

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

BIENNIAL REPORT

(3 July 2004 to 24 March 2006)

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Abbreviations

ACS	Association of Caribbean States
ADC	Andean Development Corporation
AECI	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation
ALADI	Latin American Integration Association
ARPEL	Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Oil Companies
CACM	Central American Common Market
CAMC	Central American Monetary Council
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDCC	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
CIER	Commission of Regional Electrical Integration
CITEL	Inter-American Telecommunication Commission
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLACSO	Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences
FTAA	Free Trade Area of the Americas
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
ICA	Institute for Connectivity in the Americas
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILPES	Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OIJ	Ibero-American Youth Organization
OLADE	Latin American Energy Association
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
REGULATE	Latin American Telecommunications Regulators Forum
SICA	Central American Integration System
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Introduction

This report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean covers the period from 3 July 2004 to 24 March 2006 and comprises three sections. The first is devoted to issues calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or which require its attention; the second contains the report on the activities carried out by the Commission between June 2004 and December 2005, and the third concerns the thirty-first session of the Commission, held in Montevideo, Uruguay, from 20 to 24 March 2006.

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

A. Issues calling for action by the Council

Considering that the Government of Japan communicated to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean its desire to be admitted as a member of the Commission, by its resolution 627(XXXI) the Commission welcomed with satisfaction the request from the Government of Japan and recommended that the Economic and Social Council approve the admission of Japan as a member of the Commission and authorize the amendment of paragraph 3(a) of the terms of reference of the Commission to include the name of Japan after that of Italy.

At its thirty-first session, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean received an invitation from the Dominican Republic to hold its thirty-second session in that country in 2008. By its resolution 631(XXXI), adopted on 24 March 2006, the Commission accepted that invitation and recommended that the Economic and Social Council approve the decision to hold the thirty-second session in Santo Domingo de Guzmán, Dominican Republic, in 2008.

B. Issues brought to the attention of the Council

By its resolution 615(XXXI) on international migration, the Commission welcomed the secretariat report entitled "International migration, human rights and development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Summary and conclusions" and recommended the publication of the material on which that report is based so that it would be available for the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development that is to take place when the United Nations General Assembly meets in September 2006. It also requested the Executive Secretary to form an inter-agency group to be in charge of follow-up to issues relating to international migration and development in the region and of fostering coordination and coherence among the activities carried out in this field by specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, the International Organization for Migration and other intergovernmental institutions.

The Commission also adopted resolution 624(XXXI) on support for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, in which it expressed appreciation for the participation by countries of the region in activities for the reconstruction of Haiti, recognized the efforts undertaken by the secretariat of the Commission in favour of this country, called for their participation to be reinforced in order to encompass all the spheres envisaged in the mandate of the mission in Haiti, attributed special importance to that country's economic and social development and recommended that cooperation activities with Haiti be continued and broadened in close coordination with its Government.

Through resolution 625(XXXI) on activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, the Commission requested the secretariat to continue to conduct activities in the areas of research and technical assistance for Latin American and Caribbean Governments in collaboration with the United Nations system, including the coordination of annual regional reports placing emphasis each year on advances made towards achieving the targets relating to one development goal in particular, in the context of the reduction of hunger and poverty, and the coordination in 2010 of a regional inter-agency report summing up the progress made during 2006–2010 regarding all the targets included in the Millennium Development Goals.

The Commission also adopted resolution 626(XXXI), entitled “Montevideo resolution on shaping the future of social protection: access financing and solidarity”, in which it welcomed the document produced by the secretariat entitled “Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity”, considering it to be an important and timely contribution to the review of the situation of Latin American and Caribbean countries in their current phase of development, as well as the ideas proposed by the secretariat to harmonize social and economic rights agendas and financial restrictions in a period such as the current one, in which it is necessary to expand competitiveness and strengthen integration with the world economy, noting that these proposals uphold respect for citizens' rights, especially the principles of universality and solidarity, which should be taken into account in social protection reforms through the integration of social security and public systems. It also welcomed the expansion of health systems to ensure universal and compulsory coverage and the definition of packages of guaranteed and enforceable services; an increase in the coverage of the non-contributory component and solidarity in the contributory component of pension systems; and the necessary complementarity of short-term poverty alleviation and the eradication of its more structural causes through incentives for human capital formation with a view to ending the cycle of the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

By its resolution 628(XXXI), the Commission approved the admission of the Turks and Caicos Islands as an associate member of the Commission.

Other resolutions adopted by the Commission at its thirty-first session

In addition, the Commission adopted the following resolutions: “Population and development: priority activities for the period 2006-2008” (resolution 616(XXXI)); “Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean” (resolution 617(XXXI)); “Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean” (resolution 618(XXXI)); “ECLAC calendar of conferences for the period 2006-2008” (resolution 619(XXXI)); “South-South cooperation” (resolution 620(XXXI)); “Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee” (resolution 621(XXXI)); “Central American Economic Cooperation Committee” (resolution 622(XXXI)); “Priorities and programme of work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for the biennium 2008-2009” (resolution 623(XXXI)); “Follow-up to the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean” (resolution 629(XXXI)); and “Support for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning” (resolution 630(XXXI)).

**REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION FROM JUNE
2004 TO DECEMBER 2005**

Introduction

During the 2004-2005 biennium, the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean recorded a strong recovery and moderate advances in social development. Indeed, this period saw the strengthening of a growth phase that had started in 2003, following the lost half-decade (1998-2002). Economic activity in the region grew on average by almost 6% in 2004 and by around 4.3% in 2005. The expansionary phase of the economic cycle is expected to continue in 2006 with a slightly lower growth rate, which will nevertheless be over 4%. Consequently, per capita GDP will increase by about 11%, although significant inequalities persist in income distribution.

Nevertheless, the optimism generated by the recent performance of the economies of the region is tempered by two factors. On the one hand, Latin America and Caribbean growth rates, although favourable, are lower than those observed in other developing regions and even in some developed countries. On the other, while the countries in the region have undoubtedly made progress in macroeconomic management, the region's performance is largely due to the highly favourable external context (expansion of the world economy, a substantial improvement in the terms of trade, low international interest rates and, for some countries, an increase in family remittances). The fact that the international climate is not immune to major disequilibria raises doubts as to whether the region will be able to sustain its growth rate or whether, on the contrary, it will find itself once again in a vulnerable position, if that climate deteriorates.

In this context of widespread growth, the performance of the South American countries, and to a lesser extent of the Caribbean countries, has been remarkable, as they have all enjoyed higher levels of expansion than Mexico and Central America. The differences are attributable, among other things, to variations in the terms of trade, which have been extremely favourable for the South American countries and less so for Mexico. The Central American nations, as net oil importers and competitors with China on the United States textiles market, have not only seen their terms of trade deteriorate, but have also experienced a real decline in the rate of increase of their external sales. In the case of Mexico and especially Central America, this unfavourable external context has been offset by a strong surge in family remittances.

For the region as a whole, exports have been one of the most dynamic elements of demand with real growth standing at 8% in 2005 and 10.6% in 2004. Economic growth and the impact of external factors described above have combined to produce the most distinctive feature of the period and an unprecedented phenomenon in the region's economic history: a growing surplus on the balance-of-payments current account.

The Governments of the region are taking advantage of this favourable situation to improve their public accounts. In an unusual pattern for the countries of the region, fiscal revenue has been rising as a result of the various positive advances, while public expenditure has increased by much less. The growing primary balance surpluses (0.8% of GDP in 2004, as a simple average, and 1% in 2005) are being used to reduce public borrowing.

On the downside, there has been an almost universal trend towards exchange-rate appreciation, which is starting to fuel concerns. Since exchange-rate and monetary policies have not been successful in promoting competitiveness in the long term, productivity must be raised by increasing investment in physical and human capital and by improving the quality of products and their value added, based on a sustained process of innovation.

Although gross fixed capital formation increased by 10% in the region as a whole, investment as a percentage of GDP remains low and insufficient to foster growth which can boost productivity and alleviate the persistent labour market problems and problems of well-being in general. Even so, the stronger economic situation has started to have a positive impact on the labour market: the unemployment rate diminished by one percentage point in the past year (9.3% in 2005), while, at the same time, the proportion of formal employment increased.

Although some significant advances have been recorded in the social sphere over the past biennium, Latin America and the Caribbean still has the dubious distinction of being the most inequitable region in the world. The original level of inequality, the insufficient and volatile economic growth of the last twenty-five years and the concomitant lack of quality jobs are the cause of the persistent poverty, which affects 41% of the population on average, including the 17% who live in extreme poverty. Despite the favourable economic situation, various structural factors have combined to prevent any significant reduction in inequality in income distribution and access to productive factors.

I. Central issues on the institution's agenda

A. ECLAC and the Millennium Development Goals



The Commission's growing participation in various activities relating to the Millennium Development Goals called for coordination efforts within the institution. To this end, the Office of the Executive Secretary set up a working group to coordinate activities relating to the goals and targets deriving from the Millennium Declaration. This group held meetings with all the ECLAC divisions in order to find out what activities they were carrying out in that connection.

The formation of this interdivisional working group reflected the interest shown by other organizations in the United Nations system in working together on the follow-up to the regional implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

In October 2004, ECLAC invited all the agencies, programmes and funds in the United Nations system represented in the region to the first inter-agency meeting, which was convened to reach an agreement for the joint preparation of a document on the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals, including a review of the regional situation from an integrated development perspective encompassing the economic, social and environmental dimensions. This review was to focus on the inequalities and inequities that characterize the region and which are reflected, among other things, in the wide disparities in the well-being of the population in geographical or subnational terms and between social strata and the urban and rural sectors.

This first meeting was attended by the directors and representatives of the following organizations: UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNDP, UNEP, WFP, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, PAHO and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements.

The consensus reached on that occasion and at subsequent meetings laid the foundations for the joint production, under the coordination of ECLAC, of the document entitled *The Millennium Development Goals: A Latin American and Caribbean Perspective* (LC/G.2331-P).

Various organizations and programmes collaborated on the production of this document, providing valuable contributions in their respective areas of specialization and revising texts, bearing in mind the synergies produced between the different Millennium Development Goals and the cross-cutting nature of several of them. This facilitated an overall perspective on the situation in the region.

In producing the document, the authors took into account the reports prepared by the different countries in follow-up of the Goals. Differences in the measurement of indicators and sources of information are highlighted throughout the document.



The document *The Millennium Development Goals: A Latin American and Caribbean Perspective* presents a detailed overview of the situation of the countries of the region with respect to the advances and differences recorded in the fulfilment of the Goals.

It was circulated to authorities in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean for information purposes and to enable them to ensure that the points of view of their respective countries were properly reflected.

All the international organizations represented in the region joined forces to prepare this document, under the coordination of the Office of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC. Thus all the organizations worked together, as agreed, to elaborate a system-wide and integrated vision.

The pivotal theme of this report is the question of inequality. Despite the major strides made in relation to a number of social issues, the Latin American and Caribbean region still has the dubious distinction of being the most inequitable region in the world. Hindered by protracted periods of slow growth, the region has been unable to reduce the inequality associated with its distribution of income and access to productive assets. Another equally important contributing factor has been the shortage of quality jobs of the sort that would allow workers to lift themselves out of poverty. People who live in poverty see that their children have little access to suitable health and education services or, in many cases, to an adequate supply of food. As a consequence of all these factors, there is a high probability that the children of poor households will fail to obtain quality employment and will remain in that position when they reach adulthood. This situation is one of the major manifestations of the vicious circle of poverty.

As discussed throughout this text, the initial inequality existing in the region, slow and volatile economic growth and the concomitant shortage of quality jobs are the underlying causes of the perpetuation of poverty; in all, 41% of the population is classified as poor, and this includes 17% who are living in extreme poverty. It is therefore imperative that these factors be addressed if poverty is to be reduced. The fact that this large group within the population is at such a disadvantage in terms of education and health services undermines its members' ability to share in and contribute to the countries' economic development. This, in turn, makes it harder for each country to narrow the economic and social gap separating it from more developed nations.

This analysis also sheds light on another circular causative mechanism that influences the development of our countries: income levels are too low to sustain a sufficiently high savings rate to finance the investment needed to raise productivity and thus fuel a satisfactory rate of GDP growth. In addition to this loop between total saving and investment, because income levels are as low as they are, tax revenues are too limited to spur investment in economic and social infrastructure.

Yet another aspect of these vicious circles is that they often give rise to serious problems of governance which may condemn many countries to remain in their present disadvantageous positions.

The data also show that some low-income countries that have not made much economic headway in recent years have nonetheless succeeded in making major inroads in specific, although isolated, areas by using social programmes to target particular aspects of poverty. This attests to the fact that such programmes can be used to enhance the well-being of the neediest sectors while more structurally based solutions for poverty are being sought.

This report also indicates that, at the international level, unless certain measures are adopted by developed countries, including steps to promote cooperation for development, the world will not succeed in reaching the Millennium Development Goals and achieving a harmonious form of economic and social development on a global scale.

The publication of this document, together with others such as the Report of the Secretary General of the United Nations, entitled *In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all* (A/59/2005), published in March 2005, served as a valuable input for the representatives of countries, cooperation organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations that participated in the sixtieth session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2005, when over 150 representatives of Governments assessed the advances achieved towards the Millennium Development Goals five years after their adoption.

ECLAC and the other organizations participating in the preparation of this study, jointly with various Governments of the countries of the region, organized a series of presentations of the document, which enabled participants to reflect on the advances achieved towards fulfilment of the Goals and the efforts made by the countries to achieve them.

The first presentation took place in Santiago, Chile, on 10 June 2005. It was attended by the Minister of Finance of Chile, the Secretary General of the Organization of American States and representatives of FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIFEM, PAHO and UNFPA. In June 2005, the document was also presented before the Brazilian Congress with the participation of the President of the Senate and various legislative and executive authorities. In Argentina, a round table on the Millennium Development Goals was held within the framework of the Meeting of Ministers of the Environment and Health. In Spain, the document was presented at a meeting organized by the Government of that country to assess cooperation between Spain and Latin America.

Other presentations took place in Cuba and Panama (at the meeting of the Association of Caribbean States) and in Mexico, Peru and Jamaica. In addition, the document was presented in Washington, D.C., with the collaboration of PAHO, and in New York at the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council. Similarly, it was presented in several countries of the European Union.

ECLAC carried out other important activities in the field of statistics and comparable indicators in order to assess the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals within the framework of the project of the Network of Institutions and Experts on Social and Environmental Statistics (REDESA), which brings together representatives of institutions responsible for statistics from over 20 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Women and Development Unit, working in conjunction with UNIFEM and other agencies, coordinated the preparation of a series of studies on the issue of gender in relation to the eight Millennium Development Goals. To date, twelve country studies have been prepared, of which five have been published. Currently, a regional project is being prepared on gender and ethnicity in Latin America and the Caribbean.

With respect to the issue of education, ECLAC and UNESCO prepared jointly the report "Investing better in order to invest more. Finance and management of education in Latin America and the

Caribbean”, which examines the outstanding challenges for the countries of the region in terms of financing and management.¹

With respect to Goal 8, namely, to develop a global partnership for development specifically with regard to access to the benefits of new technologies (in particular information and communications technologies), ECLAC has designed a programme of work on the information society which is being carried out in the region with the support of the European Union. One of its objectives is to promote the design of public policies for advancing towards information societies geared to regional development. In addition, the Agenda for the Information Society has been created for various actors as a virtual forum on issues such as public policies, regional cooperation and the elaboration of strategies. ECLAC has also collaborated with the countries that participated in the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Tunis in November 2005.

B. Impact of the United Nations reform on ECLAC

Implementation of the outcome of the Millennium Summit



The High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, commonly referred to as the 2005 World Summit, was held from 14 to 16 September 2005 as a follow-up to the Millennium Declaration, five years after its adoption. The Summit resulted in the agreement by the Heads of State and Government on a final document (2005 World Summit Outcome) setting out measures for addressing various global challenges. In order to strengthen the Organization’s capacity to foster implementation of these commitments, the Heads of State and

Government also established measures relating to the management reform proposals presented by the Secretary-General in his report entitled *In larger freedom: development, security and human rights for all* (A/59/2005). The document seeks to renew the consensus on the fundamental challenges and priorities and convert it into a collective action with the holistic vision of promoting development, security and human rights as a single cause. Also contained in the document is a proposal to reform the Economic and Social Council and update all mandates to eliminate those that may have become obsolete and redefine current priorities. The document also includes a review of the rules and policies on the budget, finances and human resources, which seeks to ensure that the Organization can respond better to the challenges of the day.

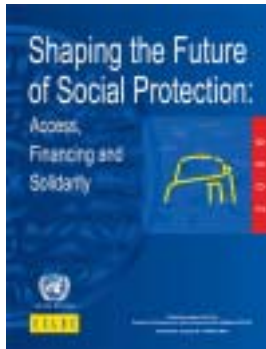
C. Multidisciplinary institutional documents

The multidisciplinary institutional documents are prepared with inputs from various ECLAC divisions under the coordination of the Office of the Executive Secretary. This work gives rise to a participatory process and discussions which help to reinforce the Commission’s integrated approach to economic and social development alternatives in the countries of the region and to the factors that condition this development.

¹ *Seminarios y conferencias series*, No. 43 (LC/L.2246-P), Santiago, Chile, January 2005. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.05.II.G.4.

Numerous documents of this type were produced during the period covered by this report; some of them are listed in this section as well as in the sections on the subprogrammes of work together with other important documents prepared by the different ECLAC divisions. These documents are available through the ECLAC Internet portal² and include the following titles:

Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity
(LC/G.2294(SES.31/3))



This document will be presented at the thirty-first session of the Commission (Montevideo, Uruguay, 20-24 March 2006).

Summary

The challenge of expanding and improving social protection has become a subject of political and academic debate and soul-searching in Latin American and Caribbean. In many countries, people are plagued by uncertainty regarding future employment, health care, social security coverage and household income.

This raises a challenge in which three variables are present. First, there is consensus on the relevance of bringing development into line with the normative framework of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, set forth in binding agreements concluded at the national and international levels. The fact that the region's countries embrace democratic values and ethics-based global accords and principles places social protection at the point where policy effectiveness and the normative power of social rights converge. Social protection is not simply something that society or governments achieve: it is an imperative which citizens have a right to demand.

The second variable is the restriction of resources which makes it difficult for rights to be transformed into effective guarantees. Unlike civil and political rights, social rights require financing and a technical and political capacity on the part of States. Different levels of development imply different capacities to provide citizens with universal access to benefits and services that enable them to fully exercise their social rights. Per capita income, for example, is a constraint that establishes the limits and possibilities. Institutional and technical resources are also important, since they determine how and to what extent a given level of resources can be used to increase the impact of protection policies. Thus, social rights will not immediately translate into standards of coverage and quality of social protection and authorities must often contend with the harsh reality of the situation.

The third variable refers to the distribution of resources. More egalitarian societies that are equipped with the necessary political and technical resources can boast greater achievements in terms of social protection and are therefore in a better position to make the concept of "social citizenship" (genuine and universal entitlement to social rights) a reality than societies with a similar level of development but a higher concentration of income and benefits. However, if rights are regulatory and restrictions are due not only to resources but also to the way in which they are distributed, then the challenges are also a matter of justice and collective organization.

Some crucial, albeit controversial, factors that can be adjusted in order to advance towards social protection through better redistribution of costs and benefits are the tax structure and tax burden, increased and better targeted social spending and labour regulation. Redistributive measures must, however, be combined with fiscal equilibria and an appropriate regime of incentives in the productive and

² <http://www.cepal.cl/publicaciones/>.

labour fields. This leads to a further complexity. Clearly, distributive disputes can have political and economic costs and it is therefore necessary to balance equity, governance and economic buoyancy.

How can social rights be enforced for the whole of society in a region where most countries suffer from major structural inequalities, have high levels of poverty and attain moderate yet volatile levels of economic growth and average per capita income that is far lower than in industrialized countries with consolidated welfare States? This cannot be determined until we decide just how much inequality is ethically tolerable and whether or not there is a certain point after which this very inequality, rather than low average income, is what prevents us from making such rights (including social protection) universal and enforceable.

This is the motivation behind this document, namely, to reconcile the ethical dimension of social rights with the actual possibilities for making progress in terms of the number of people exercising entitlement to those rights. In this context, the proposals relating to the social protection systems described therein operate within the difficult equilibrium of the three variables put forward: rights, distributive structures and level of available resources. To this should be added the efficiency and efficacy of the policies responsible for turning resources into benefits.

The document is made up of five chapters. The first discusses the entitlement to social rights from an ethical and economic perspective and examines some aspects of rights-based development, on the basis that rights refer to an indivisible body of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, but with emphasis on social rights, since they are more relevant in the context of social protection systems. The second chapter considers the difficulties and challenges relating to the expansion of contributory and non-contributory coverage of social protection and analyses the dynamics of the labour market and public finance. In addition, contributory coverage is shown to have diminished in the region and non-contributory coverage will, it is argued, play a central role in improving social protection. The third chapter discusses health-sector reforms and suggests a series of elements on which the reform agenda must be based. In particular, it stresses the need to advance towards integrated solidarity. The fourth chapter analyses the reforms to pension systems and argues that they have not resulted in any increase in coverage. Hence the need to strengthen a non-contributory component that can be integrated into a contributory system. Lastly, the fifth chapter examines social programmes for combating poverty, centring on those that seek to consolidate human capital, such as emergency employment programmes and conditional transfer programmes. The view is that such transfers have been positive but do not solve all the problems of poverty.

The Global Context and the Renewal of the United Nations

(LC/G.2254), May 2004



This document was prepared for the high-level round table entitled “The Global Context and the Renewal of the United Nations”, held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile, in November 2003. Participating in this round table were Ms. Tarja Halonen, President of the Republic of Finland, Mr. Ricardo Lagos, President of the Republic of Chile and Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Summary

In this post-Cold-War period and at a time of increasing globalization, the role of the United Nations is continually being redefined and challenged. The Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, said that the United Nations was at a

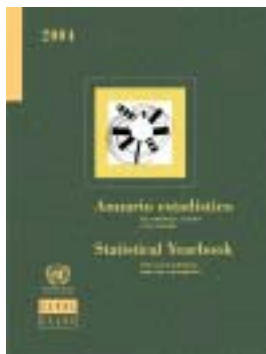
crossroads a moment no less important than its founding, nearly sixty years earlier. Although the United Nations' basic tenets of democracy, human rights and the rule of law were still universally-held principles and indeed the cornerstone of the global order, he and many others believed that the time had come to redesign its basic structure "to combine the imperative for action with the need for legitimacy".

The three world leaders analysed the political, economic and social situation of the world, within the context of the current United Nations reform process. They discussed development challenges, multilateralism, the interdependence of countries, and the need for increased, coherent citizen participation at local, regional and global levels. Power, and the way the United Nations might channel and redistribute it, was a central theme, with a collective, civilized use of power the clear goal.

While it is impossible to resolve those complex and sometimes overwhelming issues in one morning or through one event, the hope is that the resulting document will provide the inspiration and insight that lead to effective and innovative solutions for the future.

Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean 2004

(LC/G.2264-P), April 2005



Summary

The 2004 edition of the *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean* contains a selection of the main statistical series available on economic and social trends in the countries of the region. It represents an effort by the ECLAC Statistics and Economic Projections Division to harmonize the figures and make them internationally comparable. The Yearbook is also available on CD-ROM. To facilitate the analysis of the information, this version includes statistical tables (in Excel) covering the entire series from 1980 on.

This year's edition does not differ from the 2003 edition in terms of its structure. The tables given in the chapter on the balance of payments continue to be based on the analytical approach recommended in the fifth edition of the *Balance of Payments Manual* published by the International Monetary Fund in 1993.

Part One consists of derived socio-economic indicators (growth rates, ratios or coefficients) which provide an overview of each area of interest and are suitable for use in specialized analyses. This group of indicators includes those used in the periodic regional appraisals of the development process of Latin America and the Caribbean conducted by the ECLAC secretariat.

Part Two provides historical series in absolute figures which can be used for a large variety of purposes. The majority of the statistical tables provide figures on a single topic, organized in such a way as to facilitate comparisons between countries as well as between individual countries and regional totals or averages. The tables on the balance of payments and national accounts are the only exceptions in this respect.

Preliminary estimates for the year of issue of the *Yearbook* are published in the annex. These estimates were produced during preparation of *the Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean 2004* with a view to providing timely information on the macroeconomic trends observed in the countries of the region.

Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean 2005 (LC/G.2292-P), December 2005



The *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* is an annual ECLAC publication prepared by the Economic Development Division in cooperation with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division, the Commission's Subregional Headquarters in Mexico City and Port of Spain and the ECLAC offices in Bogotá, Buenos Aires and Brasilia. The report also reflects the valuable input received from the central banks and national statistical offices of the countries of the region, which provide the statistical information that serves as a basis for its preparation.

Summary

This edition includes official country figures up to 30 November, an analysis of economic developments in 2005 and projections for 2006. The Latin American and Caribbean economy grew by 4.3% in 2005, which represents the third consecutive year of growth, while per capita GDP rose by about 3%. Unemployment diminished from 10.3% in 2004 to 9.3% in 2005. Poverty rates showed a decrease from 44% in 2002 to 40.6% in 2005.

These results were possible thanks to buoyant domestic demand in the countries of the region and the favourable environment of the global economy, which recorded 3.3% growth in 2005. This expansionary phase of the economic cycle is forecast to continue into 2006 with a growth rate of 4.1% for Latin America and the Caribbean. If these projections are borne out, the average growth rate for the period 2003-2006 will be slightly above 4% per year, while per capita GDP will increase by almost 11%. Despite this favourable trend, there is no ignoring the fact that the region is growing more slowly than developing countries as a whole, whose output is estimated to have grown by an average 5.7% between 2003 and 2006.

