to reduce fertility cannot be sound or effective unless they are based on a modification of cultural patterns that prevail mainly in rural and urban working class areas. The Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development emphasizes the need "to encourage and enable men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour and their social and family roles".

In this context, the project seeks to develop an integrated regional policy framework for reproductive education and responsible fatherhood, and to harmonize demographic policies in the region, as a part of broader socio-economic policies for reducing poverty. The project has been relevant in terms of the development priority of the six countries targeted in Central America. In Costa Rica, where a Responsible Fatherhood Act (relating mainly to the recognition and registration of children) has already been approved, the project has helped to extend the concept and scope of paternity to other fields, in particular, health, education, human rights. In El Salvador, the Supreme Court of Justice has shown particular interest, since the legal demands on related items (for example, child recognition alimony) have increased enormously and judges, feeling somewhat limited in their ability to deal with these subjects, have proposed collaborating on training. In Guatemala, membership in the National Network on Responsible Fatherhood, which was created after a national seminar on the project, has grown considerably and includes representatives from various ministries, the Army and civil society organizations. In Honduras, the institutional response has been extremely weak. There has, however, been a positive reaction from the academic sector and from the Ministry of Health. In Nicaragua, the Council has worked very hard to sensitize all its representatives with a view to including the core issue of the project in the regular work programme of each participating institution. The Children's Attorney and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are working together to reform existing legislation on the protection of children. In Panama, after the project workshop, the Ministry of Youth, Women, Childhood and the Family created the programme "Promotion of Responsible Fatherhood", in conjunction with representatives of public and private agencies. Legislative authorities are also working to promote a Responsible Fatherhood Act, similar to that of Costa Rica.

The impact of the project has been significant, especially among women, who were targeted as the primary beneficiaries. Some of them have admitted that they have often, consciously or unconsciously, supported men's cultural patterns, and would need to make a determined effort to encourage men's participation in rearing children. The lessons learned are: (i) the advantage of generating the Regional Initiative for Responsible Fatherhood in Central America, not as a single institutional plan, but as a series of inter-sectoral and inter-agency activities at the local, national and regional levels; (ii) the emphasis placed by this project on reproductive education reconciling potential differences with conservative groups and resulted in a widespread acceptance of the project objectives; (iii) training activities were a positive way of maintaining the project on an on-going basis, contrary to the general view that the subject would disappear once the project was terminated; and (iv) the great advantages of working jointly with other United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), UNICEF and the World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO).

The project will further strengthen the institutional capacity of countries through the strategic alliance formed with other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to maximize the project's sustainable impacts.



## Box 16

**Project to "IMPROVE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY TO PROMOTE  
NATURAL DISASTER MITIGATION AND RISK REDUCTION AWARENESS  
AND PREPAREDNESS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN"**

(Financed by the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of Italy)

Implemented by the ECLAC system, headed by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico,  
in its capacity as the focal point for the project, with the  
cooperation of several substantive divisions

*Start-up date: October 1999*

*Completion date: June 2002*

In the past five years, Latin America and the Caribbean suffered the onslaughts of nature as rarely before in the region's history. In 1998, Hurricane Georges lashed several Caribbean islands, and Hurricane Mitch ravaged Central America in the worst natural disaster ever to hit some of the countries of the isthmus. Venezuela suffered flooding and mudslides in 1999, Belize sustained damage from Hurricane Keith in 2000, and El Salvador was hit by an earthquake in 2001. The scale of these disasters and the kinds of damage they caused showed the region's extreme vulnerability to such events and underlined the indissoluble link between development, environmental sustainability and the risk of catastrophic damage. The governments worst affected by these disasters approached ECLAC for advice in assessing damage and developing proposals for rehabilitation and reconstruction. ECLAC-coordinated missions were sent to the countries that had sustained the heaviest damage. Each of these missions prepared a detailed report for the respective government, based on a methodology developed by ECLAC over more than 25 years of work analysing the socio-economic effects of natural disasters.

In this context, the project aims to increase awareness of the link between sustainable development and risk reduction in an environment hit by recurrent natural disasters, by improving the existing ECLAC methodology for damage assessment following natural disasters and making it available to all potential users, in order to strengthen legal and institutional capacity and to promote regional cooperation among the Central American and Caribbean countries and thus reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters.

During the biennium 2000-2001, the project staff participated in the following assessments in Central America: (i) the socio-economic effects of flooding and mudslides in Venezuela; (ii) the economic, social and environmental impact of Hurricane Keith in Belize; (iii) economic, social and environmental assessment of the earthquake in El Salvador; and (iv) socio-economic and environmental assessment of the drought in Central America. The project provided Caribbean governments with technical support to improve their capacity to assess the impact of natural disasters on their economies. To this end; the ECLAC/Caribbean Cooperation and Development Committee (CDCC) secretariat convened a subregional training workshop on the use of the ECLAC methodology for assessing the macroeconomic, social and environmental impacts of natural disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean. This signalled the start of a national-level process aimed at developing a core of experts with multidisciplinary skills, to enable the deployment at short notice of assessment teams drawn from staff located within or in close proximity to affected countries. The national workshops were organized at the request of the Government of the British Virgin Islands in July 2000 and at the request of the Government of Belize in June 2001. In November 2001, the Government of Jamaica requested the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat to conduct an assessment of the damage caused by Hurricane Michelle.

The international community uses the ECLAC assessments to determine strategies for the mobilization of financial resources, both in terms of the amounts committed and the selection of projects that are a priority for the reconstruction of the affected countries. Following a natural disaster, a meeting of donors is therefore held to raise funds to contribute to the rebuilding process.

## Box 17

**Project entitled INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF GENDER POLICIES WITHIN ECLAC  
AND SECTORAL MINISTRIES**

Being implemented by the Women and Development Unit  
in the Office of the Executive Secretary

Financed by the Government of Germany through the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)

*Start-up date: June 1999*

*Completion date: June 2002*

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 50/104, Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/17 and with decisions adopted at the eighth meeting of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Lima, Peru, February 2000), this project seeks to promote mainstreaming of the principle of gender equity in public policies. In some countries—namely, Argentina, Ecuador and El Salvador—measures were taken to strengthen the institutional capacity of national offices for the advancement of women and sectoral ministries to formulate and implement inter-agency labour policies in key sectors of the economy. These sectors were identified jointly by ECLAC and the national Governments concerned: health in Argentina, tourism in Ecuador and in-bond processing in El Salvador. The strategy adopted was to prepare technical instruments and studies, as well as to strengthen cooperation, dialogue and intersectoral consensus and to facilitate the active and direct participation of government agencies and civil society (entrepreneurs, trades unions, academic centres and grass-roots organizations and non-governmental organizations dealing with women's issues). In each country, a gender-based diagnostic analysis was carried out on the employment situation in the selected sector, on the basis of a holistic approach to development and public-policy formulation and with the participation of the different interest groups concerned. These studies were the basis for proposals for a research and policy-design agenda, which were negotiated and refined at the intersectoral level, culminating, in each country, in agreements that are binding on the relevant agencies:

- In Argentina, within the framework of the Federal Health Council (COFESA), an agreement-commitment was signed between the Ministry of Health of the Federal Government, the provincial ministries of health and the National Council for Women (April 2001).
- In Ecuador, a working group on tourism and equity was set up (July 2000) and a public ceremony was held to adopt the "Intersectoral agenda for gender mainstreaming in the labour and economic policy in the tourism sector" (May 2001), which was signed by several civic and corporate entities.
- In El Salvador, at a plenary meeting of the Supreme Council on Labour, a strategy was adopted for mainstreaming the gender perspective in the labour and economic policy of the *maquila* sector and an intersectoral Letter of Agreement was signed by representatives of the Government, the private sector and workers.

A number of requests were received from countries in the region seeking to reproduce the project methodology (Brazil, Dominican Republic and Guatemala, among others). As part of the technical support provided to countries, a select bibliography on economics and gender was prepared as well as a directory of gender experts within and outside the region, in the following areas: economics, labour, poverty, social security and statistics. These and other relevant documentation may be accessed at the project web site <http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/proyectos/gtz/Default.htm> .

### III. DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

#### DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

The Documents and Publications Division edits, translates, processes, reproduces, distributes and sells the documents prepared by the Secretariat in both English and Spanish and, to a lesser extent, in French. It also provides these services at conferences and meetings sponsored by the Commission, at ECLAC headquarters and elsewhere. In fulfilment of the policies established by the Publications and Information Services Committee, it produces printed documents for cost-free distribution and publications for sale, using its own printing facilities or external printers, or through co-publishing agreements with outside publishing houses. It also produces electronic documents for publication on the Internet; collaborates with the United Nations Sales Section in the task of commercial distribution; and it also acts as technical secretariat to the Publications and Information Services Committee and draws up and implements the ECLAC Publications Programme.

Internal processes. The Division has continued to introduce technical innovations and to outsource editing, translating and graphics services on a regular and extraordinary basis. The small in-house staff, which is seen as a highly qualified core group, is mainly responsible for the documents of greatest institutional importance. Intensive use is made of new computer software which, together with progress in electronic communications and the acquisition of on-demand printing technology, has enabled the Division to deliver a high-quality product, within very short time scales and in a minimum of two languages.

Editorial policy and its results in the biennium. During the biennium 2000-2001, the Division consolidated the changes that were proposed and agreed upon with the Executive Secretariat, with a view to implementing a more consistent editorial policy (begun in 1998). The policy objectives that have been met include the following:

- (i) ECLAC flagship publications in English and Spanish produced with a standard format for both internal layout and cover design, so that they can be readily distributed and identified as a set.
- (ii) A collection of ECLAC books, with their own distinguishing features and an improved presentation. During the biennium 15 of these ECLAC books were published.
- (iii) Substitution of traditional institutional documents for “series” publications. Research and other work is channelled through these series, which are produced by the respective substantive divisions and, in as number of cases, by the Publications and Information Services Committee. The Division has trained a large number of staff from different parts of the Commission in the formatting of these series.
- (iv) Co-publishing: following several years of negotiations, the United Nations Publications Board granted ECLAC a delegation of authority to sign joint publication and distribution agreements with commercial publishing houses. In the biennium 2000-2001, 18 books were produced as joint publications, with ECLAC providing financial contributions in most cases.

- (v) Preparation of electronic publications for the ECLAC web site. The number of documents available in electronic version on the web site increased significantly.

Quantitative production data: During the 2000-2001 biennium, the Division provided a variety of support services to 30 conferences and meetings sponsored by ECLAC and partial translation support to one event sponsored by the United Nations Office at Geneva. It edited, translated and revised 11.2 million words, produced 1,096 documents and publications, including 50 substantive publications and 330 titles in series. It printed a total of 71.4 million pages (55.3 million internally and 16.1 million externally); it distributed 630,000 copies of documents and publications free of charge, and delivered 54,000 copies of publications to the United Nations sales network. In addition, 650 documents were delivered in electronic format for publication on the ECLAC website, some of which were processed externally. Eighteen publications were produced jointly with external commercial publishers. ECLAC also participated actively in nine international book fairs (see figure showing production statistics for the biennium 2000-2001).

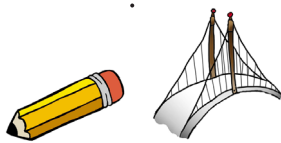
# ECLAC, DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS DIVISION OUTPUT STATISTICS, 2000-2001

(Approximate figures)



**AUTHOR**

**1,096 documents published**



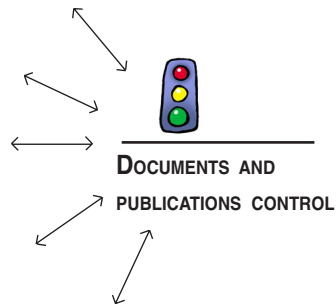
**EDITING AND TRANSLATION**

**11.2 million words**



**TOTAL GRAPHIC PRODUCTION**

**70,000 pages**



**PRINTING**

**71.4 million pages**



**ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION**

**650 documents**



**DISTRIBUTION AND SALES**

**683,000 copies**



**READERS**

## ECLAC LIBRARY

The ECLAC Library has made significant progress in incorporating new information technologies. During this period, the library subsite was installed on the ECLAC web site and includes an on-line catalogue in Spanish and English. The catalogue is updated periodically and lists documentation produced by the Commission since 1948. Access by the international community to this tool and to a specific search and information retrieval program has helped to give ECLAC a higher profile through its publications.

The documentation published during this period was duly processed by the Library for diffusion through the ECLAC web site. Documents for which the full text is available may be retrieved through an information search feature developed by the Library. Electronic mail has become the Library's main channel for transmitting information and an active service is conducted in response to the numerous queries received from external users.

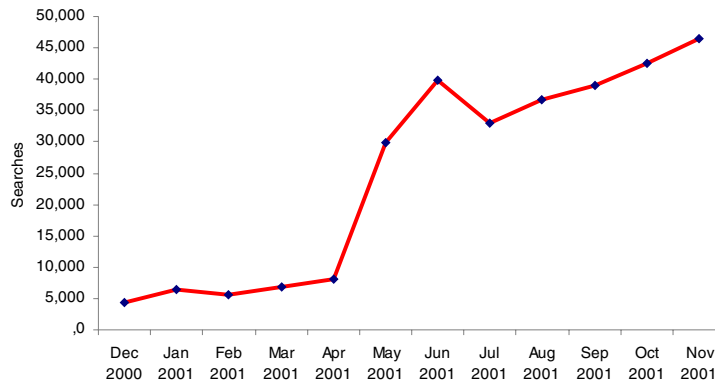
The Library Catalogue also includes valuable information compiled from external sources over the past 50 years on countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly the official publications from ECLAC member States. The English version of the Library's on-line catalogue is linked to the United Nations sites in New York and Geneva, and to several other Internet information networks and services. Considerable headway has been made with the digital library project initiated in the previous biennium for digitizing important ECLAC texts and contributing to their conservation.

In keeping with the policy of the Library services, new resources on the Internet are constantly monitored to obtain and ensure access by users to information relating to the subject areas covered by the Commission and to incorporate other sources and electronic publications into the ECLAC web site. The ECLAC Library information services in Santiago are also available to the ECLAC subregional headquarters and national offices.

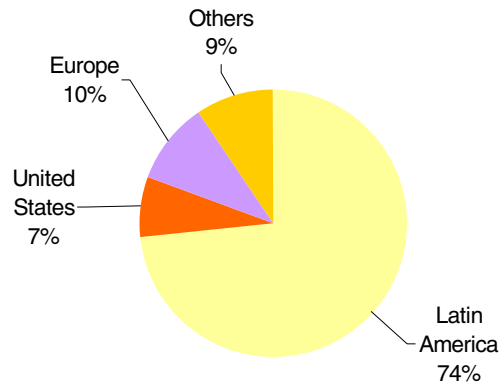
With respect to processing, the Library is continuing to explore direct access to sources that generate the information required by ECLAC for retrieval of digitized texts. In this way, it can replace printed publications, dispense with the manual processes associated with management and distribution of printed publications, and avoid duplication in processing. The Library's participation in the United Nations system Electronic Information Consortium has made it easier to direct acquisitions towards new formats, without this necessarily implying an increase in costs.

This period saw the completion of the integration process, started in 1998, whereby the information services of the Population Division (CELADE) have been incorporated into the ECLAC Library. This major effort to rationalize and coordinate the library systems means that ECLAC staff and member States can now use these services, which integrate both ECLAC and CELADE developments in the area of population. During the biennium, the project to integrate UNICEF information services into those of ECLAC was also implemented. In August 2001, the Documentation Centre of the UNICEF Area Office for Argentina, Chile and Uruguay was subsumed into the ECLAC Library.

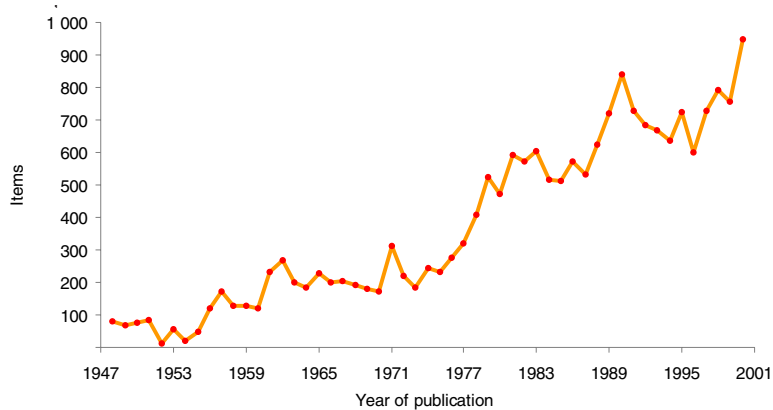
**ON-LINE LIBRARY CATALOGUE SEARCHES  
298,765 SEARCHES**



**REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION ADDRESSED TO THE LIBRARY BY ELECTRONIC MAIL ORIGIN**



**ECLAC DOCUMENTATION: 20,409 ITEMS  
(1948-2001)**



## CEPAL REVIEW

The CEPAL Review is a quarterly publication in Spanish and English, launched in 1976 as a contribution to the study of economic and social development issues in Latin America and the Caribbean and which contains articles written by experts in economics and other social sciences from both within and outside the United Nations.

During the 2000-2001 biennium, numbers 70-75 of the CEPAL Review were published with articles on development options available to countries of the region (7 articles), structural characteristics in these countries (3 articles), integration processes in the international economy (6 articles), macroeconomic, fiscal and financial policies (7 articles), policies for productive restructuring (10 articles), social policies (11 articles) and policies and problems relating to employment, income distribution and poverty (13 articles). Number 75 also includes a section in homage to Raúl Prebisch, with nine essays on his ideas and the historical context in which they were generated.

In 2001, for the third consecutive year, the full text of the Review (Spanish version) was published on the ECLAC web page (<http://www.cepal.cl/publicaciones/>). The Internet edition has consistently attracted a readership of approximately 30,000 —an estimate based on the cumulative number of users who downloaded the files within the first year of the appearance of each issue. This is in addition to the distribution to universities, research institutes, other international organizations and individual subscribers.

In 2001, the time lag between the publication of the Spanish and English editions was reduced to less than two issues, that is, No. 73 in English came out before No. 75 in Spanish.

### Notas de Población

In the 2000-2001 biennium, numbers 70 to 73 of *Notas de Población* were published and are available in full on the ECLAC web site (<http://www.cepal.cl/publicaciones/> and <http://www.cepal.cl/celade/>).

*Notas de Población* No. 70 (June 2000): This contains five articles, two on the estimation and analysis of internal migration, one on population ageing and pension systems, one on statistics for deaths due to accidents and violence, and another on demographic trends and the challenges that they pose for equity in health systems.

*Notas de Población* No. 71 (March 2001): This special issue comprises eight articles devoted to a review and update of indirect methods of estimating sociodemographic variables in small geographical areas. The variables analysed range from population size and use of, and demand for, contraceptive to income levels, consumption levels and poverty rates for various subnational geographic divisions (departments, provinces, districts, communes or cantons). The articles examine recent methodological advances and important policy applications.

*Notas de Población* No. 72 (June 2001): The seven articles that make up this issue focus on different topics: new demographic theories, models and statistics; financial stability and demographic aspects of pension systems based on national accounts; the most common problems in age-reporting concerning older persons; migration movements between Mexico and the United States; the relationship



between employment of women and the independence of married women in Mexico, and health trends and the mortality transition in Latin America.

*Notas de Población* No. 73 (September 2001): This is a special issue on international migration devoted to the eminent research analyst, Georges Tapinos, who died towards the end of the year 2000. The nine articles cover various facets of this outstanding analyst and include political, demographic, economic and social issues. The articles were written by experts from Latin America and the Caribbean, the United States and Europe, and were drawn from papers presented at the Symposium on International Migration in the Americas, held in San José, Costa Rica in September 2000.

## INFORMATION SERVICES UNIT

This Unit continued implementing the institutional communications policy, including the provision of information on the work of ECLAC, in a user-friendly form, with special emphasis on the content of the home page of the ECLAC web site; the page for the Office of the Executive Secretary and the page for the Press Centre; the dissemination, electronically and by fax, of press releases to an updated list of the media and other institutions in the region; and the quarterly monthly publication of *ECLAC Notes*, a newsletter distributed by electronic and regular mail to more than 8,000 opinion-makers in the region and beyond. All of this information is produced in English and Spanish and is available on the ECLAC web site.

The Unit also continued to deal with the information needs of the ECLAC system, at the local, regional and international levels, arranging press interviews with ECLAC experts, providing information to journalists and to the general public via the web site, electronic mail, telephone and personal visits. During the period under review, in addition to disseminating information on the regular activities carried out by ECLAC in accordance with its work programme, a special effort was made to disseminate the institutional opinion of the ECLAC on the most important events and processes in economic and social development and public policy in the region.

The most significant issues of the biennium included the issues raised in the document *Rethinking the development agenda*, international asymmetries and the design of the international financial system, the new economy, climate changes, competitiveness, information technology, the impact of politics on development, fiscal policy, the effect of economic reforms, defence spending and social capital. Considerable time and effort were also devoted to promoting the ECLAC flagship publications and the *CEPAL Review*, through the dissemination of substantial, well-researched press releases. The fact that this material is often published with virtually no change by the respective media seems to be a positive indication of their quality.

The Unit also continued to serve as a public information service for the United Nations in Chile, concentrating its efforts on distribution of material and information to schools, public institutions, non-governmental organizations and other community groups. This task also involves collaboration with other bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system outside Chile, such as organizing press conferences to publicize the annual reports of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Narcotics Control Board.