The panorama was mixed in the different subregions, with the countries of the Southern Cone and the Andean Community recording the strongest growth. Performance in the region will be led by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (9%), Argentina (8.6%), Uruguay (6%), Chile (6%), Peru (6%) and Panama (6%).

ECLAC pointed out that one distinctive feature of this boom period was the growing surplus on the balance-of-payments current account, a record in the region's economic history in the past fifty years. The current account balance was reported to be positive in 2005, equivalent to 1.3% of GDP (compared with 0.9% in 2004 and 0.5% in 2003), although with differences between subregions.

The improvement in the terms of trade and increased migrant remittances help to explain this trend in the current account. World economic growth and the increasing participation of China, India and other Asian economies boosted the terms of trade of the countries of South America (a 31% rise between the 1990s and 2005) and to a lesser extent of Mexico (a 22% increase in the same period). Although investment in the region has shown a recovery, it is still below 1998 levels. Investment rates will need to increase by several percentage points if growth rates are to improve and thus help to reduce unemployment more rapidly.

Governments are taking advantage of this favourable environment to improve public accounts. As fiscal revenue expands, surpluses are being used to reduce public borrowing, which ECLAC views as a positive sign. While the borrowing ratio of many countries is high, the reduction in the public debt/GDP

ratio leads to a situation of less vulnerability in the region, with the exception of the pattern in some countries in the Caribbean.

Sustained growth for three years has started to have a favourable impact on the job market and is beginning to mitigate the difficult social situation in Latin America and the Caribbean. The increase in employment, together with a less buoyant labour supply, has been reflected in a lower jobless rate against the background of an increase in the proportion of formal employment in the region.

Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2004-2005

(LC/G.2279-P), August 2005



The *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* is an annual ECLAC publication prepared by the Economic Development Division in cooperation with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division, the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), the Commission's subregional headquarters in Mexico City and Port of Spain and the ECLAC offices in Bogotá, Brasilia, Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

Summary

The *Economic Survey* is divided into two parts. Part one deals with the performance of the region's economy as a whole and begins with an introductory section that analyses recent changes in some aspects of the region's trade and financial position. This section then goes on to discuss the macroeconomic policies being pursued by many of the countries together with their implications for the region's growth. The following chapters are devoted to the international situation and the external sector, macroeconomic (fiscal, exchange-rate and monetary) policy, and the region's performance (level of economic activity, inflation, employment and wages). Sidebar boxes are included on the restructuring of Argentina's external debt and the progress being made under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. These analyses highlight important factors in the current economic environment and, more specifically, in the effort to reduce the region's vulnerability.

The main link between economic development and social development is the labour market. This market has performed poorly in recent years and a special chapter on the topic has therefore been included in this edition of the *Economic Survey*. In this chapter, after a brief review of recent trends in the region's labour markets, the discussion moves on to labour and employment policy options for improving job creation and employment conditions.

Part two provides overviews of macroeconomic policies and trends in the Latin American and Caribbean countries in 2004 and the first half of 2005. These country reports include tables on the main economic indicators.

The print version of the statistical appendix contains 25 regional tables while the statistical appendix included in the attached CD-ROM includes over 400 tables which provide ready access to information for recent years and facilitate the creation of electronic spreadsheets. The CD-ROM also contains the electronic version of the text and figures presented in the *Economic Survey*.

Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean 2004

(LC/G.2269-P), March 2005



This document is prepared annually by the Unit on Investment and Corporate Strategies, the Division of Production, Productivity and Management and the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division.

Summary

For the first time since 1999, foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows into Latin America and the Caribbean grew in 2004. These inflows topped US\$ 56.4 billion, far exceeding the US\$ 39.1 billion registered in 2003 and representing a 44% increase. This was welcome news for the region, as it may portend the beginning of a new and sustained investment boom. However, it does not mean that the Latin American and Caribbean countries have solved their problems with regard to the limited benefits they receive from the presence of transnational corporations within their borders. In general, existing FDI inflows are not of the quality that is required. If the region's countries are to increase the benefits they reap from the presence of transnationals, they will need to improve the national policies and institutions they have put in place to deal with international commitments regarding investment, establish incentives to attract FDI and evaluate the results of FDI policies.

This year's report focuses on market-seeking investment strategies of transnationals in the region. The second chapter deals with the experience of Brazil, which is a major FDI recipient that mainly attracts this kind of FDI and has begun to demonstrate an interest in attracting other kinds, especially the efficiency-seeking variety that generates exports. The third chapter looks at the experience of the electricity sector in the Southern Cone. This sector was characterized by market-seeking investment during the boom of the 1990s, but that investment failed to redress existing capacity shortages and the industry went into crisis. This chapter suggests that a subregional approach to this sector's development might help to attract FDI from new stakeholders, such as petroleum companies, through the integration of gas and electricity activities.

Social Panorama of Latin America 2004

(LC/L.2220-P/I), November 2004



The *Social Panorama of Latin America* is prepared annually by the Social Development Division and the Statistics and Economic Projections Division of ECLAC. The 2004 edition was produced in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and with support from the Ibero-American Youth Organization (OIJ).

Summary

The 2004 edition of the *Social Panorama of Latin America* analyses the major demographic changes that have occurred in the region over the past few decades, examines the socioeconomic status of Latin American youth, looks at institutional and programmatic guidelines for youth policies and describes how household structures and family roles have changed. As in past years, recent trends in poverty and income distribution in the Latin American countries are also reviewed.

The first chapter presents projections of poverty and indigence rates for 2003 and 2004. The conclusion drawn from these projections is that the region has failed to gain any ground since 1997 in its effort to combat poverty and actually witnessed a slight deterioration in this respect in 2003. Nevertheless, stronger growth projections for 2004 indicate that many countries are still in a position to succeed in halving extreme poverty by 2015.

Meanwhile, Latin America continues to be the world region with the worst income distribution indicators of all. This situation has been exacerbated by the fact that some countries have actually witnessed an increase in income concentration. This heightens the urgency of developing distributive policies to increase the income-generating capacity of low-income strata with the help of stronger social safety nets and a more inclusive production model.

The chapter on major demographic changes analyses issues such as population ageing, birth rates, mortality rates, international migration and development, internal migration and the spatial distribution of the population. It then goes on to explore the implications of these phenomena for public policy, social equity and the exercise of human rights.

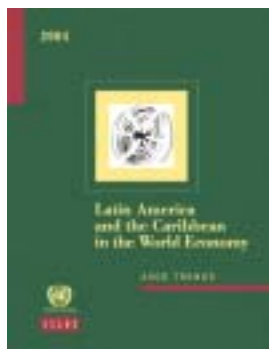
The third chapter focuses on various dimensions of the position of young people in society, including their demographic patterns, occupational status, the organizational structure of the households in which they live and their access to health care and education. Various aspects of young people's participation in society and their cultural consumption patterns are also reviewed.

The fourth chapter delves into the changes that have been taking place in household structures and how they relate to levels of well-being in Latin America. It also refers to the growing importance placed on the family in the new approaches being taken to social policy-making, especially in the case of poverty-reduction measures.

This edition's chapter on the social agenda analyses the main results of an ECLAC survey on national youth programmes in Latin America. Governments' response capacities in dealing with the problems faced by young people were found to vary quite markedly. In addition, the programmatic activities implemented in the various countries betray the existence of differing—and sometimes overlapping—paradigms, together with insufficient coordination with the most appropriate institutional mechanisms for building and implementing specific policies for young people.

Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy, 2004. Trends 2005

(LC/G.2283-P), September 2005



Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy is prepared annually by the Division of International Trade and Integration of ECLAC with the cooperation of the Statistics and Economic Projections Division, the Commission's Subregional Headquarters in Mexico City and Port of Spain and the ECLAC offices in Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Brasilia, Montevideo and Washington, D.C.

Summary

The 2004-2005 edition of *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy* is divided into six chapters.

Chapter I examines recent developments in the world economy, particularly the major changes occurring in the structure of international trade and financial flows and their implications for the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Chapter II analyses the international negotiations taking place within the framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO). These multilateral negotiations have yet to result in the anticipated convergence, although the participants have shaken off the discouragement that came with the frustrated expectations of Doha and the failure of Cancún, when the original 2005 deadline for the talks' conclusion was pushed back. The chapter gives an account of the negotiations on the main topics under consideration. It also assesses the potential for the success of this process, in which the countries of the region have maintained an increasingly active presence as exemplified by Brazil's leading role in the establishment of the Group of Twenty (G-20).

Chapter III looks at the status of regional integration efforts at this critical juncture, as a number of the region's countries become more actively engaged in North-South negotiations with the United States and the European Union. This situation underscores the need to harmonize the trade agenda's different levels and highlights the classic challenges of subregional integration, i.e., how to go about strengthening the institutional structure for integration, harmonizing disciplines, ensuring macroeconomic coordination and dealing with asymmetries.

Chapter IV discusses protectionist trends in the world economy and especially in developed countries. The analysis covers the pressures being exerted on China's textiles sector, the main agricultural issues and the favourable rulings secured by some developing countries through the Dispute Settlement Body of WTO.

Chapter V considers the strategic aspects of economic and trade relations between China and Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly South America. China has become a major actor in world markets for goods, services and capital and is becoming a valuable strategic ally for the Latin American and Caribbean countries in trade-related matters and negotiations. This chapter reviews the formidable network of trade and investment agreements that has grown up between South America and China, which is engendering expectations of a new type of relationship between the two.

Chapter VI provides a Latin American and Caribbean perspective on the complex links that have developed between trade, security and transport as security measures are tightened in the wake of terrorist attacks in the United States and Europe.

D. Integrated follow-up to world conferences on economic and social issues



As part of its efforts to establish a methodological platform for facilitating regional consensus-building, ECLAC has continued to undertake preparatory and follow-up activities for United Nations conferences and summits on economic, social and environmental issues. This was the case of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women, on the one hand, and the International Conference on Financing for Development and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, on the other.

The Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC and the Women and Development Unit continued to use a single system of indicators for the regional follow-up to both the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action. The methodological work carried out for this single system of indicators has become highly relevant in the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals.

The ECLAC secretariat has continued to work on developing an integrated analytical approach and promoting dialogue on policies and the exchange of best practices with a view to creating systematic linkages between the implementation of the “leading actions” identified in the Monterrey Consensus and those of the Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The secretariat therefore continues to take advantage of the high attendance at its annual Regional seminar on fiscal policy to hold workshops on fiscal policy and the environment. These workshops have enabled fiscal and environmental authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean to make progress in their technical and substantive dialogue for the purposes of exploring opportunities to improve coordination and integration in the formulation, design and application of fiscal and environmental policies designed to achieve the sustainable development objectives established by the region’s countries. The workshops analyse the challenges of implementing “green” fiscal reforms and instruments, especially in terms of their potential application in the energy and transport sectors; case studies of financing trends in national environmental management systems amidst fiscal restraint; how to channel resources towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals in contexts of fiscal and environmental federalism and growing decentralization; and economic policy and the challenges of applying fiscal instruments that support environmental objectives in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Another forum that boosted an integral perspective of follow-up to summits and conferences was the Meeting of the Ministers of Landlocked Developing Countries Responsible for Trade organized by the Government of Paraguay (Asunción, Paraguay, 9 and 10 August 2005) in preparation for the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The ECLAC secretariat’s contributions to that meeting took the form of a presentation given by the Executive Secretary and a document on landlocked countries and trade facilitation negotiations in the Doha Round.

In addition, the secretariat has assisted member States in drafting documents of regional consensus to be presented at United Nations conferences and summits, and in assessing the implementation of commitments resulting from such meetings.

Fourth World Conference on Women

The ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Mexico City from 10 to 12 June 2004, to examine application and compliance in terms of regional and international agreements, particularly the Beijing Platform for Action, the Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean and the CARICOM Plan of Action. The meeting also considered the following strategically important issues for the region: (i) poverty, economic autonomy and gender equity, and (ii) empowerment, political participation and institution-building.

The participants in the meeting adopted the Mexico City Consensus, in which they reaffirmed the region’s commitment to the principles, goals and actions contained in the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994), the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995), the Programme of Action of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Durban, 2001) and the

Millennium Declaration (New York, 2000) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, and to all agreements reaffirming Governments' adherence to this international agenda.

Resolution 605(XXX) adopted at the thirtieth session of the Commission reaffirmed the Mexico City Consensus and reiterated that the Consensus represents the regional contribution to the Commission on the Status of Women which, at its forty-ninth session (March 2005), examined the application of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the results of the twenty-third Special Session of the General Assembly, as well as current problems and future strategies in terms of the advancement of women and girls and their empowerment.

Since its adoption, the Mexico City Consensus has been a fundamental part of the work not only of Governments and the ECLAC secretariat but also of United Nations agencies, as described at the thirteenth Meeting of Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of the United Nations System on the Advancement of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mar del Plata, Argentina, on 6 September 2005.

World Summit on the Information Society

The ECLAC secretariat worked with the region's countries on preparations for the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, and also provided assistance in the second phase (Tunis, November 2005) by facilitating regional cooperation and the adoption of regional consensuses. ECLAC also took part in Preparatory Committee meetings held in Geneva and in the Summit itself.

At the request of the Brazilian Government, ECLAC acted as the technical secretariat for the Regional Preparatory Ministerial Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 8 to 10 June 2005. The ECLAC secretariat presented a document entitled *Public policies for the development of information societies in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/W.19). As a result of the regional conference, countries adopted the Rio de Janeiro Commitment (a regional political declaration oriented towards sustainable development, digital inclusion and regional solidarity) and a Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC 2007) that included concrete initiatives and activities and measurable targets and that was based on the Plan of Action adopted at the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society.

Previously, the ECLAC secretariat had worked with the Government of Ecuador and UNESCO in organizing the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Technical Preparatory Meeting for the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Quito, Ecuador, from 4 to 6 May 2005.

During the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Tunis, representatives of the region's countries attended daily meetings of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries (GRULAC). In this context, they agreed to set up a temporary regional mechanism by 10 December 2006, as a basis for a permanent mechanism to coordinate and monitor implementation of eLAC 2007. The temporary regional mechanism will enable national priorities to be identified in relation to the working groups set up under the regional Plan of Action and will facilitate the establishment of operative and political guidelines for the permanent mechanism by mid-2006 at the latest. Representatives of the region's Governments requested the support of the ECLAC secretariat for the implementation of the temporary regional mechanism and technical assistance in setting up a virtual forum for dialogue and cooperation.

Follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society has been characterized by an increase in interagency collaboration. ECLAC has achieved a high level of coordination not only with specialized agencies such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and UNESCO, but also with other regional commissions of the United Nations. At the regional level, ECLAC has strengthened its links with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Organization of American States (OAS), Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), Andean Community, Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Institute for Connectivity in the Americas/ International Development Research Centre (ICA/IDRC), Inter-American Telecommunication Commission, Latin American Telecommunications Regulators Forum (REGULATEL), World Bank and the European Commission. During the Summit, this was reflected in the side events that ECLAC held in conjunction with various organizations: Measuring ICT for Development (organized with 10 other international agencies and whose results were presented to the plenary session of the Summit by the ECLAC Executive Secretary); Building Regional Alliances for the Information Society: Regional Dimensions and the Global Perspective (organized by ECLAC and the other four regional commissions); and the Interagency E-government Initiative (jointly organized with the World Bank, IDB, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), OAS, and the Development Gateway).

World Summit on Sustainable Development

During the thirtieth session of the Commission, ECLAC decided to set up a regional forum for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and requested that the Executive Secretary call a meeting of the forum with due consideration for the biennial cycle of application of the Economic and Social Council's Commission on Sustainable Development.

The first regional forum for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development was held on 19 and 20 January 2006 as part of the preparations for the fourteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development. The aim of the forum was to study the current situation and prospects for cooperation in the region in terms of the three key issues to be discussed by the Commission at its next session: energy for sustainable development, industrial development and air pollution/atmosphere and climate change.

At the thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, which was held in New York from 11 to 22 April 2005, prior to the establishment of the regional forum for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the ECLAC secretariat took advantage of the various intergovernmental meetings to promote debate and the formulation of regional inputs on measures to speed up implementation and mobilize action to overcome obstacles and constraints in the core themes of the next session of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

As part of the thirteenth Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI) and the ninth Ibero-American Forum of Housing and Urban Development Ministers and High-level Authorities (San José, Costa Rica, 25-28 October 2004), ECLAC organized a panel discussion on the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Human Settlements. During the panel discussion, ministers and high-level authorities of the housing and urban development sector, United Nations representatives, local authorities and relevant non-governmental organizations discussed policy priorities in terms of human settlements. ECLAC presented a document on sustainable development and human settlements: responses to the challenges in Latin America and the Caribbean. The document proposed priority action lines for the region. Participants at the meeting adopted the Declaration of San José, which included the results of the discussion as presented at the thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (New

York, 11-22 April 2005). In addition to ECLAC, the following organizations also took part in the panel discussion: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), Federation of Municipalities of Central America (FEMICA) and Habitat International Coalition (HIC).

The technical secretariat of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean requested that ECLAC and UNDP organize a special session on financing for sustainable development as part of the Forum's fifteenth meeting (Caracas, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, 31 October to 4 November 2005). The aims of the meeting were: (i) to analyse the financing of environmentally sustainable development in the region, with a view to improving coordination between environmental and economic policies (particularly fiscal and sectoral policies) and (ii) to promote cooperation between the region's environmental authorities in terms of financing and economic instruments for environmental management.

Second World Assembly on Ageing

The ECLAC secretariat continued follow-up to the Regional Strategy for the implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, adopted at the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing (Santiago, Chile, 19-21 November 2003).

The ECLAC secretariat collaborated with PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, the Ministry of Social and Community Development of Trinidad and Tobago and the University of the West Indies in convening the Caribbean Symposium on Population Ageing, which was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 9 and 10 November 2004 and consisted of an intergovernmental forum, and an academic meeting organized by ECLAC on 8 November. The intergovernmental forum provided representatives from 17 countries with the opportunity to: consolidate a subregional position on follow-up to the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing; share good practices and lessons learned, while identifying technical and financial assistance needs; set up a Caribbean forum to strengthen national mechanisms; and develop a research agenda to guide the various actors involved in how to approach the issue of ageing and to facilitate the design of instruments for monitoring how the subregion follows up on the Regional Strategy.

The Meeting of Experts on Ageing - Second Central American and Caribbean Forum on Policies for Older Persons was held (San Salvador, El Salvador, 10-12 November 2004) to review the progress made in the subregion since the Central American Forum in 2000. Participants included representatives of relevant policy-making institutions from Central America, Spanish-speaking Caribbean countries, Mexico and Panama, as well as experts from international organizations, academia and civil society organizations. The meeting presented the progress achieved in formulating and implementing ageing policies in the region, and reviewed achievements in terms of economic security, health and enabling environments. Participants also discussed possible indicators and a research agenda. The meeting was organized by ECLAC, UNFPA, PAHO and IDB, in coordination with the technical support committee for programmes for older persons within the Salvadoran National Secretariat of Family Affairs.

ECLAC and the National Office of Policies for Older People within the Argentine Ministry of Social Development organized, in conjunction with UNFPA, PAHO, ILO and IDB, a governmental and expert meeting on ageing in South American countries (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 14-16 November 2005). At the meeting, representatives of government institutions and experts from international organizations,

academia and civil society organizations analysed progress made by South American countries in implementing the Regional Strategy. The meeting served to: share successful intervention experiences in economic security, health and enabling environments; analyse proposals from various international organizations for the follow up to the 2002 Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing; and disseminate the results of research on issues relating to intergenerational transfers and public policy. The meeting also resulted in the establishment of exchange mechanisms for South American countries to share information on policies and research.

International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

ECLAC continued to collaborate with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which is the United Nations focal point for following up application of the agreements adopted at the International Meeting for the 10-Year Review of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Mauritius, January 2005), and with other agencies such as the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; UNDP; UNEP; CARICOM secretariat; Association of Caribbean States (ACS); and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

This was one of the main themes of the twenty-first session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), which was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 16 and 17 January 2006.

E. Activities of subsidiary bodies

Twenty-third session of the Committee of the Whole



The twenty-third session of the Committee of the Whole took place in New York on 16 February 2005. The items on the provisional agenda included: (i) Economic and social overview of Latin America and the Caribbean; (ii) Inter-agency report on progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean; (iii) Activities carried out by the ECLAC secretariat in conjunction with United Nations Headquarters entities, General Assembly committees and Economic and Social Council commissions; and (iv) Consideration of the request submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany for admission as a State member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Executive Secretary of ECLAC presented the first three items of the agenda, which gave rise to discussions among delegations on each point. The Executive Secretary also provided additional information on the activities and plans of the ECLAC secretariat in various areas.

Under item 4 of the agenda, a note received from the Government of Germany requesting admission as a State member of the Commission was read out. One of the delegations subsequently presented a draft resolution in which the Committee of the Whole recommended that the request should be approved. Several delegations then made statements in full support of the request, and the resolution was approved by acclamation. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 2005/41 of 26 July 2005, reaffirmed the admission of Germany as a State member of ECLAC.

Twenty-first session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)

The twenty-first session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 16 and 17 January 2006. The participants examined the progress made in implementing the programme of work for the 2004-2005 biennium and considered the proposed programme of work of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean for the 2008-2009 biennium.

Twelfth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

The twelfth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 12 May 2005.

The participants examined the progress made in the implementation, up to 30 April 2005, of the programme of work for the 2004-2005 biennium and considered the draft programme of work for the 2006-2007 biennium. Delegates also discussed preparations for the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly and follow-up to the agreements adopted at the International Meeting for the 10-Year Review of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Mauritius, January 2005) and the Brussels Programme of Action for the least developed countries. The participants also considered recent developments relating to the proposal for securing international recognition of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development.

Third meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC

The third meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC was held in Santiago, Chile, on 24 and 25 May 2004. On that occasion, the Executive Committee was given a progress report on the activities of the Programme of International Statistical Work for Latin America and the Caribbean for the period July 2003 to June 2005 and on the preparations for the third meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC.

The Executive Committee agreed to consider the following substantive issues: (i) Training policy; (ii) National information systems and the role of national statistical offices; and (iii) The Millennium Development Goals and their implications for national statistical systems. The Executive Committee also decided to entrust the delegations of Chile, Spain and Paraguay with the task of submitting a proposal regarding item (i) to the secretariat and the delegation of Mexico with the task of submitting a proposal regarding item (ii). The secretariat was instructed to identify the countries that would prepare the proposal regarding item (iii).

Fourth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC

The fourth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC was held in Dallas, United States, on 30 November and 1 December 2004.

The meeting included a round-table discussion on strategic guidelines for the third meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas and on establishment of a medium-term plan of action. The

Executive Committee examined progress in the preparation of substantive issues to be discussed at the Statistical Conference on the basis of proposals that various delegations were instructed to prepare at the previous meeting of the Committee. The Committee also considered the secretariat's progress report on activities in the Programme of International Statistical Work for Latin America and the Caribbean, July 2003-June 2005, and on the follow-up to the third meeting of the Executive Committee.

Third meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC

The third meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC was held in Santiago, Chile, from 1 to 3 June 2005.

The work of the Conference was conducted in plenary sessions, at which the following issues were analysed in depth: (a) Follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals: challenges and opportunities for national statistical systems; (b) Development of national statistical systems and the responsibilities of national statistical offices; and (c) Human resources training and education: towards a strategic vision. The participants considered the activities report as well as the proposed programme of statistical work for the next biennium.

The Conference adopted three resolutions. The first resolution approved the Executive Committee's initiative to provide the Statistical Conference with a strategic plan and received the document entitled "Strategic Plan 2005-2015" (LC/L.2293(CEA.2005/3)) as a draft presented by the secretariat. The resolution also requested that the Executive Committee should present a revised version of the strategic plan to the fourth meeting of the Statistical Conference. The second resolution approved the adoption of the programme of regional statistical work for Latin America and the Caribbean, July 2005-June 2007, including the input provided by the participating delegations. These contributions are included in the final report of the meeting. Lastly, the third resolution endorsed the election of the following countries to serve on the Executive Committee of the Conference for the period 2005-2007: Mexico (Chairperson); Colombia, Chile, Jamaica, Spain and the United States (members).

Fifth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC

The fifth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC was held in Mexico City, on 14 and 15 November 2005.

On that occasion, the Executive Committee examined the proposed strategic plan 2005-2015 of the Statistical Conference with a view to its final adoption; defined the terms of reference of the working groups; and reviewed the programme of regional statistical work for Latin America and the Caribbean, July 2005-June 2007 and its follow-up modalities. The Committee also studied the project relating to regional public goods funded by IDB. The Committee reviewed the preparations for the thirty-seventh session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (2006) and selected the substantive issues to be discussed at the fourth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (2007).

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

The thirty-sixth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Mexico City on 9 June 2004. The meeting concentrated on reviewing the main organizational aspects of the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 10-12 June 2004).

Discussions consisted mainly of an overview of the activities of the Presiding Officers and of the ECLAC secretariat since the thirty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers, review of documentation for the ninth session of the Regional Conference, and an analysis of a possible draft declaration to be adopted by the Regional Conference.

Ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

The ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Mexico City from 10 to 12 June 2004 and examined the activities carried out by the ECLAC secretariat and the Presiding Officers since the eighth session of the Regional Conference. The ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean also considered the following strategically important issues for the region: (i) poverty, economic autonomy and gender equity, and (ii) empowerment, political participation and institution-building. The Conference elected new Presiding Officers from Mexico (Chairperson), Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Netherlands Antilles, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Vice-Chairpersons) and Ecuador (Rapporteur).

The participants in the meeting adopted the Mexico City Consensus in which they reaffirmed the region's commitment to the principles, goals and actions contained in the Platform for Action for the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994), the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995), the Programme of Action of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Durban, 2001) and the Millennium Declaration (New York, 2000).