## ECLAC INTERNET DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION UNIT

During 2000-2001 the Office of the Executive Secretary placed a particular emphasis on the development of institutional communications and this, together with the positive results achieved by the ECLAC web site in previous years, boosted the electronic dissemination activities of the organization, through which its work and publications are made available on the Internet. In early 2000 the organization embarked upon a process of institutionalization and decentralization of these activities, building up the team responsible for the web site and assigning financial and technological resources to **Project Internet 2000-2001**.

The purpose of this Project is to widen the organization's presence on the Internet in order to enhance the service it provides to the governments and institutions of the region. It is based on the policy guidelines established by the Executive Secretary and the ECLAC Programme Planning and Operations Division to institutionalize the management of Internet in the organization.

The project's activities included the selection and implementation of a new technological platform (hardware and software) with the capacity to support an expanded and decentralized web site, and the development of a new **decentralized administration system**, which enables all the divisions, units, subregional headquarters and national offices of ECLAC to manage and maintain their own sites within the ECLAC Internet portal.

By late 2001, thanks to these activities, the new portal was being managed entirely by the divisions and units responsible for producing the respective content. These divisions and units maintain 14 specialized sites, which are used to disseminate the totality of the organization's intellectual output. The project has thus created a new model of Internet management based on latest-generation technologies and involving the training and preparation of a network of over 25 focal points within the institution.

The **results** of the portal management during 2000-2001 indicated sustained growth in both the number of visitors and the number of downloads of documents produced by the organization. In 2000, 1,109,043 users visited the portal and downloaded 1,116,842 document files, while in 2001 the January-December figures show 1,525,101 visitors and 3,071,116 document file downloads (see figure showing portal visits).

In the final months of 2001 progress was made on the final phase of the institutionalization of Project Internet, with the formal establishment of the ECLAC Internet Development and Coordination Unit (IDCU), based on the original web site team. The Unit's central task will be to coordinate operations and provide technological support for the ECLAC portal.

In addition, during the period under review, the Unit provided ongoing support to a number of **cooperation organizations and agencies of the United Nations system** in Chile, consisting of direct assistance activities and training seminars. Among other agencies and organizations, the Unit worked directly with the UNESCO Regional Bureau for Education in Chile, CARICOM and an inter-agency communications working group created by UNDP in Chile, and established a cooperation agreement with the World Bank project known as Development Gateway. In late 2001 ECLAC incorporated into its Internet portal a system of information on follow-up to United Nations Summits and Conferences. This initiative is intended to enhance inter-agency coordination and publicly reflect the regional contribution and activities of the United Nations agencies operating in Latin America and the Caribbean.

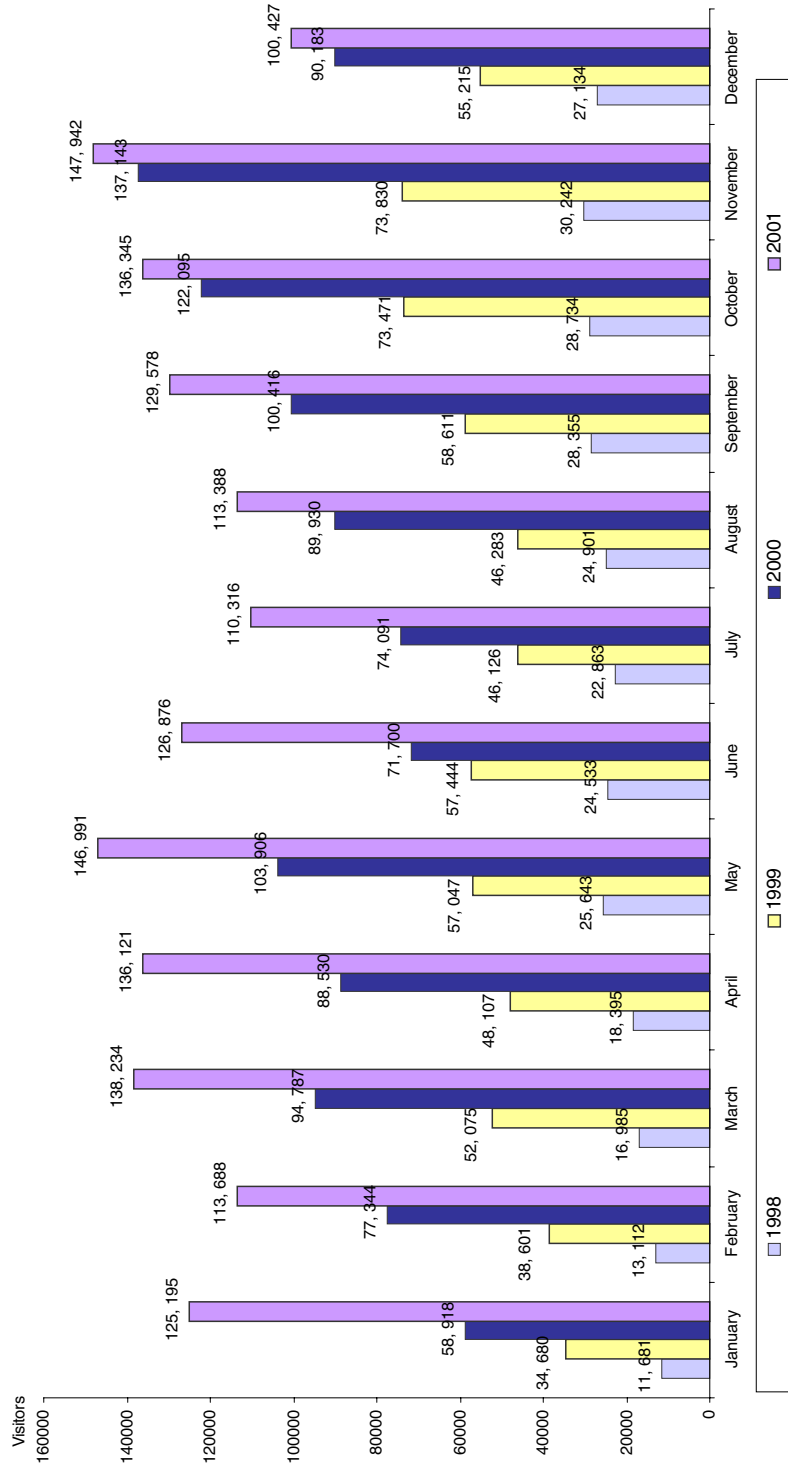
During the period under review, the following sites were installed on the ECLAC Internet portal:

- Subprogrammes 1 and 2: International Trade and Integration (<http://www.cepal.cl/comercio>)
- Subprogramme 3: Production, Productivity and Management (<http://www.cepal.cl/dppe/>)  
Economic and Social Finance (<http://www.cepal.cl/ues/>)
- Subprogramme 4: Economic Development (<http://www.cepal.cl/de/>)
- Subprogramme 5: Social Development (<http://www.cepal.cl/dds/>)
- Subprogramme 6: Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) (<http://www.cepal.cl/ilpes/>)
- Subprogramme 7: Environment and Human Settlements (<http://www.cepal.cl/dmaah/>)  
Natural Resources and Infrastructure (<http://www.cepal.cl/drni/>)  
Transport (<http://www.cepal.cl/transporte/>)
- Subprogramme 8: Population and Development (CELADE) (<http://www.cepal.cl/celade/>)
- Subprogramme 9: Statistics and Economic Projections (<http://www.cepal.cl/deype/>)
- Subprogramme 10: ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico (<http://www.cepal.org/mx/>)
- Subprogramme 11: ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean (<http://www.eclacpos.org>)
- Subprogramme 12: Gender (<http://www.cepal.cl/mujer/>)
- ECLAC Office in Brasilia (<http://www.cepal.cl/brasil/>)
- ECLAC Office in Buenos Aires (<http://www.cepal.cl/argentina/>)
- ECLAC Office in Washington, D.C. (<http://www.eclacwash.org/>)

In addition, the following sites and special pages were installed on the central site of ECLAC:

- About ECLAC: (<http://www.cepal.cl/acerca/default-i.asp>)
- Office of the Executive Secretary: (<http://www.cepal.cl/SecretariaEjecutiva/default-ing.htm>)
- Press centre: (<http://www.cepal.cl/prensa/default.asp?idioma=IN>)
- Analysis and research: (<http://www.cepal.cl/analisis/default-i.asp>)
- Statistical information: (<http://www.cepal.cl/estadisticas/default.asp?idioma=IN>)
- Training: (<http://www.cepal.cl/capacitacion/default.asp?idioma=IN>)
- Publications: <http://www.cepal.cl/publicaciones/default.asp?idioma=IN>
- ECLAC library: (<http://www.cepal.cl/biblioteca/library.htm>)
- Software and systems: (<http://www.cepal.cl/software/default-i.asp>)
- Calendar of events: (<http://www.cepal.cl/agenda/default.asp?idioma=IN>)
- Links: (<http://www.cepal.cl/Enlaces/default.asp?idioma=IN>)
- United Nations Summits and Conferences: (<http://www.cepal.cl/cumbres>)

**VISITORS TO THE ECLAC WEB SITE, BY MONTH AND YEAR**  
1998-2001



Source: ECLAC Internet development and coordination Unit.



**TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION**





## I. DRAFT REPORT

### A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

#### Place and date of the session

1. The twenty-ninth session of the Commission was held in Brasilia, Brazil, from 6 to 10 May 2002

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

2. The session was attended by representatives of the following 32 States members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.
3. Puerto Rico, an associate member of the Commission, was also represented.
4. In accordance with paragraph 6 of the terms of reference of the Commission, observers from the following States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Commission were present in a consultative capacity: China, Czech Republic, Morocco, Norway, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Sovereign Military Order of Malta, Syrian Arab Republic and Thailand.
5. Observers from the Holy See and Switzerland participated in the session in a consultative capacity.
6. Numerous special guests, whose names appear in the list of participants, also attended the session.
7. The United Nations Secretariat was represented at the session by the Director of the Regional Commissions New York Office.
8. The following United Nations bodies and programmes were represented: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODCCP), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Food Programme (WFP), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).
9. The following specialized agencies of the United Nations were represented: International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO),

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<sup>1</sup> The list of participants is attached as annex 1 to this report.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

10. The session was also attended by representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Andean Community, Association of Caribbean States (ACS), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), European Commission, Inter-American Development Bank (IBD), Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Latin American Economic System (SELA), Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) and Latin American Integration Association (LAIA).

11. The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were represented: Asociación Nacional de Economistas y Contadores de Cuba, Baha'i International Community, Caritas International and Word of Life Ministries International.

### **Credentials**

12. Pursuant to rule 15 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the credentials of the delegations as submitted to the Executive Secretary were examined and found to be in order.

### **Election of officers**

13. At the first plenary meeting, the delegations elected the officers of the twenty-ninth session.

14. The officers elected to preside over the twenty-ninth session were as follows:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Brazil
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	El Salvador
	Guyana
	Mexico
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Chile

### **Organization of work**

15. The session was divided into two phases: the first was of a technical nature, while the second was held at the ministerial level. In accordance with the relevant statutory provisions, concurrent meetings were held by the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions and by the ECLAC Sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development. In addition, the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES met on 8 May 2002.

16. The officers elected to preside over the meetings of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions were as follows:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Costa Rica
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Peru Trinidad and Tobago
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Colombia

17. The officers elected to preside over the meetings of the ECLAC Sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development were as follows:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Cuba
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Chile Saint Lucia
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Bolivia

18. The reports of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions and of the ECLAC Sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development are attached to this report as annexes 2 and 3.

### **Documentation**

19. A list of the working documents submitted by the secretariat to the Commission at its twenty-ninth session is provided in annex 1.

### **B. AGENDA**

20. The Commission adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the twenty-ninth session
3. Latin America and the Caribbean in an era of globalization
4. Report on the activities of the Commission since the twenty-eighth session
5. Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2004-2005
6. Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2002-2004
7. Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which should be brought to the attention of the Commission
8. Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development

9. Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
10. Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions
11. High-level seminar on Latin America and the Caribbean in an era of globalization
12. Other matters
13. Consideration and adoption of the resolutions of the twenty-ninth session.

### **C. SUMMARY OF DELIBERATIONS**

#### Opening meeting of the technical phase

21. At the opening meeting Mr. Clodoaldo Hugueneu, Deputy Secretary-General for Integration, Economic Affairs and External Trade of Brazil, and Mr. José Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, addressed the participants.

22. The Deputy Secretary-General for Integration, Economic Affairs and External Trade of Brazil said that his country was honoured to host the current session of ECLAC, with which the country had maintained close ties of cooperation for many years. The studies conducted by the institution, in which researchers of renowned academic excellence analysed the various challenges facing the region, and the documents published by the Commission bore a “seal of quality” that was respected throughout the world.

23. He then drew attention to the particular importance of the sessions, which offered members of ECLAC the opportunity to participate in deliberations on highly significant issues, to analyse the work conducted in the preceding biennium and to define the Commission’s activities for forthcoming bienniums, based on the identification of common interests and needs. Lastly, he expressed his conviction that the agenda for the session would provide an appropriate structure for the discussions on the challenges of globalization.

24. After welcoming the participants to the session, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC mentioned a number of aspects of the work of the institution in the previous two years. For ECLAC, as for the United Nations in general, the Millennium Declaration had become the main point of reference for the organization’s activities. The goals of the Declaration had therefore been incorporated into both the medium-term plan and the Commission’s regular programme of work. Three key priorities stemmed from the Declaration: poverty reduction policies; national policies and regional and international mechanisms for cooperation; and the links between economic and environmental strategies.

25. Referring to the role of ECLAC in United Nations summits and conferences, which had become more active in recent years, he stressed the organization’s contribution to the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, Mexico, March 2002), the Second Regional Conference in

Follow-Up to the World Summit for Social Development (Santiago, Chile, May 2000), the tenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government (Panama City, November 2000) and the preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, August and September 2002), among others. With regard to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, he said that the region was facing the major challenge of establishing strategies and priorities with a view to consolidating a new global alliance for sustainable development that would revitalize the consensus achieved a decade earlier at the Rio Summit.

26. In order to strengthen their participation in United Nations summits and conferences, ECLAC and the other regional commissions would have to become central actors in global processes, and engage in ongoing dialogue with the specialized departments at United Nations Headquarters and the agencies and funds of the Organization.

27. He also mentioned the progress achieved in connection with the Commission's annual flagship publications, which had become an indispensable reference for experts in the corresponding fields; the increased number of publications in English, French and Portuguese; the process of modernizing the United Nations system and the important measures taken by the Commission in that regard; and the improvements made in the dissemination of the Commission's analytical work, including the expansion of the ECLAC Internet portal. He then invited the delegations to participate actively in the deliberations, which he trusted would make a valuable contribution to the strengthening of the Commission.

#### Consideration of agenda items

##### Latin America and the Caribbean in an era of globalization (agenda item3)

28. In presenting the study entitled "Globalization and development", the Executive Secretary noted that some dimensions of the globalization process were not a function of economic factors. One such dimension was what he referred to as the "globalization of values", which was the result of worldwide movements led by civil society. With regard to the three phases of the globalization process, he underscored the contrast between the high degree of capital mobility and the low degree of labour mobility observed in recent decades, the lag in the creation of global institutions and the increasing homogeneity of national institutions. Global features of the process included the marked volatility of financial capital and the boom in foreign direct investment (FDI), together with a sweeping reorganization of technological, trade and production structures. A much closer relationship was being observed between countries' growth and their success as exporters than in the past, but the expansion of world trade had not translated into swifter economic growth. As a result, there was a growing number of "winners" and "losers" and, hence, an increase in inequality at the international level. The asymmetries existing in the global order were what accounted for that state of affairs. The study also pointed out that efforts to "level the playing field" could actually result in even greater inequality.

29. He then reviewed the characteristics of the process within Latin America and the Caribbean. The region had become a very successful exporter and a magnet for FDI, but its growth had been volatile and mediocre and its export sector was marked by a great deal of structural heterogeneity owing to the nature of its present pattern of specialization. For the most part, the region's export boom had been concentrated in products that were not playing a dynamic role in international trade flows. In the social sphere, educational coverage had been expanded, but no such progress had been made in relation to job creation; unemployment trends had become delinked from economic growth, and skills-based income differentials had widened, especially in South America.

30. In connection with the agenda proposed in the study, the Executive Secretary said that the principles serving as a framework for the analysis were oriented towards the establishment of global rules and institutions that were respectful of national democratic processes; complementarity in international, regional and national institution-building; more equitable participation; and appropriate rules of governance. The pillars for national strategies in the global era should be provided by social covenants that would guarantee political stability, local systems to provide security for contract performance and an impartial, efficient State bureaucracy. Within the macroeconomy, it would be necessary to avoid unsustainable deficits, avert financial imbalances and control both inflation and the instability of real economic variables. He went on to emphasize the importance of creating systemic competitiveness, replacing the existing reactive environmental agenda with a positive one, expanding educational coverage and adapting the labour market to technological change. The regional dimension played a critical role in that agenda; specific areas in which progress needed to be made at that level included macroeconomic and financial cooperation, the harmonization of regulations and policies, the integration of physical infrastructure, cooperation for sustainable development, and greater social and political integration.

31. The global agenda set out three objectives. The first was the provision of global public services, including global financial and macroeconomic stability and environmental sustainability. To that end, the industrialized economies' macroeconomic policies had to be coherent with one another. The second objective was to overcome international asymmetries in macroeconomic variables, finance, production and technology. To accomplish that aim, steps would have to be taken to reduce instability at its source and to carry out a preventive form of macroeconomic surveillance, transform the International Monetary Fund into a quasi-lender of last resort, strengthen the multilateral development banking system, and arrive at a new consensus concerning the scope of conditionality. In order to overcome asymmetries in production and technology, it would be important to ensure the transmission of growth impulses from the industrialized world to developing countries while providing the necessary degrees of freedom for the adoption of strategies to boost competitiveness and placing priority on trade negotiations. The third objective was to build an international social agenda based on economic, social and cultural rights as the foundation for global citizenship, complemented by a greater political enforceability of those rights. The international community should support the fulfilment of that agenda through international social funds.

32. The participating delegations praised the quality of the document prepared by the secretariat and congratulated the Executive Secretary on his excellent presentation. Some of the document's laudable features were its identification of the main dimensions of globalization, its consistency and relevance, the interesting proposals it set forth and the valuable inputs it provided for the formulation and evaluation of national, regional and global policies. In general, the participants were in agreement with the elements included on the proposed agenda at the national, regional and global levels, and they requested that more specific policy recommendations be developed that would be directly applicable to the countries.

33. Several delegations welcomed the fact that the study characterized the adoption of a rights-based social agenda to uphold the universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated nature of human rights as one of the central aims of the effort to build a better world order.

34. Numerous participants concurred with the secretariat's view of education as a key element in combating poverty and in the development and growth of the countries. The depth of the document's analysis of employment trends was also commendable, and they agreed that it was important to complement employment policies with income policies that would significantly and directly affect the levels of poverty and equity in the region. The secretariat was congratulated on the quality and

orientation of the analysis of environmental sustainability and of how it related to productive development, population issues, and the question of natural disasters and the region's vulnerability to them. In relation to that point, one representative saw a need to analyse the link between environmental sustainability and consumption patterns in developed countries.

35. A number of speakers discussed the importance that the document attributed to the development of the necessary conditions and capacity to implement countercyclical policies, especially with regard to social spending, and recommended that further efforts be made to analyse this important issue in greater depth. The examination of regional integration and of its significance as a mechanism for negotiating in multilateral forums was also a positive feature of the document. Physical integration was considered to be a vital component of genuine regional integration, and its achievement would require the engagement of multilateral banks.

36. Various representatives made reference to the inclusion of the issue of international migration, migrants' rights and the analysis of the effects of remittances on the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean. They felt it was particularly important to achieve a degree of labour mobility comparable to the mobility of capital. One representative raised the possibility of supplementing remittances with national and even international funds as a means of contributing to the development of migrants' countries of origin.

37. Another delegation drew attention to the substantive document's acknowledgement that the efforts of developing countries to participate in trade flows and position themselves in the international trading system had yielded fewer benefits than expected. In addition, the secretariat was requested to conduct a more in-depth analysis of the trade and financial channels of globalization in view of the importance of market access and the elimination of subsidies in industrialized countries.

38. The document contained a rigorous analysis and identified issues that were of crucial importance in the current debate on development. It should be noted, however, that the study placed a great deal of emphasis on global public goods and on the development of a rights-based social agenda, even though no consensus had yet been reached on the meaning of that concept and still less on the proper sources of financing. The recommendation that a gradual shift be made towards the legal enforceability of economic, social and cultural rights was also questionable because, although such a stance might be morally justifiable for a number of reasons, there was in fact no legal obligation in that regard. Neither the Universal Declaration of Human Rights nor the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights established legal mechanisms to make such a commitment binding upon States.

39. One delegation asked ECLAC to identify alternative sources of financing for middle-income countries, which were not eligible for programmes such as the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

40. One representative voiced concern about the decline in official development assistance and the current emphasis placed on trade. It would be preferable to embark upon a new phase of international cooperation directed towards genuine globalization within a framework of solidarity.

41. Another delegate referred to the challenges facing the Governments of the region due to the effects of globalization. He expressed concern about the quality of political systems, the weakness of political parties and the growing distance between citizens and their public representatives, which was often a result of belated or inadequate responses to their demands on the part of government institutions. He also

stressed the importance of political cooperation among the countries of the region in order to cope with the problems they faced.

42. The secretariat was asked to continue deepening its analysis of such issues as cultural globalization, food security and the socio-economic effects of international migration in Latin America and the Caribbean; there was also a need to include data disaggregated by gender in statistical studies on topics in such fields as education and employment.

43. The Executive Secretary thanked the participating delegations and agencies for their comments, which would undoubtedly enhance the final version of the document. ECLAC had not, in fact, set out to conduct an exhaustive study of the many dimensions of globalization, but had instead intended to provide an overview of the relationships between the countries of the region and the economic global system within a broad context. Consequently, there were elements which had not been considered and remained as debts outstanding. Gender equity was one example of an area in which such a debt existed, although in recent studies the secretariat had taken care to explore its links with social vulnerability and macroeconomic policies. The secretariat was therefore committed to continuing to broaden the range of issues considered by the Commission.

44. Recalling that a number of speakers had expressed the view that the document struck a good balance between analysis and proposals, the Executive Secretary explained that the secretariat was engaged in the development of more specific policy proposals on an ongoing basis. Those proposals were presented in the publications it prepared for specialized forums and in the course of the technical assistance provided to member States. He was of the opinion that one of the study's key features was its analysis of the interrelationships among national, regional and global agendas and of certain aspects of the social agenda —education, employment and social protection— that were closely linked to the economic dimension of globalization.

45. On the subject of macroeconomic stability and the importance of smoothing out business cycles, which depended not only on the countries but also on the international situation, there was an urgent need to build up the capacity for implementing countercyclical policies and to restructure the international financial system.

46. Lastly, the Executive Secretary drew attention to the effort made by ECLAC to consider issues that did not normally form part of the economic agenda, including international migration, sustainable development and the relationship between the social agenda and human rights, pursuant to the mandates of the United Nations.

#### Report on the activities of ECLAC since the twenty-eighth session (agenda item 4)

47. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC summarized the report on the activities of the Commission since April 2000 and discussed the work done in conjunction with auxiliary bodies and special committees. He referred to the new format of the report, which included information on preparatory activities and follow-up to world conferences on economic and social issues, multidisciplinary and interdivisional activities, and figures and tables designed to provide the information in the most transparent manner possible. In connection with the institution's multidisciplinary activities, he mentioned a few documents of particular significance, activities carried out jointly by two or more divisions and the collaboration provided by substantive ECLAC divisions for international, subregional



and national courses organized by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

48. He drew attention to the contributions of extrabudgetary resources received by ECLAC and expressed his appreciation in that connection to the Governments, to the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships and to various donors of resources for technical cooperation activities.

49. In closing, he described the information activities being conducted via the Internet and the progress made in disseminating ECLAC studies and publications via electronic media.

50. In the statements that followed, a number of delegates congratulated the Executive Secretary on his presentation and remarked upon the excellent reputation that ECLAC enjoyed as a think tank both within and outside the region. They also spoke of the valuable contributions it continued to make to the development of the countries in connection with specific issues across a broad range of areas. It was commendable that the Commission's analysis had included dimensions of the development process that fell outside the purely economic sphere; in that connection, the establishment of a unit devoted to the issue of human rights merited particular mention.

51. Several Caribbean delegations expressed their appreciation of the work of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean. Its contribution was essential for the development of the countries of the subregion and had become particularly vital in the last few years. The position of small island developing States and the adoption of disaster-response measures were mentioned as examples of areas in which the work of ECLAC helped the Caribbean countries to pool their efforts and provided a channel for their concerns and interests.

52. Another delegation referred to the Commission's collaboration with three forums whose work was extremely valuable for the continent: the Summit of the Americas, the Free Trade Area of the Americas and the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government. The Commission had received important mandates from all of those forums. In fulfilling those mandates, it was collaborating with the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank and, in some cases, the Pan American Health Organization.

53. The Director General of the Department of Environment and Special Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil gave a brief report on the Regional Preparatory Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which had provided the opportunity to synchronize decisions on regional cooperation and priorities in relation to environmental matters with the definition of the region's proposals and positions in connection with the World Summit. The Conference had concluded with the adoption of the Rio de Janeiro Platform of Action on the Road to Johannesburg 2002. The Platform represented the culmination of a process of regional consultations regarding the implementation of Agenda 21, which had been conducted with the participation of civil society. In addition to reaffirming the principles and commitments established at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), the Platform identified the obstacles hindering their implementation and the lessons that had been learned; it also set forth a number of considerations relating to the current situation and future commitments.

54. The Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Working Group established pursuant to resolution 553(XXVI) presented a report on the Group's sixth meeting, which had been held in Santiago, Chile, in August 2000. The changes observed during the previous biennium had not warranted the convening of a further meeting in 2002. At the start of the new biennium, however, certain elements within the United Nations process had arisen that would have an impact on the future activities of the Commission. Those elements included the principles and priorities set forth in the Millennium Declaration and the initiative put forward by the Secretary-General to present a set of proposals to the General Assembly at its next session aimed at improving programmatic and procedural aspects of the Organization. For that reason, and bearing in mind the positive results achieved by the Group in previous bienniums, the outgoing Chairperson felt that the Commission would benefit from the continued collaboration of the Ad Hoc Working Group within the new institutional context.

Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2004-2005 (agenda item 5)

55. The secretariat presented a general overview of the draft programme of work for the biennium 2004-2005, which included a number of innovations. Some of those new aspects were the inclusion in subprogramme 4 of a rights-based approach to development, in keeping with the guidelines formulated at United Nations world conferences, and the mainstreaming of the gender perspective in subprogramme 5, together with plans for the use of gender indicators in public policy follow-up. Another innovation was the special importance placed on the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC in subprogramme 10, in accordance with resolution 2000/7 of the Economic and Social Council. In addition, for the first time subprogrammes 11 and 12 included specific studies on the economic effects of natural disasters, in view of the increasing impact of those phenomena on Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean.

56. The formulation of the draft programme of work for the forthcoming biennium had been guided by the general tenets of the Millennium Declaration of September 2000, whose core elements were poverty reduction, governance, the needs of the less developed countries and of small island developing States, education as a pivotal element in the development of social capital and equitable access to new technologies for the population. Global trends and their influence on the region—subjects dealt with in the main document presented at the session—also provided a general frame of reference for the programme of work.

57. The staff members bearing primary responsibility for the implementation of the programme of work then gave a brief account of the activities involved in each subprogramme.

58. In the presentation of subprogramme 1, which dealt with linkages with the global economy, integration and regional cooperation, the Director of the Division of International Trade and Integration stressed the complex nature of the relationship between trade and development, trade negotiations, economic and particularly trade integration, which together constituted the focus of the Division's work. She then summarized the objectives of the subprogramme, described its coverage and emphasized the interdivisional character of its activities and outputs. Special reference was made to the documents prepared by the ECLAC offices in Brasilia and Washington, which were also included in the subprogramme.

59. The Division was seeking to bring together policy makers concerned with trade issues in order to facilitate an independent exchange of opinions, without the pressure inherent in meetings concerned with the definition of negotiating positions. In closing, she informed the participants that all the Division's

publications, including some that were available in electronic format only, were available for consultation on its subsite within the ECLAC Internet portal.

60. The Director of the ECLAC office in Washington D.C., in responding to questions asked by various delegations, reported that the Commission continued to provide technical support for hemispheric trade negotiations and had set up an interdivisional team for that purpose. This team was coordinated by the ECLAC office in Washington D.C. and was made up of staff members from the Division of International Trade and Integration, the Division of Production, Productivity and Management, and the subregional headquarters in Mexico and Port of Spain. This arrangement helped the team to take differing thematic and geographic criteria, as well as the size of the economies concerned, into due consideration.

61. Technical support focused on competition policy, civil society engagement and the smaller economies in the hemisphere; the fiscal vulnerability of many of those economies was one of the topics that had been studied. Support was also provided in areas relating to negotiations on services, investment and electronic commerce.

62. In presenting the programme of work of the Division of Production, Productivity and Management, which corresponded to subprogramme 2, the Director of the Division said that its team of professionals and support staff would continue to examine trends in the region's production structure within the framework of structural reform and globalization processes. Special attention would be devoted to analysing the uneven performances of different types of firms, production activities and markets.

63. In addition, the Division would continue to conduct research to backstop the provision of technical assistance to Governments and human resources training activities.

64. The Acting Director of the Economic Development Division said that the two main objectives of subprogramme 3 were to promote macroeconomic sustainability, in the broad sense of the term used by ECLAC, and to provide support for the adoption of medium- and long term policies conducive to high growth rates. The attempt to link economic growth with increased equity translated into a quest for an inclusive and stable economic and institutional framework that would help the more vulnerable strata of the population gain access to financing and high-quality employment and that would help to counter the growing economic and social polarization within the region.

65. The Division's work in monitoring and evaluating economic trends in the countries of the region was reflected in its regularly issued studies. The Division would continue to direct its efforts towards reducing the volatility and vulnerability of financial and labour markets, seeking ways of increasing the sustainability of domestic and external borrowing, and gearing fiscal policy towards achieving greater social equity. In cooperation with subregional integration institutions, an effort would be made to strengthen the institutional framework and governance of fiscal policies from a regional perspective. One of the objectives in this area was to devise regional responses to the challenges posed by FTAA and to find ways of taking advantage of the opportunities it offered. The Division would also be working to further the agenda for long-term growth as it related to factors of production, the complementarity of external and domestic markets, and economic governance.

66. The implementation of sustainable countercyclical policies was admittedly a difficult task. Accordingly, the Division's strategy in that respect was to strengthen institutional structures on the basis of projects implemented by integration institutions in the countries.

67. In presenting subprogramme 4, the Director of the Social Development Division said that, since the activities of all the divisions involved social aspects, some of those aspects were not expressly included in the subprogramme. The subprogramme had five subject areas: social analysis; social policies, programmes and projects; social stratification and mobility; drugs; and human rights, democracy and peace.

68. In the area of social analysis, the subprogramme provided for the development of new methods and indicators to facilitate the implementation of effective social policies and make them available to Governments for use in conducting quantitative socio-economic analyses. In the area of social policies, programmes and projects, particular importance was placed on monitoring social sector reforms undertaken during the past decade. Those findings made it possible to identify best practices and shortcomings in the approaches used and, on that basis, to propose new solutions.

69. With regard to the subject of social mobility and stratification, there was a further need for studies on the wide range of social and political actors in the various countries' societies who sought to defend their interests when they were affected by given reforms or policies.

70. On the subject of drugs, ECLAC believed that its contribution could take the form of an analysis of how drug trafficking affected the financial system and what market distortions it generated. The social perspective on this problem dealt with the prevention of drug abuse, especially among young people, and the analysis of measures adopted in the region to mitigate the negative impacts of drug use. In respect of the fifth topic, which had been included in the programme for the first time, it was the Commission's view that the only way to make progress towards the realization of economic, social and cultural rights was through economic and especially social development and the formulation of effective, efficient public policies. It also hoped to contribute to the development of the region's capacity to avert conflicts in this area.

71. The Chief of the Women and Development Unit gave a presentation on subprogramme 5, whose core objective was to mainstream the gender perspective in public policies within the region. In order to achieve this objective, in addition to carrying forward the activities begun during the 2001-2002 biennium, a number of important innovations had been introduced at the suggestion of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, its Presiding Officers and meetings of experts held during the past two years. Priority would be given to studies and the provision of technical assistance to the Governments with a view to working to overcome poverty from a gender perspective. Efforts in that area would be based on the development of improved tools for measuring the phenomenon and policy proposals for empowering the women of the region. The Unit would also be working to analyse the links between those policies and economic policy, women's employment and, in particular, the valuation of unpaid labour. In addition, the effects of technological change in terms of gender equity would be studied in relation to trade liberalization and to regional and subregional integration. Other important aspects of the subprogramme were the measurement and analysis of violence against women and the linkage of this issue with the adoption of new policies and legislation.

72. The Director of the Population Division of ECLAC - Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) gave a presentation on subprogramme 6, which dealt with population and development. He referred first to the region's sociodemographic status and trends, and specifically to the demographic transition process, urbanization and the progressive ageing of the population. Those phenomena provided the framework for the activities of the subprogramme, whose main objective was to

provide substantive and instrumental sociodemographic inputs that would help the countries to reach their development objectives. The activities programmed for the 2004-2005 biennium concerned four main spheres of action: international cooperation, sociodemographic dynamics, sociodemographic information and the interrelationships between population and development.

73. International cooperation activities would include the provision of substantive services to the ECLAC Sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development and follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. Tasks to be conducted in the area of sociodemographic dynamics included the processing of the results of the 2000 census round, the monitoring of sociodemographic trends, and the preparation of population estimates and projections. Sociodemographic information activities would include development and updating of the REDATAM software and its application in the design and implementation of public policies and local management programmes. Activities concerning the link between population and development would focus on ageing, social inequality, human rights and the governance of international migration.

74. Subprogramme 7 focused on the planning of public administration and was implemented by the Latin American and Caribbean institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). Its main objective was to support the countries in the area of strategic planning and the management of public affairs by providing training services, organizing technical meetings, and engaging in cooperation and research.

75. In order to achieve those aims, the subprogramme had been divided into the following subject areas: publication administration and regulation; decentralization, land-use planning and management of territorial development; investment programming and projects; and cooperation among Latin American and Caribbean planning bodies. Specific outputs would include 14 studies and 9 technical meetings, in addition to 18 international, regional and subregional courses.

76. As illustrated by the Conference in Monterrey, a major shift was occurring in the approach being taken by international finance agencies as they began to place more emphasis on strategic planning at the national level. As a result, the individual countries' forums and mechanisms for consensus-building were becoming increasingly important and, in keeping with the ILPES tradition, would be participants in ongoing exchanges of experiences and in processes designed to lead to consensus.

77. The Director of the Environment and Human Settlements Division presented its programme of work for 2004-2005, which corresponded to subprogramme 8 and was designed to strengthen regional capacity in four areas: evaluation of the sustainability of development; public policies and follow-up to international agreements; economic and environmental affairs; and territorial development and human settlements. In that context, the Division planned to carry out an in-depth, rigorous, systematic analysis of the sustainability of the development process on a regular basis with the help of integrated indicators and databases. That area of work would also entail tracing the linkages between environmental aspects and the strategic spheres of economic and social development, especially with regard to such areas as fiscal policy, trade and the environment, biotechnology and biodiversity, energy and climate change.

78. The Latin American and Caribbean countries had to be prepared to mount a defence against environmentally-based protectionist measures. The Director therefore suggested that the countries should take a broad approach to environmental issues that would enable them to address the entire range of dimensions involved. The United Nations Environment Programme was making a major contribution in that regard, particularly within the forums of the World Trade Organization and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

79. The Director of the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division gave an account of the activities included in subprogramme 9 for the period 2004-2005. The main focuses of those activities were analytical work, the systematization of specialized information in the field, the formulation of policy proposals and technical assistance.

80. The subprogramme's priorities included the provision of support for the efficient management of natural resources and infrastructure services in the energy, water, mining and urban, marine and land transport sectors. The first of those areas posed a number of difficulties, including the need to consider specifically local features, informal sectors and the limitations imposed by political and administrative boundaries. The involvement of the private sector, especially in the provision of services linked to the use of natural resources and infrastructure, would be examined with a view to improving regulatory systems and taking the needs of any marginalized groups into consideration.

81. Another important area was the expansion of service coverage. The integration of physical infrastructure, including the upgrading of infrastructure involved in hemispheric integration efforts, was another priority sphere of action for the biennium, as was the facilitation of the development of border zones.

82. The Director of the Statistics and Economic Projections Division said that subprogramme 10 had been structured around the following core elements of the global statistical system: best practices in the production of official statistics, governance of national statistical information systems, accountability to society, and the promotion of a dialogue between users and producers of statistics. In addition, in view of the growing demand for statistics in new fields and for economic projections, it was important to strengthen national statistical information systems and institutes and to build up their capacity to prepare economic projections. The following areas of work had been proposed: integrating statistical data banks and disseminating regional statistics and indicators; promoting the application and use of the System of National Accounts; compiling statistics and doing research on social processes; carrying out forward-looking analyses of economic development processes; and strengthening technical cooperation in those fields.

83. In executing the subprogramme, priority would be given to the needs of Caribbean countries, with the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain serving as liaison between them and the Division in all activities having to do with statistics.

84. The Director of the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico began her presentation on subprogramme 11 by outlining the current situation in the subregion, which called for a consideration of both the diversity of its countries and the characteristics they had in common. After providing an overview of the programme of work for each of the office's substantive units, she went on to outline the activities that were planned with a view to supporting the implementation of the Puebla-Panama Plan and the work of the Tripartite Committee of the FTAA Consultative Group on Smaller Economies.

85. Vulnerability to natural disasters—an area in which the subregional headquarters served as a focal point—had been included in the regular programme of work for the first time. Two particularly important outputs on which they had been working for several years were a manual on natural disasters and their social and economic impacts, and a new version of MAGIC (Module for the Analysis of

Growth of International Commerce), which had been updated to 2001 and was to be made available in mid-2002.

86. Another prominent aspect of the subregional headquarters' work was the production of comparable statistics and situational analyses of the countries in the subregion. During the forthcoming biennium there were also plans to increase the number of forums and expert workshops and to include cross-cutting topics (e.g., trade and integration, gender and the environment) in the studies to be conducted.

87. The Director of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean gave a presentation on subprogramme 12. She explained that her office would continue to serve as the technical secretariat for the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee and to coordinate the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

88. In recent years, the subregional headquarters had taken a more proactive approach to its work, acting as a think tank for the formulation of policy proposals. It had expanded the cooperation services it provided for member countries and was functioning as a forum for the coordination of work on topics included on the subregion's economic and social agenda. The new areas on which it had been focusing attention in the current biennium were natural disasters, domestic violence, macroeconomics and gender, the development of social statistics and indicators, the construction of a vulnerability index and the development of a trade database for the countries of the subregion.

89. The draft programme of work for 2004-2005 included six subject areas in which activities would be carried out under the subprogramme. Work in those areas would entail public policy research, the production of information materials and services, the substantive servicing of intergovernmental and expert meetings, and cooperation in the form of training services and technical assistance. Some of the main topics to be addressed were macroeconomic policy and development, the subregion's integration into the world economy, the development of statistics and information management, and various aspects of social development.

90. In the course of the ensuing debate, a number of delegations requested that the research to be done as part of subprogramme 1 regarding trade barriers in United States markets to imports from Latin America and the Caribbean be expanded in scope to include the European Union. Various delegations also requested the Commission to strengthen its role in providing technical training to the less developed countries in the field of trade negotiations.

91. One representative underscored how important it was for the Commission to help expedite and ensure hemispheric integration through institution-building and, in particular, measures to promote the physical integration of MERCOSUR and the Andean Community. A request was also made to include two additional topics in this subprogramme. The first would entail special follow-up to the agreements reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development, while the second would be aimed at identifying convergent positions in such areas as intellectual property and genetic resource endowments so that the region could bring consensus positions to international trade negotiations dealing with those subjects and thus strengthen its bargaining power in such forums.

92. With regard to subprogramme 3, various delegations referred to the need for the efficient design and execution of countercyclical policies. Fiscal institutions were regarded as a vital tool for achieving that end and for linking macroeconomic policies with growth. A request was therefore made for the

inclusion of this topic in the subprogramme so that the Commission could work with the countries to identify the appropriate institutions for furthering such policies.

93. It was observed that the process of gender mainstreaming was lagging behind in the sphere of macroeconomics, and it would therefore be helpful if the studies that were planned could link the two elements in order to meet the needs existing in that regard.

94. In commenting upon subprogramme 4, some delegations expressed interest in having the subprogramme address the negative as well as the positive aspects of the globalization of values, including such problems as drug trafficking and use, money laundering and terrorism. Interest was also expressed in research into how these factors affect the region's economic development and growth.

95. In relation to subprogramme 5, a number of representatives said that, although the region had made progress in fulfilling the commitments made at the Fourth World Conference on Women, a great deal remained to be done. Hence the importance of the steps being taken by ECLAC to promote the use of gender indicators as a public policy input. The representative of Mexico expressed her country's interest in hosting the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, which would also serve as a preparatory meeting for the 10-year review of the Beijing Platform of Action to be undertaken in 2004. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of ensuring that national women's offices in the countries of the region attained ministerial rank so that they would be in a position to facilitate gender mainstreaming in public policy making. The importance of strengthening links between governments and civil society was also underscored in that connection.

96. With respect to subprogramme 6, various delegations underlined the need to take advantage of the "demographic bonus" in order to create conditions that would facilitate efforts to meet the challenges posed by the ageing of the population. A number of representatives voiced concern about the insufficient level of human resources development in the area of demography and called upon specialized agencies in related fields to collaborate with ECLAC to renew training initiatives in that area.

97. In the discussion on subprogramme 8, a number of representatives endorsed the plan to take a comprehensive, cohesive approach to the follow-up on agreements, commitments and regional forums concerned with the issue of sustainable development. They attributed a great deal of importance to the linkages between trade and the environment, and shared the concern of other delegations about the imposition of environmentally-based protectionist trade barriers.

98. In regard to subprogramme 9, it was asked that express mention be made of the Action Plan for Regional Infrastructure Integration in South America and that the division in charge of implementing the subprogramme participate in the corresponding forum.

99. One representative, in commenting upon subprogramme 10, reiterated the request that support be provided to the Caribbean to assist in strengthening the subregion's social and economic indicators and statistical system, particularly with regard to the processing of census information, the development of national accounts and the execution of household surveys designed to measure poverty levels.