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

The thirty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean was held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile, on 29 and 30 November 2004. The new Presiding Officers concentrated on the region's participation in forthcoming United Nations activities relating to the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, the coordination segment for the 2005 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council on the review and appraisal of the system-wide implementation of the Council's agreed conclusions 1997/2 ("Mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system") and the follow-up of the third Millennium Development Goal ("Promote gender equality and empower women") and its relationship to the other Goals.

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

The thirty-eighth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Mar del Plata, Argentina, on 7 and 8 September 2005. The secretariat presented reports on the activities carried out in the region and by the ECLAC secretariat since the thirty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers and on the ECLAC/GTZ project "Labour policies with a gender perspective". The meeting also presented the conclusions of the regional report on monitoring implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was coordinated by ECLAC with the support of other United Nations agencies in the region.

In terms of substantive issues, two panels of experts were held on the technical aspects of social protection from the gender perspective, including the programmes for poverty alleviation and unpaid work of women. The meeting was also attended by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, who pledged to continue to cooperate closely with ECLAC in the pursuit of advances at the bilateral and regional levels towards the promotion of the economic, social and cultural rights of women.

Twenty-third 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 twenty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) was held in Havana, Cuba, on 29 June 2005. The meeting reviewed the report of activities for the 2004-2005 period and the draft programme of work for 2006-2007. At the end of the meeting, the States members adopted several resolutions, including one approving the ILPES programme of work for the 2006-2007 biennium and recommending that the Institute incorporates planning issues more explicitly as part of its activities. Suggestions were therefore put forward to set up a network to exchange experiences; carry out activities involving reflection, research and training; and create opportunities for horizontal cooperation in relation to economic and social planning at the global and territorial levels.

F. Inter-agency activities



During the biennium ECLAC continued to expand and strengthen its collaboration and coordination with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and with other intergovernmental organizations both within and outside the region.

Both the monitoring of regional progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and the regional preparations for and the follow-up to United Nations conferences and summits have served as a catalyst for strengthening inter-agency activities throughout the biennium. Since both processes have already been described in the preceding sections, this section will merely touch upon some of the most important features of the Commission's cooperation with other institutions.

ECLAC was responsible for coordinating the inter-agency document entitled *The Millennium Development Goals: A Latin American and Caribbean Perspective*, which was discussed in the previous chapter. The secretariat expects this document, which establishes a shared vision of the region's advances and challenges, to lay the foundations for increased inter-agency cooperation in the future.

Given the need to strengthen relations with the Bretton Woods institutions on key development issues for the region, ECLAC and IMF agreed to hold a round table seminar on building prosperity in Latin America and the Caribbean: macroeconomic and reform priorities (Santiago, Chile, 30 May 2005). The purpose of the seminar was to exchange viewpoints on matters relating to macroeconomic policy and the formulation of growth-oriented strategies in the region. Discussions focused on the following issues that remain pending on the public policy agenda: moderate and volatile growth; low rate of investment in the region compared with other emerging economies; and unemployment and growing informality in the

labour market. The seminar concluded that it would be beneficial to encourage an open discussion on these issues among the most senior authorities of ECLAC and IMF and political leaders, legislators and experts, as well as senior officials of the World Bank and IDB.

During the biennium, ECLAC increased its collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). In the second half of 2004, ECLAC and OECD produced the document *Environmental Performance Reviews - Chile*, published in May 2005 as part of a pilot experiment in the region under the OECD environmental performance review programme. The programme includes systematic and independent assessments of all OECD member countries and some non-members, with a view to promoting sustainable development, with emphasis on the application of national and international environmental policy and on the integration of economic, social and environmental variables into the decision-making process.

Throughout the process, ECLAC provided professional and logistical support to OECD and the experts from countries carrying out the peer review (Canada, France, Mexico and the United States). ECLAC also hosted the meeting of the OECD Working Party on Environmental Performance, which carried out the review of Chile. At the meeting, which was held in Santiago, Chile, from 24 to 26 January 2005, representatives from OECD member countries and Chile approved the findings and recommendations contained in the report.

ECLAC, along with the European Commission, UNDP and IDB, is a member of the Steering Committee of the Regional Programme for social cohesion in Latin America (EUROSociAL). The aim of this four-year programme, which was officially launched by the European Commission in 2005, is to increase the degree of social cohesion of Latin American countries by acting on the public policies of education, health, the administration of justice, taxation and employment to convert them into genuine vectors for social cohesion. The Steering Committee provides strategic guidance to the programme. This inter-agency collaboration is one of the many regional integration and social cohesion projects developed as part of the alliance between ECLAC and the European Union.

ECLAC has continued to collaborate with OAS and IDB within the Tripartite Committee, which provides technical support for the process of establishing the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). ECLAC has also continued to participate in the Joint Summit Working Group (JSWG), which aims to increase coordination in the implementation and the follow up to mandates of the Summits of the Americas.

ECLAC has likewise continued to collaborate with subregional integration bodies, particularly the Central American Integration System (SICA), Association of Caribbean States (ACS), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the Andean Community.

ECLAC remained active in the Inter-Agency Group on Ageing, which was set up in 2002 to provide integrated support to countries for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. The Group, which is made up of ECLAC, UNFPA, PAHO/WHO, ILO, IDB, the World Bank and the United Nations Programme on Ageing, played an important role in convening the Central American and South American follow-up meetings to the Plan of Action.

In September 2004, ECLAC and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) became joint coordinators for the Inter-Agency Group on Rural Development. Other members include representatives of the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the United States Agency for

International Development (USAID). The Inter-Agency Group assisted the Government of Guatemala in defining a rural development strategy and strengthening coordination in the context of the local inter-agency group supporting the strategy. In 2005, the Inter-Agency Group also helped to strengthen the *Mesa de seguridad alimentaria y desarrollo rural* (an inter-institutional working group for food security and rural development in Ecuador). The Group initiated a joint reflection process led by ECLAC to redefine the concept of “rural”, with a view to facilitating the standardization of the relevant statistics and indicators. Common efforts were made to obtain basic statistics in order to analyse trends in agricultural and rural development.

As far as energy is concerned, ECLAC consolidated the strategic alliance with the Andean Community, the Andean Development Corporation and the Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America (IIRSA) and also participated in the activities of the inter-agency working group UN-ENERGY. ECLAC has also consolidated its collaboration with IDB, IMF, the World Bank and OECD within the framework of the Regional seminar on fiscal policy, held every year by ECLAC with the collaboration of the Ministry of Finance of Chile. Cooperation with subregional development banks was strengthened by the signing of an agreement on the organization of training courses.

Bilateral collaboration between ECLAC and United Nations agencies was diversified during the biennium covered by this report. ECLAC and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) have worked with tourism departments, national statistical offices and central banks in the region to create and strengthen basic statistics in the tourism sector. In October 2005, the technical cooperation agreement between ECLAC and UNWTO was extended to include the calculation of basic indicators in the economic analysis of tourism, in the light of the importance of tourists for the region’s economy (especially in Caribbean countries).

ECLAC increased its collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP) through the implementation of activities arranged under the memorandum of understanding currently in force. Two studies were carried out during the biennium: one on hunger and inequality in Andean countries (2004), and another entitled “Hunger and Malnutrition in the Countries of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS)” (2005). In January 2005, a project was launched to measure the social and economic costs of hunger and malnutrition. The theoretical framework and specific methodology were developed, with pilot projects being implemented in Chile and Peru. The methodology began to be applied in Central American countries from August 2005.

ECLAC continued to work closely with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in the framework of their cooperation agreement. The organizations held two high-level courses (November 2004 and December 2005) for regional negotiators and policymakers in the area of economic development as applied to intellectual property. In conjunction with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), ECLAC continued to implement the “Interregional partnership for promoting trade as an engine of growth through knowledge management and information and communications technologies”, financed through the United Nations Development Account (UNDA). ECLAC and UNCTAD also organized a workshop on facilitating trade and transport in Latin America: current situation and prospects (Santiago, Chile, 29 and 30 November 2005), which examined regional progress in trade facilitation and the instruments that can be used to implement such experiences.

In February 2005, ECLAC and the International Labour Organization (ILO) signed a letter of understanding aimed at promoting cooperation activities in terms of joint research and mutual contributions to the ECLAC *Social Panorama of Latin America* and the ILO *Labour Overview*, as well as training activities and joint projects.

In May 2005, ECLAC and UNICEF concluded a cooperation agreement with a view to disseminating information on the importance of the promotion and application of children's rights on the regional agenda and at the national level, in the framework of the Millennium Development Goals. They also agreed to publish a quarterly bulletin in English and Spanish (entitled *Challenges* and *Desafíos*, respectively), which is available in electronic and printed versions.

In September 2005, ECLAC and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) concluded a Framework Cooperation Agreement in the field of environmental information and statistics. The main aim of the Agreement is to increase countries' capacity for producing and systematizing environmental statistics and to create a shared free-access regional database of regional statistics.

Efforts were made during the reporting period to establish closer links with academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and other civil-society entities in the context of the Commission's programme of work.

II. Substantive activities

A. Subprogramme activities

ECLAC programme performance for the 2004-2005 biennium

ECLAC programme performance for the 2004-2005 biennium is summarized in two tables showing the results achieved in terms of final outputs, and is described in more detail under each subprogramme.

Table II.1 deals with substantive activities: publications, meetings of experts and intergovernmental meetings, technical material (databases, computer software) and information services and material (booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits). Table II.2 covers operational or technical cooperation activities (technical assistance missions, training courses, seminars and workshops and field projects).

Table II.1 shows that the overall rate of implementation of the mandated outputs was 94%.

Of the total of the scheduled products, only 6% were not completed and it was decided to terminate them for various reasons, in some cases because they were no longer relevant owing to unforeseen changes in the region and specific requests made by the end users.

Of the total activities planned for the 2004-2005 biennium, 1% was not completed within this period and was carried over to the 2006-2007 period. Most of the outputs in question were being revised and edited.

The operational activities listed in table II.2, which are financed for the most part with extrabudgetary resources, include 622 technical assistance missions carried out in countries of the region, the organization of 157 training courses attended by 4,112 participants and the continuation of 26 projects financed with extrabudgetary funds.

The columns in tables II.1 and II.2 have condensed headings, which are explained below:

Table II.1
**SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE AT THE OUTPUT LEVEL,
 OF SUBPROGRAMMES LISTED IN THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET
 FOR THE 2004-2005 BIENNIUM, SUBSTANTIVE ACTIVITIES**

Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation	66	0	2	10	77	0	0	1	99	99
Productive, technological and entrepreneurial development	26	1	0	5	31	0	1	0	96	97
Macroeconomic policies and growth	47	0	0	1	48	0	0	0	100	100
Social development and equity	27	3	0	14	37	0	0	7	77	84
Mainstreaming the gender perspective into the regional development process	31	5	0	0	31	0	3	2	86	86
Population and development	28	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	100	100
Planning of public administration	19	6	0	3	25	0	1	2	88	89
Environment and human settlements	19	0	1	18	38	0	0	0	100	100
Natural resources and infrastructure	47	3	0	0	49	1	0	0	100	100
Statistics and economic projections	50	3	0	4	57	0	0	0	100	100
Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America	53	0	0	14	64	3	0	0	100	100
Subregional activities in the Caribbean	103	7	7	11	116	5	0	7	94	95
Total	516	28	10	80	601	9	5	19	96	96

^a Implementation rate: Mandated outputs include: (implemented+reformulated+added by secretariat)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation).
 Total outputs include: (implemented+reformulated)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation+added by secretariat).

^b From previous biennium.

Table II. 1

Programmed: Outputs that appear in the proposed programme budget for the 2004-2005 biennium, including those financed with extrabudgetary resources.

Implemented: Activities/outputs that were completed as programmed and delivered to the intended users during the biennium under review.

Reformulated: Activities/outputs that were completed and delivered to the intended users, but differ from the description in the programme narrative contained in the programme budget. An output is considered to have been reformulated if it continues to address the same subject matter of the originally programmed output and to cater to the same intended users. The new description of each reformulated output should be reflected, along with the reasons for the reformulation.

Postponed: An output is considered to have been postponed to the next biennium if it is not delivered to the intended users during the current biennium. The reasons for the postponement of an output should be reflected in the report.

Terminated: Outputs that will not be delivered to the intended users during the current biennium and which have not been postponed to the next biennium. The reasons for terminating an output should be reflected in the report.

(i) Outputs are terminated either by a legislative decision or at the discretion of programme managers as set out in rule 106.2(b) of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation. Programme managers may exercise their discretion to terminate outputs in the following circumstances:

- In cases where it is evident that a certain output duplicates another intended for the same users;
- In cases of changing circumstances which render a specific subject matter obsolete or irrelevant; and
- In cases where resources were not made available on time during the biennium and it was not deemed appropriate to postpone the output to the next biennium because it would lose its relevance or effectiveness.

In each of the above cases, adequate explanations should be provided. In the event that the terminated output falls under a subprogramme designated as a priority in General Assembly resolution 53/206, an explanation should be given as to why it was not possible to reformulate or postpone the output or to redeploy resources from lower-priority activities.

Additional outputs: Refers to two types of outputs implemented during the biennium in addition to those programmed. They are as follows:

(i) Added by legislation: Outputs added by a legislative decision of the specialized body that oversees the programme of work subsequent to the adoption by the General Assembly of the 2004-2005 programme budget.

(ii) Added at the initiative of the secretariat: Outputs added in response to general legislation for programmatic reasons.

- With respect to (i) above, the legislative authority and the intergovernmental body which took the decision should be specified, along with an exact description of the output, an identifier and the work-months utilized. In the event that the output was specifically required by the legislative authority, a statement of programme budget implications should be annexed.
- As for (ii) above, programme managers can introduce additional outputs for programmatic reasons or to enhance the attainment of the objectives of the subprogramme, by using resources released from postponements and/or terminations, extrabudgetary resources or the savings accruing from more efficient utilization of the resources appropriated. The reasons for adding outputs should be indicated.

Implementation rates: The percentage of the programme described in the budget for the 2004-2005 biennium that was implemented. This ratio is represented by the number of outputs completed as planned, expressed as a percentage of the total number of outputs provided for in the programme budget.

Rate of implementation: Mandated outputs = (programmed+carried over+added by legislation): (Implemented+reformulated)-(added by the secretariat)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation).

Rate of implementation: Total outputs = (programmed+carried over+added by legislation+added by programme managers): (Implemented and reformulated)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation+added by the secretariat).

Table II.2
**SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE AT THE OUTPUT LEVEL,
 OF SUBPROGRAMMES LISTED IN THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET
 FOR THE 2004-2005 BIENNIUM, OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

	Advisory services		Training			Field projects		
	Requests received	Requests implemented	Number of missions	Number of courses	Number of participants	Continuing from 2002-2003	New	Implemented
Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation	10	11	29	3	95	0	0	0
Productive, technological and entrepreneurial development	24	24	52	6	187	0	4	5
Macroeconomic policies and growth	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Social development and equity	8	8	11	23	120	0	2	2
Mainstreaming the gender perspective into the regional development process	11	11	8	11	0	3	0	3
Population and development	50	50	25	5	77	0	0	0
Planning of public administration	18	18	50	28	893	0	0	0
Environment and human settlements	37	37	34	10	423	3	6	9
Natural resources and infrastructure	56	56	56	9	473	0	0	0
Statistics and economic projections	27	27	26	24	530	0	0	0
Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America	347	347	304	26	965	0	0	3
Subregional activities in the Caribbean	48	48	23	12	349	4	0	4
Total	639	640	622	157	4 112	10	12	26

Table II.2

This table covers the operational activities that were carried out. Since these activities were financed mainly with extrabudgetary resources, their implementation was subject to the availability of such funding. The column headings in this table are as follows:

Requests received: The number of requests for technical assistance received from ECLAC member countries during the 2004-2005 biennium.

Requests implemented: The number of cases in which ECLAC responded to requests for technical assistance.

Number of missions: The number of technical assistance missions carried out by ECLAC staff in countries of the region in response to requests received from Governments of member countries.

Number of courses: The number of training courses organized by ECLAC divisions in Santiago, at subregional headquarters and at national offices.

Number of participants: The number of people who attended courses conducted by ECLAC.

Continuing from 2002-2003: The number of projects initiated in the 2002-2003 biennium whose implementation was continued in 2004-2005.

Implemented: The number of technical cooperation projects completed by ECLAC during the biennium.

Subprogramme 1

Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation

This subprogramme includes the activities conducted by the Division of International Trade and Integration, the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. and the ECLAC office in Brasilia.

During the 2004-2005 biennium, the Division of International Trade and Integration of ECLAC concentrated on the following subject areas: (i) trade and regional integration trends; (ii) international trade regulations, regional integration and trade policies; (iii) analysis of specific markets of interest to the region; and (iv) trade facilitation.

The Division carried out analytical and empirical studies and formulated policy recommendations with a view to cooperating with the Governments of the region in their efforts to improve their linkages with the international economy, in response to the challenges posed by changes in the global economy and to encourage Governments to seize the opportunities offered by such changes.

Within the framework of these activities, the Division, working in conjunction with other organizations, implemented the research project. "Comparative Study on East Asian and Latin American Information Technology (IT) Industries". The outcome of the project was the publication of a book detailing 13 national case studies (7 in Latin America and 6 in Asia).

The Division was also responsible for the production of *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy, 2004. Trends 2005* (LC/G.2283-P); this contained a chapter devoted to the analysis of current trends in world trade since the emergence of the People's Republic of China as a force to be reckoned with in this sphere. The regional cooperation activities included a meeting convened to analyse the strategic economic relationship between Latin America and China and, in particular, the role of chambers of commerce. It was attended by business leaders from Brazil, Peru and Chile and by representatives of the Government of China. This meeting was a concrete step towards the development of a Latin American platform for relations with China and Asia as a whole, thanks to the agreement reached by the presidents of the chambers of commerce of the participating countries.

In addition, multilateral, subregional and hemispheric trade negotiations taking place in various forums were monitored and special support was given to countries in the region in the negotiation and implementation of trade agreements, especially those involving the United States.

The cooperation activities included the organization of three regional meetings on the implementation of free trade agreements in the Andean area and Central America. The main objective of the meetings was to strengthen technical cooperation efforts being made by countries in the region. With respect to the implementation of trade agreements, the cases of Mexico and Chile were studied as part of a project financed by the Government of Japan.

The Division also launched a database which provides regional users with information relating to all cases being processed under the WTO Dispute Settlement Body and the regional dispute settlement mechanisms of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), North American Free Trade Area, Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Andean Community and Central American Common Market (CACM). In order to verify and discuss the partial results of this project, a workshop was held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile, and attended by experts from the Andean Community, MERCOSUR, Central America, Brazil, Chile and Argentina.

The Division also set up a database with information on trade among 33 Latin American and Caribbean countries, 15 from the European Union and other selected countries. This has been rated by the United Nations Statistics Division as one of the best applications of the Commodity Trade Database (COMTRADE).

The Division continued to implement the project on the application of information and communication technologies to trade facilitation. In this connection, an international seminar was held on trade facilitation and transport: current situation and outlook (Santiago, Chile, 29 and 30 November 2005), which was attended by experts and representatives from all the countries of South America and from UNCTAD.

Since 2004, the incorporation of the Transport Unit into the Division has made it possible to develop the area of trade facilitation and transport, which is especially important for strengthening competitiveness both nationally and regionally. The Unit's achievements include the updating of the region's maritime profile and the transport website and the compilation of information on the advances made in implementing the single window facility for foreign trade in Latin America and Asia. Progress was also made in assessing rules of origin in the countries through the Competitive Analysis of Nations (CAN) in order to simplify and rationalize the use of this system.

During the biennium, the Division published a number of documents in the ECLAC *Comercio internacional series* as well as several studies on competition and quarterly information notes on capital flows.

The ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. prepared several documents, including the annual publication *Access of Latin American and Caribbean Exports to the U.S. Market*, which analyses the measures relating to market access and contains a section devoted to the Bioterrorism Act adopted by the United States and the new security requirements for maritime transport.

In conjunction with IDB and OAS, the office also published "A Comparative Guide to the Chile-United States Free Trade Agreement and the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement" in order to facilitate access to information and the analysis of trade agreements.

In terms of cooperation activities, the office participated in the Committee on Trade Capacity Building within the framework of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) and the proposed free trade agreement between the Andean countries and the United States. In this context, workshops were held in Colombia, Peru and Ecuador on the new port and maritime security measures and their implications for agro-food exports. Steps were also taken to enable government officials to participate in various ECLAC courses and seminars.

In addition, the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. organized the following two seminars to strengthen the trade capacity of countries under the FTAA Hemispheric Cooperation Program, a project financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA): (i) Seminar on financing policies of small and medium-sized enterprises and trade openness and (ii) Seminar on port and maritime security and the impact of security measures and the Bioterrorism Act on agricultural exports.

These outputs were obtained through fulfilment of the programmatic commitments corresponding to this subprogramme in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2004-2005 biennium.

Figure II.1 shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2004-2005 biennium.

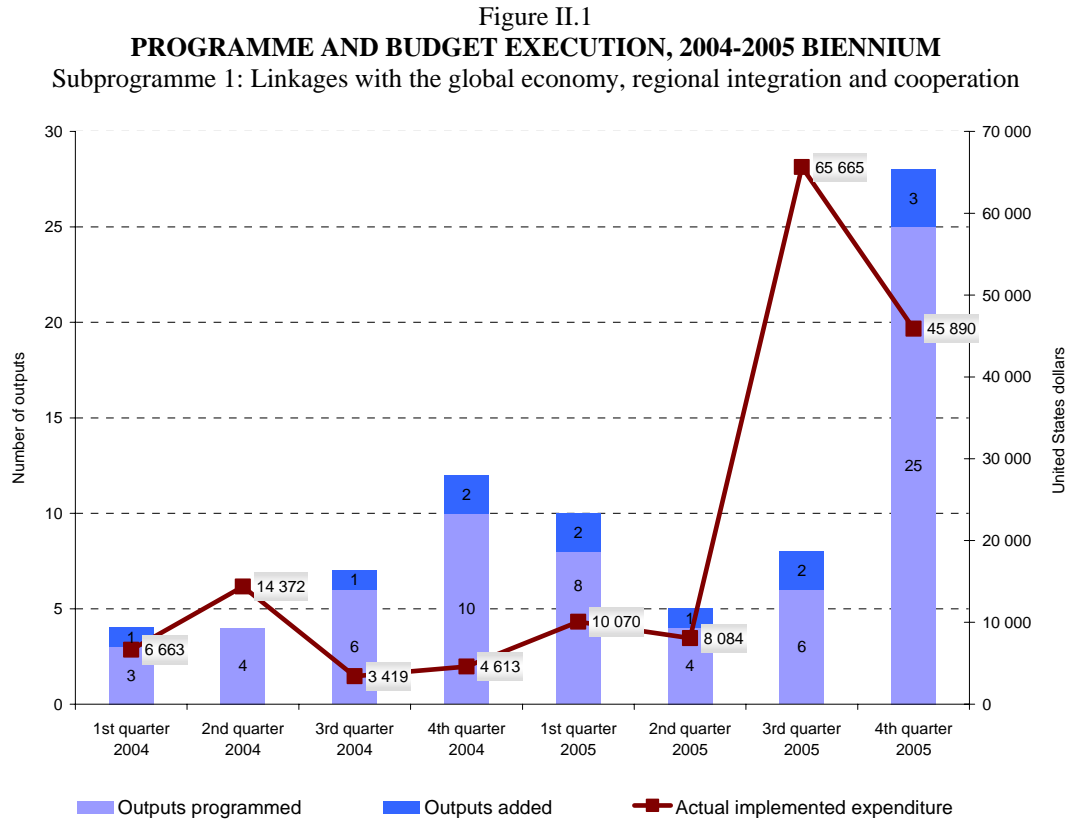


Table II.3 provides an overview of the outputs generated under subprogramme 1.

Table II.3
SUMMARY OF ACTUAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE UNDER SUBPROGRAMME 1 FOR THE 2004-2005 BIENNIUM: SUBSTANTIVE AND OPERATIONAL OUTPUTS

Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation	70	0	4	18	91	0	0	1	99	99

^a Implementation rates: Mandated outputs = (implemented+reformulated-added by the secretariat)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation).
Total outputs = (implemented+reformulated)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation+added by the secretariat).

^b From the previous biennium.

Subprogramme 2

Productive, technological and entrepreneurial development

During the 2004-2005 biennium, the objective of the subprogramme was to support countries of the region in the design and implementation of productive development policies. The Division of Production, Productivity and Management, working in close collaboration with other divisions, was responsible for activities in the following four subject areas: (i) analysis of production trends in the region; (ii) policy design aimed at improving the business environment; (iii) strengthening the key agents of industrial and agricultural development (transnational firms, national conglomerates and small and medium-sized enterprises); and (iv) fostering development and adapting and incorporating new technologies, in particular information technologies and biotechnologies.

With respect to the first subject area, the Division continued to offer the annual Summer School on Latin American Economies to postgraduate students from countries of different degrees of development. This School, which lasts three months full time, was very highly rated in the assessment surveys. The Division improved and updated the Competitive Analysis of Nations (CAN) software and the Industrial Performance Analysis Programme (PADI) software, which contain information on export and industrial production patterns. In addition, the Division developed a methodology that was used by 11 international organizations to agree on and harmonize a set of key indicators for the household and business surveys on information and communication technologies.

With respect to the second subject area, the Division participated in the development of an information system on agriculture and rural life for the follow-up and evaluation of AGRO 2015 Plan. This initiative, which was supported by IICA, PAHO, FAO, UNESCO and ILO, received special recognition at the Fourth Summit of the Americas, held in Mar del Plata, Argentina, on 4 and 5 November 2005.

In conjunction with the Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service (SEBRAE), the Division organized the Latin American workshop on local productive systems (Brasilia, August 2004), which was attended by more than 50 professionals and technical experts from countries in the region. As a result of this workshop, a 400-hour postgraduate specialization course was held during ten months of 2005 for development project managers of local productive clusters.