100. Following the presentation on subprogramme 11, the subregional headquarters was asked to assist in the development of social statistics and indicators, and requests were made for support in connection with subregional cooperation and integration initiatives, especially the Puebla-Panama Plan. Various delegations placed emphasis on the incorporation of cross-cutting issues in that subprogramme,



particularly in areas relating to gender and migration. The subregional headquarters was also asked to continue to add to its work on vulnerability to natural disasters by regularly updating the manual on methodologies for assessing the social and economic impacts of such phenomena.

101. In connection with subprogramme 12, a number of representatives spoke of the valuable contribution made by the subregional headquarters in Port of Spain to the revitalization of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee and drew attention to the need for continued technical assistance in the assessment of the impacts of natural disasters, their mitigation and their prevention as a crucial factor in the development of the subregion. Various delegations identified the analysis of the effects of HIV/AIDS and the problems of young people, especially the marginalization of young men as areas of special interest. Emphasis was also placed on the need to develop, strengthen and consolidate the production of comparable statistics and indicators in the Caribbean. In addition, delegates reiterated their call for the inclusion of the subregion's perspective, together with a consideration of its specific features, in major ECLAC publications.

Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) (agenda item 9)

102. On Wednesday, 8 May, the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) held their twenty-first meeting. The meeting was chaired by Brazil and was attended by delegations from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela. The report on the Institute's activities between January 2001 and December 2002 was submitted, together with an outline of the activities corresponding to the biennium 2002-2003.

Opening meeting of the ministerial phase

103. The opening ceremony for the ministerial phase of the session took place on 9 May at the Palácio Itamaraty, the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil. Addresses were delivered on that occasion by Ms. Cecilia Soto González, Ambassador of Mexico to Brazil, who spoke on behalf of the Chairperson of the twenty-eighth session of ECLAC; Mr. José Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; and Mr. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

104. The Ambassador of Mexico to Brazil said that her country had been honoured to preside over the twenty-eighth session of ECLAC and went on to remark upon the work of the Commission and its new leadership role in the region. In her view, the dynamic influence exerted by ECLAC was attributable to its development as a specialized school of thought concerned with economic and social trends in the Latin American and Caribbean countries and to the fact that its analyses, far from becoming stultified with the passage of time, had succeeded in discerning the major changes occurring at the regional and global levels while also taking account of the specific features of each of the Latin American and Caribbean economies and of the region as a whole. At the same time, the organization had succeeded in gradually incorporating new components of the development agenda into its work, such as the challenges of globalization, the region's integration into trade circuits, the new financial architecture, technological innovation and development, the environment and the gender perspective.

105. ECLAC was currently in the midst of a far-reaching structural reorganization for which Mexico had provided support on numerous occasions. It was also in the process of adapting its analyses to new regional conditions so that it could strengthen its strategic planning functions, eliminate duplications and

meet the needs of the Latin American and Caribbean nations more effectively. ECLAC had, in addition, provided valuable technical inputs for the FTAA integration process and the International Conference on Financing for Development. The Monterrey Consensus, which had emerged out of that Conference, had restored the question of the sustainability of development to its position at the top of the international agenda.

106. In closing, the speaker wished Brazil every success in chairing the present session and expressed Mexico's recognition of the vital role played by ECLAC in promoting the development of the countries of the region and the well-being of its peoples.

107. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC began by thanking Brazil for having offered to host the twenty-ninth session of the Commission and drew attention to how much the institution owed to the country for the wealth of ideas contributed by Brazilian intellectuals.

108. He described the current phase of the globalization process and discussed its multidimensional nature, whose scope extended far beyond the sphere of economics. He referred to some of the most significant concepts encompassed by that process, such as the "globalization of values", the "globalization of solidarity", and the "right to be different", as well as to the paradoxical fact that the process had thus far not been accompanied by a commensurate internationalization of political affairs. The resulting shortcomings in terms of governance had led to increased risks and tensions. A response to that situation should therefore be formulated on the basis of a positive agenda which would succeed in ensuring that, as stated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, "globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people."

109. The Executive Secretary went on to set forth three objectives that would have to be achieved in order to make that initiative a reality: the provision of global public goods, the progressive correction of the asymmetries that marked the existing world order and the design of a rights-based international social agenda. The attainment of those objectives should, he said, take place within a framework of balanced power relationships. That balance, in its turn, should be derived from a network of complementary national, regional and global institutions and convergent levels of development.

110. In closing, he referred to the vantage point from which that global restructuring should be undertaken. He rejected the concept of creating a "level playing field", which had been so widely used in the recent literature concerning the economic order, on the grounds that such an approach was incapable of correcting existing asymmetries. In its place, he drew attention to the superior concept of "common but differentiated responsibilities" that had been championed 10 years earlier, also in Brazil, at the Rio Summit.

111. The President of Brazil said that it was an honour for his country to host the biennial session of ECLAC once again. He harboured a special fondness for the Commission, since he had once been part of it and its contributions had helped so many Governments to gain a fuller understanding of the region and its position in the world. Ever since its founding, the Commission had urged the countries to think about Latin America and the Caribbean in their own terms. Under the current circumstances, that inspirational concept, which had been developed during the tenure of Raúl Prebisch, took on new meaning in relation to independent, responsible political action in the countries of the region.

112. In today's world, negotiations among the Governments were of increasing importance, since trade agreements generally reflected the imbalance of power between rich countries and the developing world.

There should be less rhetoric and closer adherence to the tenets of free trade. That adherence should also be in evidence within the hemispheric arena, in which no integration initiative that was not founded upon reciprocity should prosper. The true objective of any trade negotiation should be the genuine elimination of trade barriers.

113. The long-standing problems that had hindered a genuine development process in the region mainly stemmed, in most cases, from a lack of political will rather than from accounting irregularities. Contrary to the views of some lending institutions, today the countries of the region had the necessary capacity to manage their public accounts efficiently. Nevertheless, a lack of power or influence in international and especially trade relations often closed off opportunities for growth. It was regrettable that the deficit in world governance had not yet been included on the agenda of those countries that had the most influence over the international financial architecture, but it was heartening to see that ECLAC had taken up that challenge in its new study, in which it proposed means of increasing the predictability and control of global economic movements.

114. Within the context of political activity in the region, democracy was no longer an expedient to which countries resorted on occasion, but rather a work in progress that was being reinforced by its acceptance and practice in neighbouring countries. This spirit was embodied in the protocol, better known as the “democratic clause”, of MERCOSUR and in the Charter of the Organization of American States, and the current state of affairs was thus a far cry from the situation during the early years of ECLAC.

115. For all those reasons, the Latin American and Caribbean countries were now in a position to write their own histories, and ECLAC should therefore persevere, with undiminished vitality, in its analysis of key issues and major challenges as they arose in the region.

#### High-level seminar on Latin America and the Caribbean in an era of globalization (agenda item 11)

116. The high-level seminar was held on 9 and 10 May. It was divided into five panel discussions among experts in the field from Governments, international organizations, development banks and civil society. The programme for the seminar is reproduced in annex 4. The presentations made by the panellists and a summary of the discussions will be published and distributed by ECLAC in the near future.

#### Closing meeting of the session

117. At the closing meeting of the twenty-ninth session, Mr. José Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; Mr. Salvador de Lara, Director-General for International Economic Negotiations of the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of Mexico; and Mr. Celso Lafer, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil addressed the participants.

118. In a brief statement, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC thanked the member States for their support of ECLAC and for their comments on the substantive document presented at the session. He also expressed his gratitude to the Government of Brazil for having hosted the session and, in particular, for its active participation in the ministerial phase, to the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, for his words regarding his past and present involvement with ECLAC during the opening meeting, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Planning, Budgetary Affairs and Management, and to all

the delegates, representatives of banking institutions of the region and experts who participated in the debates.

119. The Director-General for International Economic Negotiations of the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of Mexico spoke on behalf of the participating delegations. After expressing his satisfaction with the work accomplished during what had proved to be such a productive week, in which the delegations had made use of the opportunity to examine the activities carried out by ECLAC and to work intensively on the future agenda for the Commission, he noted that the delegates' deliberations during the session had focused on key aspects of the Latin American and Caribbean development process and would be exceedingly helpful in meeting the challenges faced by the countries of the region.

120. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil endorsed the work of the Commission in promoting the development of Latin America and the Caribbean and noted that the issues analysed during the session could be regarded as a synthesis of the challenges arising in the world of today. He thanked the delegates from other regions for their presence, noting that their attendance provided compelling evidence of the need for the participation of all world actors in this type of forum. He went on to explain that technological progress had brought the world to a point where it functioned on the basis of the interaction of a vast number of networks which blurred the dividing line between "internal" and "external." That interaction was what determined whether world governance was good or not. In that context he recalled the concept of "complex interdependence" developed by Keohane and Nye in the 1970s, when financial globalization was beginning to take hold, and noted that the costs and benefits of that independence could lead to a loss of national autonomy and an intensification of asymmetries between one country and another.

121. The asymmetric nature of this interdependence had been one of the chief concerns of ECLAC ever since its founding. Another was the concept of open regionalism, which had been formulated during the time of Raúl Prebisch but continued to be of great significance and relevance. Government strategies for positioning the countries in the international economy played a crucial role in taking advantage of opportunities as they arose. In order to produce results, those strategies had to address both internal and the external dimensions. In that connection he spoke of the efforts being made by some Latin American and Caribbean countries on the domestic front, particularly with regard to the modernization of the State and institution-building. The countries were in agreement as to the need to maintain macroeconomic stability, democratic practices and the rule of law.

122. On the external front, the countries should consolidate a number of basic interests which they had in common. They should also ensure the existence of rules that applied equally to all and guarantee the legitimacy of the institutions responsible for enforcing them. At the Summit held recently in Monterrey, the speaker had proposed that all the countries should make a "growth pact" to reduce poverty around the world. That pact would entail creating greater confidence in emerging markets so that they would be able to continue to attract investment flows even during periods of instability and placing greater priority on solidarity-based initiatives during times of crisis.

123. The most important decision-making bodies should be more representative; it made no sense for decisions having a strong impact on virtually all States in the system should be taken by just a few countries. The major multilateral forums should therefore be revitalized and improved so as to lend greater legitimacy and predictability to international action.

124. The formulation of non-discriminatory trade rules was an important element in developing a less exclusionary globalization process. In order to reduce the asymmetries associated with the globalized world, the distortions in the multilateral trading system would have to be corrected. The speaker was confident that ECLAC had the capacity to continue assisting the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to adopt the kinds of policies they needed in order to position themselves within the international economy and to achieve growth within a framework of democracy and social justice. He drew attention to the valuable contribution made in that respect during the session and reminded all the delegations in attendance that the mitigation of the risks associated with globalization and the utilization of the opportunities it offered hinged upon the countries' own ability to form internal and external linkages.



## Annex 1

**LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

- |                      |   |  |
|----------------------|---|--|
| LC/G.2155(SES.29/1)  | - | Provisional agenda   |
| LC/G.2156(SES.29/2)  | - | Annotated provisional agenda and organization of the twenty-ninth session  |
| LC/G.2157(SES.29/3)  | - | Globalization and development  |
| LC/G.2158(SES.29/4)  | - | Report of the ad hoc working group established pursuant resolution 553(XXVI)   |
| LC/G.2159(SES.29/5)  | - | Report by the Chairperson on the work of the ad hoc working group established pursuant to resolution 553(XXVI)   |
| LC/G.2160(SES.29/6)  | - | Report on the activities of the Commission since April 2000  |
| LC/G.2161(SES.29/7)  | - | ECLAC programme performance report for the biennium 2000-2001. Note by the secretariat   |
| LC/G.2162(SES.29/8)  | - | Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2004-2005   |
| LC/G.2163(SES.29/9)  | - | Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2002-2004. Note by the secretariat  |
| LC/G.2164(SES.29/10) | - | Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which should be brought to the attention of the Commission. Note by the secretariat |
| LC/G.2165(SES.29/11) | - | Documents presented at the twenty-ninth session of the Commission  |
| LC/G.2166(SES.29/12) | - | Provisional agenda of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions  |
| LC/G.2167(SES.29/13) | - | Annotated provisional agenda of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions  |
| LC/G.2168(SES.29/14) | - | Provisional agenda of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development   |
| LC/G.2169(SES.29/15) | - | Annotated provisional agenda of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development   |
| LC/G.2170(SES.29/16) | - | Socio-demographic vulnerability: old and new risks for communities, households and individuals. Summary and conclusions                                    |

- LC/G.2176(SES.29/17) - Globalization and development. Summary
- LC/G.2177(SES.29/18) - Invitation by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to host the thirtieth session of the Economic commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Note by the secretariat



## Annex 2

**REPORT OF THE ECLAC SESSIONAL AD HOC COMMITTEE  
ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

1. The ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development met on 7 May 2002. The officers presiding over the meeting of the Committee were as follows:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Cuba
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Chile Saint Lucia
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Bolivia

2. This fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee was attended by representatives of various States members of ECLAC, international agencies and non-governmental organizations and by special guests.

3. The Ad Hoc Committee adopted the following agenda as proposed:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Report of the Chairperson of the Presiding Officers of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development
3. Sociodemographic vulnerability: old and new risks for communities, households and persons
5. Priority lines of action with regard to population and development in Latin America and the Caribbean:
  - Regional system of indicators for follow-up to the commitments made at the world summits held in the 1990s and especially at the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994)
  - Population ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean
  - Human resources development in the area of population in Latin America and the Caribbean
  - Other priority lines of action (2000 censuses, the demographic situation, international migration, spatial distribution of the population and internal migration)
4. Other matters
5. Adoption of the report of the Committee

4. The representative of Mexico, in his capacity as outgoing Chairperson, reported on the activities carried out since the last meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee, which had been held in 2000 in Mexico City during the twenty-eighth session of ECLAC. Those activities could be divided into three main areas of work. First, various documents had been issued on the subjects of youth, population and development. Those documents had been prepared on the basis of the report submitted at the meeting in Mexico City. Second, a system of indicators was being developed for use in assessing the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. At their open-ended meeting, the Presiding Officers had received a detailed report from the Population Division of ECLAC - Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE), together with a document

entitled “Mechanisms of follow-up to the Programme of Action on Population and Development in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean”. Lastly, the Presiding Officers had held an open-ended meeting in Santiago, Chile, on 4 and 5 December 2001, at which they had discussed the system of indicators and the progress made in priority lines of action for the period 2000-2002.

5. The Director of CELADE reviewed the main activities carried out by the Centre during the past biennium and, more specifically, the support it had provided to the countries in connection with the census round, the design of a system of indicators for monitoring the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the work done on such topics as youth, international migration and ageing. The subject of ageing was of great concern to the region in view of the enormous increase in its population of older adults. In that regard, he referred to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (Madrid, April 2002), which had entrusted the regional commissions with responsibility for translating the International Plan of Action on Ageing into regional action plans. The Centre had also prepared a document entitled “Sociodemographic vulnerability: old and new risks for communities, households and individuals”, which it would introduce at the meeting. In terms of future activities, the Centre, in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), planned to hold a conference on the human rights of migrants.

6. The Director of the Latin America and the Caribbean Division of UNFPA said that, unlike other processes in the past, the current 10-year review of the implementation of the recommendations made at the International Conference on Population and Development would be especially relevant because it would include an analysis of those goals within the framework of other international events of recent years, such as the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS held in 2001 and the Millennium Summit of 2000, which had issued the Millennium Declaration. That Declaration had become an important tool for guiding follow-up to existing commitments, and its objectives should therefore be taken into consideration. In addition, the regional initiative to develop a system of indicators would be useful for determining what had been accomplished since the Cairo Conference. The results of that appraisal would serve as inputs for the design of public policies to fulfil the commitments made in Cairo. The countries’ information systems would also need to be strengthened, as would their capacity to compile data for use in constructing the proposed indicators.

7. UNFPA was embarking upon the programming activities for a new cycle. Those activities would take into consideration the proposals made at the Millennium Summit, especially those relating to poverty eradication, which was an extremely important issue in relation to the health and reproductive life of women. UNFPA was devoting special attention to a number of other topics as well, including HIV/AIDS, gender-based violence, ageing and the rights of migrants.

8. The Chief of the Population and Development Area began his presentation on agenda item 4, Sociodemographic vulnerability: old and new risks for communities, households and persons, by stating that the working document had been produced in fulfilment of a mandate issued at the third meeting of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development. He then described the process involved in its preparation, which had entailed an in-depth study as well as the use of the two reference documents that had been distributed. He appreciated the technical and financial support provided by UNFPA and the collaboration of other ECLAC divisions. The document focused on the dimension of vulnerability in analysing the relationships between population and development in communities and households and for individuals. Its primary merit was that it provided a new way of looking at long-

standing and emerging sociodemographic issues and established a link with what had become a highly relevant and controversial phenomenon: social vulnerability.

9. The term “vulnerability” referred to a combination of risks (events that could result in adversity) and the inability to deal with those risks or to adapt proactively to the new situation to which they gave rise. That general concept was used in a variety of disciplines (such as economics, law and health care), each of which defined it in specific ways. In the social sciences and in policy-making, the concept of social vulnerability took on different connotations depending on whether it was used to identify vulnerable groups (as defined on the basis of various criteria), to describe the effects of contemporary modernity, to examine its implications in terms of the lack of social and economic protection and security that had characterized Latin America and the Caribbean since the 1980s or to analyse the tendency towards poverty and declining social mobility.

10. Sociodemographic vulnerability involved a complex series of long-term risk factors that had different effects on communities, households and individuals, each of whose response capacities and ability to adapt varied considerably. Those factors stemmed from the stages reached in three transition processes: the conventional demographic transition, the rural-urban transition and transition in terms of mobility, and the second-stage demographic transition. The main task was to identify existing risks, to determine the types of adversity they entailed and to explore possible options within the framework of the response capacity and adaptability of each of the above-mentioned units.

11. As the demographic transition proceeded, some sociodemographic risks were reduced (high birth and death rates, rapid population growth, a young population structure), some changed and some new types of risks emerged. The reduction in risks that occurred as the transition proceeded increased people’s chances of exercising their right to life and their right to decide how many children they would have. It also helped to ease pressures on household and community budgets and facilitated the establishment of more equitable relationships within the home. In contrast, a delayed demographic transition gave rise to a risk syndrome that primarily affected those households, individuals and communities that had the least response capacity and those facing types of adversity to which adaptation could be counterproductive (such as child labour as a response to high birth rates). He cited a range of empirical evidence regarding the analysis of communities’, households’ and individuals’ exposure to risk, response capacities and level of adaptability.

12. The risks associated with population ageing were examples of the kinds of risks that emerged as the demographic transition proceeded. The rapidity of population ageing in the region was unprecedented and was generating a great deal of uncertainty, since it was occurring in a context of material and institutional underdevelopment. Other risks that persisted as the transition unfolded were teenage pregnancy and the gap between desired reproductive outcomes and actual fertility. Both of those risks were changing, however. Teenage pregnancy had come to reflect not only traditional patterns but also a new, truncated model of sexual and reproductive modernity. By the same token, the incongruity between desired and actual fertility was manifested not only in a larger number of children than desired, but also in a smaller number than desired. Empirical evidence was cited regarding the response capacity and degree of adaptability of communities, households and individuals in the face of risks associated with ageing, teenage pregnancy and the failure to realize reproductive aspirations.

13. In relation to vulnerability factors associated with the transition that had taken place in terms of urban residence and mobility, risks had been identified in both its early stages (urban sprawl and the integration of rural migrants in cities) and its culmination (the socio-economic sustainability of the

urbanization process, dispersion of the rural population, concentration of the population in large cities and urban segregation). With respect to the types of vulnerability associated with international migration, the globalization process was paradoxical in that increasingly widespread flows of factors of production, innovation and ideas were accompanied by barriers to the movement of persons. Within that framework, he drew a distinction between the risks affecting individuals (lack of documentation, trafficking in persons, difficulties in integrating into host societies, discrimination and denial of rights) and those that affected migrants' communities and households of origin (loss of human resources, break-up of families and dependence on external resources). Detailed empirical evidence was provided in connection with such risks and the response capacities and degrees of adaptability of individuals, households and communities.

14. He went on to describe the features of the second-stage demographic transition in developed countries (increasingly "deliberative" marriage and reproduction decisions based on individual life plans) and discussed to what extent they might be applicable to the region. He also referred to the risks that arose as a result of the advancement or delay of that transition and to contrasting forms of nuptiality, initiation of reproduction and family stability. Evidence based on data for the Latin American and Caribbean countries was cited in those regards.

15. He concluded his presentation by considering in detail the relevance of an approach based on the concept of sociodemographic vulnerability to the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes relating to various aspects of population and development. Risks did not diminish as transition processes progressed, but rather changed and generated new risks. Accordingly, actions aimed at averting or mitigating the resulting adverse effects would always be necessary. The study had shown that it was possible to identify existing risk factors and project future ones, to determine which individuals, households and communities they were most likely to affect and to assess the types of response capacities and adaptive processes that would counteract their negative consequences. Sociodemographic risks in Latin America and the Caribbean were complex (the demographic dynamics of poverty provided no more than a partial, circumscribed view of them), as illustrated by their ambivalencies (teenage pregnancy, cohabitation, international migration) and, in particular, by their emergence in a context of still-precarious and seriously deficient economic and social development. The most advisable type of intervention was preventive action, whenever feasible, even though it was not always sufficient in itself. Response capacities not only encompassed a wide range of forms, but also varied in intensity, and their relevance therefore depended on the type of risk involved. Adaptation was a long-term option, since it required a maturation period and must be an active process so that it would not stimulate the perpetuation of avoidable risks. One lesson that could be drawn from the study (and from history) was that, in general, early intervention was advisable. Dealing with vulnerability entailed a twofold challenge: to link sociodemographic policies with other public policies and to influence the design of public policies in order to maximize their effectiveness in reducing sociodemographic risks.