Under the third subject area, the Division produced several documents, which were disseminated widely on the Internet through the ECLAC portal. The annual publication *Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean*, which studies foreign investment in the countries of the region, was downloaded 200,000 times since March 2005. In virtual dialogues maintained with ECLAC officials, users rated this document as extremely useful. For the first time in 2004, this document was published in Portuguese as well as in English and Spanish.

In 2005, activities were carried out to support the formulation and implementation of policies designed to strengthen the business environment, especially with respect to small and medium-sized enterprises in Recife, Brazil, and Atuntaqui, Ecuador. The Division, in conjunction with the Government of Argentina, also organized an observatory on the dynamics of employment, which has served to design policies geared to sectors and regions as well as small businesses.

Lastly, in relation to the fourth subject area, the Division, in collaboration with WIPO, organized two regional courses on technological management and intellectual property in Latin America and the Caribbean. At the request of the Government of Panama, it supported the design of a strategic plan for the development of science and technology in that country, which is scheduled for implementation in 2006.

The Division acted as technical secretariat for the Regional Preparatory Ministerial Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, organized by the Government of Brazil in June 2005. At that meeting, the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean adopted the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC 2007). At the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Tunis in November 2005, it was agreed, and explicitly recognized by the countries of the region, that ECLAC, like the other regional commissions, would play an important role in the follow-up of regional plans for the information society.

These outputs were obtained through fulfilment of the programmatic commitments corresponding to this subprogramme in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2004-2005 biennium.

Figure II.2 shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2004-2005 biennium.

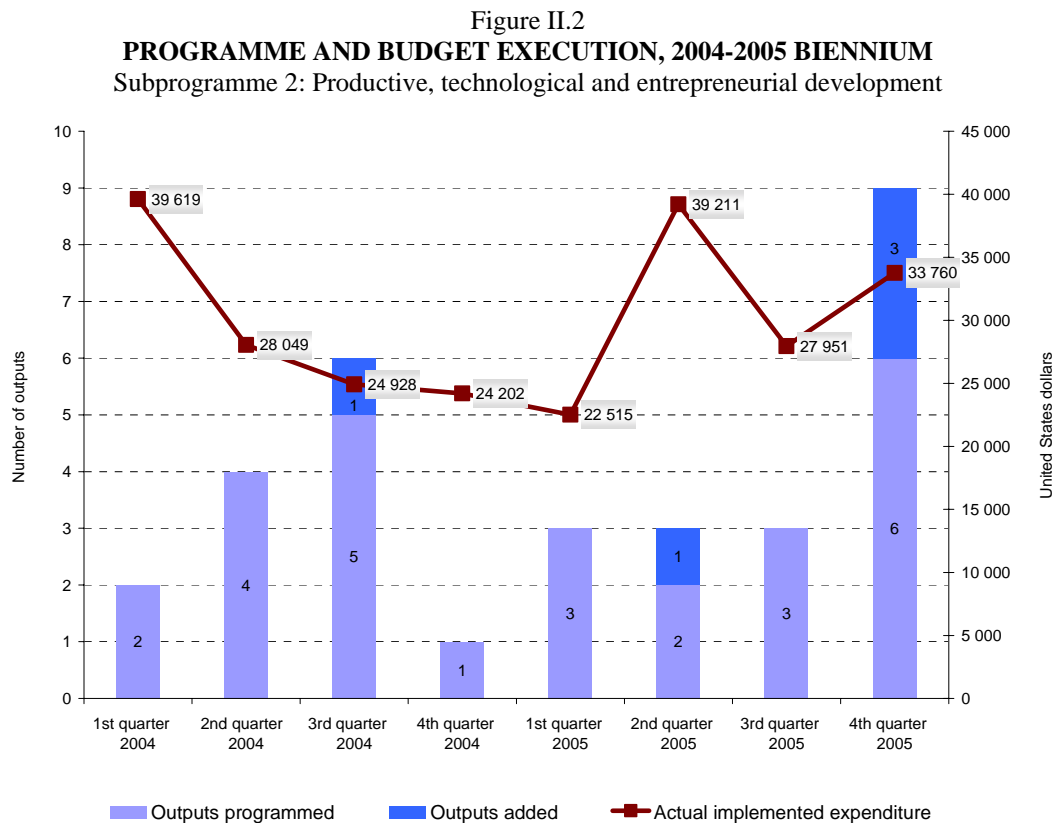


Table II.4 provides an overview of the outputs generated under subprogramme 2.

Table II.4
**SUMMARY OF ACTUAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE UNDER SUBPROGRAMME 2 FOR THE
 2004-2005 BIENNIUM: SUBSTANTIVE AND OPERATIONAL OUTPUTS**

Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Productive, technological and entrepreneurial development	48	1	1	18	48	0	1	1	96	97

^a Implementation rates: Mandated outputs = (implemented+reformulated+added by the secretariat)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation).
 Total outputs = (implemented+reformulated)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation+added by the secretariat).

^b From the previous biennium.

Subprogramme 3 Macroeconomic policies and growth

During the 2004-2005 biennium, the Economic Development Division, which is responsible for this subprogramme, focused on two subject areas: (i) overall and sectoral analysis of the performance of the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, and (ii) analysis of development strategies and economic and social policies in the region. In this connection, a systematic appraisal of the implementation of economic policies and reforms was carried out together with an assessment of their impact on the economies of the region. In addition, substantive support was provided to Governments in the formulation of those policies and reforms.

In relation to these activities, the Division considered the implications of the proposed free trade area of the Americas for national macroeconomic policies and their regional coordination. It also offered to assist countries of the region with their analyses and proposals through a systematic follow-up of changes in their fiscal, monetary and exchange-rate policies; of labour-market trends; and structural reforms under way. Lastly, the Division presented economic reports based on comparable information, which are the most up-to-date source of information available in the region. It continued to provide support to the countries of the region in the formulation of economic policy proposals, follow-up of results and expansion of information systems, in order to enhance decision-making in the public and private sectors.

In terms of projects, the Division has been coordinating the regional project “Integration of Young People into the Labour Market”, which is financed by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and which seeks to put forward public-policy proposals geared to improving conditions for access by young men and women to productive employment. Several activities have been conducted as part of the project including the seminar on analyses, challenges and proposals for youth employment (Santiago, Chile, 6 and 7 July 2005), in which consultants of the five countries under review (Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay and Peru) presented their main findings.

The Division has continued to work on the project Macroeconomic Dialogue Network (REDIMA). The second phase of the project (REDIMA II) has been launched with financial support from the European Union. This Network is an important forum for discussion and the exchange of experiences between high-level government officials on macroeconomic issues linked to the integration process. Under the REDIMA II project, several meetings were held and a number of documents were published and are available to readers on the ECLAC website.³

The flagship publication *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2004-2005* (LC/G.2279-P), produced by the Division, analyses the main aspects of the regional economy and the situation of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. It includes a statistical appendix presented in electronic form and containing detailed information. The Division also published the annual *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*, which presents a regional overview including sectoral analyses and growth projections for the following year as well as individual country reports for the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Economic Development Division has continued to publish working documents in the *Macroeconomía del desarrollo series* and produced valuable studies in the above-mentioned areas, which have been financed under extrabudgetary projects.

³ <http://www.eclac.cl/redima/>.

These outputs were obtained through fulfilment of the programmatic commitments corresponding to this subprogramme in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2004-2005 biennium.

Figure II.3 shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2004-2005 biennium.

Figure II.3
PROGRAMME AND BUDGET EXECUTION, 2004-2005 BIENNIUM
Subprogramme 3: Macroeconomic policies and growth

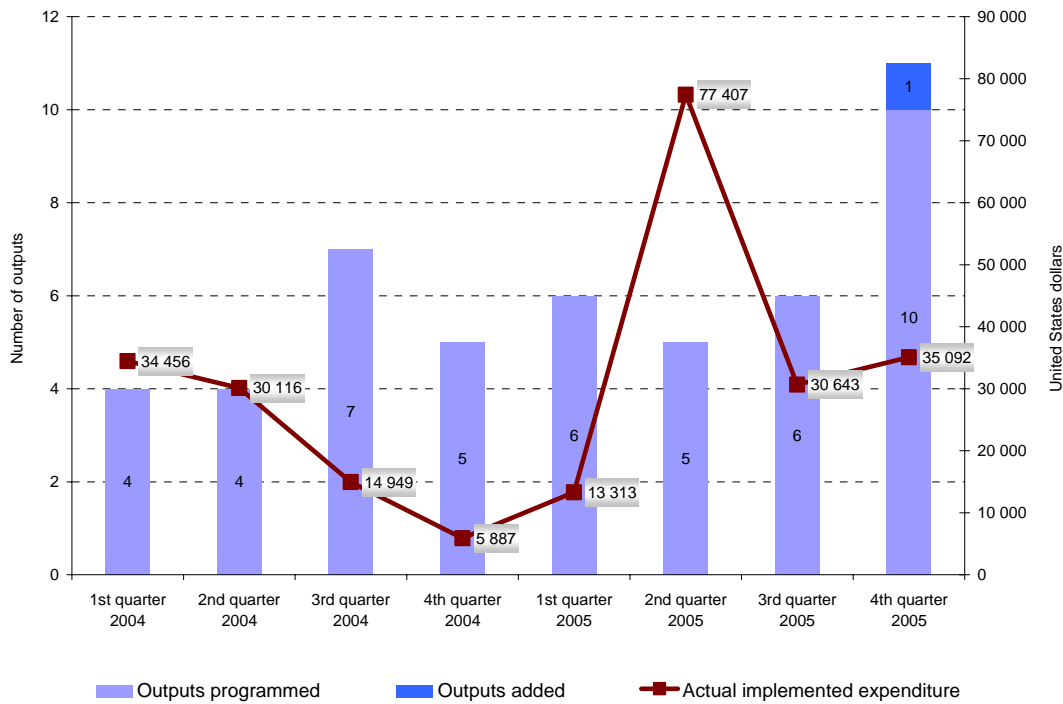


Table II.5 provides an overview of the outputs generated under subprogramme 3.

Table II.5
SUMMARY OF ACTUAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE UNDER SUBPROGRAMME 3 FOR THE 2004-2005 BIENNIUM: SUBSTANTIVE AND OPERATIONAL OUTPUTS

Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Macroeconomic policies and growth	50	0	0	1	51	0	0	0	100	100

^a Implementation rates: Mandated outputs = (implemented+reformulated-added by the secretariat)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation).
Total outputs = (implemented+reformulated)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation+added by the secretariat).

^b From the previous biennium.

Subprogramme 4 Social development and equity

During the 2004-2005 biennium, the Social Development Division, which is responsible for this subprogramme, concentrated on the following areas: (i) formulation, management and evaluation of social policies, programmes and projects; (ii) assessment of the social situation of the population and vulnerable groups, with emphasis on poverty and equity; (iii) analysis of the social impact of economic changes and structural reforms on socio-economic stratification in the region; and (iv) promotion and consolidation of human rights in the context of governance and democracy, and consideration of their effect on the social and political dynamic of the region.

During the biennium, the main objective was to continue to support countries of the region in their ongoing evaluation of the social situation, formulation and implementation of social policies and programmes, and the promotion of equity and rights-based development, democracy and peace.

The main activities carried out under the subprogramme consisted in improving the exchange and compilation of social information on the region, producing social assessments to assist in the formulation of national social policies and programmes, supporting Governments with respect to the systems of management, monitoring and evaluation of social policies and programmes and promoting human rights, democracy and peace.

The biennium saw the consolidation of the project “Latin American and Caribbean Network of Social Institutions” (RISALC), which in its new phase formed a virtual network of 1,055 social institutions from 41 countries and territories in the region. The purpose of the network is to facilitate the exchange of good practices, improve the capacity of national social institutions in terms of the analysis and assessment of policies and programmes and share experiences in the area of social policy. Within this framework, representatives of public and private institutions from the different Spanish-speaking countries in the region participated in five virtual forums on issues relating to street people, violence against children and adolescents in the region, arrangements for assisting the poor, early childhood education and the family. In addition, eight virtual corridors have been set up for obtaining access to other social institutions in the region.

The project “Experiences in social innovation in Latin America and the Caribbean” was launched with the support of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. The main objective of the project was to identify, analyse, disseminate and recognize innovative experiences observed in Latin America and the Caribbean in the areas of education, health, food security, nutrition, rural development, income generation, social responsibility, volunteer programmes and youth programmes. Within the framework of the project, an Innovation Fair and the prize-giving ceremony for the 2004-2005 cycle were held (Santiago, Chile, 10 and 11 November 2005).

With respect to publications, the document *Financing and Management of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean. Preliminary Version* (LC/G.2249(SES.30/14)) was prepared jointly by ECLAC and UNESCO and presented at a special session of the thirtieth session of the Commission (San Juan, Puerto Rico, 28 June-2 July 2004) and at the seventeenth regional seminar on the fiscal covenant (Santiago, Chile, 24-27 January 2005). Governments recommended that ECLAC and UNESCO pursue their joint collaboration in order to forge closer links between education and finance authorities on the basis of the proposals put forward. The 2004 and 2005 editions of the *Social Panorama of Latin America* were also published. They cover, among other issues, the poverty dynamic and income distribution; demographic changes in recent decades in the region and their implications for health; the socio-economic

situation of Latin American youth; changes in household structure and the role of families; recent trends in social spending in countries in the region; and health policy reforms. On the basis of the knowledge acquired over 14 consecutive years of producing the *Social Panorama*, the technical team of the Division has continued to participate in, and provide substantive support for, the design and dissemination of methodologies, the harmonization of objectives and training for the follow-up of the Millennium Development Goals by the organizations within the United Nations system and the competent agencies in the countries, with a significant impact at the regional level.

The report *La juventud en Iberoamérica. Tendencias y urgencias* (LC/L.2180-P) was prepared under an agreement signed with the Ibero-American Youth Organization (OIJ). Containing a detailed multisectoral assessment of the situation of young people in the region, the report was presented at the twelfth meeting of the Ibero-American Conference of Youth Ministers (Guadalajara, Mexico, November 2004) and subsequently launched simultaneously in most of the countries of the region (16 November 2004).

The document *Pobreza, hambre y seguridad alimentaria en Centroamérica y Panamá* (LC/L.2134-P) was published in 2004. The second phase of the agreement signed by ECLAC and the World Food Programme (WFP) was initiated with the publication of the analytical paper “Hambre y desigualdad en los países andinos”, presented at the Forum on hunger in the countries of the Andean region, held in Quito, Ecuador, on 22 and 23 November 2004. The year 2005 saw the start-up of the third phase of the agreement with the preparation of studies on the cost of hunger and the cost-effectiveness and costs and benefits of reducing undernutrition in the region. These studies considered the cases of Chile and Peru and assessed the situation of undernutrition in the Caribbean Basin. Requests have been received for these studies to be repeated in the Central American countries. Other documents were prepared and regional meetings of experts held on these topics. During the biennium, over 25 documents were published in the *Políticas sociales series*, most of which refer to social policy and equity.

Technical cooperation was provided to the National Education Development Fund of Brazil in the form of training modules in management, supervision and evaluation of social programmes conducted throughout 2005. In conjunction with the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico and the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, various collaboration activities ranging from humanitarian assistance to development were carried out with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), to support the transition efforts.

These outputs were obtained through fulfilment of the programmatic commitments corresponding to this subprogramme in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2004-2005 biennium.

Figure II.4 shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2004-2005 biennium.

Figure II.4
PROGRAMME AND BUDGET EXECUTION, 2004-2005 BIENNIUM
 Subprogramme 4: Social Development and equity

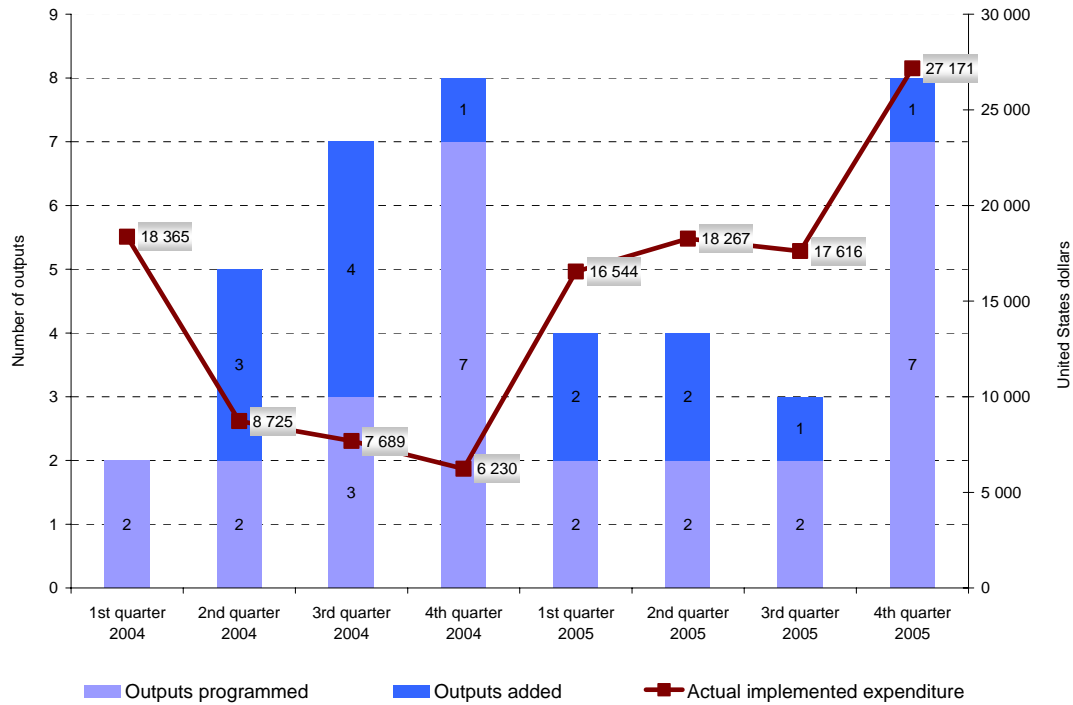


Table II.6 provides an overview of the outputs generated under subprogramme 4.

Table II.6
**SUMMARY OF ACTUAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE UNDER SUBPROGRAMME 4 FOR THE
 2004-2005 BIENNIUM: SUBSTANTIVE AND OPERATIONAL OUTPUTS**

Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Social development and equity	49	3	0	26	44	0	0	8	85	90

^a Implementation rates: Mandated outputs = (implemented+reformulated+added by the secretariat)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation).

Total outputs = (implemented+reformulated)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation+added by the secretariat).

^b From the previous biennium.

Subprogramme 5

Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development

During the 2004-2005 biennium, the Women and Development Unit, which is responsible for the execution of this subprogramme, focused on its principal objective of supporting Latin American and Caribbean countries in their efforts to mainstream the gender perspective in public policies and consolidate the role of institutions that seek to reduce gender inequality in the various spheres of development. To that end, the Unit continued to support the activities of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and its Presiding Officers and stepped up activities of technical cooperation for development in the design of public policies aimed at achieving gender equality in the operation of markets, institutions and society as a whole.

The Unit has based its work on the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean and the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women, and has paid special attention to the Millennium Development Goals and the new measures and initiatives recommended in the Mexico City Consensus, adopted at the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 10-12 June 2004).

During this period, the Women and Development Unit made significant achievements at the technical level and in terms of cooperation with countries in the region. As regards cooperation, the main achievements concerned the consultation processes on economic labour policies. In Argentina, gender mainstreaming led to the creation of the Gender and Health Unit within the Ministry of Health and the Environment and the adoption of provincial agreements and standards for incorporating the gender perspective in employment policies at the local level. These initiatives appear as viable models that remain part of the agenda of the parties involved. Studies on the status of women in the financial sphere in Chile, Uruguay and Costa Rica have generated a positive response in business circles, but above all have opened up communication channels between the women's movement, national offices for women and the private financial sector, whereby solutions can be proposed and opportunities created for new interpretations and analyses concerning the integration of women with higher levels of education into the workforce.

Newly established subregional networks focused specifically on the issues of political culture and reform of electoral systems (Mexico, Honduras); poverty, gender and race (Brazil); and social policies, gender and poverty (Ecuador). A regional network of women experts was set up to deal with the area of governance and new virtual communication networks were established between ministers and authorities of gender machineries and between the latter and civil society, thanks to the incentive provided by the project for the use of new technologies. Opportunities for dialogue between the State and society, such as the first National Conference on Policies for Women, held in Brasilia in July 2004, have facilitated the dissemination of new knowledge and proposals.

In all of these activities, special importance was attached to activities for reinforcing the capacities of government offices for women and ministries and sectoral institutions that deal with gender policies in order to strengthen the relations between civil society and Governments. ECLAC continued to consolidate its role as inter-agency focal point for gender equity activities carried out in the region by organizations in the United Nations system.

In addition to the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Conference (Santiago, Chile, 29-30 November 2004 and Mar del Plata, Argentina, 7-8 September 2005), the Unit

carried out activities and implemented projects which resulted in the publication of more than 26 documents in the *Mujer y desarrollo series*, organized various meetings and seminars on specific issues, participated in numerous seminars and training courses and provided technical assistance to various countries of the region.

In addition to providing information on publications, meetings and other activities held during the biennium, the Unit's Internet portal (www.eclac.cl/mujer) provides access to a database of gender statistics with 34 country profiles based on a minimum set of indicators as well as a series of comparative socio-economic indicators for the region.

These outputs were obtained through fulfilment of the programmatic commitments corresponding to this subprogramme in the programme of work of the ECLAC system, the support of three extrabudgetary projects and the proposed programme budget for the 2004-2005 biennium.

Figure II.5 shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2004-2005 biennium.

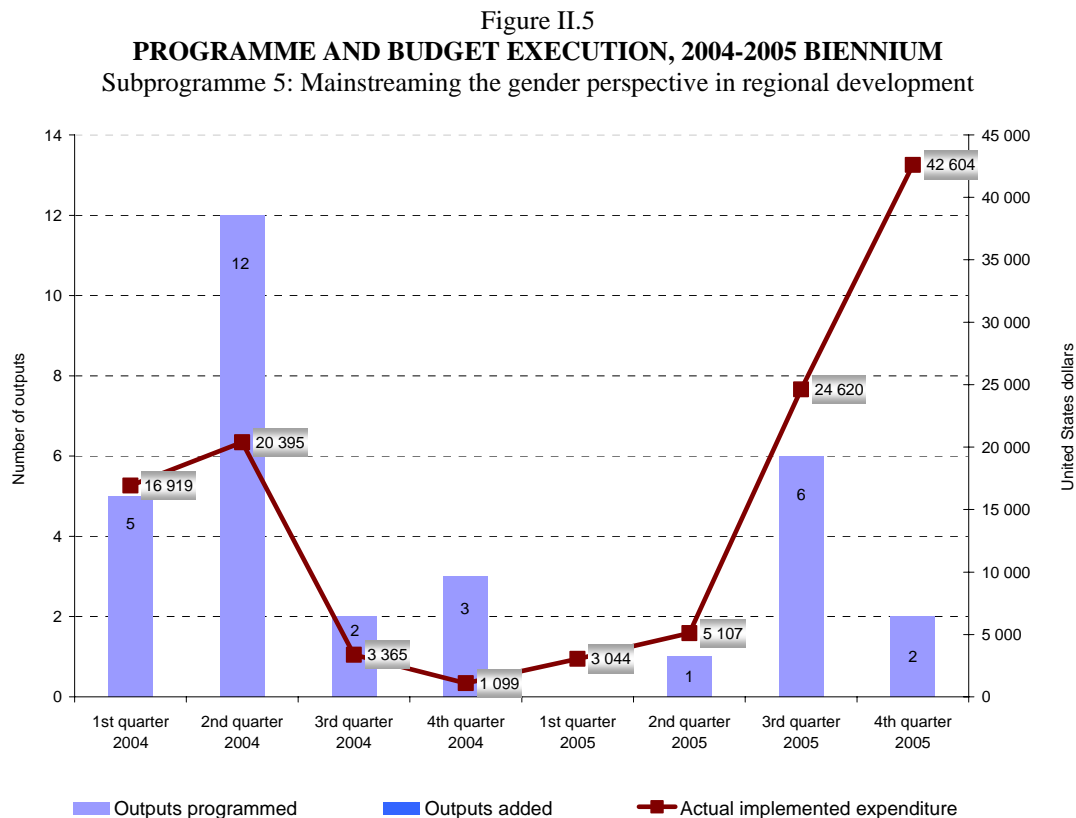


Table II.7 provides an overview of the outputs generated under subprogramme 5.

Table II.7
**SUMMARY OF ACTUAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE UNDER SUBPROGRAMME 11 FOR THE
 2004-2005 BIENNIUM: SUBSTANTIVE AND OPERATIONAL OUTPUTS**

Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development	53	5	0	3	53	0	3	2	91	92

^a Implementation rates: Mandated outputs = (implemented+reformulated+added by the secretariat)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation).

Total outputs = (implemented+reformulated)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation+added by the secretariat).

^b From the previous biennium.

Subprogramme 6 Population and development

During the 2004-2005 biennium, the work carried out by the Population Division (CELADE), which is responsible for the execution of this subprogramme, focused on the following areas: (i) technical cooperation and training in population and development; (ii) demographic analysis and population projections; (iii) activities relating to the development, adaptation and use of methodologies for generating and disseminating information on population, and (iv) incorporation of sociodemographic variables into development policies and programmes.

With the aim of serving as technical support body for countries in the region to facilitate and coordinate their interactions and the exchange of experiences in the field of population and development, and to assess progress in the implementation of the objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994), comparative studies were carried out at the subregional and regional levels on policies applied in various countries for the achievement of the goals and for the development of methodologies, procedures and systems of indicators necessary for monitoring implementation of the Programme's objectives.

The Population Division also provided support to countries in the region in addressing the dynamic of demographic changes from the perspective of human rights as a part of their development strategies. This is in keeping with the need, on the one hand, to extend to other spheres the advances already secured in the conceptualization and application of reproductive rights and, on the other, with the need to incorporate a rights-based approach to the consideration of issues such as international migration, ageing, gender equity, conflict and emergency situations, bioethics and the survival of cultural minorities, in the light of the globalization of individual and collective rights.

The activities carried out by the Population Division included the Meeting of Experts on Ageing - Second Central American and Caribbean Forum on Policies for Older Persons (San Salvador, El Salvador, 10-12 November 2004) and the governmental and expert meeting on ageing in South American countries (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 14-16 November 2005). Both meetings were organized in conjunction with PAHO, UNFPA, IDB and ILO, with the first being coordinated by the technical support committee for programmes for older persons within the Salvadoran National Secretariat of Family Affairs and the second by the Ministry for Human Development and the Family, Argentina. These meetings are part of the follow-up to the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, adopted at the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing (Santiago, Chile, November 2003). A seminar on ageing and development was organized with the Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, November 2004).

In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development during the thirtieth session of the Commission (San Juan, Puerto Rico, 28 June-2 July 2004), the subprogramme worked on the systematization of information on international migration flows in the context of advances in regional and subregional integration processes. The expert workshop on international migration and regional integration and cooperation processes in the Americas was held in Santiago, Chile, on 6 and 7 December 2004. The aim of the workshop was to discuss the relationship between international migration and regional integration and cooperation processes, and how they interact and overlap with the human rights of migrant workers and their families. A document summarizing the proceedings of the workshop on international migration and regional integration and cooperation processes was published in September 2005. CELADE also worked with the Subregional

Headquarters for the Caribbean to organize an expert meeting on international migration in the Caribbean (14 and 15 September 2005). Other international migration activities included an expert meeting on international migration and development (Mexico City, 30 November to 2 December 2005), which was jointly organized with the National Population Council (Mexico), UNFPA, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and ECLAC in preparation for the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development to be held as part of the United Nations General Assembly in New York (September 2006).

Another significant activity was the international seminar on indigenous peoples and Afrodescendants in Latin America and the Caribbean: relevance of sociodemographic information to policies and programmes, organized by CELADE and the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, with sponsorship from the Government of France and UNFPA and cooperation from the French Centre for Population and Development (CEPED) (Santiago, Chile, 27-29 April 2005).

In terms of statistics and census data, REDATAM software (Retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer) is being used by all countries in Latin America, many in the Caribbean and even several African and Asian countries. During the biennium, CELADE launched REDATAM+SP, a new version that has enabled the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago to put their censuses on the ECLAC website for online processing. This constitutes an innovation in access to microdata from censuses and other data sources. There has also been a constant effort to provide training in the form of various workshops on the use of REDATAM. Also, new databases based on the 2000 round of population censuses were made available. They contained estimates and projections for population, international migration, internal migration, urbanization and territorial distribution of population.

The Population Division continued to produce its periodic publications: *Demographic Bulletin*, *Notas de población* (selected articles on population issues in Latin America) and *REDATAM informa*, and also published a number of studies in the ECLAC *Población y desarrollo series*.

These outputs were obtained through fulfilment of the programmatic commitments corresponding to this subprogramme in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.

Figure II.6 shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2004-2005 biennium.

Figure II.6
PROGRAMME AND BUDGET EXECUTION, 2004-2005 BIENNIUM
 Subprogramme 6: Population and development

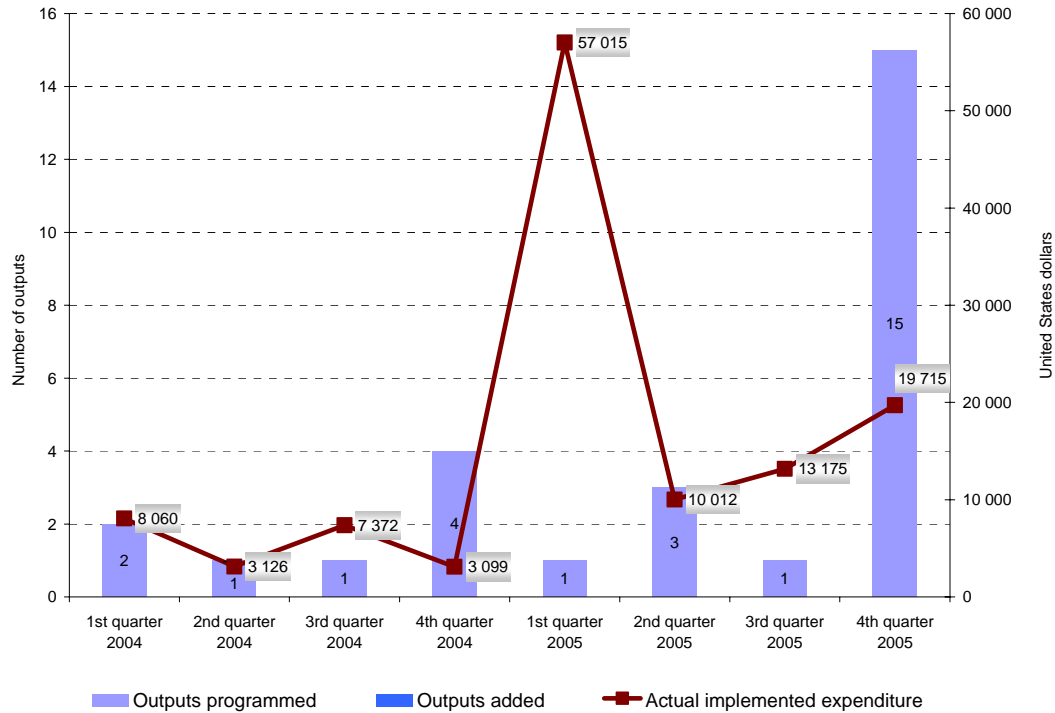


Table II.8 provides an overview of the outputs generated under subprogramme 6.

Table II.8
**SUMMARY OF ACTUAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE UNDER SUBPROGRAMME 6 FOR THE
 2004-2005 BIENNIUM: SUBSTANTIVE AND OPERATIONAL OUTPUTS**

Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Population and development	83	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	100	100

^a Implementation rates: Mandated outputs = (implemented+reformulated+added by the secretariat)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation).

Total outputs = (implemented+reformulated)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation+added by the secretariat).

^b From the previous biennium.

Subprogramme 7 Planning of public administration

During the 2004-2005 biennium, the work carried out by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), which is responsible for the execution of this subprogramme, focused on the following areas: (i) public administration; (ii) decentralization, land-use planning and management of territorial development; (iii) investment projects and planning; and (iv) cooperation between planning agencies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

ILPES organized several intergovernmental meetings, technical seminars and national, subregional and international courses, in addition to producing technical documents and teaching materials and carrying out technical assistance missions. The Twenty-second meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 29 June 2004, while the twenty-third meeting was held in Havana, Cuba, on 29 June 2005.

The various national and international seminars and meetings organized by ILPES included the sixteenth and seventeenth regional seminars on fiscal policy, organized by the Office of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC with sponsorship from IMF, OECD, World Bank and IDB, and support from the Ministry of Finance of Chile. The sixteenth seminar was held from 26 to 29 January 2004 and the seventeenth seminar took place from 24 to 27 January 2005, and they were attended by a total of 437 participants. Another international forum held was "National Visions Matter: Lessons of Success", organized in conjunction with the World Bank and the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) in Santiago, Chile, from 25 to 27 July 2004. A workshop on the role of the legislature in the budget process in Latin America was also organized jointly with the World Bank, IDB, IMF, OECD and ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 11 and 12 July 2004).

With regard to training, the Institute organized 28 international courses attended by 883 participants from 18 countries from within the region and beyond. ILPES also held 15 short courses at the national and subnational levels, which were attended by a total of 481 participants. The first distance-learning course on local and regional development was organized for 60 participants from 22 Latin American and Caribbean countries.

In the area of technical cooperation, ILPES continued to provide assistance to different governmental bodies in the countries of the region. For instance, the Institute assisted the Association of Honduran Municipalities to formulate a local economic development policy as part of an institutional development plan. Also worth mentioning are the technical assistance missions to several countries in the context of the ECLAC/ILPES agreement concluded with the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) on the programme "Modernization of the State, Public Administration and Local and Regional Economical Development".

Publications included the ILPES institutional document *Panorama de la gestión pública* and 19 other documents that were widely disseminated: six editions of the *Gestión pública series*, eight of the *Manuales series*, one edition of the *Seminarios y conferencias series* and four ILPES Bulletins. Documents and materials from the various courses, seminars and conferences were released on 13 CD-ROMs, and six newsletters were sent out on project and programme assessment.

Lastly, the Institute kept its website constantly updated (<http://www.ilpes.cl>), with a view to disseminating relevant information on its activities —especially training and research— to government organizations, academic institutions and private-sector bodies in the countries of the region.

These outputs were obtained through fulfilment of the programmatic commitments corresponding to this subprogramme in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Figure II.7 shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2004-2005 biennium.

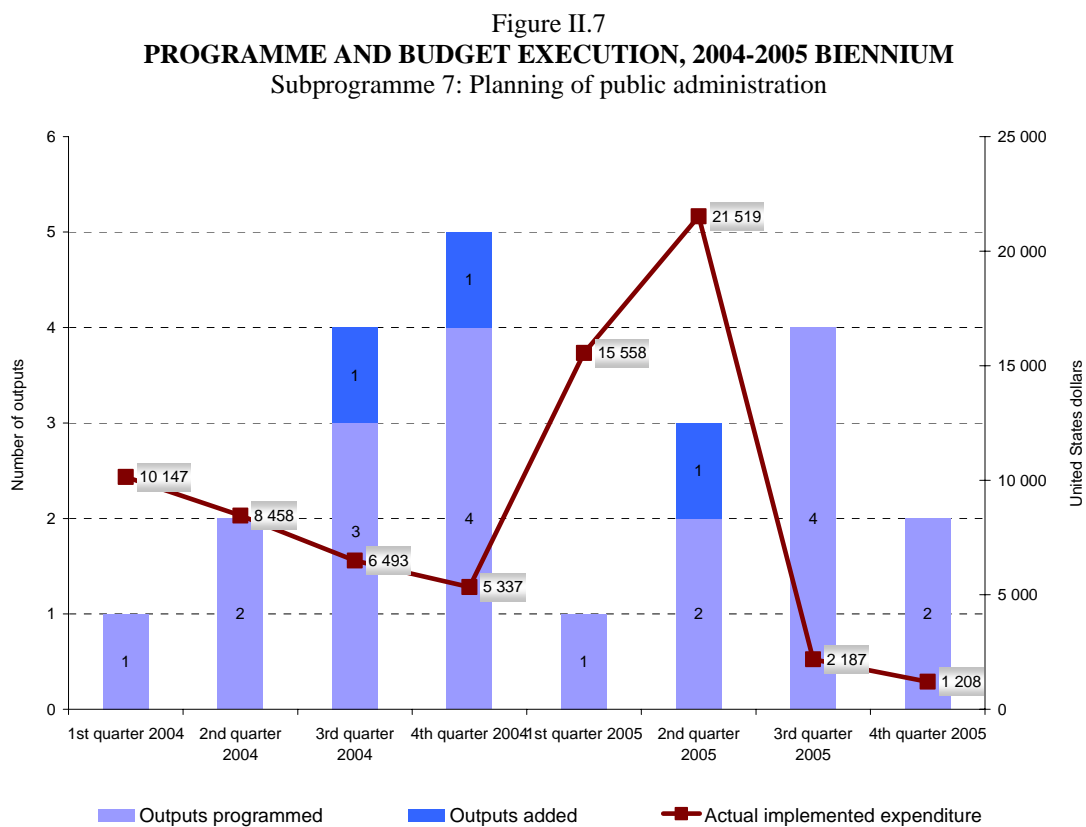


Table II.9 provides an overview of the outputs generated under subprogramme 7.

Table II.9
**SUMMARY OF ACTUAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE UNDER SUBPROGRAMME 7 FOR THE
 2004-2005 BIENNIUM: SUBSTANTIVE AND OPERATIONAL OUTPUTS**

Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Subprogramme	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat
Planning of public administration	59	6	2	7	64	0	1	2	95	96

^a Implementation rates: Mandated outputs = (implemented+reformulated+added by the secretariat)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation).

Total outputs = (implemented+reformulated)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation+added by the secretariat).

^b From the previous biennium.

ILPES training activities during 2004-2005

The Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) has continued to support the region's Governments in public administration through research, assistance and, in particular, training. Since the end of 2002, ILPES has been the main training body of ECLAC and, as such, contributes to the dissemination of documents of the ECLAC system, especially institutional studies.

The training courses organized by ILPES continue to be based around specific subjects that are not usually taught at academic centres in Latin America and the Caribbean; they combine theory with practice through the systematization, comparison and sharing of country experiences.

A total of 40 international training courses were carried out within the region and beyond (Germany, Spain, United States, Palestine, Sweden, France and Italy) (see table II.10 and figure II.8). This amounted to almost 4,000 hours of teaching imparted to around 1,500 participants.

In terms of gender distribution, 44.1% of participants were women and 55.9% were men (see figure II.9). In terms of employment background, most participants were from the public sector (68.1%), with 16.9% from academia, 4.8% from the private sector and 10.1% "other" (see figure II.10).

Within the technical specializations of ILPES, some new courses were added in order to respond to the priorities and interests of Governments in the region. These included the two courses organized in association with the University of Alcalá de Henares on managing and valuing the environment and natural resources: one held in Madrid, Spain, and the other in Santiago, Chile.

The first two international courses on decentralization and fiscal federalism in Latin America were held in Santiago, Chile, one in 2004 the other in 2005. Other international courses included one on the strategic management of local and regional development and two on local development and territorial competitiveness, with the latter being organized in conjunction with the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI).

Many courses were delivered with the technical support of various ECLAC divisions, sections and units, including the Office of the Executive Secretary, Economic Development Division, Social Development Division, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division, Division of Production, Productivity and Management, Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division and the Special Studies Unit. Officials from these departments taught subjects, delivered lectures or directed workshops and seminars.

Table II.10
INTERNATIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL COURSES ORGANIZED BY ILPES/ECLAC DURING THE 2004-2005 BIENNIUM

Course	Date	Place	Country	Teaching hours	Number of participants			Type of institution				Joint organizers
					Women	Men	Total	Public	Private	Academic	Other	
COURSES PROVIDED BY ILPES DURING 2004												
1. Use of socio-economic indicators in the evaluation of the impact of projects and programmes to combat poverty	3-14 May	Santa Cruz	Bolivia	80	13	23	36	21	3	8	4	ILPES/AECI Alcalá University
2. Strategic management of local and regional development	24 May 11 June	San Salvador	El Salvador	120	14	16	30	15	8	1	6	ILPES/GTZ
3. Local development and territorial competitiveness	7-18 June	La Antigua	Guatemala	80	8	18	26	13	5	7	1	ILPES/AECI
4. Logical framework, follow-up and assessment	5-16 July	Cartagena de Indias	Colombia	80	19	19	38	20	5	7	6	ILPES/AECI/ Alcalá University
5. Decentralization and fiscal federalism in Latin America	2-13 August	Santiago	Chile	80	11	14	25	7	2	12	4	ILPES/ World Bank/ GTZ
6. Management of project implementation	16-27 August	La Antigua	Guatemala	80	17	21	38	22	1	10	5	ILPES/AECI Alcalá University
7. Financing of social security	6-10 Sep.	Santiago	Chile	40	15	12	27	21	1	3	2	ILPES/ECLAC
8. Tax estimates	20-24 Oct.	Buenos Aires	Argentina	40	11	19	30	28	-	1	1	ILPES / Argentine Public Budget and Financial Administration Association (ASAP)
9. Preparation and appraisal of public investment projects	27 Sep. - 22 Oct.	Santiago	Chile	160	8	14	22	17	3	1	1	ILPES/AECI/ Alcalá University
10. Strategic management of local and regional development	18 Oct. - 19 Nov.	Santiago	Chile	200	22	15	37	24	2	8	3	ILPES
11. Economic reforms and strategic State management	8 Nov. - 3 Dec.	Santiago	Chile	160	11	19	30	21	-	4	5	ILPES/ World Bank/GTZ/ International Public Budget Association (ASIP)
12. Managing and valuing the environment and natural resources	15-26 Nov.	Madrid	Spain	80	9	16	25	12	2	5	6	ILPES/AECI Alcalá University
SUBTOTAL				1 200	158	206	364	221	32	67	44	
COURSES PROVIDED BY ILPES DURING 2005												
1. Manual on Government Finance Statistics 2001	9-13 May	Santiago	Chile	40	13	19	32	30	0	1	1	ILPES / Budget. Affairs Bureau (Chile)/IMF
2. Tax estimates	9-13 May	Santo Domingo	Dominican Republic	40	12	9	21	20	0	0	1	ILPES/Min. of Finance (Dom. Rep.)
3. Management of project implementation	16-27 May	Santa Cruz de la Sierra	Bolivia	80	13	17	30	23	1	3	3	ILPES/AECI/ Alcalá University
4. Local development and territorial competitiveness	6-17 June	La Antigua	Guatemala	80	11	21	32	26	0	3	3	ILPES/AECI
5. Budget policies and results-based public administration	4-15 July	La Antigua	Guatemala	80	13	18	31	29	0	1	1	ILPES/AECI
6. Use of socio-economic indicators in the evaluation of the impact of projects and programmes to combat poverty	4-15 July	Cartagena de Indias	Colombia	80	12	22	34	26	4	3	1	ILPES/AECI/ Alcalá University
7. Budget and control of public administration	22-26 August	San José	Costa Rica	40	19	13	32	32	0	0	0	ILPES

Table II.10 (continued)

Course	Date	Place	Country	Teaching hours	Number of participants			Type of institution				Joint organizers
					Women	Men	Total	Public	Private	Academic	Other	
8. Public policies and results-based management	10-13 August	Caucaia	Brazil	32	20	10	30	27	0	2	1	ILPES/ECLAC/ Municipality of Caucaia
9. Local development and territorial competitiveness	25 July - 12 August	Atuntaqui	Ecuador	120	9	28	37	20	5	1	11	ILPES/GTZ
10. Logical framework, follow-up and assessment	29 August - 9 Sep.	La Antigua	Guatemala	80	17	18	35	21	2	7	5	ILPES/AECI/ Alcalá University
11. Tax estimates	26-30 Sep.	Buenos Aires	Argentina	40	12	27	39	37	0	0	2	ILPES/ASAP
12. Preparation and appraisal of public investment projects	3-28 Oct.	Santiago	Chile	160	9	23	32	18	2	11	1	ILPES/AECI/ Alcalá University
13. Strategic management of local and regional development	17 Oct. - 18 Nov.	Santiago	Chile	200	7	21	28	17	2	3	6	ILPES
14. Macroeconomic policies and public finances	7-18 Nov.	Santiago	Chile	80	6	12	18	13	0	5	0	ILPES/ECLAC/GTZ
15. Managing and valuing the environment and natural resources	14-25 Nov.	Santiago	Chile	80	19	37	56	29	1	14	12	ILPES/AECI/ Alcalá University
16. Budget policies and results-based public administration	21 Nov. - 2 Dec.	Santiago	Chile	80	14	18	32	31	0	0	1	ILPES/GTZ
SUBTOTAL				1 312	206	313	519	399	17	54	49	
COURSES PROVIDED BY ECLAC WITH THE SUPPORT OF ILPES IN 2004												
1. Urban poverty and substandard living conditions: strategies and programmes for neighbourhood improvement	19-23 April	Lima	Peru	40	16	31	47	43	1	1	2	ECLAC/Min. Housing and Urban Dev. (Peru)
2. Urban poverty and substandard living conditions: strategies and programmes for neighbourhood improvement	24-28 May	Managua	Nicaragua	40	27	26	53	33	10	9	1	ECLAC/University of Engineering (Nicaragua) GTZ/Assoc. of Nicaraguan Municipalities
3. Workshop on the Project Life Cycle: Identification, preparation and design	7-11 June	Georgetown	Guyana	40	14	7	21	19	-	2	-	ECLAC/ILPES Min. Foreign Trade (Guyana)
4. Municipal environmental management	14-25 June	San Salvador	El Salvador	40	8	37	45	37	4	3	1	ECLAC/SIDA/World Bank
5. Use of green economic and financing instruments for sustainable development and implementation of environmental policies	28 June - 2 July	Havana	Cuba	40	19	17	36	29	-	1	6	ECLAC/World Bank/ SIDA
6. Summer school on Latin American economies	6 July - 30 Sep.	Santiago	Chile	360	11	16	27	-	-	27	-	ECLAC
7. Sustainable development indicators for Latin American and Caribbean	30 August - 3 Sep.	Buenos Aires	Argentina	40	40	26	66	55	5	4	2	ECLAC/World Bank/ SIDA
8. Regional specialization course in human settlements	27 Sep. - 20 Oct.	Santiago	Chile	160	17	14	31	20	2	4	5	ECLAC/Fac. of Arch. and Town Planning, Uni. of Chile/ University Development Corporation/Min. Housing and Urban Dev. (Chile)
9. Implementation of the principle of access to information, citizen participation and environmental justice for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean.	11-13 Oct.	Asunción	Paraguay	24	18	16	34	21	5	3	5	ECLAC/World Bank/ SIDA / IDEA
SUBTOTAL				784	170	190	360	96	12	54	12	

Table II.10 (concluded)

Course	Date	Place	Country	Teaching hours	Number of participants			Type of institution				Joint organizers
					Women	Men	Total	Public	Private	Academic	Other	
COURSES PROVIDED BY ECLAC WITH THE SUPPORT OF ILPES IN 2005												
1. Urban poverty and substandard living conditions: challenges and programmatic bases for a sustainable urban agenda	18-20 January	Santiago	Chile	40	23	9	32	31	0	1	0	ECLAC/Min. Housing and Urban Dev. (Chile)
2. Environmental economics and development policies	15-18 March	Oaxaca	Mexico	40	18	20	38	29	0	4	5	ECLAC/National Statistics Inst. (Mexico)/SIDA/World Bank
3. Multilateral negotiations, international trade and sustainable development. Current challenges for Latin America and the Caribbean	4-8 April	Panama City	Panama	40	30	29	59	57	0	1	1	ECLAC/UNEP/SIDA/
4. Regional workshop on environmental law	2-6 May	San Salvador	El Salvador	40	15	22	37	33	1	0	3	ECLAC/ Min. of Env. and Nat. Res. (El Salvador)/SIDA/World Bank
5. Management methodologies for territorial development	8-10 June	Bogotá	Colombia	40	22	26	48	21	1	8	18	ECLAC/Min. Environ., Housing and Territorial Dev. (Colombia)/SIDA/World Bank
6. Summer school on Latin American economies	6 July - 30 Sep.	Santiago	Chile	360	14	17	31	0	0	31	0	ECLAC
SUBTOTAL				560	122	123	245	171	2	45	27	
OVERALL TOTAL				3 856	656	832	1488	887	63	220	132	

Figure II.8
PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, BIENNIUM 2004-2005
(Percentages)

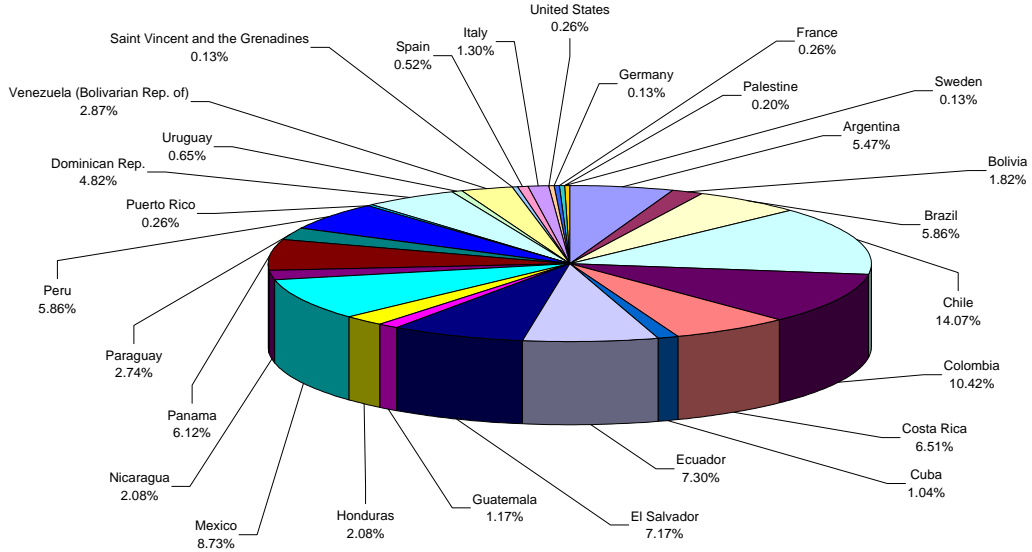


Figure II.9
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS IN ILPES/ECLAC COURSES, BY GENDER, BIENNIUM 2004-2005
(Percentages)

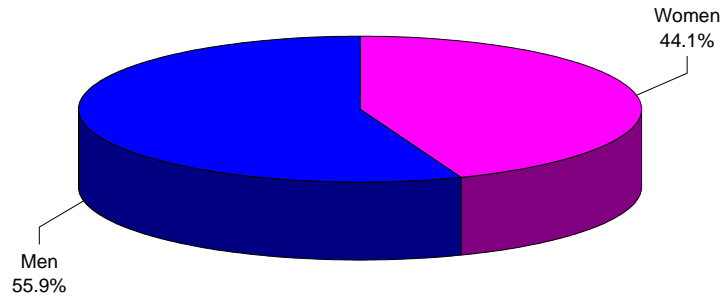


Figure II.10
EMPLOYMENT BACKGROUND OF PARTICIPANTS IN ILPES/ECLAC COURSES, BIENNIUM 2004-2005
(Percentages)

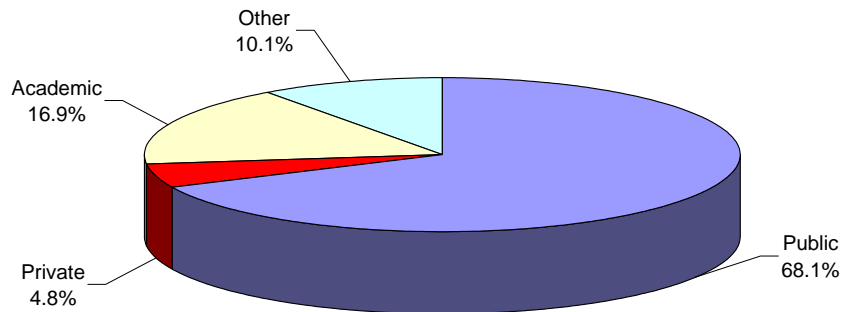


Table II.11
**NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL COURSES PROVIDED BY ILPES DURING
 THE 2004-2005 BIENNIUM ^a**

Course	Place	Date	Number of participants
Course on logical framework	Caracas, Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	17-20 June 2004	30
Course on project monitoring and assessment	Caracas, Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	15-17 July 2004	30
Course on institutional analysis	Caracas, Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	19-21 August 2004	30
Course on project management	Caracas, Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	2-4 September 2004	30
Course on local economic development and territorial competitiveness	Guatemala City	10 and 11 June 2004	24
Course on management control and results assessment	Coyhaique, Chile	1, 2, 8, 9, 15 and 16 October 2004	20
ILPES/ECLAC/Chilean Economic Development Agency course-seminar on the logical framework and programme follow-up	Santiago, Chile	3-5 August 2004	48
ILPES/ECLAC/Chilean Economic Development Agency course-seminar on economic regional development, competitiveness and productive development	Santiago, Chile	4-6 October 2004	30
Course on new public administration: problems and challenges of transition	Coyhaique, Chile	16 November 2004	30
Course on public works concession projects	San José, Costa Rica	23-26 November 2004	40
Course on strategic management of local and regional development	Junín, Argentina	22-26 November 2004; 7-15 March 2005; and 12-15 April 2005	35
ILPES/ECLAC/Chilean Economic Development Agency course/seminar on the logical framework and programme follow-up	Viña del Mar, Chile	17-19 January 2005	29
Course-seminar on budget and control of public administration	San José, Costa Rica	25-31 August 2005	35
Course-seminar on budget policies and results-based public administration	Brasilia, Brazil	24-27 October 2005	34
Course on strategic management of local and regional development	San Martín de los Andes, Argentina	28-30 September 2005; 21 November - 1 December 2005	36
Total			481

^a These courses are not included in previous figures or tables.