16. In the ensuing debate, there was a consensus regarding the analytical, conceptual and operational merits of the sociodemographic vulnerability approach. In addition to welcoming the contribution made by CELADE in that area, the delegations urged ECLAC to disseminate the documents produced as widely as possible.

17. One delegation said that particular attention should be paid to the problem of lack of access to forums of power and decision-making at all levels, given the lack of representativeness and marked gender inequity of the current phase of the region's development. Another delegation referred to the structural framework that determined social vulnerability and warned of the risks of assigning too much

of the responsibility for implementing the relevant policies to the persons affected. The use of the sociodemographic vulnerability approach in the countries made it necessary to identify gaps or divergences; otherwise, the approach could become a set paradigm. The view was also expressed that the proposed approach represented a crucial tool for the formulation of policies across a range of sociodemographic spheres. It was proposed that the consideration of teenage pregnancy should not be limited to situations between peers (because in many cases adult action was involved) and that it should also encompass the construction of male identity, the interrelationships between migration and HIV/AIDS, trafficking in women and internal displacement.

18. Another delegation said that the proposed approach had the advantage of being flexible and was therefore useful for establishing how vulnerability was constructed and redefined over the life cycle of individuals, households and communities. One of the representatives praised the decisive manner in which the document dealt with the vulnerability of migrants, who were an increasingly heterogeneous group, and added that migration was a vulnerable process in a context of asymmetric and unidirectional globalization that affected more than the mobility of individuals. In that regard, contemporary risk factors included the lack of governance and management of migration. To correct those problems, countries would have to undertake multilateral —or at least bilateral— efforts, promote the construction of global citizenship (which conflicted with unilateral perspectives), apply the numerous instruments for the protection of migrants and link migration policies to population and development policies. Another delegation recalled the paradigmatic nature of the proposed approach and its merits as an analytical and policy tool at the macro-, meso- and micro-social levels. Lastly, one delegation welcomed the proposed approach and called for a greater emphasis on the need for a more responsible male attitude with respect to teenage pregnancy and more decisive involvement on the part of civil society.

19. Under agenda item 5, Priority lines of action with regard to population and development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Chief of the CELADE Information and Training Area gave an account of the progress made in preparing a set of indicators to help the countries fulfil and follow up the commitments made at world summits held in the 1990s, especially the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994). The publication “Proposal on indicators for follow-up to the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean”,<sup>1</sup> which had been submitted to the Ad Hoc Committee, was a revised and expanded version of the document originally submitted in draft form at the Committee’s meeting of April 2000 in Mexico City.

20. He also introduced a preliminary version of a computer system containing information on the proposed indicators for all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The indicators were grouped in terms of the three priority areas identified in the survey of the regional situation in 1999: population and public policies; gender equity, full equality of opportunity and empowerment of women; and health and reproductive rights, family planning and family well-being. The computer program (which was available on CD and would soon be available via Internet) was based on the REDATAM software developed by CELADE, contained all relevant meta-data and could present the indicators in the form of tables, figures or maps.

21. That regional system would be of great value for the creation of national systems. By way of example, he gave a demonstration of the system of indicators being developed in Panama under the coordination of that country’s Social Cabinet, in which all institutions connected with social programmes

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<sup>1</sup> *Población y desarrollo* series, No. 26 (LC/L.1705-P).

were involved. The system was intended to serve as a support for Panama's entire social agenda, though it also included indicators for following up the commitments made at international conferences and summits.

22. Thanks to the financial support of UNFPA, CELADE and the ECLAC Women and Development Unit would be able to continue to help the countries set up national systems that included follow-up indicators for the Cairo and Beijing Conferences, through subregional training activities.

23. The Chief of the ECLAC Women and Development Unit introduced the project on the use of indicators in policy formulation, conducted with the support of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), UNFPA and the Government of Italy in line with the initiative of the United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, which was working on the construction of an integrated system of indicators to follow up the International Conference on Population and Development. It also provided technical assistance to the Governments of the region and promoted the use of appropriate indicators in formulating public policies.

24. A number of delegations highlighted the importance of those regional systems for facilitating the implementation of national systems, for which they requested technical assistance from ECLAC.

25. They stressed the need to continue to enrich those systems and to consider including other indicators, such as indicators for following up the recommendations emanating from the 5- and 10-year reviews of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Cairo Conference. For the purposes of the 10-year review, it was also necessary to develop systems of indicators in each country as soon as possible.

26. One delegation mentioned the urgent need to conclude inter-agency agreements to avoid duplication of effort and coordinate the development of indicators at the national level. Another delegation said that the proposed indicators for follow-up to the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development must be coordinated with national statistical institutes. Lastly, emphasis was placed on the need for training, not only in the use and construction of indicators but also for purposes of analysis and evaluation.

27. The Chief of the Population and Development Area recalled that the countries of the region were facing one of the most significant of all demographic phenomena: the ageing of their populations, which had numerous social, economic, political and cultural implications. Leaving aside the differences found between and within countries, the proportion and number of persons aged 60 or over would increase steadily throughout the region in the coming decades. Between 2000 and 2025, the cohort of older adults would grow three times faster than the population as a whole; increase by 47 million individuals (which was more than the current figure of 41 million); and increase its proportion of the population from 8% to 14.1%. To meet the challenges posed by those trends, the countries would have to design innovative strategies for reconciling economic development with the fulfilment of that group's social needs, while maintaining gender and intergenerational equity. That effort would have to involve the State, the community and the family. CELADE had pursued its work on those issues and, uniting its efforts with those of the countries of the region, had cooperated actively in the preparatory activities for the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid in April 2002.

28. The International Plan of Action on Ageing adopted at the Assembly would serve as a guide for the countries' formulation of specific policies, plans and programmes to help enhance the living conditions of

older adults and capitalize on the positive effects of population ageing. Paragraph 112 of the Plan of Action indicated that the United Nations regional commissions had responsibility for translating the Plan into regional action plans and that they should provide assistance to national institutions upon request.

29. On that occasion, ECLAC had convened a meeting with the official delegations of its member States, at which the representatives of over 20 countries had expressed support for the proposal on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing which ECLAC had submitted together with three agencies of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Ageing (UNFPA, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)).

30. The proposal envisaged the convening of three meetings of experts on health and ageing, family and community support networks and ageing and development, as well as a conference for the adoption of a regional strategy for implementing and following up the International Plan of Action on Ageing. At the World Assembly, the Government of Chile had offered to host that regional conference, which would be held in 2003.

31. With regard to international migration, the Chief of the Population and Development Area reported that CELADE had worked intensively to expand the available knowledge concerning that phenomenon's patterns, to study its determining factors and repercussions and to collaborate with Governments in formulating and implementing appropriate measures. The data from population censuses, with the generous collaboration of the national statistical offices, had been used to update the data bank of the Investigation of International Migration in Latin America (IMILA) project, which made it possible to analyse the trends and characteristics of that phenomenon. With the aim of encouraging the dissemination of knowledge and the exchange of ideas and experiences, CELADE, together with IOM and with the support of UNFPA and IDB, had organized a Symposium on International Migration in the Americas, held in September 2000 in San José, Costa Rica; the conclusions formulated at that meeting had provided the background for the implementation of the initiative on migration included in the Plan of Action of the Summit of the Americas, and had served as a basis for various dissemination activities at the national and subregional levels, undertaken in the framework of a joint project with IDB. CELADE continued to participate in the two intergovernmental bodies for consultation and collaboration on migration: the Regional Conference on Migration and the South American Conference on Migration. As part of the technical advisory services provided for those two forums, CELADE had initiated, in conjunction with IOM, the project "Statistical Information System on Migration in Central America" (SIEMCA) and had organized a workshop on the analysis of information on migration in that region, intended to train national personnel in the analysis of census information in the seven countries of the isthmus. Over the past year, CELADE had contributed to the preparation of documents on the challenges and opportunities of globalization for Latin America, which had been submitted at the current session of the Commission; it had also conducted research on the migration of qualified human resources and had begun a study on migration and gender. Those topics were of growing interest in Latin America and the Caribbean.

32. He concluded by providing information on a hemispheric conference on international migration and development, human rights and trafficking in migrants which was being organized in conjunction with IOM and OAS and would also be sponsored by UNFPA, UNICEF and ILO. The conference would be held in Santiago, Chile, from 11 to 13 November 2002.

33. The representative of CELADE also referred to the priority issue of the spatial distribution of population and internal migration, noting that the social and economic transformations in the region had

resulted in changes in the spatial distribution of population. The Latin American and Caribbean economies' increased linkages with the international economy, in which commodities and services had played a significant role, had had uneven effects within countries, resulting in "winner" and "loser" areas that interacted through population displacements. Moreover, the decline in the State's role in enterprise and as an employer had redefined production relations, sometimes resulting in a slowdown in the traditional rate of concentration in large cities. To examine those changes, CELADE had designed a programme of study based on the intensive use of information from the 2000 round of censuses. Over the past year, CELADE, using the database on the spatial distribution and urbanization of the population in Latin America and the Caribbean (DEPUALC), had published a special issue of the *Demographic Bulletin* on urbanization and changes in the urban population between 1950 and 1990, with quantitative and cartographic information at the level of the countries' major administrative divisions. The concern about the spatial distribution of the population was closely related to the growing importance of the local level as a result of decentralization processes, which made it necessary to use geographically disaggregated information. Accordingly, among other initiatives over the past year, CELADE had designed an extension of the REDATAM system for the analysis of internal migration. In addition, in direct relation to the consideration of vulnerability, a study on intra-urban social segmentation had been completed and published in the ECLAC *Población y desarrollo* series.<sup>2</sup>

34. The Chief of the CELADE Information and Training Area referred to the issue of human resources training in the area of population, noting that the situation was very critical and that at the current time there were no international courses available in Latin America and the Caribbean. Postgraduate programmes were offered in very few of the countries, although some training activities had been undertaken in recent years. In view of the low probability that new financial resources would be obtained for the organization of courses at the international level, new modes of training were being explored with the collaboration of the major universities in the region, and two meetings had already been held for that purpose. In particular, consideration was being given to the possibilities for distance learning via the Internet. It was hoped that all the study centres would offer distance courses on those issues where they had special expertise. In any case, each study centre had agreed to include more information on its study programmes and materials in its web page.

35. He also referred to the work done in connection with population and housing censuses, in which the Centre had collaborated with the countries in its areas of expertise. During the preparation of the censuses, it had assisted the countries in identifying sources of financing. The results had been positive, as resources had been provided by IDB and by seven countries. Subsequently, the Centre had begun to collaborate in the conceptual design of the censuses and in their structuring, taking into account the information needs arising from the current development strategy and the problems of contemporary society. Once the censuses had been taken, CELADE had participated in their evaluation, in terms of both coverage and the quality of the replies associated with certain variables. The evaluation had also led to a review of population estimates and projections and their main components, which had been used to update the databases of demographic indicators and the IMILA information on international migration.

36. The IDB-funded project to promote the dissemination and utilization of the results of the 2000 census round, which had entered the implementation phase just over a year earlier, was also mentioned. Although only six countries which had conducted the census in the year 2000 had participated in the project, the results would also be useful for those that conducted the census at a later stage. One

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<sup>2</sup> *Segregación residencial socioeconómica, ¿qué es? ¿cómo se mide? ¿importa?*, *Población y desarrollo* series, No. 16 (LC/L.1576-P), 2001.



component of the project related to the creation of census databases and computer tools to facilitate the processing and analysis of census data, and a second component involved census evaluation and updating of population projections, together with the creation of a set of indicators that were comparable among countries at the most general politico-administrative level. The project also included the preparation of a report on the experience acquired with the 2000 censuses. Lastly, and with the aim of facilitating the processing of census data, in mid-2000 CELADE had launched the fourth generation of its REDATAM program. The new version contained various new options for disseminating data in accordance with different security modes. The program could also be used for on-line processing of census data via intranet or Internet, as some of the region's countries were already doing.

37. On the CELADE web page ([www.cepal.cl/celade](http://www.cepal.cl/celade)), the Centre had created subsites for each of the priority lines of action to promote the dissemination of the relevant activities and products in each area.

38. In their statements, the participants stressed the importance of those priority issues and of the Centre's contributions in that regard. In particular, they highlighted the precarious situation of human resources training in demographic analysis and population and development, as well as the urgent need to address the issues raised by population ageing. Accordingly, the countries supported the initiatives taken by CELADE. The Caribbean countries especially appreciated the support they had received from the Centre in processing their year-2000 census data, and welcomed the introduction of the REDATAM software. They asked CELADE to continue to provide technical advice and assistance for the elaboration of sociodemographic indicators and for the conduct of training activities with a view to the preparation of a subregional web page containing sociodemographic statistics.

39. Under agenda item 6, Other matters, the Director of the Latin America and the Caribbean Division of UNFPA outlined the activities planned in connection with the 10-year review, in 2004, of the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the Cairo Conference. Although no additional review or world conference had been scheduled for a second five-year appraisal of the Programme, UNFPA felt that, taking into consideration the recommendations made at the open-ended meeting of the Presiding Officers in December 2001, reviews at the national and regional levels were essential. Accordingly, a special segment of the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee, to be held in 2004, would be devoted to such a review, on the basis of a document describing the situation in the region. That document, which would be prepared by CELADE in collaboration with UNFPA, would be based on national reports elaborated in accordance with guidelines to be provided by CELADE and UNFPA. The participants in the special segment would also review compliance with the commitments made at other international conferences and summits, with particular reference to the Millennium Declaration. To that end, it was urgent for countries to elaborate national systems of indicators as soon as possible. It would also be advisable to consider in depth a few issues of special interest, such as HIV/AIDS, maternal mortality, population and poverty and adolescents. Those issues could be introduced and discussed at the Ad Hoc Committee's next meeting by means of panel discussions.

40. The conclusions of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee are reflected in the resolution entitled "Population and development: Priority activities for 2002-2004".

## Annex 3

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND REGIONS**

1. The Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions met during the twenty-ninth session of ECLAC as scheduled, on Wednesday, 8 May 2002. At the beginning of the meeting, the Committee elected the following presiding officers:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Costa Rica
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Peru Trinidad and Tobago
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Colombia

2. The following agenda was adopted:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Report on activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support cooperation among developing countries and regions since the previous meeting of the Committee, held during the twenty-eighth session of the Commission
4. Guidelines for future activities of the ECLAC system at the regional, subregional and interregional levels to promote and support cooperation among developing countries and regions
5. Other matters
6. Adoption of the report of the meeting

3. Under agenda item 3, the Committee proceeded to review the work carried out by ECLAC on the basis of a document submitted by the secretariat, entitled “Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support technical cooperation among developing countries and regions during the biennium 2000-2001”. The document corresponded to part II C, “Cooperation activities”, of the Report on the activities of the Commission since April 2000.<sup>1</sup>

4. The secretariat introduced the general framework of trends in international cooperation, highlighting the emergence of new donor countries; new forms of cooperation, including triangulation; the shift towards larger-scale and multi-year projects; and the increased emphasis being placed on national execution. In addition, there was a tendency to view cooperation as a form of partnership rather than simply donation, with donors becoming more involved in project planning and follow-up. Reference was made to global trends in official development assistance (ODA) and to the Commission’s extrabudgetary financing, of which the main sources were Governments, international agencies and bilateral and multilateral sources that furnished resources for cooperation activities.

5. With regard to technical cooperation among developing countries and regions (TCDC) activities themselves, the secretariat reviewed the inter-agency framework for such activities at the world and

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<sup>1</sup> LC/G.2160(SES.29/6).

regional levels, and set out the general directions and guidelines used to steer new cooperation activities within the ECLAC system, incorporating elements such as the strengthening of networks, the organization of seminars and meetings to exchange experiences and the preparation of projects and provision of services in the area of horizontal cooperation. Reference was made to possible approaches that concerned the modernization of the State, including the strengthening of local government, the importance of the private sector as a supplier and implementer of technical cooperation programmes and increased emphasis on social programmes, in particular those directed at poverty reduction. Examples were given of specific elements of cooperation among developing countries and regions that had been incorporated into technical cooperation projects being undertaken by ECLAC divisions and units.

6. Lastly, a number of lessons had been learned, including the need to consider the diversity of situations, systematize information on projects and resources, strengthen networks, ensure that national focal points played a key role, collaborate with international agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and replicate successful TCDC experiences in a larger number of Latin American and Caribbean countries and subregions. There were also a number of constraints and difficulties, such as the incomplete and uneven availability of information on cooperation activities, institutional inertia and weaknesses, the shortage of resources, the cumbersome procedures imposed by some donors and the need for the United Nations system to be more active in the area of TCDC. In conclusion, the Commission's experience in that regard had shown that there were a number of ways to mobilize resources and build partnerships with donors and third countries, though these initiatives were currently very hard to quantify, as the Commission's TCDC activities were undertaken in the context of larger projects.

7. One representative referred to the increase in triangulation, in the complexity of the cooperation process and in the tendency to address cross-cutting issues. The need to endow projects with mechanisms to ensure their sustainability over time was also mentioned. Another delegation pointed out that, despite the political emphasis being placed on financing for development, resources for cooperation were declining and there were problems such as insufficient awareness of procedures and lack of capacity to formulate specific projects.

8. The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) referred to the Agency's experience with horizontal cooperation and the success of its projects in that area. The representative of SELA highlighted the importance of technical cooperation and South-South cooperation initiatives for enhancing the effectiveness of the cooperation provided, adapting it to real needs and ensuring that it had a multiplier effect. Follow-up work had been done to implement the ideas proposed in the area of TCDC at world summits, including the one held recently in Monterrey. SELA was prepared to work more closely with ECLAC on those issues. The representative of the International Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) said that the Institute, like the other international agencies, wished to exchange experiences and information with ECLAC and to work with it on issues of common interest.

9. With respect to agenda item 4, one delegation proposed that ECLAC should focus on policies to help mitigate the effects of natural disasters, improvements in the system of social statistics and indicators and cooperation at the local level, together with traditional issues such as health care, particularly efforts to combat HIV/AIDS. Another delegation proposed that more exchanges of experiences should be held in the area of gender to create opportunities for the formulation of practical policy proposals. Health care, and particularly the problem of maternal and infant mortality, was another area in which such initiatives would be useful.

10. Under agenda item 5, the representative of Cuba reported that eight Caribbean and Central American countries had formed a subregional network to follow up the commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development. The representative described the network's functioning and indicated that one of its programme areas was the promotion of horizontal cooperation. Information on the plan of action and other operational aspects of the network was available on the web page of the Social Cabinet of Panama.

11. The conclusions of the meeting of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions are reflected in the resolution entitled "Cooperation among developing countries and regions".