Subprogramme 8 Environment and human settlements

During the 2004-2005 biennium, the work carried out by the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division, which is responsible for the execution of this subprogramme, focused on the following areas: (i) assessment of advances in sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean; (ii) follow-up to public policies and international and regional agreements on sustainable development; (iii) analysis of the relationship between the economy and the environment, and (iv) land-use development and development of human settlements.

During 2005, a wide consensus was reached on how to collect the data and information needed to define methodologies and sustainable development indicators used by countries in the region. In this regard, the Division went online with a set of databases and georeferenced indicators from all the region's countries to reflect the social, economic, environmental and institutional dimensions of sustainable development. This information is also available on request to those unable to access the data on the Internet, and is supplemented by the study of sustainable development trends through the identification of sustainable development syndromes on the basis of a comprehensive and systematic analysis.

In the interests of integrating regional efforts to exchange knowledge and experience on human settlements at the sectoral level, the third Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI) was held in Quito, Ecuador, in November 2004, while the fourth Meeting was held in Santiago, Chile, in November 2005.

During the biennium, the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division organized various workshops and seminars including the workshop on sustainable development indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 24-28 October 2005), which was organized in the context of the cooperation agreement between the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the World Bank Institute and ECLAC. Another meeting held was the Regional Workshop "Towards lower GHG economies: mainstreaming sustainability in carbon markets and in investment environments" (Santiago, Chile, 13 and 14 September 2005), which was organized with the financial support of the Governments of Germany (through GTZ), United Kingdom and Canada, and the assistance of the Governments of Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Peru. The aims of the workshop were to reflect on issues that needed to be analysed by the region's countries prior to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and to promote the clean development mechanism.

In terms of training, more than 15 courses were provided to government officials and professionals in the area of economy and the environment, including the course on public policies for sustainable development, which was held in Mexico City, from 8 to 19 November 2004. As part of the project "Urban Poverty: an Action Oriented Strategy for Urban Governments and Institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean", participants took part in the first distance-learning course on strategies to overcome urban poverty and substandard living conditions —a sustainable urban agenda (5 September to 25 November 2005). This initiative is part of commitments to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, especially in terms of improving living conditions in human settlements, the aims of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Human Settlements and the agreements and commitments undertaken at the Ibero-American Forum of Housing and Urban Development Ministers and High-level Authorities.

The Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division published seven books as *Libros de la CEPAL* Nos. 75 to 82. The Division continued to produce its publications under the following three ECLAC series: *Medio ambiente y desarrollo*, *Seminarios y conferencias* and *Manuales*.

These outputs were obtained through fulfilment of the commitments contained in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2004-2005 biennium. The main features of programme execution are summarized below.

Figure II.11 shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2004-2005 biennium.

Figure II.11
PROGRAMME AND BUDGET EXECUTION, 2004-2005 BIENNIUM
Subprogramme 8: Environment and human settlements

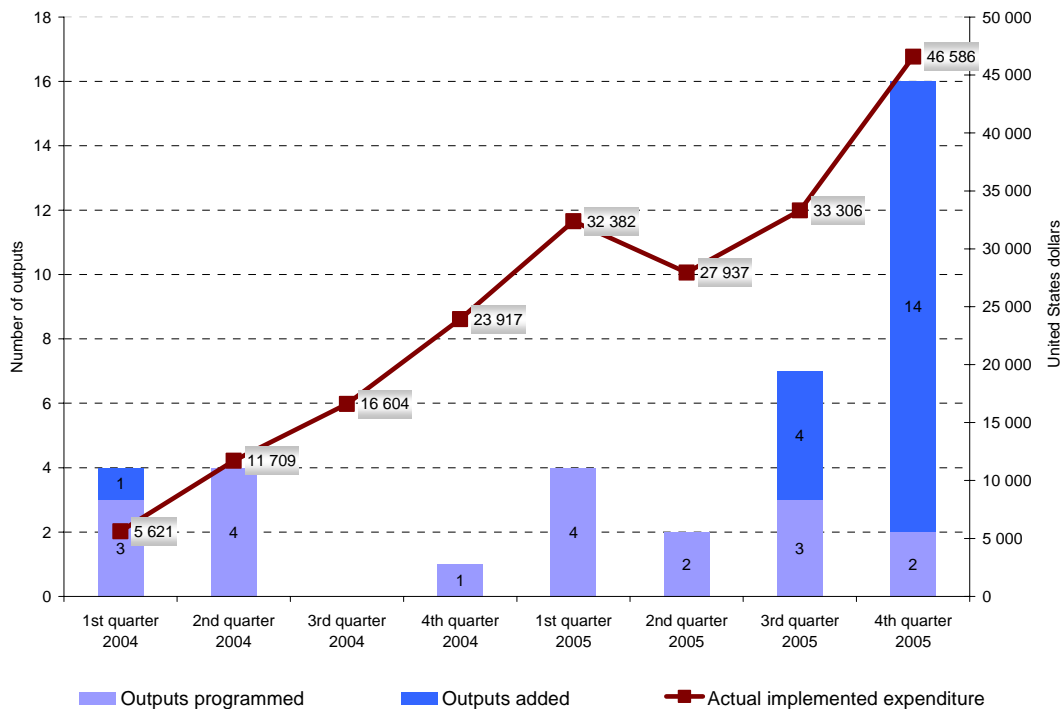


Table II.12 provides an overview of the outputs generated under subprogramme 8.

Table II.12
SUMMARY OF ACTUAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE UNDER SUBPROGRAMME 8 FOR THE 2004-2005 BIENNIUM: SUBSTANTIVE AND OPERATIONAL OUTPUTS

Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Subprogramme	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat
Environment and human settlements	61	0	11	28	100	0	0	0	100	100

^a Implementation rates: Mandated outputs = (implemented+reformulated-added by the secretariat)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation).

Total outputs = (implemented+reformulated)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation+added by the secretariat).

^b From the previous biennium.

Subprogramme 9 Natural resources and infrastructure

During the 2004-2005 biennium, activities under this subprogramme were carried out by the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division, which is also responsible for the activities of ECLAC in the area of transport. Activities were conducted in areas relating to (i) the participation of the private sector and regulation of the provision of public services; (ii) sustainable management of natural resources; (iii) natural resources and infrastructure in linkages with the global economy and regional integration processes; (iv) national and international legal instruments governing natural resources and infrastructure; and (v) sustainability, efficiency and equity in land transport systems.

The work of the Division has been focused on the sustainable exploitation of natural resources and the provision of increasingly efficient infrastructure services, as well as on the Initiative for Regional Infrastructure Integration in South America (IIRSA). ECLAC was actively involved in designing the guidelines for the Amazon Hub and in providing technical assistance to standardize regulations on the provision of infrastructure services, particularly intermodal transport, port infrastructure and maritime services.

In the area of the sustainable management of natural resources, priority was given to the process of energy integration, especially within the Andean Community and MERCOSUR. Sustainable development in the energy sector was therefore approached from a perspective of interconnecting and complementing available sources in order to guarantee efficient usage and, above all, a reliable supply.

During the 2004-2005 biennium, several workshops were organized in association with regional bodies such as the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), Regional Electrical Integration Commission (CIER), Regional Association of Oil and Natural Gas Companies (ARPEL) and the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA). The workshops resulted in the conclusion of a cooperation agreement to boost energy integration and the sustainable development of energy resources. Special attention was given to promoting renewable energy in the Caribbean (Jamaica) and in the Andean Community. In the latter, the Andean Programme for energization through renewable sources was set up as part of the technical cooperation provided to the region's countries for their participation in the International Conference for Renewable Energies (Bonn 2004).

The issue of the impact of mining on the environment gave rise to a line of action on mining environmental liabilities, which involved an exchange of experiences and horizontal cooperation between countries of the region. Greater emphasis was also placed on corporate responsibility and local community relations, as well as on the equitable distribution of income from the exploitation of mining and energy resources.

During the biennium, technical cooperation missions were carried out to more than 12 countries. The assistance provided related to public policies and regulation of infrastructure services; water, mining and energy resources; and infrastructure and natural disaster prevention. Special mention should be made of the support provided by the Latin American Parliament and other regional intergovernmental and private organizations. Training was also provided to specific national and subregional bodies.

In terms of publications, the Division published over 20 editions of the *FAL Bulletin* (Bulletin on the facilitation of trade and transport in Latin America and the Caribbean), with each issue devoted to a specific subject: land and water-borne freight transport, ports, urban transport, facilitation of trade and transport in Latin America and the Caribbean, the cruise-ship industry in South America, urban transport

planning, traffic congestion, traffic technology, highway concessions, border crossings in MERCOSUR countries, maritime ports and e-commerce platforms. A book was also published on the situation and proposals in terms of renewable energy sources in Latin America and the Caribbean, and was presented at the International Conference for Renewable Energies, Bonn 2004. Over 30 documents were published in the *Recursos naturales e infraestructura series*, along with 3 Circulars of the Network for Cooperation in Integrated Water Resources Management for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The electronic document Maritime Profile of Latin America and the Caribbean and the international transport database (<http://www.cepal.cl/transporte/perfil/index.htm>) were also kept up to date.

These outputs were obtained through fulfilment of the programmatic commitments corresponding to this subprogramme in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Figure II.12 shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2004-2005 biennium.

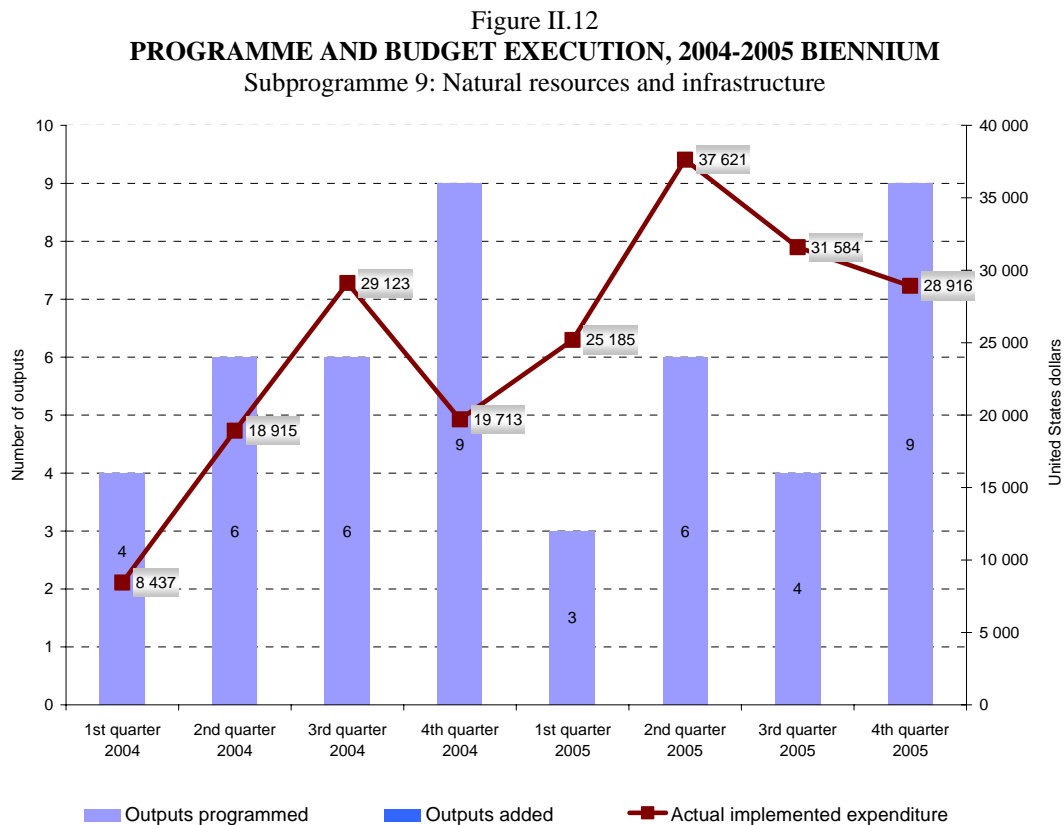


Table II.13 provides an overview of the outputs generated under subprogramme 9.

Table II.13
**SUMMARY OF ACTUAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE UNDER SUBPROGRAMME 9
FOR THE 2004-2005 BIENNIUM: SUBSTANTIVE AND OPERATIONAL OUTPUTS**

Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Subprogramme	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat
Natural resources and infrastructure	112	3	0	0	114	1	0	0	100	100

^a Implementation rates:

Mandated outputs = (implemented+reformulated-added by the secretariat)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation).

Total outputs = (implemented+reformulated)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation+added by the secretariat).

^b From the previous biennium.

Subprogramme 10 **Statistics and economic projections**

During the 2004-2005 biennium, activities under this subprogramme were carried out by the Statistics and Economic Projections Division. The subprogramme of work encompasses five subject areas: (i) statistical data banks and the dissemination of statistics and regional indicators; (ii) economic statistics and the System of National Accounts (SNA); (iii) technical cooperation with member States and with regional and international statistical organizations; (iv) evaluation and prospective analysis of the economic development process in countries of the region; and (v) statistics and quantitative analysis of social processes.

With a view to strengthening the statistical capacity of the region's countries and ECLAC, the following meetings were held during the biennium in question: the third meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, from 1 to 3 June 2005) and the fifth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, Mexico, 14 and 15 November 2005). At those meetings, participants reflected on the strategic lines for regional statistical development and adopted the revised draft strategic plan 2005-2015, and defined the Programme of regional statistical work for Latin America and the Caribbean, July 2005-June 2007, which incorporates recommendations made by the Executive Committee with a view to better reflecting adaptations to changes in the process of regional and international statistical development.

In terms of projects and programmes, the fourteenth regional workshop on the programme for the improvement of surveys and the measurement of living conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (MECOVI) was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 17 to 19 November 2004. The main theme was the analysis of methodology and implications of data entry in household surveys.

The Division also contributed towards achieving the aims of the Network for Macroeconomic Dialogue (REDIMA) through its statistics and models for macroeconomic coordination and activities aimed at the improvement, extension and harmonization of the production of basic statistics, and macrostatistical schemes and prices.

Regional statistical activities consisted in updating and extending the data banks of statistics and on enhancing user access. During the biennium, statistical systems were developed and updated using online databases: <http://www.eclac.cl/badestat/>) such as the Database on Social Statistics and Indicators (BADEINSO) and the Database of Environmental Statistics and Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean (BADEIMA) developed by the Network of Institutions and Experts on Social and Environmental Statistics (REDESA). The Division also continued to update the Balance-of-Payments Data Bank (BADEPAG), which provides a summary of economic transactions between a given economy and the rest of the world. Work also progressed on International Statistical Classifications incorporated in the ECLAC Foreign Trade Data Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean (BADECEL).

The Division published the 2004 edition of the *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean*, which contains a selection of the main statistical series on the economic and social development of the region's countries. In addition, various documents were published under the three series: *Estudios estadísticos y prospectivos*, *Methodological Documents* and *Monographs*. The Division also collaborated with the Economic Development Division, the Division of International Trade and Integration and the Social Development Division on the following ECLAC publications: *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2004-2005*; *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin*

America and the Caribbean 2004; Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy 2004. Trends 2005; Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean 2004 and the Social Panorama of Latin America 2004.

These outputs were obtained through fulfilment of the programmatic commitments corresponding to this subprogramme in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Figure II.13 shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2004-2005 biennium.

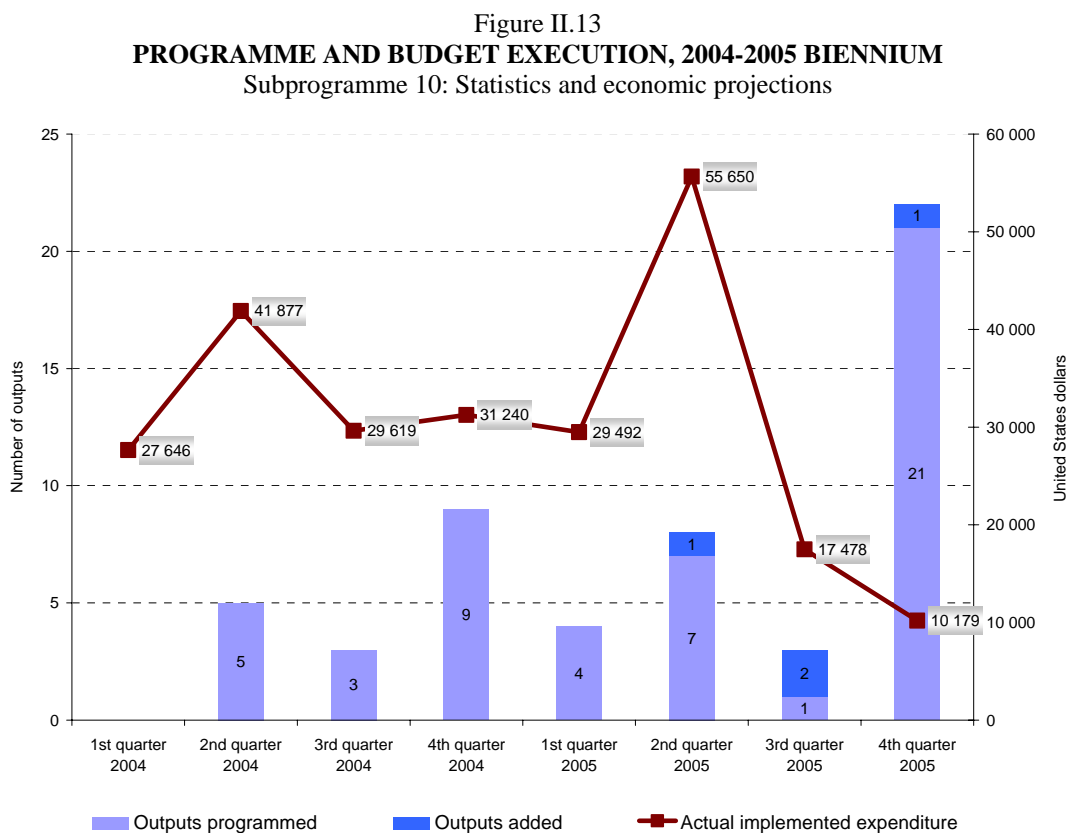


Table II.14 provides an overview of the outputs generated under subprogramme 10.

Table II.14
**SUMMARY OF ACTUAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE UNDER SUBPROGRAMME 10
 FOR THE 2004-2005 BIENNIUM: SUBSTANTIVE AND OPERATIONAL OUTPUTS**

Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Subprogramme	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat
Statistics and economic projections	82	3	0	23	108	0	0	0	100	100

^a Implementation rates: Mandated outputs = (implemented+reformulated-added by the secretariat)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation).

Total outputs = (implemented+reformulated)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation+added by the secretariat).

^b From the previous biennium.

Subprogramme 11

Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America

The work of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico during the 2004-2005 biennium focused on providing analyses, training and technical assistance to the countries of the subregion. The aims of its activities were to help build analytical and policy formulation capabilities as a means of strengthening economic growth and employment, furthering the countries' social development, reducing poverty, maximizing the benefits and mitigating the adverse effects of globalization, enhancing regional integration and addressing challenges in the field of energy. For specific publications and further information on the types of services provided, see: <http://www.eclac.cl/mexico>.

Support was provided to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and the Haitian authorities in the preparation of a study on long-term development and poverty-reduction strategies. ECLAC also participated in 8 of the 19 sectoral tables of the Haiti Interim Cooperation Framework for the short-term programme of action being pursued in collaboration with the Government and donors. In response to a request made to that effect, ECLAC also carried out a disaster evaluation of the impact of Hurricane Jeanne in December 2004.

ECLAC helped to strengthen the trade-related and analytical capacities of member States in the subregion. Research was conducted on the impact of the Dominican Republic—Central America—United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR); agriculture and associated priorities for public investment; lessons learned from the Mexican experience with the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in the areas of agriculture and the environment; opportunities and challenges for trade relations with China; international competitiveness and the impact of the expiration of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing. In cooperation with UNDP, technical assistance was provided to the Governments of Nicaragua and Panama in connection with the use of a general equilibrium model to analyse the impact on economic growth and poverty of these countries' trade agreements with the United States.

In 2005 a project was launched in order to contribute to the national trade capacity building strategies developed by the countries during the previous biennium as part of the Program to Strengthen Trade Related Capacities in the Americas. This project has included training on intellectual property, studies on fiscal impact in 13 member States and seminars on selected issues. For further information on this project, see: <http://www.eclac.cl/mexico/capacidadescomerciales/index.htm>.

ECLAC has facilitated the sharing of experiences and best practices through the provision of advisory services and the organization of regional workshops with the Central American member States under a framework project being executed in conjunction with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). The Honduran Government availed itself of technical assistance provided by ECLAC to review its competition laws. The Commission also facilitated a horizontal transfer of experience with Mexican authorities on this issue and has provided the Government of El Salvador with technical assistance in the implementation and promotion of a new competition law. For further information on this project, see: <http://www.eclac.cl/mexico/competencia/index.htm>.

ECLAC has undertaken a new study on the impact of macroeconomic policies, exchange rates and external shocks in terms of poverty and inequality in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras and on the effects of volatility in economic growth on employment, real income, public social expenditure and income distribution in Central America. A joint publication prepared by ECLAC with the National Social Development Institute (INDESOL) (Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo Social de Mexico) and the Mexico

office of the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), with the sponsorship of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), has provided new analyses of social protection gaps and their relationship to the formal sector of the labour market, the legal guarantees of economic, social and cultural rights, the link between targeted and universal social policies and the socio-economic factors that influence the participation of poor Mexican women. The ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico has also worked to strengthen member States' national capabilities for the development of computable general equilibrium (CGE) models and social account matrices (SAM) that can be used to analyse the likely impact of trade agreements such as CAFTA-DR and the progress made towards fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals.

ECLAC has expanded its analysis of oil supplies, prices, margins and the level of competition in national oil markets to respond to the urgent demand in this area. The Subregional Headquarters in Mexico contributed to the preparation of technical background papers for the definition of the emergency energy plan approved by the subregion's Energy Ministers in 2004. In addition, the subprogramme provided support for the definition of projects for inclusion in the Meso-American Initiative for Energy Interconnection, which forms part of the Puebla-Panama Plan. Technical cooperation services were provided to review the regulatory formula for setting the prices of oil imports in Panama; to evaluate competition levels in the national oil markets of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala; to define the scope of a study on reforming the national oil sector in Honduras; and to collect data to support the definition of a new electricity rate based on marginal costs in Cuba.

The eight member States of the Puebla-Panama Plan received technical backstopping and advisory services from ECLAC in connection with sectoral initiatives in the fields of tourism, transportation and infrastructure, energy, telecommunications, competitiveness and productive integration, sustainable development, human development and disaster prevention and mitigation.

ECLAC has executed a technical cooperation project on capacity building in macroeconomic policy analysis for the central banks of the five Central American countries, the Dominican Republic and the Central American Monetary Council (CAMC).

Under this subprogramme ECLAC continued to perform its duties as a focal point for issues related to disasters. Member States' capacity to evaluate and respond to natural disasters based on the disaster assessment methodology that has been developed was strengthened. Training activities were carried out at the national level, and 10 disaster evaluations were conducted at the request of member States.⁶ In addition, ECLAC assisted with the evaluation of the impact of the earthquake and tsunami that hit Indonesia and India in late 2004. The findings of that initiative were used to prepare reconstruction programmes and to negotiate with international lenders and donors.

Cooperation with ESCAP, UNDP and the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) in Asia has led to the preparation of 10 case studies using the above-mentioned disaster assessment methodology and to the participation of ECLAC in the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, Japan, 18-22 January 2005). The Havana Consensus issued by the Tenth Meeting of the Special Committee on Natural Disasters of the Association of Caribbean States (Havana, Cuba, May-June 2005) recognized ECLAC for

⁶ These evaluations included assessments in Mexico (floods in Guanajuato, floods in five states, Hurricane Emily in four states), the Dominican Republic (Hurricane Jeanne), Haiti (Hurricane Jeanne), Guatemala (Hurricane Stan) and El Salvador (volcanic eruption and Hurricane Stan). In addition, the Subregional Headquarters in Mexico provided inputs for evaluations in Jamaica (Hurricane Ivan), the Cayman Islands (Hurricane Jeanne) and the Bahamas (Hurricane Frances) that were submitted by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean.

its work in providing rapid quantifications of losses and their effects during the 2004 hurricane season and other important events of 2005.

ECLAC has initiated a three-year technical cooperation project with the Technical Secretariat of the Presidency of the Dominican Republic in order to strengthen the country's institutional capacities and contribute to medium- and long-term development within the framework of that secretariat's present administration plan. Cooperation activities include an analysis of economic trends and policies, the formulation of long-term scenarios for the economy, and the design of long-term policy instruments and measures for building capacities related to the implementation of national household surveys

Technical cooperation was also provided to the National Statistical Office of Cuba to strengthen the system of national statistics through account restructuring, training for personnel and modernization of infrastructure. A collaborative research project was finalized with Cuba's Economic Research Institute and UNDP with the publication of a book that provides a variety of recently compiled social data.

During the 2004-2005 biennium, a series of studies, documents and technical material was published, including annual reports on economic trends in the 10 countries of the subregion. In addition, the Subregional Headquarters in Mexico prepared inputs for the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* and for the inter-agency publication entitled *The Millennium Development Goals: A Latin American and Caribbean Perspective*. Progress was also made in updating and improving relevant databases and their accessibility. The Agricultural Information System (SIAGRO), which is now available on the Internet, had over 11,000 hits in its first 16 months of operation. (see: <http://websie.eclac.cl/sisgen/siagro.asp>).

Training activities in the form of workshops, seminars and courses have benefited over 1,000 participants from approximately 30 countries, including all 10 member States in the subregion and five other member States of ECLAC. Experts from 14 other countries, mostly in Asia, received training in the ECLAC disaster assessment methodology in coordination with ESCAP.

In summary, the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico has worked to respond to the needs and requests of member States in connection with various items on the development agenda of the subregion.

These outputs were obtained through fulfilment of the programmatic commitments corresponding to this subprogramme in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.

Figure II.14 shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2004-2005 biennium.

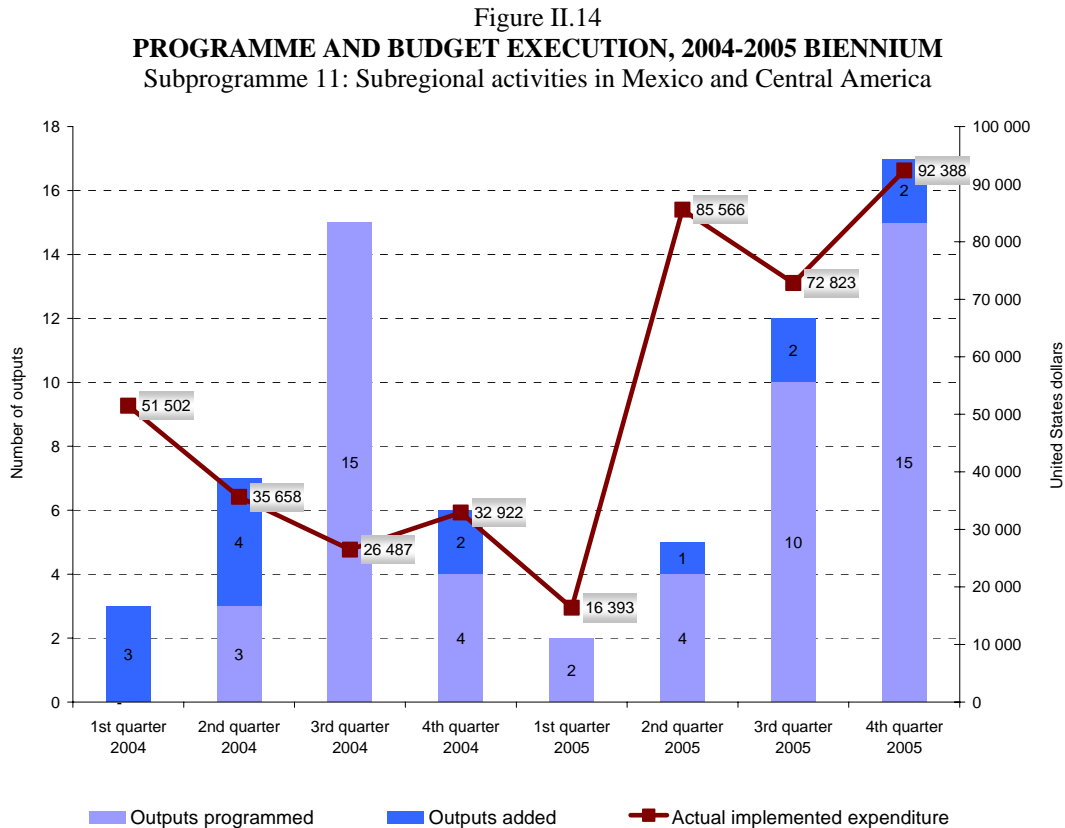


Table II.15 provides an overview of the outputs generated under subprogramme 11.

Table II.15
**SUMMARY OF ACTUAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE UNDER SUBPROGRAMME 11
FOR THE 2004-2005 BIENNIUM: SUBSTANTIVE AND OPERATIONAL OUTPUTS**

Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Subprogramme	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat
Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America	408	0	0	41	405	3	0	0	100	100

^a Implementation rates: Mandated outputs = (implemented+reformulated+added by the secretariat)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation).

Total outputs = (implemented+reformulated)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation+added by the secretariat).

^b From the previous biennium.

Subprogramme 12

Subregional activities in the Caribbean

During the 2004-2005 biennium, the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, which also serves as the Secretariat of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), focused on the analysis of issues of special significance for economic and social development in the Caribbean subregion. Its main areas of activity were: (i) Macroeconomic policies and economic development; (ii) Linkages with the international economy, integration and cooperation; (iii) Statistics and information management for development; and (iv) Sustainable development in the Caribbean.

There was a substantial increase in the amount of technical assistance provided under this subprogramme to member States and to regional and subregional institutions during this biennium. Member and associate member States received substantive support in their preparations for participation in global conferences such as the recent International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; the World Summit on the Information Society, which was preceded by a forum on the establishment of a Caribbean information society; and the Caribbean Symposium on Population Ageing. Support was also provided in the development of strategies aimed at reducing poverty and HIV/AIDS levels in member States and in work on issues related to the World Summit for Social Development. In June 2004, support was furnished for the establishment of the Caribbean Water Partnership (CWP), which focuses on providing member States with tools and information related to water resources management in the region.

Under this subprogramme, training workshops were organized in the area of social and trade statistics and natural disaster impact assessments. The participants in these sessions included experts from associate member States. In all, 124 persons received training in the use of the ECLAC methodology for the assessment of the impacts of natural disasters. These workshops were successful in imparting new knowledge to public- and private-sector officials in the Caribbean.

Efforts focused on the development of programmes to strengthen the capacities of public institutions in member States with regard to the formulation and implementation of evidenced-based policies and programmes for promoting growth. In this regard, following a series of meetings aimed at implementing social statistics databases and the programme on the development of a social vulnerability index in the Caribbean, it was decided that training workshops would be a more effective means of achieving these objectives. To date, 45 persons from 13 member States, six United Nations agencies and four regional and subregional institutions have participated in training exercises in the use of the Caribbean Social Statistics Database (CSSD) and the development of a social vulnerability index geared towards the formulation of social policy for small island developing States in the Caribbean.

A large number of substantive documents were completed and distributed to Governments and researchers. In addition, five intergovernmental conferences and nine expert group meetings were convened. Overall, the documents and meetings made important contributions to the development of the position to be adopted by the Caribbean subregion at international meetings and other forums. In addition, reports on the disaster assessment missions undertaken in the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands, Grenada, Haiti and Jamaica (2004) and Guyana (2005) were published and are available on the subprogramme's website (see: <http://www.eclac.cl/portofspain/>).

A study entitled “The impact of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) on the member States of the OECS use of Chapter 7” was presented at the Forty-first Meeting of the Authority of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), held in St. Kitts and Nevis in May 2005. This analysis led the OECS Governments to convene a high-level policy forum for OECS trade ministers to identify and amend specific provisions of chapter seven of the revised Treaty of Chaguaramas. Proposals arising out of that forum were then presented at the Twenty-sixth Regular Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) (Saint Lucia, 3-6 July 2005). The document constituted an important input for the CARICOM Governments’ subsequent decision to form a task force to look at the particular needs of OECS economies and the issue of special and differential treatment for OECS economies. The above-mentioned document on the CARICOM Single Market and Economy has given rise to a public debate on regional issues through the press and television media. Special studies were also prepared at the request of the Governments of Belize, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and Netherlands Antilles on issues related to the convergence of their economies vis-à-vis other Caribbean countries.

Since January 2004, this subprogramme has contributed to the formulation of policies and programmes in the area of migration (particularly in relation to the brain drain in the health sector) by intergovernmental bodies such as CARICOM, the University of the West Indies, the University of Guyana (July 2004), the Regional Nursing Body (2004, 2005) and the Commonwealth Secretariat (2005)

In order to improve the timeliness and enhance the success of the activities conducted under this subprogramme, the following databases were constructed: the Caribbean Trade Statistics Database (CARIBTRADE), the Caribbean Social Statistics Database, the Database on Selected Statistical Indicators of Caribbean Countries, the Caribbean Digital Library, a bibliographic database and a database on women and development in the Caribbean. Work has also begun on the development of gender indicators and science and technology indicators.

These outputs were obtained through fulfilment of the programmatic commitments corresponding to this subprogramme in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.

Figure II.15 shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2004-2005 biennium.

Figure II.15
PROGRAMME AND BUDGET EXECUTION, 2004-2005 BIENNIUM
 Subprogramme 12: Subregional activities in the Caribbean

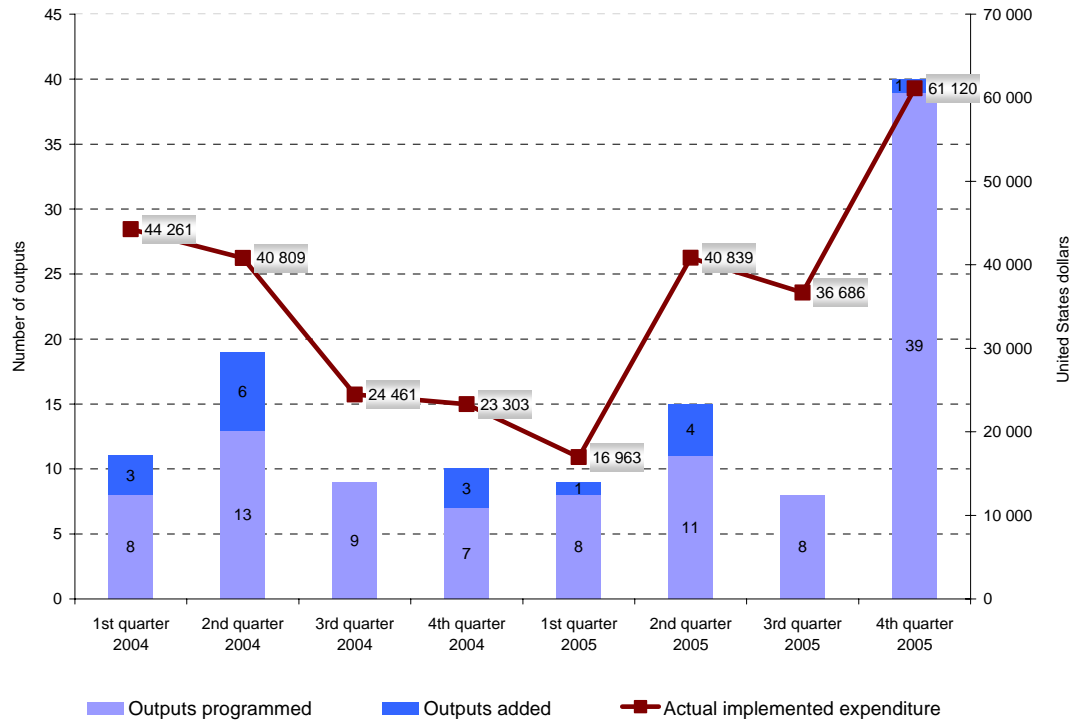


Table II.16 provides an overview of the outputs generated under subprogramme 12.

Table II.16
**SUMMARY OF ACTUAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE UNDER SUBPROGRAMME 12
 FOR THE 2004-2005 BIENNIUM: SUBSTANTIVE AND OPERATIONAL OUTPUTS**

Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Subprogramme	Programmed	Carried over ^b	Legislation	Secretariat
Subregional activities in Caribbean	157	7	7	24	156	5	0	7	96	96

^a Implementation rates: Mandated outputs = (implemented+reformulated+added by the secretariat)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation).

Total outputs = (implemented+reformulated)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation+added by the secretariat).

^b From the previous biennium.

B. Cooperation activities

Overview and general trends of international cooperation



During the 2004-2005 biennium, the aggregate global flow of official development assistance (ODA) continued to follow the upward trend observed in the previous biennium. According to preliminary figures released by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the total amount of such assistance stood at US\$ 78.568 billion in 2004 and just under US\$ 90 billion in 2005, record figures in both nominal and real terms.

Latin America and the Caribbean receive less multilateral assistance than other regions, especially in comparison with Africa. In 2002, the region received 10% of total net bilateral ODA from the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and only 7% of multilateral ODA.

The total amount of net ODA received by the region in 2003 stood at US\$ 6.133 billion. More than half of these resources are concentrated in four countries: Bolivia (18%), Nicaragua (15%), Colombia (14%) and Peru (9%). Haiti also recorded a significant increase in ODA resources following the events of 2004.

ECLAC, like the other regional economic commissions, also plays a fundamental role in the technical cooperation activities carried out by the regional bodies in the United Nations system. In the light of their characteristics and spheres of competence, these regional bodies deal with issues which, by their very nature, constitute “regional public goods” that benefit a specific set of clearly identifiable nations and that belong to an intermediate sphere between the national and the global levels.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the main spheres of action in this regard are the harmonization and creation of discussion and coordination networks covering macroeconomic policy, productive development policy, the design and implementation of fiscal policies, measures focusing on sustainable development and the rational and integrated use of natural resources, regional cooperation in statistical matters, action plans on issues of population and population ageing, the further advancement of women and gender equity in public policies and specific initiatives relating to energy and regional integration, and support for the generation of social cohesion covenants. Equally important are the activities carried out by ECLAC at the subregional level (Central America and the Caribbean) through its Subregional Headquarters in Mexico and its Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean.

Cooperation activities during the 2004-2005 biennium



The ECLAC technical cooperation programme is carried out with substantive and financial support from various member countries or other countries interested in collaborating with ECLAC, organizations in the United Nations system, multilateral organizations, academic centres, foundations, non-State institutions and non-governmental organizations.

ECLAC has once again opted for a multisectoral and multi-year approach to the implementation of programmes in which several of its divisions are participating and whose duration can extend beyond one biennium. The Commission prefers to implement programmes of this nature instead of specific projects with a more limited time frame. Thus,

it has addressed the issue of development from a multidimensional and multi-year perspective, which is more in keeping with the way in which these problems arise in the real world.

In implementing its projects and programmes, ECLAC has collaborated with national agencies and subnational organizations, as well as with subregional, regional and international institutions concerned with the pursuit of excellence, including universities, research centres and civil society organizations.

During the biennium, ECLAC implemented more than 180 technical cooperation projects financed with extrabudgetary resources. Total estimated expenditure for the period was US\$ 18,588,325. As in previous bienniums, these extra-budgetary resources were essentially of bilateral origin, with 64.6% of expenditure incurred in the period financed by these donors. Multilateral organizations contributed 18.7% of expenditure and projects financed by the United Nations system accounted for 16.7%.

The expenditure covered by multilateral sources of financing expanded from 26.7% to 37% of total, owing mainly to the sizable increase in European Commission contributions, which exceeded US\$ 1 million in net terms, thus raising that donor's percentage share from 1.2% to 6.8%.

Some of the technical cooperation projects implemented by ECLAC were financed with resources from the United Nations Development Account, whose share of expenditure increased from 5.8% to US\$ 8.9%. This increase also coincides with the simultaneous implementation of projects in the third tranche (2002-2003) and those in the fourth tranche (2004-2005), owing to a late implementation in the previous biennium. The United Nations Development Account is an important source of financing for the regional commissions, since it enables them to address the issue of development from the perspective of the United Nations system. In addition, the account has been used increasingly to promote joint actions by the different United Nations agencies, programmes and funds—thereby increasing the synergy and potential of such actions—and to fulfil the mandates of member countries in this respect.

The Government of Germany was the main contributor of bilateral financing, maintaining the same percentage share as in the previous biennium (close to 13%). This reflects the stable and long-standing relationship between ECLAC and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Indeed, the Government of Germany has been financing two-year multidimensional programmes instead of specific projects.

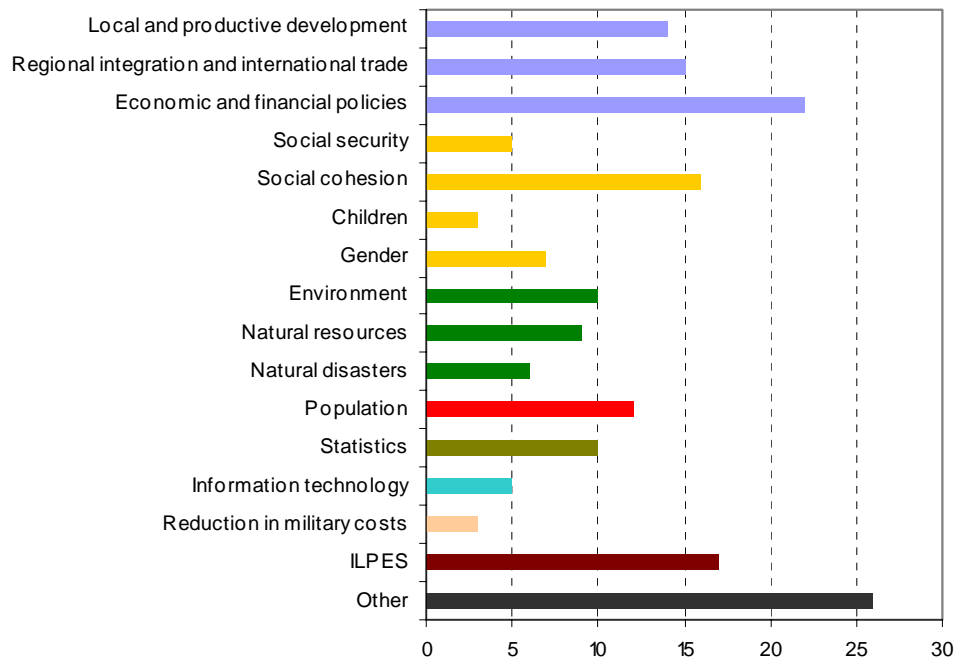
The period 2004-2005 has seen a significant increase in the contributions of the Government of Canada, which increased from 0.1% in the 2002-2003 biennium to 4.7% in the current period. Similarly, the contributions of the Government of France expanded from 0.7% to 1.4%. These increases helped to offset the sharp reduction observed in other bilateral sources of financing.

Most Latin American and Caribbean countries have significantly increased their contributions, mainly on account of the numerous requests for assistance in specific areas that ECLAC has been receiving from member countries and to the willingness of these countries to defray directly the cost of such activities. In addition, the contributions to ILPES remained the same as in the previous biennium and the difference observed was attributable to savings made by the Institute.

The contribution of universities, foundations and private bilateral organizations increased from 3.2% to 8.2% in the 2004-2005 biennium. The Kellogg Foundation financed 47.9% of this total, mainly through the project "Experiences in social innovation in Latin America and the Caribbean", which was designed to identify successful initiatives in social development. Under this project, an annual prize was

organized in recognition of innovative initiatives geared to reducing poverty and disseminating the model and results in the countries of the region. This programme is being implemented in annual cycles—with a scheduled duration up to the year 2008—and is an excellent opportunity for disseminating ECLAC activities in the most remote areas of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Figure II.16
**NUMBER OF PROJECTS BEING IMPLEMENTED BY ECLAC
 DURING THE 2004-2005 BIENNIUM, BY SUBJECT AREA**



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official data to August 2005.

The 180 projects implemented during the 2004-2005 biennium cover a broad range of issues and were classified in 3 major areas (economic, social and environmental), irrespective of the ECLAC Division responsible for their implementation. The economic area, which encompasses issues on local and productive development, regional integration and international trade, and economic and financial policies, accounts for 28.3% of projects. The social area (gender mainstreaming, child protection, social cohesion and social protection policies) accounts for 17.2%, while the environmental area (environment, natural resources and natural disaster assessment) represents 13.9%. ILPES is responsible for 9.4% of projects and these are geared to training in fiscal management and planning.

The numerous activities carried out as part of projects were important components of South-South cooperation. They included comparative studies that have enabled countries to broaden their awareness of the international experiences of countries with a similar or higher level of development; the promotion of exchanges of experiences, best practices and new methodologies through training seminars and workshops; and the establishment and expansion of formal and informal networks of government representatives and experts to facilitate more ongoing, long-term contacts. Most of these activities are centred on the incorporation of specific elements of South-South cooperation in the

implementation of technical cooperation projects assigned to the different ECLAC divisions, units and offices.

Technical assistance missions

Section II.A of this report reviews the tasks carried out under each of the ECLAC subprogrammes, including those that involve technical assistance to the countries of the region. The present subsection contains a detailed, albeit succinct, account of the cooperation activities relating to the technical assistance missions carried out by ECLAC officials, regional advisors, experts and consultants during the biennium.

A total of 1,564 technical cooperation missions were conducted in 41 Latin American and Caribbean countries in 2004-2005 (see map II.1). A wide array of issues were addressed, including: processing and analysis of information gathered in population and housing censuses; international trade and treaty negotiations, natural resource regulations and policies; environmental indicators and policies; State modernization and planning; improvement of household surveys and economic and social statistics; assessment of natural disasters; and gender mainstreaming in government policies and programmes (see maps II.2, II.3 and II.4) These missions were conducted at the request of Governments of member States and were coordinated with related activities or programmes carried out by other international organizations and by national entities operating at different levels (subregional, national and local).

Technical assistance either consists specifically of workshops or courses, or else almost invariably involves a training component. In a large and growing number of cases, however, such missions are taking the form of substantive collaboration with national authorities, professionals and technical experts.

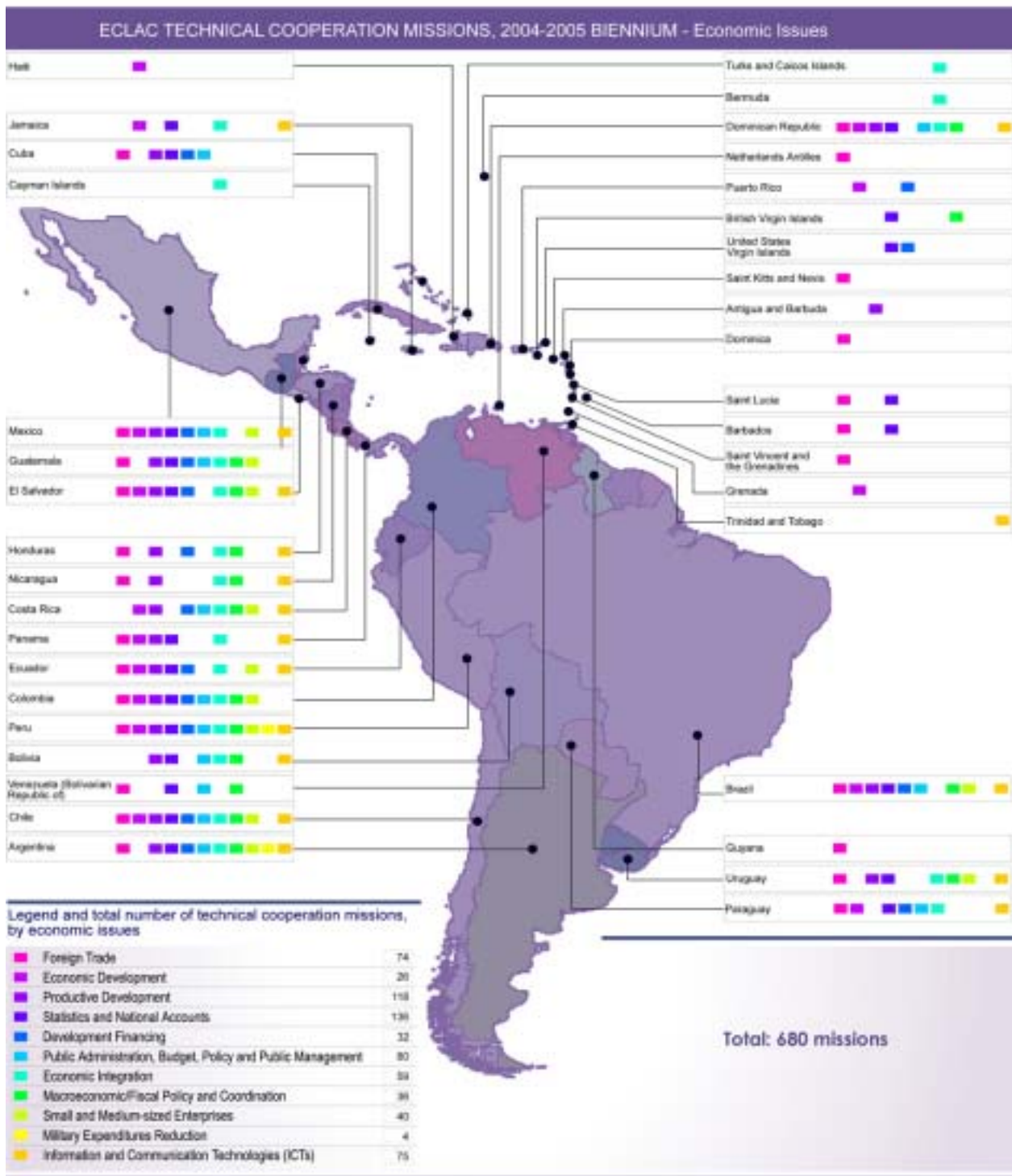
Technical assistance missions play a pivotal role in the Commission's work. They are a form of direct collaboration with member States in specific areas of interest, through which ECLAC can learn about natural experiences, which it can then systematize through more general analysis and reflection. This provides a better empirical basis for the Commission's diagnostic assessments, conclusions and recommendations.