**HIGH-LEVEL SEMINAR  
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN IN AN ERA OF GLOBALIZATION**

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME

Thursday, 9 May

11:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.    **Challenges of globalization for the region**

Moderator: Guilherme Dias, Minister of Planning, Budget and Management of Brazil

Panellists:

- José Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- Enrique V. Iglesias, President, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- Rubens Ricupero, Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- Norman Girvan, Secretary General, Association of Caribbean States (ACS)

Debate

1:30 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.    Lunch

2:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.    **Macroeconomic policy in a globalized economy**

Moderator: Pedro Malan, Minister of Finance of Brazil

Panellists:

- Juan Antonio Morales, President of the Central Bank of Bolivia
- Juan Carlos Echeverry, Director, National Planning Department of Colombia
- Winston Dookeran, Governor of the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
- José Luis Machinea, Consultant, Integration and Regional Programs Department, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

Debate

4:30 p.m.- 4:45 p.m. Coffee break

4:45 p.m. - 6:45 p.m. **Production and technology policies in the global era**

Moderator: Ronaldo Sardenberg, Minister of Science and Technology of Brazil

Panellists:

- Arturo Montenegro, Minister for Economic Affairs of Guatemala
- Juliette Handal, Minister of Industry and Commerce of Honduras
- Fernando de Mateo, Coordinator General for Negotiations with Latin America, FTAA, Europe and Services Sector, Ministry of Economic Affairs
- Gilberto Dupas, General Coordinator, International Analysis Group, University of São Paulo, Brazil
- René Villarreal, President of the Centre for Intellectual Capital and Competitiveness, Mexico

Debate

Friday, 10 May

9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. **Globalization and equity**

Moderator: Ruth Cardoso, Chairperson, Community Solidarity Council of Brazil

Panellists:

- José Luis Rodríguez, Vice President, Council of Ministers of Cuba
- Ricardo Solari, Minister of Labour and Social Security of Chile
- Antonio Mercader, Minister of Education and Culture of Uruguay
- Elena Martínez, Assistant Administrator and Regional Director of the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Debate

11:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m. Coffee break

11:15 a.m. – 1:15 p.m. **Environmental sustainability in a globalized world**

Moderator: Marcos Pestana, Executive Secretary of the Ministry of Environment of Brazil

Panellists:

- Ana María Majano, Minister of the Environment and Natural Resources of El Salvador
- Carlos Loret de Mola, President of the Governing Board of the National Council for the Environment of Peru
- Compton Bourne, President of the Caribbean Development Bank
- Raúl Estrada, Special Representative for International Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Worship and International Trade of Argentina
- René Castro, Senior Technical Adviser, Programme on Energy and Climate Change for Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Manuel Rodríguez, Professor, Los Andes University, Colombia

Debate

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS  
LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES**

**A. Estados miembros de la Comisión  
Member States of the Commission  
Etats Membres de la Commission**

**ARGENTINA**

Representante/Representative:

- Juan José Uranga, Embajador de Argentina en Brasil

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Raúl Estrada Oyuela, Representante Especial para Asuntos Medioambientales Internacionales del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
- María Lenz, Directora Nacional de Investigaciones Políticas y Desarrollo Demográfico
- Hernán Lacunza, Director del Centro de Economía Internacional, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
- Teresita González Díaz, Ministro, Embajada de Argentina en Brasil
- Maria Susana Massobrio, Asesora, Ministerio de Educación, Ciencia y Tecnología
- Miguel Campos, Consejero Agrícola, Embajada de Argentina en Brasil
- Rodolfo Norton, Primer Secretario, Embajada de Argentina en Brasil

**BOLIVIA**

Representante/Representative:

- Alberto Pinto, Consejero de la Embajada de Bolivia en Brasil

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- René Augusto Pereira Morató, Coordinador Área de Políticas de Población, Viceministerio de Planificación Estratégica y Participación Popular
- Walter Castillo, Asesor de la Dirección Ejecutiva del Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)

**BRASIL/BRAZIL**

Representante/Representative:

- Guilherme Gomes Dias, Ministro de Estado do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Clodoaldo Hugueneu Filho, Embaixador, Subsecretário-Geral de Assuntos de Integração, Econômicos e de Comércio Exterior do Ministério das Relações Exteriores
- Valdemar Carneiro Leão, Embaixador, Diretor-Geral do Departamento Econômico do Ministério das Relações Exteriores



- Marcos Caramuru de Paiva, Secretário de Assuntos Internacionais do Ministério da Fazenda
- Hildebrando Tadeu Nascimento, Ministro, Diretor-Geral do Departamento de Direitos Humanos e Temas Sociais do Ministério das Relações Exteriores
- Dante Coelho de Lima, Secretário de Assuntos Internacionais do Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão
- Maria da Graça Nunes Carrion, Ministra, Chefe de Gabinete do Subsecretário-Geral de Assuntos de Integração, Econômicos e de Comércio Exterior do Ministério das Relações Exteriores
- Everton Vieira Vargas, Diretor-Geral do Departamento de Meio Ambiente e Temas Especiais do Ministério das Relações Exteriores
- Leonilda Beatriz Campos Gonçalves Alves Corrêa, Ministra, Assessora Internacional do Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia
- Ricardo Neiva Tavares, Coordenador-Geral de Organizações Econômicas do Ministério das Relações Exteriores
- Mauricio Otávio Mendonça Jorge, Secretário de Política Tecnológica e Empresarial do Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia
- José Paulo Silveira, Secretário de Planejamento e Investimentos Estratégicos do Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão
- Joaquim Vieira Ferreira Levy, Economista-Chefe do Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão
- Roberto Borges Martins, Presidente da Fundação Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica e Aplicada (IPEA)
- Moira Pinto Coelho, Assessora do Diretor-Geral do Departamento Econômico do Ministério das Relações Exteriores
- Santiago Luis Bento Fernandez Alcázar, Chefe da Divisão de Temas Sociais do Ministério das Relações Exteriores
- Felix Valois Pires, Assessor da Agência Brasileira de Cooperação do Ministério das Relações Exteriores
- Pompeu Andreucci Neto, Assessor do Subsecretário-Geral de Assuntos de Integração, Econômicos e de Comércio Exterior do Ministério das Relações Exteriores
- Roberto Doring, Assessor do Coordenador Geral de Organizações Econômicas do Ministério das Relações Exteriores
- George de Oliveira Marques, Assessor do Coordenador-Geral de Organizações Econômicas do Ministério das Relações Exteriores
- Márcio Lopes Corrêa, Coordenador-Geral de Cooperação Técnica Recebida Multilateral da Agência Brasileira de Cooperação do Ministério das Relações Exteriores
- Eduardo Rios Neto, Membro do Conselho Nacional de População e Desenvolvimento
- Carmen Feijó, Assessora Técnica do Gabinete do Presidente do Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)
- Ana Teresa Albuquerque, Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão
- Giulia Puttomatti, Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão
- Laira Vanessa Gonçalves, Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão
- Renato Friedmann, Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão
- Patricia Goes Bakaj, Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão
- Carmen Soriano Puig, Assessora Técnica, Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão
- Karen Mendes Schmidt, Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão
- Murilo Lobo, Diretor de Cooperação e Desenvolvimento do Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA)
- Eustáquio Reis, Diretor de Estudos Macroeconômicos do Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA)

- Gustavo Maia Gomes, Diretor de Estudos Regionais e Urbanos do Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA)
- Luiz Fernando Tironi, Diretor de Estudos Setoriais do Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA)
- Ricardo Paes de Barros, Diretor de Estudos Sociais do Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA)

## **CHILE**

### Representante/Representative:

- Ricardo Solari, Ministro del Trabajo y Previsión Social

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Carlos Eduardo Mena, Embajador de Chile en Brasil
- Juan Cavada, Director, División de Planificación e Inversiones, Ministerio de Planificación y Cooperación (MIDEPLAN)
- Consuelo Cortés, Ministerio de Planificación y Cooperación (MIDEPLAN)
- Esteban Córdova, Dirección de Política Multilateral, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Antonio Bayas, Asesor, Dirección General de Relaciones Económicas Internacionales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Gladys Zalaquett, Jefa, Relaciones Internacionales, Servicio Nacional de la Mujer (SERNAM)

## **COLOMBIA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Juan Carlos Echeverry, Director del Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP)

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Samuel Navas Pinzón, Embajador de Colombia en Brasil
- Vicente Echandía, Consejero de la Embajada de Colombia en Brasil

## **COSTA RICA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Sara Faingezicht de Globe, Embajadora de Costa Rica en Brasil

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Víctor Monge, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de Costa Rica en Brasil

## **CUBA**

### Representante/Representative:

- José Luis Rodríguez, Vicepresidente del Consejo de Ministros de Cuba

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Enrique Martínez, Viceministro, Ministerio de Economía y Planificación
- Jorge Lezcano Pérez, Embajador de Cuba en Brasil

- Juan Carlos Alfonso, Director, Centro de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo y Censo de Población y Viviendas
- Edith Felipe Duyos, Funcionaria, Ministerio para la Inversión Extranjera y la Colaboración Económica
- Martha Vizquerra Suárez, Consejera Económica de la Embajada de Cuba en Brasil
- Francisco Pacheco, Consejero Comercial de la Embajada de Cuba en Brasil

## **ECUADOR**

### Representante/Representative:

- Diego Ribadeneira Espinoza, Embajador del Ecuador en Brasil

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Lourdes Puma Puma, Ministra de la Embajada del Ecuador en Brasil
- Marisol Nieto, Segunda Secretaria, Embajada del Ecuador en Brasil

## **EL SALVADOR**

### Representante/Representative:

- Ana María Majano, Ministra de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Héctor Dada, Vice-Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
- Martín Rivera, Embajador de El Salvador en Brasil
- Ana Hazel Escrich, Asesora, Unidad de Desarrollo Social, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- César Edgardo Martínez, Director General de Comunicaciones, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Vladimiro Villalta Novoa, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de El Salvador en Brasil

## **ESPAÑA/SPAIN**

### Representante/Representative:

- José Coderch, Embajador de España en Brasil

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Cristóbal Valdés, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de España en Brasil
- Fernando Alonso, Primer Secretario, Embajada de España en Brasil
- Víctor Avdera, Consejero Económico y Comercial, Embajada de España en Brasil

## **ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

### Representante/Representative:

- James Derham, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Gregory Frost, Consul General, Embassy of the United States in Brazil
- Salvador Enriquez, International Economist, Office of Economic Policy and Summit Coordination (EPSC), Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State

- Linda Lum, Foreign Affairs Officer, Office of Economic and Development Affairs, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, United States Department of State
- Jeanne Maloney, Consul, United States Embassy in Brazil

## **FRANCIA/FRANCE**

### Representante/Representative:

- Sylvie Alvarez, Ambassadrice de la France auprès la CEPALC

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Chantal Haage, Première secrétaire près l'Ambassade de France au Brésil
- Jacques Berteaud, Conseiller régional de coopération et d'action culturelle pour le Cône Sud et le Brésil
- Roger Belbenoit, Attaché financier près l'Ambassade de France au Brésil

## **GUATEMALA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Arturo Montenegro, Ministro de Economía

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Lily Carabantes, Secretaria Presidencial de la Mujer de Guatemala
- Gloria Pensabene, Embajadora, Embajada de Guatemala en Brasil
- José Manuel Azurúa, Primer Secretario, Embajada de Guatemala en Brasil

## **GUYANA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Clement Rohee, Minister of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Marilyn Cheryl Miles, Ambassador of Guyana to Brazil
- Audrey Waddell, First Secretary, Embassy of Guyana in Brazil

## **HAITI**

### Representante/Representative:

- Madsen Cherubin, Chargé Commercial, Ambassade d'Haïti au Brésil

## **HONDURAS**

### Representante/Representative:

- Juliette Handal, Ministra de Industria y Comercio

## **ITALIA/ITALY**

### Representante/Representative:

- Vincenzo Petrone, Embajador de Italia en Brasil

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Gianfranco De Luigi, Ministro Consejero de la Embajada de Italia en Brasil
- Mauro Marsili, Primer Consejero de la Embajada de Italia en Brasil
- Filippo La Rosa, Primer Secretario de la Embajada de Italia en Brasil
- Elena Marinelli, Agregada Comercial de la Embajada de Italia en Brasil

**MÉXICO/MEXICO**

Representante/Representative:

- Salvador de Lara, Director General de Negociaciones Económicas Internacionales, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Cecilia Soto, Embajadora de México en Brasil
- Jesús Camarasa García, Director de Asuntos Hacendarios con América Latina, Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Fernando de Mateo Venturini, Coordinador General de Negociaciones Económicas con América Latina, Europa, ALCA y Sector Servicios, Secretaría de Economía
- Patricia Espinosa Torres, Presidenta, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- Patricia Wohlers E., Directora General Adjunta de Asuntos Internacionales, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- David Simón Figueras, Segundo Secretario, Encargado de Asuntos Económicos, Embajada de México en Brasil
- Octavio Mojarro, Director de Consejos Estatales de Población (COESPO)
- Salvador Arriola y Barrenechea, Cónsul General de México, São Paulo, Brasil

**NICARAGUA**

Representante/Representative:

- Lisa Tuckler, Ministro Consejero de la Embajada de Nicaragua en Brasil

**PAÍSES BAJOS/NETHERLANDS**

Representante/Representative:

- Robert H. Meys, Ambassador of the Netherlands in Brazil

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Menno Lenstra, First Secretary of the Embassy of the Netherlands in Chile

**PANAMÁ/PANAMA**

Representante/Representative:

- Eduardo A. Quiros, Viceministro de Finanzas, Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Olimpo Aníbal Sáez Marcuci, Embajador de Panamá en Brasil
- Zuleika Herber, Secretaria Técnica del Gabinete Social

## **PARAGUAY**

### Representante/Representative:

- Luis González Arias, Embajador del Paraguay en Brasil

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Eliane Cibils, Ministro, Embajada del Paraguay en Brasil
- Juan Ortiz Vely, Director, Banco Central
- Humberto Galeano Bonzo, Consejero, Embajada del Paraguay en Brasil
- Miguel Angel López, Consejero, Embajada del Paraguay en Brasil
- Hipólito Mendoza, Primer Secretario, Embajada del Paraguay en Brasil

## **PERÚ/PERU**

### Representante/Representative:

- Elizabeth Astete, Embajadora, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Waldo Mendoza Bellido, Director General de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales, Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas
- Ana María Alvarado, Ministra Consejera, Embajada del Perú en Brasil
- María Antonia Masana, Consejera, Embajada del Perú en Brasil
- Jorge Jallo, Primer Secretario, Embajada del Perú en Brasil

## **PORTUGAL**

### Representante/Representative:

- Antonio Franco, Embajador de Portugal en Brasil

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Antonio Pedro Rodrigues da Silva, Primer Secretario de la Embajada de Portugal en Brasil

## **REINO UNIDO/UNITED KINGDOM**

### Representante/Representative:

- Nick Low, First Secretary, British Embassy in Brazil

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Stewart Mills, First Secretary, British Embassy in Brazil
- Lisa Whanstall, British Embassy in Brazil
- Ricardo Alves, Chancery Projects Officer

## **REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

### Representante/Representative:

- Rolando Galván Espino, Subsecretario de Estado de Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Leonardo Abreu Padilla, Embajador, Encargado del Departamento de Asuntos Económicos de la Secretaría de Estado de Relaciones Exteriores
- Ivan Báez, Embajador de República Dominicana en Brasil
- Heddy Reynoso, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de República Dominicana en Brasil
- Ostward Paniagua, Primer Secretario, Embajada de República Dominicana en Brasil
- María Eugenia Dargam, Agragada Cultural, Embajada de República Dominicana en Brasil

**SAINT KITTS Y NEVIS/SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS**Representante/Representative:

- Shirley Skerritt-Andrew, Senior Project Analyst, The Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance, Development and Planning

**SANTA LUCÍA/SAINT LUCIA**Representante/Representative:

- Walter Francois, Minister of Planning, Development, Environment and Housing

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Edwin St. Catherine, Director of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Statistics Department

**SURINAM/SURINAME**Representante/Representative:

- Robby Ramlakhan, Embajada de Surinam en Brasil

**TRINIDAD Y TABAGO/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**Representante/Representative:

- Jerry Narace, Ambassador

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Marina Valere, Director, Division of Multilateral Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Keith de Freitas, Business Representative, Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago, Brasilia

**URUGUAY**Representante/Representative:

- Antonio Mercader, Ministro de Educación y Cultura

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Agustín Espinosa Lloveras, Embajador de la República Oriental del Uruguay en Brasil
- Gustavo Vanerio, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de la República Oriental del Uruguay en Brasil
- Martín Vidal, Tercer Secretario de la Embajada de la República Oriental del Uruguay en Brasil

**VENEZUELA**Representante/Representative:

- Marisol Black, Dirección de Asuntos Económicos Internacionales del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Alberto Esqueda, Embajador de Venezuela en Brasil
- Ivette Cabello, Directora de Ordenación Territorial y Ambiente, Ministerio de Planificación y Desarrollo
- José Bruzual, Consejero, Embajada de Venezuela en Brasil

**B. Miembros Asociados  
Associate Members  
Etats membres associés**

**PUERTO RICO**Representante/Representative:

- Miguel Soto, Sub-Secretario de Estado del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Efraín Vásquez Vera, Secretario de Estado Auxiliar de Relaciones Exteriores
- Pedro Rivera Guzmán, Asesor del Departamento de Estado

**C. Estados miembros de las Naciones Unidas que no lo son de la Comisión  
y participan con carácter consultivo  
Member States of the United Nations not members of the Commission and participating in a  
consultative capacity  
Etats membres des Nations Unies qui ne sont pas membres de la Commission et y participant  
à titre consultatif**

**CHINA**Representante/Representative:

- Wan Yongxiang, Embajador de China en Brasil

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Din Shan, Primer Secretario del Departamento de América Latina y el Caribe, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de China
- Zhu Qingqiao, Segundo Secretario de la Embajada de China en Brasil
- Li Bin, Secretario de la Embajada China en Brasil



## **FEDERACIÓN RUSA/RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

### Representante/Representative:

- Vasily P. Gromov, Embajador de Rusia en Brasil

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Sergey Melik-Bagdasarov, Tercer Secretario, Embajada de Rusia en Brasil

## **MARRUECOS**

### Representante/Representative:

- Abdelmalek Cherkaoui Ghazouani, Embajador del Reino de Marruecos en Brasil

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Mahjoub Hadfi, Consejero de la Embajada de Marruecos en Brasil

## **NORUEGA/NORWAY**

- Gjermund Saether, Primer Secretario, Embajada de Noruega en Brasil

## **ORDEN SOBERANA MILITAR DE MALTA/SOVEREIGN MILITARY ORDER OF MALTA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Antonio Coelho, Miembro del Consejo de Gobierno

## **REPÚBLICA ÁRABE SIRIA/SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

### Representante/Representative:

- Chahin Farah, Embajador de la República Árabe Siria en Brasil

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Souhel Jinad, Segundo Secretario de la Embajada de la República Árabe Siria en Brasil
- Ghassan Ahmar, Traductor de la Embajada de la República Árabe Siria en Brasil

## **REPÚBLICA CHECA/CZECH REPUBLIC**

### Representante/Representative:

- Frantisek Pustka, Segundo Secretario y Jefe de la Representación Comercial y Económica de la Embajada de la República Checa en Brasil

## **REPÚBLICA DE COREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Kyun Jae Mim, Minister-Counselor, Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Brazil

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Kim Soon Tae, Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Brazil

## **RUMANIA/ROMANIA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Ion Floroiu, Embajador de Rumania en Brasil

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Alexandrei Bogorohitja, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de Rumania en Brasil

## **TAILANDIA/THAILAND**

### Representante/Representative:

- Suphat Chitranukroh, Embajador, Embajada Real de Tailandia en Brasil

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Wanchai Jiamchot-Patanakul, Ministro Consejero, Embajada Real de Tailandia en Brasil

### **D. Estados que no son miembros de las Naciones Unidas y que participan con carácter consultivo States not members of the United Nations and participating in a consultative capacity Etats non membres des Nations Unies et participant à titre consultatif**

## **SANTA SEDE/HOLY SEE**

### Representante/Representative:

- Luciano Russo, Monseñor, Secretario de la Nunciatura Apostólica en Brasil

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- José Carlos Brandi Aleixo, S.J., Nunciatura Apostólica en Brasilia

## **SUIZA/SWITZERLAND**

### Representante/Representative:

- Robert Steiner, Ministro, Embajada de Suiza en Brasil

### **E. Secretaría de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas United Nations Secretariat Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

Oficina de las Comisiones Regionales en Nueva York/Regional Commissions New York Office/Bureau des Commissions régionales à New York

- Sulafa Al-Bassam, Jefa /Chief

**F. Organismos de las Naciones Unidas**  
**United Nations bodies**  
**Organisations rattachées à l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos (ACNUDH)/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)/Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme (HCDH)

- Roberto Garretón, Representante Regional para América Latina y el Caribe/Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean

Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Comercio y el Desarrollo (UNCTAD)/United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)/Conférence des Nations Unies sur le commerce et le développement (CNUCED)

- Rubens Ricupero, Secretario General/Secretary-General
- Edna Dos Santos-Duselberg, Subsecretario General/Special Assistant to the Secretary-General
- Reinaldo Figueredo, Asesor Especial del Secretario General/Special Adviser of the Secretary-General

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA)/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement (PNUE)

- Ricardo Sánchez Sosa, Director Regional para América Latina y el Caribe/Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Cristina Montenegro, Directora Regional Adjunta/Regional Deputy Director

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)/Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (FISE)

- Reiko Miimi, Representante en Brasil/Representative in Brazil
- Ximena de la Barra, Asesor Regional de Políticas Sociales/Regional Adviser on Social Policy

Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés (HCR)

- Hope Hanlan, Director/Director, Oficina de las Américas/Americas Bureau

Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (FNUAP)/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)/Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population (FNUAP)

- Marisela Padrón, Directora, División de América Latina y el Caribe/Latin America and the Caribbean Division
- Jaime Nadal, Oficial de Programas/Programme Officer, División de América Latina y el Caribe/Latin America and the Caribbean Division

- Rosemary Barber-Madden, Representante para Brasil y Directora para la Argentina y Uruguay/Representative for Brazil and Director for Argentina and Uruguay
- Katia Pinto de Amorim, Representante Asistente para Brasil y Oficial de Programa/Assistant Representative for Brazil and Programme Officer
- Cristiano Ottoni, Oficial de Programa/Programme Officer

Programa Mundial de Alimentos (PMA)/World Food Programme (WFP)/Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM)

- Judith Thimke, Asesora de Programas Regionales de la Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe/Regional Programme Advisor for the Office of Latin America and the Caribbean Region

Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para el Control de Estupefacientes y Prevención del Crimen (ONUCDPC)/United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODCCP)/Office des Nations Unies pour le contrôle des drogues et la prévention du crime

- Reiner Pungs, Coordinador/Coordinator, Oficina Regional del PNUFID en Brasil/UNDCP Regional Office in Brazil

Fondo de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer (UNIFEM)/United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)/Fonds de développement des Nations Unies pour la femme (UNIFEM)

- Branca Moreira Alves, Director Regional del Cono Sur/Southern Cone Regional Director

Programa Común de las Naciones Unidas sobre el VIH/SIDA (ONUSIDA)/Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)/Programme commun des Nations Unies sur le VIH/SIDA (ONUSIDA)

- Maria Etelvina Reis de Toledo Barros, Asesora del ONUSIDA en Brasil/UNAIDS Country Programme Adviser in Brazil

### **G. Organismos especializados Specialized Agencies Institutions spécialisées**

Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)/International Labour Organization (ILO)/Organisation internationale du travail (OIT)

- Jaime Mezzera, Director Adjunto/Deputy Director, Oficina de OIT en Brasil/ILO Office for Brazil

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO)/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO)

- Gustavo Gordillo, Subdirector General y Representante Regional para América Latina y el Caribe/Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean

- José Tubino, Representante de la FAO en Brasil/FAO Representative in Brazil
- Jonas Kasteng, Consultor/Consultant

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO)/United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)/Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO)

- Jorge Werthein, Representante de la UNESCO en Brasil y Director de la Oficina de la UNESCO en Brasilia/Representative in Brazil and Director of UNESCO Office in Brasilia

Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)/World Health Organization (WHO)/Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS)

- Jacobo Finkelman, Representante de la OPS/OMS en Brasil/PAHO/WHO Representative in Brazil

Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI)/International Monetary Fund (IMF)/Fonds monétaire international (FMI)

- Rogério Zandamela, Representante Residente del FMI en Brasil/IMF Resident Representative in Brazil

Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones (UIT)/International Telecommunications Union (ITU)/Union internationale des télécommunications (UIT)

- João Cordeiro, Oficina Regional de la UIT en Brasil/ITU Regional Office in Brazil

Organización Meteorológica Mundial (OMM)/World Meteorological Organization (WMO)/Organisation météorologique mondiale (OMM)

- Ramón Sonzini, Director de la Oficina Regional para las Américas/Director of the Regional Office for the Americas

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial (ONUDI)/United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)/Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel (ONUDI)

- Aizar Antonio Assefh, Director Regional/Regional Director

Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica (OIEA)/International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)/Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique (AIEA)

- Germán Piderit, Jefe/Chief, Sección de América Latina, Departamento de Cooperación Técnica/Latin American Section, Technical Cooperation Department

**H. Otras organizaciones intergubernamentales**  
**Other Intergovernmental Organizations**  
**Autres organisations intergouvernementales**

Asociación de Estados del Caribe (AEC)/Association of Caribbean States (ACS)/Association des États de la Caraïbe (AEC)

- Norman Girvan, Secretario General/Secretary-General

Banco de Desarrollo del Caribe (BDC)/Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)/Banque de développement des Caraïbes (BDC)

- Compton Bourne, Presidente/President

Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)/Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)/Banque interaméricaine de développement (BID)

- Enrique V. Iglesias, Presidente/President
- Waldemar Wirsig, Director/Director, Oficina de Brasilia/Brasilia Office

Comisión Europea/European Commission/Commission européenne

- Rolf Timans, Ambassador in Brazil

Comunidad Andina/Andean Community/Communauté andine

- Sebastián Alegrett, Secretario General/Secretary-General

Comunidad del Caribe (CARICOM)/Caribbean Community (CARICOM)/Communauté des Caraïbes (CARICOM)

- Edward Greene, Subsecretario General de la Dirección de Desarrollo Humano y Social/Assistant Secretary General of the Human and Social Development Directorate

Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)/Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO)/Faculté latino-américaine de sciences sociales

- Ayrton Fausto, Director de la Sede en Brasil/Director of the Office in Brazil
- Silvia Yannoulas, Coordinadora Docente, Área Docencia/Teaching Coordinator, Teaching Area

Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA)/Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)/Institut interaméricain de coopération pour l'agriculture (IICA)

- Benedito Rosa do Espirito Santo, Representante en Brasil/IICA Representative in Brazil

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)/International Organization for Migration (IOM)/Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)

- Pilar Norza, Asesora Regional Superior para las Américas/Senior Regional Adviser for the Americas
- Lelio Mármora, Representante Regional/Regional Representative

Organización Latinoamericana de Energía (OLADE)/Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)/Organisation latino-américaine de l'énergie (OLADE)

- Julio Herrera, Secretario Ejecutivo/Executive Secretary

Sistema Económico Latinoamericano (SELA)/Latin American Economic System (SELA)/Système économique latinoaméricain (SELA)

- Giovanni Reyes, Director de Desarrollo y Cooperación Regional/Director for Development and Regional Cooperation

**I. Organizaciones no gubernamentales  
Non-Governmental Organizations  
Organisations non gouvernementales**

Asociación Nacional de Economistas y Contadores de Cuba (ANEC)

- Esther Aguilera Morató, Vicepresidencia

Baha'i International Community

- Jaime Duhart, Representante de la Comunidad Internacional Baha'i

Cáritas del Perú

- Mario Ríos, Secretario General

Word of Life Ministries International

- Phillip S. Phinn, President General
- Goes Damiao, Main Representative to Geneva
- Joaquim Cantagalli, Representative to ECLAC
- Andrew Scott, Personal Assistant

**J. Panelistas**  
**Panelists**

- Compton Bourne, Presidente del Banco de Desarrollo del Caribe, Barbados
- Fernando de Mateo, Coordinador General de Negociaciones Económicas con América Latina, ALCA, Europa y Sector Servicios de la Secretaría de Economía de México
- Winston Dookeran, Gobernador del Banco Central de Trinidad y Tabago
- Gilberto Dupas, Coordinador General, Grupo de Análisis de la Coyuntura Internacional, Universidad de São Paulo, Brasil
- Juan Carlos Echeverry, Director del Departamento Nacional de Planeación de Colombia
- Raúl Estrada Oyuela, Representante Especial para Asuntos Medioambientales Internacionales del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto de Argentina
- Norman Girvan, Secretario General de la Asociación de Estados del Caribe (AEC)
- Juliette Handal, Ministra de Industria y Comercio de Honduras
- Enrique V. Iglesias, Presidente, Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)
- Carlos Loret de Mola, Presidente del Consejo Directivo del Consejo Nacional del Ambiente del Perú
- José Luis Machinea, Consultor, Departamento de Integración y Programas Regionales del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)
- Ana María Majano, Ministra de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales de El Salvador
- Elena Martínez, Directora Regional para América Latina y el Caribe del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)
- Antonio Mercader, Ministro de Educación y Cultura de Uruguay
- Arturo Montenegro, Ministro de Economía de Guatemala
- Juan Antonio Morales, Presidente del Banco Central de Bolivia
- Rubens Ricupero, Secretario General, Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre Comercio y Desarrollo (UNCTAD)
- José Luis Rodríguez, Vicepresidente del Consejo de Ministros de Cuba
- Manuel Rodríguez, Profesor, Universidad de Los Andes, Bogotá, D.C., Colombia
- Ricardo Solari, Ministro del Trabajo y Previsión Social de Chile
- René Villarreal, Presidente, Centro de Capital Intelectual y Competitividad de México

**K. Invitados especiales**  
**Special Guests**

- Ruth Cardoso, Presidente do Conselho de Comunidade Solidária, Brasil
- Guilherme Dias, Ministro do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão, Brasil
- Celso Lafer, Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores, Brasil
- Pedro Malan, Ministro de Estado da Fazenda, Brasil
- Ronaldo Sardemberg, Ministro de Estado da Ciência e Tecnologia, Brasil
- José Carlos Carvalho, Ministro de Estado do Meio Ambiente, Brasil

**L. Otros invitados**  
**Other Guests**

- Alfredo Costa Filho, Consultor de Naciones Unidas
- Flavio Machicado, Superintendente, Superintendencia de Recursos Jerárquicos, Bolivia



**M. Secretaría  
Secretariat  
Secrétariat**

**Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)/Commission économique pour l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes (CEPALC)**

- José Antonio Ocampo, Secretario Ejecutivo/Executive Secretary
- Reynaldo F. Bajraj, Secretario Ejecutivo Adjunto/Deputy Executive Secretary
- Daniel S. Blanchard, Secretario de la Comisión/Secretary of the Commission
- Miriam Krawczyk, Directora/Director, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones/Programme Planning and Operations Division
- Katya Hanuch, Directora/Director, División de Administración/Division of Administration
- Rolando Franco, Director/Director, División de Desarrollo Social/Social Development Division
- Vivianne Ventura Dias, Directora/Director, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración/Division of International Trade and Integration
- Jorge Katz, Director/Director, División de Desarrollo Productivo y Empresarial/Division of Production, Productivity and Management
- Enrique Ordaz, Director/Director, División de Estadística y Proyecciones Económicas/Statistics and Economic Projections Division
- Axel Dourojeanni, Director/Director, División de Recursos Naturales e Infraestructura/Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division
- Alicia Bárcena, Directora/Director, División de Medio Ambiente y Asentamientos Humanos/Environment and Human Settlements Division
- María Elisa Bernal, Asistente Especial de la Secretaría de la Comisión/Special Assistant for the Secretary of the Commission
- Hubert Escaith, Oficial a Cargo/Officer in charge, División de Desarrollo Económico/Economic Development Division
- Juan Martín, Consultor de la Secretaría Ejecutiva/Consultant of the Executive Secretary
- Andras Uthoff, Coordinador/Coordinator, Unidad de Estudios Especiales/Special Studies Unit
- Sonia Montañó, Jefa/Chief, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Women and Development Unit
- Fernando Sánchez-Albavera, Director/Director, Instituto Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)/Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
- Laura López, Jefa/Chief, Unidad de Servicios de Información/Information Services Unit
- Fernando Bravo, Oficial a Cargo/Officer in Charge, División de Documentos y Publicaciones/Documents and Publications Division
- Dirk Jaspers, Jefe/Chief, Área de Capacitación e Información sobre Población/Population Information and Training Area, División de Población de la CEPAL - Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE)/Population Division of ECLAC - Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)
- Miguel Villa, Jefe/Chief, Área de Población y Desarrollo/Population and Development Area, División de Población de la CEPAL - Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE)/Population Division of ECLAC - Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)
- Raúl García-Buchaca, Oficial de Programación/Programming Officer, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones/Programme Planning and Operations Division

- Jorge Bravo, Asesor Regional/Regional Advisor, Unidad de Gestión de Recursos Extrapresupuestarios/Extra-budgetary Resource Mobilization Unit/División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones/Programme, Planning and Operations Division
- Paul Dekock, Jefe/Chief, Unidad de Gerencia y Capacitación/Management and Training Unit, Instituto Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)/Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
- Ricardo Martner, Director/Director, Dirección de Gestión Pública y Regulación/Office of Public Management and Regulation, Instituto Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)/Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
- Gerardo Mendoza, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos/Economic Affairs Officer
- Luis Fidel Yáñez, Asesor Legal/Legal Counsel

**Sede Subregional de la CEPAL para el Caribe/ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean/Bureau sous-régional de la CEPALC pour les Caraïbes**

- Len Ishmael, Jefe/Chief

**Sede Subregional de la CEPAL en México/ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico/Bureau sous-régional de la CEPALC à Mexico**

- Rebeca Grynspan, Directora/Director

**Oficina de la CEPAL en Bogotá/ECLAC office in Bogotá/Bureau de la CEPALC à Bogota**

- Juan Carlos Ramírez, Director/Director

**Oficina de la CEPAL en Brasilia/ECLAC office in Buenos Aires/Bureau de la CEPALC à Buenos Aires**

- Renato Baumann, Director/Director
- Carlos Mussi, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos/Economic Affairs Officer
- Ricardo Bielschowsky, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos/Economic Affairs Officer

**Oficina de la CEPAL en Buenos Aires/ECLAC office in Buenos Aires/Bureau de la CEPALC à Buenos Aires**

- Bernardo Kosacoff, Director/Director

**Oficina de la CEPAL en Montevideo/ECLAC office in Montevideo/Bureau de la CEPALC à Montevideo**

- Pascual Gerstenfeld, Director/Director

**Oficina de la CEPAL en Washington, D.C./ECLAC office in Washington, D.C./Bureau de la CEPALC à Washington, D.C.**

- Inés Bustillo, Directora/Director

## II. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION

At its twenty-ninth session, the Commission adopted the resolutions which appear in the following pages. Unless otherwise specified, it is to be understood that the resolutions do not imply additional financial outlays in excess of the resources provided for in the regular ECLAC budget.

### 586(XXIX) REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling its resolution 558(XXVI), in which it adopted the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001,

Taking note of General Assembly resolutions 50/203 of 22 December 1995, 51/69 of 12 December 1996, 52/100 of 12 December 1997, 52/231 of 4 June 1998, 53/120 of 9 December 1998 and 54/142 of 17 December 1999 on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which emphasized the fundamental role played by the regional commissions in these tasks,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/61 on the implementation of decisions and on integrated and coordinated follow-up to major United Nations international conferences and summits,

Taking into account that, as a subsidiary body of ECLAC, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean held the following meetings of its Presiding Officers: the thirty-first meeting, in Santiago, Chile, from 13 to 15 September 2000; the thirty-second meeting, in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 19 and 20 April 2001; and the thirty-third meeting, in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, from 9 to 11 October 2001, on which occasions a number of agreements were adopted,

Stressing that the agreements reached at the thirty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers included the deferral of the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean until 2004 in order to harmonize regional follow-up to the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001, with the 10-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform,

Takes note of the reports and endorses the agreements of the thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Report of the thirty-first meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1468(MDM.31/4)); Report of the thirty-second meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1536(MDM.32/3)); Report of the thirty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1654(MDM.33/4)).

**587(XXIX) CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION COMMITTEE**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling its resolution 358(XVI) of 1975 establishing the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as a subsidiary organ of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to act as a coordinating body for activities relating to development and cooperation in that subregion,

Recognizing the important role of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as a forum in which the Governments of the subregion can exchange information and share experiences with a view to meeting the primary challenges posed by the process of sustainable development in the economic and social fields,

Bearing in mind that, as a subsidiary organ of the Commission, the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee held its nineteenth session in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, at which it adopted resolutions on the development and implementation of a public awareness strategy for the promotion of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; the development of a social vulnerability index; capacity-building for disaster assessment; the convening of the Second Caribbean Ministerial Meeting on the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States preparatory to the 10-year review of the Programme in 2003; and strengthening national capacities in statistics,

Takes note of the report and endorses the resolutions adopted at the nineteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Report of the nineteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (LC/CAR/G.692/Rev.1) and resolutions of the session for presentation to the twenty-ninth session of ECLAC, Brasilia, Brazil, 6-10 May 2002.

**588(XXIX) STATISTICAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling resolution 2000/7 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, whereby the Council approved the establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as a subsidiary body of the Commission,

Bearing in mind that the objectives of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean include the preparation of a biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities to meet the demands of the countries of the region, subject to the availability of resources,

Taking into account that, in its capacity as a subsidiary body of the Commission, the Statistical Conference held its first meeting in Santiago, Chile, from 9 to 11 May 2001, and on that occasion adopted resolution 1(I), "Programme of international statistical work for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2001-2003",

Taking into account also that the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean subsequently held its first meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 25 and 26 March 2002, and adopted a number of agreements,

Takes note of the reports of both meetings<sup>1</sup> and endorses the resolution of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the agreements adopted by its Executive Committee.

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<sup>1</sup> Report of the first meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1545(CEA.2001/7)); Report of the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1721).

**589(XXIX) PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR  
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN FOR THE BIENNIUM 2004-2005**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind rule 24 of the rules of procedure of the Commission, the mandates issued by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the preparation and consideration of the programmes of work of all the bodies of the system, and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/32 E and Economic and Social Council decision 1984/101 regarding recurrent publications of the United Nations,

Taking note also of resolution 553(XXVI) of the Commission, wherein it decided to establish an ad hoc working group open to all member countries and empowered, in consultation with the Executive Secretary, to define priorities for the programme of work and to recommend to the Commission strategic directions for its future activities, taking into account the development priorities of Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind the Millennium Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session,<sup>1</sup>

Bearing in mind also the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly,<sup>2</sup>

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group established pursuant to Commission resolution 553(XXVI),<sup>3</sup>

Having considered also all aspects of the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system for the biennium 2004-2005, which also covers the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning,

1. Approves the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, including the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning, for the biennium 2004-2005,<sup>4</sup> which, with the modifications provided for in the resolutions adopted at the twenty-ninth session of the Commission, shall be the legislative basis for the Commission's execution of the programmes and projects and its issuance of the recurrent publications included therein;

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group established pursuant to resolution 553(XXVI) to continue collaborating with the Executive Secretary in carrying out its mandate, taking into account the objectives and commitments agreed upon in the Millennium Declaration;

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<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 55/2.

<sup>2</sup> A/55/6/Rev.1.

<sup>3</sup> LC/G.2158(SES.29/4).

<sup>4</sup> Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2004-2005 (LC/G.2162(SES.29/8)).

3. Notes that the allocation of the resources necessary for carrying out the activities described in the programme of work will require the approval of the relevant bodies of the United Nations prior to its execution;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the relevant bodies such proposals as may be necessary for the execution of the programme of work as approved;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Working Group for the work accomplished, which has resulted in the satisfactory fulfilment of the mandate contained in resolution 553(XXVI);

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its thirtieth session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution.

**590(XXIX) POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT:  
PRIORITY ACTIVITIES FOR 2002-2004**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development adopted in Mexico City in May 1993; the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development adopted in Cairo in September 1994; the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development of 1994; the document entitled “Latin America and the Caribbean: review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development”;<sup>1</sup> the report of the special session of the General Assembly entitled, “Proposals for key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development”; resolution 577(XVIII) on population and development: priority lines of action for 2000-2002, as adopted by the Commission at its twenty-eighth session, held in Mexico City in April 2000; the agreements adopted at the open-ended meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on Population and Development held in Santiago, Chile, on 4 and 5 December 2001; and, in particular, the United Nations Millennium Declaration of September 2000,

Taking into account that on 12 April 2002 in Madrid, on the occasion of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, the countries of the world approved the International Plan of Action on Ageing to guide the countries in their formulation of specific policies, plans and programmes to improve the living conditions of older adults and to enhance the positive effects of the ageing of the population, and that the Plan of Action indicates that the United Nations regional commissions have responsibility for translating it into regional action plans and that they should also assist, upon request, national institutions in implementing and monitoring their actions on ageing,

Recalling also that the year 2004 will mark the tenth anniversary of the approval of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,

Bearing in mind that the ECLAC Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on Population and Development held its fourth meeting on 7 May in Brasilia, at which it considered, *inter alia*, the following questions: sociodemographic vulnerability and systems of indicators for monitoring and following up on the implementation in Latin America of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,

1. Welcomes the document prepared by the Population Division of ECLAC - Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) entitled, “Sociodemographic vulnerability: old and new risks for communities, households and individuals” and recommends that it be widely disseminated;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Population Division of ECLAC - Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) and the United Nations Population Fund for having incorporated the suggestions and observations made by the Committee into the document on youth, population and development in Latin America and the Caribbean; for having submitted a document making special reference to adolescence to the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and

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<sup>1</sup> LC/DEM/G.184.



Government held in November 2000 in Panama City; and for having collaborated in the preparation of the regional document on children;

3. Instructs the Population Division of ECLAC - Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE), together with the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC and in coordination with the United Nations Population Fund, to continue to assign priority to the provision of support to the countries in the development of information systems, whose indicators should permit adequate follow-up and evaluation of the implementation of the recommendations set forth in the Programme of Action and the Regional Plan of Action and of the fulfilment of commitments made at other world summits and conferences held during the 1990s, and to the maintenance and expansion of the regional system of indicators, in particular with a view to the evaluation of the Programme of Action to be made in 2004, 10 years after its adoption;

4. Agrees that, at its next meeting, the Ad Hoc Committee should review the progress made in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in the region, on the basis of a document which the Population Division of ECLAC - Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) is requested to prepare in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund using inputs from countries derived from their national reviews, requests that the secretariat and the Fund prepare guidelines for those reviews and suggests that consideration should be given to the possibility of holding an open-ended meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Committee in 2003 to discuss this issue;

5. Reiterates the importance of promoting and maintaining, insofar as possible, a national mechanism and a system of indicators in all the countries to ensure appropriate follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and of identifying and maintaining a liaison agency to coordinate activities relating to the Regional Plan of Action and the work of the Ad Hoc Committee;

6. Requests the secretariat to organize, in coordination with other relevant international agencies, a regional intergovernmental conference on ageing, for the purpose of formulating a regional strategy for the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing;

7. Decides that the Ad Hoc Committee, at its next regular meeting, to be held in 2004, in addition to considering the implementation of the Programme of Action and the Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, should analyse the topic "ageing, population and development" and should instruct the secretariat of the Ad Hoc Committee to prepare the relevant substantive documents;

8. Welcomes the initiative of the Population Division of ECLAC - Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) and of the International Organization for Migration in organizing a hemispheric conference on international migration and human rights, to be held in November 2002, which will also have the support of the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Organization of American States;

9. Thanks the Population Division of ECLAC - Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) for the activities it has carried out over the past two years in support of the execution and analysis of the census round for the year 2000, and requests this and other relevant international agencies, including the United Nations Population Fund, to continue providing support to the countries of

the region in promoting and facilitating the analysis and dissemination of the census information which is so necessary for the proper implementation of the recommendations of the international summit meetings and conferences held during the past decade;

10. Calls upon the Population Division of ECLAC - Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) and the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund and other relevant national and international organizations, to also give priority to human resources training in the field of population and development in order to enhance the countries' capacity to generate the sociodemographic information and knowledge that is necessary to enable the corresponding institutions to incorporate these data into the design and implementation of social policies and programmes;

11. Recommends that the countries of the region should make every effort to allocate sufficient resources to strengthen the incorporation of population programmes, including reproductive health programmes, into public policies with a view to including poverty reduction among their objectives, linking population and reproductive health issues more closely to social, environmental and cultural policies as viewed from a gender and age-based perspective, and promoting the consideration of population and reproductive health issues in reforms carried out in the education and health-care sectors;

12. Expresses its concern regarding the continued reduction of the international financial resources made available to Latin America and the Caribbean for activities in the field of population and development and, in consequence, urges the Latin American and Caribbean countries and the Ad Hoc Committee to take the necessary steps in the appropriate forums to reverse this trend and to promote the introduction of cost-sharing arrangements at the national level for the implementation of population programmes, including reproductive health programmes;

13. Also urges the international community to increase its technical and financial assistance for these purposes, in fulfilment of the commitments assumed in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and in the report of the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development".

## 591(XXIX) COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, held in Buenos Aires in September 1978 and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978,

Taking into account the decisions adopted at the ninth session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, which met from 30 May to 2 June 1995 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, and, in particular, decision 9/2 on new directions for technical cooperation among developing countries,

Taking into account also the decisions adopted at the twelfth session of the High-level Committee, held from 29 May to 1 June 2001 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, in particular decision 12/1 B, in which the Committee examined the progress made in implementing the strategy of new directions for technical cooperation among developing countries,

Taking note of the goals set forth in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Recalling its resolution 583(XXVIII) on technical cooperation among developing countries and regions,

1. Takes note of the report on the activities of the ECLAC system in support of such cooperation contained in the document entitled "Report on the activities of the Commission since April 2000,"<sup>1</sup> Part II.C, "Cooperation activities," which has been considered by the Commission at its current session;

2. Reaffirms the importance of technical cooperation among the countries of the region for the achievement of their economic and social development objectives, especially through the exchange of experiences in the design and implementation of policies relating to the principal aspects of new directions for technical cooperation among developing countries, such as the eradication of poverty and social exclusion, environmental sustainability, production and employment, scientific and technological development, tourism, support for small and medium-sized enterprises, gender, trade, investment and macroeconomic management;

3. Stresses the need to move towards fuller technical cooperation among developing countries and regions in promoting sustained economic growth, social equity and environmental sustainability in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean within the context of the globalization process and, in that regard, underscores the importance of promoting both technical cooperation and economic cooperation among developing countries and regions;

4. Underlines the need to strengthen support for the activities of the Governments of the region aimed at enhancing and increasing the use of mechanisms and modalities of technical cooperation among

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<sup>1</sup> Report on the activities of the Commission since April 2000 (LC/G.2160(SES.29/6)).

developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional levels in priority areas of public economic and social development policy;

5. Underlines also the need to obtain more resources for technical cooperation for development both from developed countries and multilateral agencies and from developing countries, as noted in the Monterrey Consensus adopted at the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary, in accordance with the relevant mandates, to take steps to:

(a) Intensify activities aimed at incorporating modalities of technical cooperation among developing countries into the various areas of the secretariat's programme of work for 2002-2003, especially as it relates to the formulation and execution of technical cooperation projects financed with extrabudgetary funding from bilateral or multilateral donors;

(b) Hold such consultations as may be relevant to the identification of priority areas for technical cooperation among developing countries throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, using for this purpose national centres for technical cooperation among developing countries, in close coordination with the Latin American Economic System;

(c) Underscore the need to strengthen a concept of cooperation that places priority on the exchange of knowledge and experiences among Governments, public bodies and the private sector, including civil society;

(d) Broaden the channels available for the dissemination of information on technical cooperation projects and activities to national focal points for development cooperation, with special importance being attributed to the use of the Internet;

(e) Strengthen the exchange of national and subregional experiences and best practices in technical cooperation projects, especially in the areas of social policies aimed at increasing equity; the improvement of employment and access to education and health care within a context of sustainable development; identification of successful strategies for promoting small and medium-sized enterprises within the framework of technical and economic cooperation schemes in the region; trade, environmental, scientific and technological development, tourism, investment, macroeconomic management and gender policies; and disaster prevention and mitigation;

(f) Continue to consolidate the links between the ECLAC system and national focal points for technical cooperation among developing countries and regions with a view to expanding the use of information on successful practices identified in technical cooperation projects executed by the Commission at the regional and subregional levels, especially in relation to the strengthening of training initiatives designed to help such focal points to take advantage of the opportunities offered by connection to global information networks;

(g) Continue to collaborate with the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries of the United Nations Development Programme in its efforts to strengthen technical cooperation among countries in the region within the framework of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the new directions adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and of the strategy for moving in those directions;

(h) Express his support for the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries of the United Nations Development Programme in its task of organizing subregional orientation workshops for national focal points to facilitate and ensure a fuller understanding of the technical cooperation among developing countries modality adopted by decision 12/1 of the High-level Committee at its twelfth meeting, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 29 May to 1 June 2001;

(i) Continue to collaborate with the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System in organizing activities designed to provide support to national focal points for technical cooperation among developing countries within the framework of their respective mandates, especially those concerning the annual meetings of national directors of international technical cooperation, including a working meeting with directors of international cooperation to analyse the issue of financing for technical cooperation, as recommended at the fifteenth Meeting of Directors of International Cooperation of Latin America and the Caribbean, which was organized by the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System and held in Montevideo, Uruguay, from 11 to 13 March 2002;

(j) Collaborate with the Latin American Economic System in the implementation of mechanisms for the management, follow-up and assessment of projects relating to technical cooperation among developing countries which will permit the assessment and quantification of the effects of technical cooperation among developing countries, with a view to making it more efficient and effective;

(k) Promote, within the framework of mechanisms for consultation with the secretariats of the other regional commissions, joint activities aimed at supporting technical and economic cooperation among countries in the various developing regions in coordination with the competent organizations of the United Nations system working in fields in which such activities may have an impact;

(l) Request the international community to support, by means that include technical cooperation among developing countries, the efforts of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to respond to the problems arising from globalization in order to enable them to become well integrated into the global economic system, benefit from international trade and investment and attain adequate systems of social protection.

**592(XXIX) ECLAC CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES  
FOR THE PERIOD 2002-2004**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling resolution 419(PLN.14) of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC on the rationalization of the institutional structure and the pattern of meetings of the ECLAC system, in which it was decided that, at each of the Commission's regular sessions, the complete calendar of conferences and meetings planned up to the next regular session should be considered,

Taking into account resolution 489(PLN.19) on the intergovernmental structure and functions of ECLAC, in which it was recommended that the current institutional structure should be maintained,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 40/243, entitled "Pattern of conferences", and the principle of rotation of the venue for the sessions of the Commission, laid down in rule 2 of the Commission's rules of procedure and reiterated in its resolution 480(XXI),

Taking into account also resolution 553(XXVI) on the reform of the United Nations and its impact on ECLAC, in which it was recommended that the current pattern of conferences of the ECLAC system should continue to serve as a basis for maintaining the simplicity, effectiveness and flexibility of the Commission,

Bearing in mind the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of ECLAC establishing and governing the periodicity of the meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission,

Having examined the proposed calendar of ECLAC intergovernmental conferences for the period 2002-2004 as set forth in annex 5 to the relevant document,<sup>1</sup>

Considering the objectives and priorities established in the subprogrammes of the work programme and the regional programmes of action approved by the member States at the twenty-ninth session of the Commission,

Recalling that the primary responsibility for implementing the declarations and programmes of action adopted at world conferences of the United Nations rests with the Governments of the countries,

1. Approves the ECLAC calendar of conferences as it appears in the annex to this resolution, along with the observations and suggestions included in the report on the twenty-ninth session of the Commission;

2. Affirms that the current conference servicing system of ECLAC has been found to be efficient, both in terms of its substantive and organizational aspects and in terms of its cost-effectiveness, and recommends that these tasks continue to be the responsibility of the Executive Secretary with a view to an ongoing and sustained improvement in those services;

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<sup>1</sup> Proposed ECLAC calendar of conferences for the period 2002-2004. Note by the Secretariat (LC/G.2163(SES.29/9)).

3. Reaffirms the importance of continuing to entrust ECLAC with the task of organizing and holding regional and subregional meetings to prepare for and follow up on world conferences of the United Nations in the economic and social fields;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the relevant United Nations bodies such proposals as may be necessary to ensure implementation of the calendar of conferences as approved;

5. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its thirtieth session on the implementation of this resolution.

## Annex

**ECLAC CALENDAR ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES FOR THE  
PERIOD 2002-2004**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Place and date</b>	<b>Legislative authority</b>	<b>Source of funding</b>
2002	Nineteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 14-15 March	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI); 419(PLEN.14); 489(PLEN.19) and 579(XXVIII)	ECLAC regular budget
2002	First meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 25-26 March	ECLAC resolution 580(XXVIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget
2002	Twenty-ninth session of ECLAC	Brasilia, Brazil, 6-10 May	ECLAC resolutions 419(PLEN.14), 489(PLEN.19), 553(XXVI), 579(XXVIII) and 584(XXVIII)	ECLAC regular budget
2002	Twenty-first meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning (ILPES)	Brasilia, Brazil, 8 May	ECLAC resolution 351(XVI)	Regular budgets of ECLAC and ILPES
2002	Regional Conference on Migration and Development: Human Rights and Trafficking in Migrants	Santiago, Chile, 11-13 November	General Assembly resolution 56/563	ECLAC regular budget/extrabudgetary resources
2002	Thirty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago, Chile, October	Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2; ECLAC resolution 584(XXVIII) and in accordance with the thirty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers	ECLAC regular budget



<b>Year</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Place and date</b>	<b>Legislative authority</b>	<b>Source of funding</b>
2002	Twelfth session of the Regional Council for Planning (ILPES)	Madrid, Spain, November	ECLAC resolutions 340(AC.66) and 584(XXVIII)	Regular budgets of ECLAC and ILPES
2002	Eleventh Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean	Madrid, Spain, November	ECLAC resolutions 340(AC.66) and 371(XVII)	ILPES budget
2002	Second Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	Panama City, Panama, December	ECLAC resolution 580(XVIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget
2002	Twentieth session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	a/, b/	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para.204; 425(XIX) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
2002	Central American Economic Cooperation Committee	a/ Second half of the year	ECLAC resolution 9(VI)	ECLAC regular budget
2003	Regional Meeting preparatory for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States + 10	a/ March	General Assembly resolutions 54/225 and 55/203	ECLAC regular budget
2003	Thirty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago, Chile, March	Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2	ECLAC regular budget

<b>Year</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Place and date</b>	<b>Legislative authority</b>	<b>Source of funding</b>
2003	Third Regional Conference in Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development	a/ First half of the year	ECLAC resolutions 353(XXV) and 557(XXVI) and Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development	ECLAC regular budget
2003	Regional Conference preparatory for the World Summit on the Information Society	Santiago, Chile, May	General Assembly resolution 56/183	ECLAC regular budget
2003	Second Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	a/ June	ECLAC resolution 580(XXVIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget
2003	Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	a/ June	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI), 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
2003	Regional Conference on Education and Development	Santiago, Chile, July	General Assembly resolution 55/2	ECLAC regular budget/extrabudgetary resources
2003	Thirty-sixth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Lima, Peru, September	Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2	ECLAC regular budget
2003	Twenty-second session of the ECLAC Committee of the Whole	a/ Second half of the year	ECLAC resolutions 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
2003	Twenty-first session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	a/ Second half of the year	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para.204; 425(XIX) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget

<b>Year</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Place and date</b>	<b>Legislative authority</b>	<b>Source of funding</b>
2003	Central American Economic Cooperation Committee	a/ Second half of the year	ECLAC resolution 9(VI)	ECLAC regular budget
2003	Twenty-second meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning (ILPES)	a/ Second half of the year	ECLAC resolution 351(XVI)	Regular budgets of ECLAC and ILPES
2004	Twentieth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	a/ First half of the year	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI), 419(PLEN.14), 489(PLEN.19) and 579(XXVIII)	ECLAC regular budget
2004	Thirtieth session of ECLAC	a/ First half of the year	ECLAC resolutions 419(PLEN.14), 489(PLEN.19), and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2004	Thirty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	a/ First half of the year	Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2	ECLAC regular budget
2004	Ninth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Mexico, First half of the year	Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2, in accordance with the thirty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers	ECLAC regular budget
2004	Central American Economic Cooperation Committee	a/ Second half of the year	ECLAC resolution 9(VI)	ECLAC regular budget

<b>Year</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Place and date</b>	<b>Legislative authority</b>	<b>Source of funding</b>
2004	Twenty-second session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	a/ Second half of the year	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para.204; 425(XIX) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
2004	Third Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	a/, b/	ECLAC resolution 580(XVIII) and Economic and Social Council Resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget
2004	Twenty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning (ILPES)	a/, b/ Second half of the year	ECLAC resolution 351(XVI)	Regular budgets of ECLAC and ILPES
2004	Thirty-eighth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago, Chile, second half of the year	Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2	ECLAC regular budget

a/ Place to be decided.

b/ Date to be decided.

**593(XXIX) SUPPORT FOR THE WORK OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN  
INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling its resolution 340(AC.66) of 25 January 1974, in which it directed that the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) should become a permanent institution of the Commission, with its own identity and responsible directly to the Executive Secretary of the Commission,

Bearing in mind its resolution 581(XXVIII), in which it recommended that the meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Institute's Regional Council for Planning that were to take place in the years when the Commission convened its session should be held within the framework of that session,

Reiterating its appreciation to the Governments of the States members of the Regional Council for Planning and to its Presiding Officers for the valuable contribution they make to the Institute in terms of both substantive orientation and regular financing,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the resolutions emanating from the twenty-first meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning, held during the twenty-ninth session of the Commission (Brasilia, Brazil, May 2002), which highlight the following:

(a) Adoption of the report on the activities of the Institute for the period from January 2001 to December 2002;

(b) Endorsement of the outlines of the programme of work for the biennium 2002-2003, especially the preparation of an overview of public management to be submitted to the Regional Council for Planning for its consideration;

(c) The decision to hold the twelfth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning and the eleventh Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning in the second half of 2002;

(d) The decision to identify external cooperation sources that will permit financing to be provided to participants in its training programmes;

(e) The decision to intensify technical cooperation activities with the Latin American Parliament and in support of the legislative committees of national parliaments by strengthening horizontal cooperation;

(f) The decision to support the training programmes of the ministries of foreign affairs of its member countries, especially in the areas of strategic planning and international economics;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of the States members of the Regional Council for Planning for their contributions to the regular system of government financing, which makes it possible to fund a large portion of the costs of the Institute's staff and activities;

3. Expresses its satisfaction with the support provided by the secretariat of the Commission for the Institute's activities;

4. Reiterates that the Institute, as the training branch of the ECLAC system, should continue its training activities and significantly expand them, in collaboration with the subregional offices and divisions of the Commission and other international institutions, and that it should also continue to focus its substantive work on the strategic planning of public management;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue the process of integration and coordination of the Institute's activities with those of the Commission, and to submit a progress report to the Commission at its thirtieth session.

**594(XXIX) WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Considering that the World Summit on Sustainable Development will be convened in the near future for the purpose of examining the sustainable development problems still faced by the peoples of the world 10 years after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), as well as the progress made in this regard,

Considering also that, despite the efforts made by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, the progress attained thus far is insufficient, given the persistence of economic, social and environmental problems that impede the achievement of sustainable development,

Taking into account the preparatory activities for the Summit carried out in Latin America and the Caribbean and those being conducted by the Preparatory Committee for the Johannesburg Summit,

Recognizing that, since 1992, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has supported and coordinated regional and subregional activities implemented in pursuance of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21, as well as the preparatory work for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, within its areas of competence,

1. Takes note of the report of the Regional Preparatory Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 23 and 24 October 2001;<sup>1</sup>
2. Appreciates the commitments made by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the Rio de Janeiro Platform for Action on the Road to Johannesburg, 2002;
3. Expresses the hope that the viewpoints of the Latin American and Caribbean countries set out in the Rio de Janeiro Platform for Action on the Road to Johannesburg, 2002, will be duly taken into account at the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
4. Takes note with satisfaction of the initiative by the ECLAC secretariat to organize, in coordination with the United Nations Development Programme and the Andean Development Corporation, a parallel event on financing and investment for sustainable development within the framework of the Johannesburg Summit, since this will be one of the central issues to be addressed at the Summit;
5. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to support and coordinate, in line with a comprehensive approach to development, regional and subregional activities in preparation for and follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, together with the specific activities assigned to the commission in its programme of work.

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<sup>1</sup> See the Report of the Regional Preparatory Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 2002).

**595(XXIX) BRASILIA RESOLUTION ON GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind resolution 582(XXVIII), adopted by the Commission at its twenty-eighth session, in which it urged the secretariat to analyse the interrelationship between the development agendas of the countries of the region and the policies associated with globalization processes in economic spheres, particularly those relating to trade, financing and capital flows, and in social and environmental spheres, in order to ensure that those policies take into account the interests of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recognizing that progress has been made in the gradual spread of shared ethical values, which are manifested most clearly in respect for human rights, in terms of both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights, as is emphasized, in particular, in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Noting that the emergence of signs of growing interdependence among countries in a number of areas, such as international finance and the environment, stands in sharp contrast to the insufficient development of a suitable global institutional framework for addressing these issues,

Aware of the profound processes of productive, trade and financial restructuring now taking place worldwide, with the active participation of transnational corporations at the helm of internationally integrated production systems into which some countries of the region are being incorporated,

Observing that the expansion of trade has not resulted in rapid worldwide economic growth, that the high degree of capital mobility has been accompanied by volatility and contagion and that knowledge and technological innovation have become further concentrated in the industrialized countries,

Noting the continued existence of income disparities between and within countries due to the persistence of inequalities in the world order in the spheres of macroeconomics and finance, production and technology, as well as in factor mobility, particularly as a result of the restrictions placed on the movement of labour,

Stressing, in sum, that the current phase of globalization has opened up a range of opportunities, some of which have been at least partially utilized by developing countries, but that it has also entailed risks that exacerbate certain long-standing problems in the region while also generating entirely new ones,

Stressing also the tradition and vitality of subregional integration schemes and the potential for deepening them within a framework of open regionalism, along with the wealth of regional institutions present in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Appreciating the proven capacity of the countries of the region to expand trade both within and beyond the region and to attract a large volume of resources, especially in the form of foreign direct investment; the progress attained by many countries in the area of macroeconomic management, especially with regard to the control of public finances and inflation; the strides made towards a more effective incorporation of the sustainable development agenda; the expansion, in many cases, of public



expenditure on education, which has enabled countries to increase the coverage of basic and secondary education and to launch initiatives to give their populations access to computerized information networks and audiovisual media; the efforts being devoted to making the labour market more adaptable by introducing new worker training arrangements and beginning to develop unemployment insurance schemes; and the role being played by the private sector in the modernization of various infrastructure sectors and in interacting with the public sector to develop innovative approaches in the area of social security,

Conscious that there are obstacles which still impede the process of changing production patterns with social equity and environmental sustainability in the region; that economic growth has been insufficient and volatile; that the increase in productivity has not narrowed the gap between the developed and developing worlds; that the linkages of export activities and foreign direct investment with other economic activities remain insufficient; that institutions for the promotion of sustainable development have few instruments and scant resources at their disposal; that the insufficient creation of quality jobs continues to impede a reduction in open unemployment and informal employment; that the educational divide between developed and developing countries persists in terms of both coverage (secondary and higher education) and learning outcomes; and that increased demands are being made for social security systems to cover both traditional risks (health care, old age and illness) and new ones related to the increased instability of employment and income,

1. Welcomes the document prepared by the secretariat, entitled “Globalization and development”, considering that, thanks to the concepts it explores, the information it contains and the proposals it sets forth in the national, regional and international spheres, it makes a significant contribution to the assessment of the Latin American and Caribbean countries’ position in the current phase of globalization;

2. Welcomes with satisfaction the positive agenda proposed by the secretariat for meeting the challenges posed by the current phase of the globalization process, and particularly the reaffirmation of national strategies as a pillar of the process of consolidating democracy; the region’s possible contribution to the construction of a global institutional structure that can mitigate external vulnerability and give the countries greater manoeuvring room in designing and implementing national policies; and the view that regional and subregional bodies are forums for cooperation and analysis;

3. Requests the secretariat to arrange for the wide dissemination of the document “Globalization and development” and to encourage its discussion in the following areas:

(a) Political, social, academic and business spheres and civil society organizations of the region, with a view to promoting national, subregional and regional dialogues concerning the chief components of the proposed agenda; and

(b) International organizations dealing with the various dimensions of economic development, with a view, in particular, to fostering an exchange of ideas regarding the proposals for correcting asymmetries and gaps in the international agenda;

4. Urges the Executive Secretary to undertake a more in-depth analysis of the following issues:

(a) **Education, science and technology**, highlighting the development of national and regional innovation systems that unite the efforts of the public and private sectors;

(b) **Social protection**, with the **aim** of achieving complementarity between public and private arrangements in order to broaden coverage and adopt solidarity-based approaches;

(c) **Countercyclical macroeconomic management**, adding national, subregional and regional measures to complement the changes required at the international level;

(d) **Production linkages**, defining policies for developing and deepening them and for forming production clusters; and

(e) **Sustainable development and competitiveness**, devoting special attention to the economic valuation of environmental goods and services and to the improvement of conditions for access to these markets;

5. Calls upon the secretariat to pursue its examination of the development strategies of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean within the context of the globalization process, based on an integrated approach to economic, social and environmental issues which also incorporates gender analysis, and to identify measures for adoption at the national, regional and international levels.

**596(XXIX) PLACE AND DATE OF THE NEXT SESSION**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of its terms of reference and rules 1 and 2 of its rules of procedure,

Considering the invitation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to host the thirtieth session of the Commission,<sup>1</sup>

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for its generous invitation;
2. Accepts this invitation with pleasure;
3. Recommends that the United Nations Economic and Social Council approve the decision to hold the thirtieth session in Puerto Rico during the first half of 2004.

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<sup>1</sup> Note by the Secretariat (LC/G.2177(SES.29/18)).