Map II.1



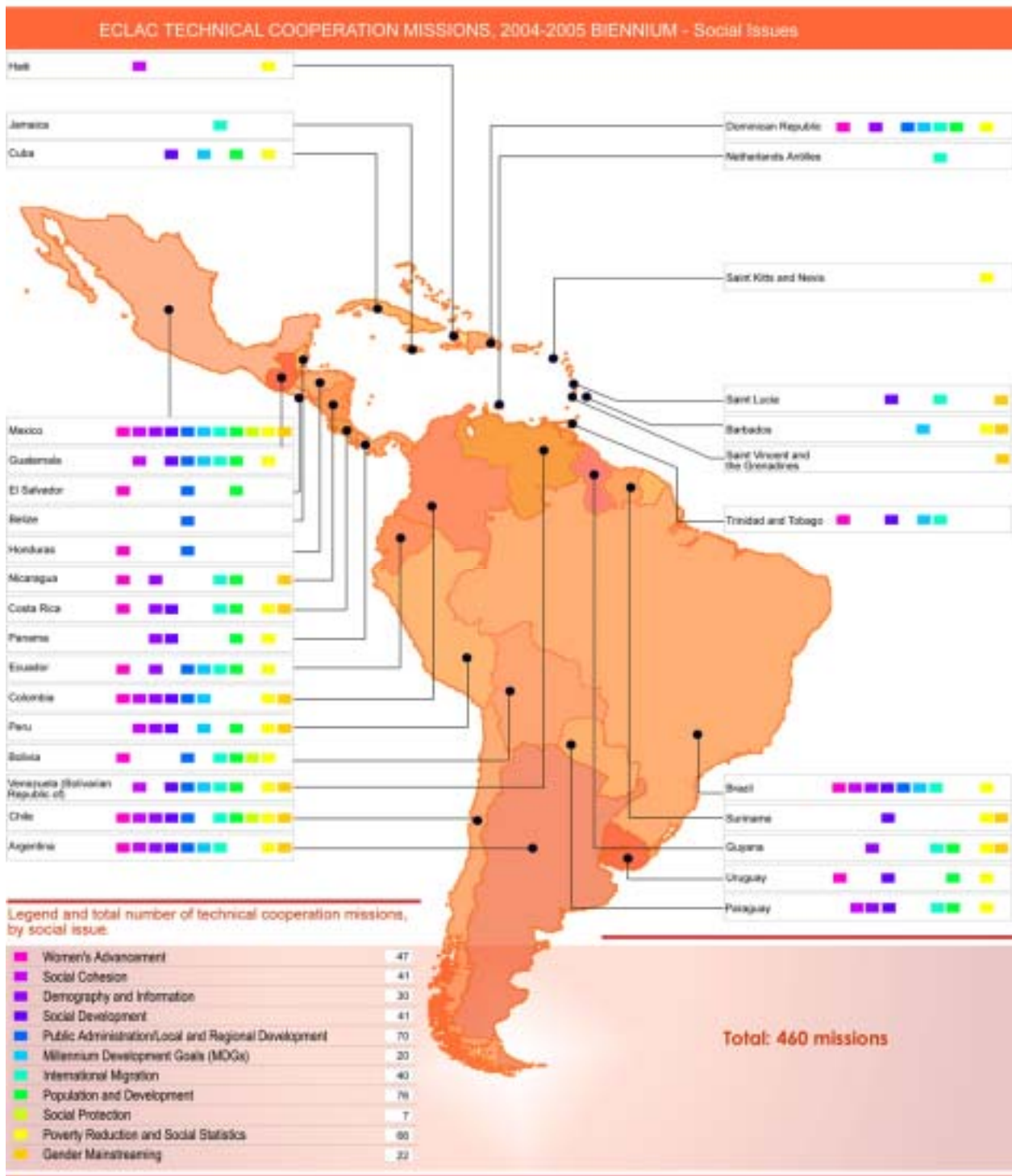
Note: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Map II.2



Note: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Map II.3



Note: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Map II.4



Note: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

III. Dissemination and communications

A. Documents and Publications Division



The Documents and Publications Division worked intensively during the 2004-2005 biennium, processing more than 800 documents, including 18 ECLAC books, 4 Cuadernos de la CEPAL, 16 issues of the *CEPAL Review* in Spanish and English and 2 in French, more than 20 co-publications, over 55 conference documents, 21 documents for the thirty-first session of the Commission and a vast number of documents in the Series and other categories.

The Publications Committee oversaw a restructuring process, which was marked by a better presentation of proposals for new books, *cuadernos* and co-publications and a new schedule for periodical publications. In addition, a new, more efficient and rapid means of processing project publications was created on the basis of the new bibliographic category “Project documents”. This allows the author divisions to publish their documents electronically using a pre-established template and to print a minimum number of copies at the outset with the option of printing more copies later on request.

During the biennium, the Editorial and Translation Services Section worked to modernize and improve various aspects of its work, including the upgrading of computerized systems for the control of the flow of documents, the administration of its terminology database and the preparation and use of specialized memories to speed up the translation process. Progress has been made in translating several of the websites that made up the ECLAC portal with a view to extending the dissemination of the analytical work and research projects carried out by the Commission.

Another achievement of the period is that practically all new documents —with the exception of trade co-publications and some special feature periodicals— have been published in digital form. This has largely been thanks to the introduction of the InDesign programme and the training provided to the pre-press staff who will be using it.

The preparation of two editions of the publication *The Millennium Development Goals: A Latin American and Caribbean Perspective* in two languages and in full colour occupied a significant part of the Division’s resources in 2005. The Division succeeded in closing the gap between the Spanish and English editions for the main launch of the document in Santiago, Chile, and dispatched documents for each subsequent launch in other parts of the region. Despite the tight deadline, the second version was processed and dispatched to United Nations Headquarters in New York, also in both languages, in time for its launch in September 2005.

The constant effort to cut back on costs has borne fruit during the biennium, especially in the area of distribution. Thanks to the graphic redesign of the *Statistical Yearbook* and the use of a lighter weight paper, this publication was reduced by 250 pages, resulting in US\$ 18,000 in savings for freight and printing. In addition, thanks to the use of the competitive services of Correos de Chile, TNT and DHL,

general shipment costs were reduced and ECLAC saved some US\$ 150,000 under this heading. The cost of dispatch of the Kellogg Project leaflets, originally estimated at more than US\$ 100,000, was slashed to slightly under US\$ 10,000 for the 2004 competition and similar savings were achieved in 2005.

In general, the Documents and Publications Division made an effort to introduce appropriate technology to satisfy the growing demand for rapid and comprehensive information. In particular, plans are being made for the implementation of a new monitoring system in the Documents and Publications Control Unit and a new database system in the Distribution Unit.

B. ECLAC library

The ECLAC Library and modernization of the United Nations



The United Nations libraries have continued with the reform and modernization process promoted by the Secretary-General and initiated in 2003 with the establishment of the Steering Committee for the Modernization and Integrated Management of United Nations Libraries. The ECLAC Library has participated actively in the deliberative bodies that have met to define new mechanisms for strengthening cooperation and coordination between libraries. This has gradually contributed to optimization of resources, improvement of the exchange of information and integration of services.

With the participation of the ECLAC Library in the United Nations System Electronic Information Acquisition Consortium (UNSEIAC), access to specialized information resources has been substantially upgraded.

In accordance with United Nations recommendations on the development of its multilingual websites, the Library has completed the redesign and incorporation of the French and Portuguese versions on its Internet website, bringing to four the number of languages in which its services are provided (Spanish, English, French and Portuguese) and facilitating access to information.

The adoption of the United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS) thesaurus has ensured the automatic generation of descriptors in English and French, based on the information in Spanish entered in the Library's databases.

During this period, the structure and contents of the Intranet page of the Library were reviewed, culminating in a new design aimed at facilitating the identification of information and available services. In addition, the bibliographies of the Executive Secretaries were produced and incorporated both on Intranet and on the ECLAC website. A system, based on the Library's online catalogue and available through Intranet, was set up for prompt access to the bibliographies of ECLAC staff.

The ECLAC Library and the United Nations Official Document System (ODS)

In accordance with General Assembly resolution A/RES/58/270, which defines the Official Document System (ODS) of the United Nations as an archival and retrieval system of official documents, the Library has continued the programme of digitization of official ECLAC documents. Thanks to the identification of new procedures for entering information and the definition of new operating routines and

work flows, considerable volumes of new material were incorporated during the biennium. The automatic conversion of descriptors into English, through the use of standardized tools developed by the Library, has expedited the entry of documents into the System. In addition, the installation of ODS for public access on the Internet has meant a wider dissemination and ready access to these ECLAC documents.

Figure III.1
REFERENCE SERVICE

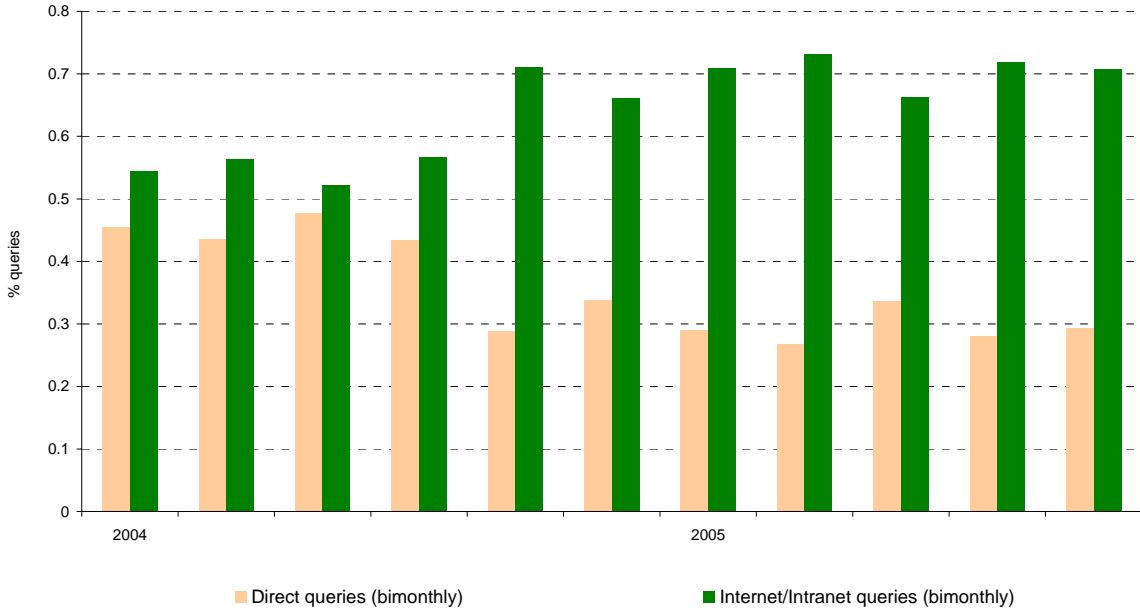


Figure III.2
LANGUAGES IN DATABASES

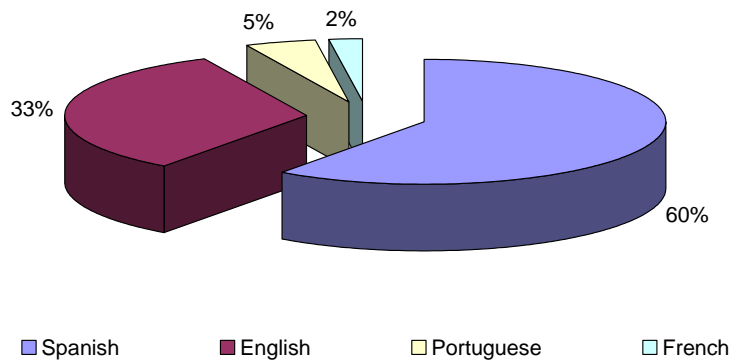


Figure III.3
SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

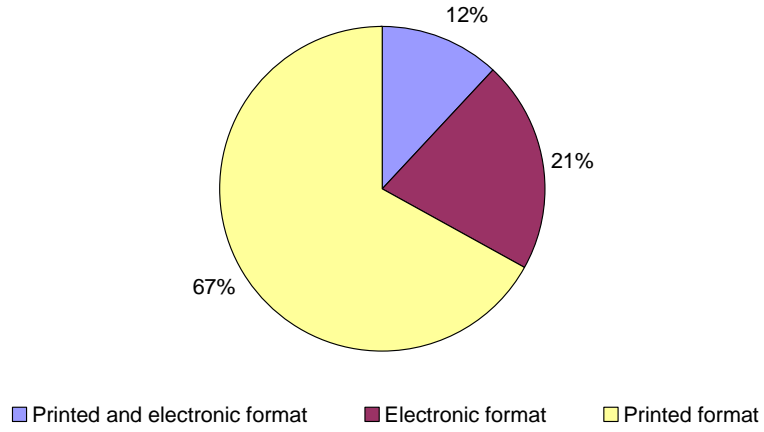
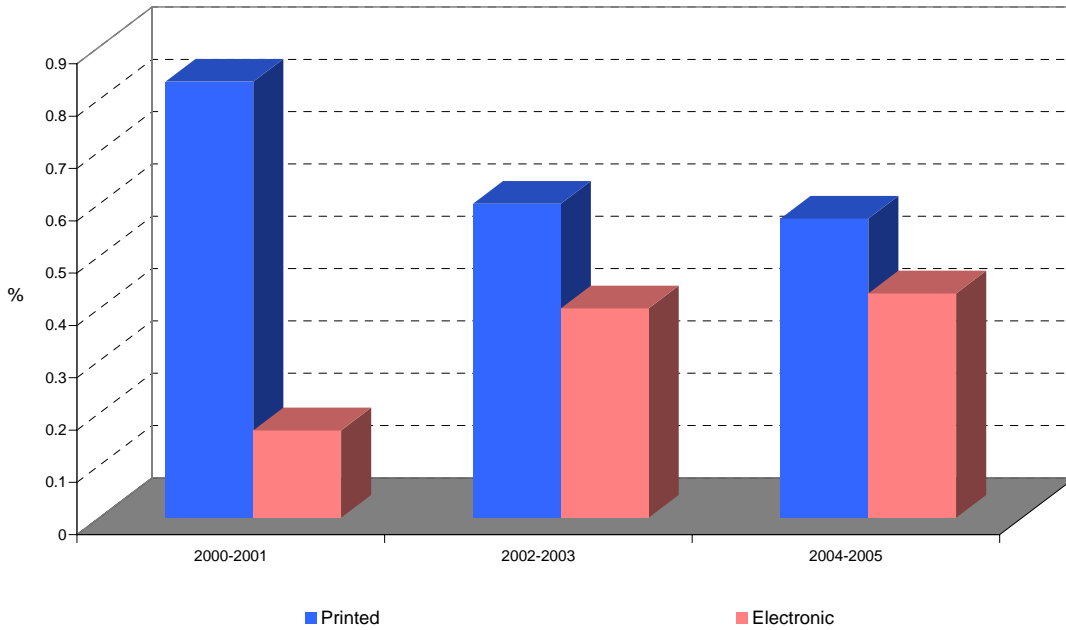
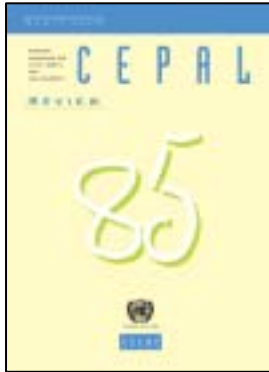


Figure III.4
PURCHASE OF PUBLICATIONS



C. CEPAL Review



The *CEPAL Review* is a four-monthly 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. It contains articles written by experts in economics and other social sciences from both within and outside the United Nations. The *Review* is distributed to individual subscribers as well as to universities, research institutes and other international organizations.

In the 2004-2005 biennium, issues 82 to 87 of the *CEPAL Review* were published, as well as a special edition in French. The articles covered the development options available to countries of the region (seven articles), structural features of these countries (ten articles), processes of integration into the world economy (nine articles), macroeconomic, fiscal and financial policies (ten articles), policies for restructuring production (seven articles), social policies (eleven articles), policies and problems relating to employment, income distribution and poverty (seven articles) and political aspects of development (six articles).

For the first time, a special issue of the *CEPAL Review* was published in French in June 2005. It contains a selection of articles published in recent years, together with two new articles by French researchers, written specially for this issue.

For the seventh consecutive year, the full text of the *Review* in Spanish was published on the ECLAC web page simultaneously with the appearance of the printed version (<http://www.cepal.cl/publicaciones/>). The articles published on the Internet in 2004 were downloaded by 100,000 readers. For the fourth year, the full text of the *Review* in English was published on the ECLAC website.

The circulation has no doubt been boosted by the press releases produced by the Information Services Unit on the main articles appearing in each issue of the *Review* and the notices sent out by e-mail to registered users on the appearance of the most recent issue of the *CEPAL Review* on the website.

The *Review* encourages ECLAC experts to publish some of the working documents from the ECLAC series that might appeal to a wider readership as articles. Approximately one third of the articles are penned by ECLAC authors. The editors of the *Review* also seek out contributions from researchers and policymakers all over the world.

Articles are submitted for peer review to determine quality and suitability for publication. Approximately half of such reviews are carried out within ECLAC and the other half by professionals and academics.

D. Information Services Unit



The activities of this Unit consist in implementing the Commission's policy with regard to information and communications. During the 2004-2005 biennium, the Unit worked extensively to disseminate the institution's views on the most important processes in economic and social development in the region. Specific information products were designed for the Office of the Executive Secretary and for the divisions on the basis of their needs.

The main tasks carried out by the Unit included the preparation of communication strategies, the dissemination of activities and publications, the production of information materials, the management of the Internet portal, contact with the media and the production of articles expressing the views of the Executive Secretary and the ECLAC secretariat for publication in newspapers in the region, commenting on activities of the Commission and the United Nations. Interviews with ECLAC technical experts were arranged at the request of journalists who use the Commission as a source of economic information on the region, which considerably raises the profile of ECLAC. The Unit also organized visits to the ECLAC building and gave talks to students and the general public.

Also worth mentioning are the dissemination campaigns organized to raise the profile of the flagship publications: the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*, the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*, the *Social Panorama of Latin America*, *Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean* and *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy*. This includes organizing press conferences, preparing information documents and arranging interviews. The collection of press clippings has reached record levels thanks to the new search systems. The Unit has also collaborated in disseminating and promoting the *CEPAL Review*.

The Unit continued to publish *ECLAC Notes*, a newsletter distributed by electronic and regular mail to more than 8,000 opinion makers. A special issue was produced on hurricane Katrina and its impact in the region. The Unit was also responsible for updating the ECLAC home page, the Press Centre page and the page of the Office of the Executive Secretary. Thanks to the new approach, the home page can be updated more frequently and is more dynamic. During the biennium, the Unit increased its production of audiovisual material.

In connection with the production of the inter-agency document *The Millennium Development Goals: A Latin American and Caribbean Perspective*, the Unit, in conjunction with the other organizations in the region, carried out an intensive communications campaign, which included the launch of the document in cities such as Brasilia, Havana, Madrid, Mar del Plata, Mexico City, Panama City, Santiago (Chile) and Washington D.C., among others.

The main activities of the biennium included the dissemination of information on some meetings in which ECLAC participated, the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 10-12 June 2004); the Regional Preparatory Ministerial Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (Rio de Janeiro, 8-10 June 2005); the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (Tunis, 16-18 November 2005); and the Thirtieth Session of ECLAC (San Juan, Puerto Rico, 28 June-2 July 2004). The Unit also held a workshop with Latin American journalists with a view to disseminating

the approach and the activities of the region in the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Tunis.

The Unit played an active part in organizing the ECLAC/Kellogg Competition “Experiences in social innovation in Latin America and the Caribbean”, participating in the launch and prize-giving ceremony of the first phase as well as in the second official announcement. Arrangements were made for 15 journalists from different countries in the region to attend the Social Innovation Fair, held as part of the prize-giving ceremony.

The Unit continued to collaborate with the United Nations Secretariat and its Department of Public Information for the purpose of communication activities in Chile and also worked with the organizations of the United Nations system present in the country (Inter-Agency Communications Working Group). In addition, it collaborated with other organizations in the launch and presentation of various documents in Chile.

E. Internet Development and Coordination Unit



In the 2004-2006 biennium, the ECLAC Internet portal consolidated its role as the main electronic medium disseminating the views of ECLAC on economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean. More than 35 websites make up the portal, and they provide a wide selection of contents, including data, statistics, documents, publications and press materials on a daily basis.

Under the management of the Internet Development and Coordination Unit, the ECLAC portal incorporated new Internet technologies and procedures for administering the contents with a view to facilitating speedy access to the knowledge and information provided by the Commission. Improvements were introduced in the decentralized content administration system, which allows online operations through the Internet. A network of focal points use this system to administer and update the websites under their responsibility on a permanent basis. This decentralized management system means that new sites can be created and maintained in an easier and more flexible way.

In the 2004-2005 biennium, more than 15 new sites were created including those of the *CEPAL Review*, the Network of social institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean (RISALC), the Information Society project, the Macroeconomic Dialogue Network (REDIMA) and the site of the macroeconomic cooperation projects, which encompass projects implemented with the support of various donors. Among the many other sites are those of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Network of Institutions and Experts on Social and Environmental Statistics (REDESA) and the online databases.

Many of these initiatives promote the creation of networks and interactivity with professionals and government authorities linked to development issues. Some examples in this regard are the citizens' survey on violence against boy children, girl children and adolescents, the competition on experiences in social innovation in Latin America and the Caribbean and the virtual dialogue of ministers and authorities in the region as part of the project “Capacity-building of national machineries for governance with a gender perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean”. Also in connection with relations with users, the

ECLAC website provided services for the online evaluation of some of its main publications and documents.

With respect to other technical matters and in order to improve navigation, the ECLAC portal has incorporated the new service “United Nations Google Search Appliance” (UNGSA), which is a Google-based search engine that facilitates searches since it indexes its contents and enables searches within the ECLAC portal as well as in the United Nations website in New York.

Similarly, in order to improve access to publications, the Analysis and Research section has been upgraded to reflect the official structure of the main categories of the United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS) thesaurus. This new structure includes geographical descriptors that enable publications to be grouped by country. The same occurred for the site of the *CEPAL Review* and the site relating to cooperation with other organizations and governments. In this way, official ECLAC documents, cooperation projects and articles of the *Review* on Internet include both thematic and geographic descriptors by country and region.

The statistics on user access and downloads of the full text of documents increased significantly compared with the previous biennium. In the 2002-2003 biennium, 5,041,861 users visited the ECLAC portal and 10,635,951 downloads were recorded. In terms of users, the figures for the 2004-2005 biennium are expected to be 4.2 million higher, since 9.2 million users are estimated to have visited the site up to the end of December 2005. Downloads are expected to be 8 million higher, since 18 million were up to the end of December 2005. The following figures show the increase in users and downloads based on the figures projected to December 2005.

Figure III.5
ANNUAL VISITORS TO THE WEB PORTAL

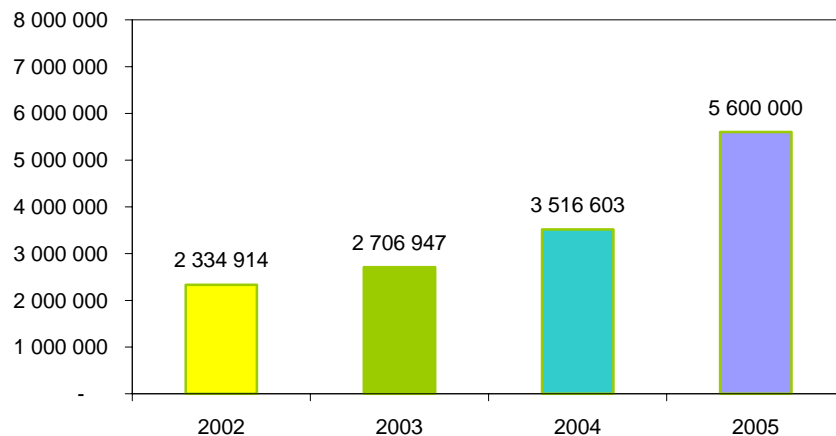
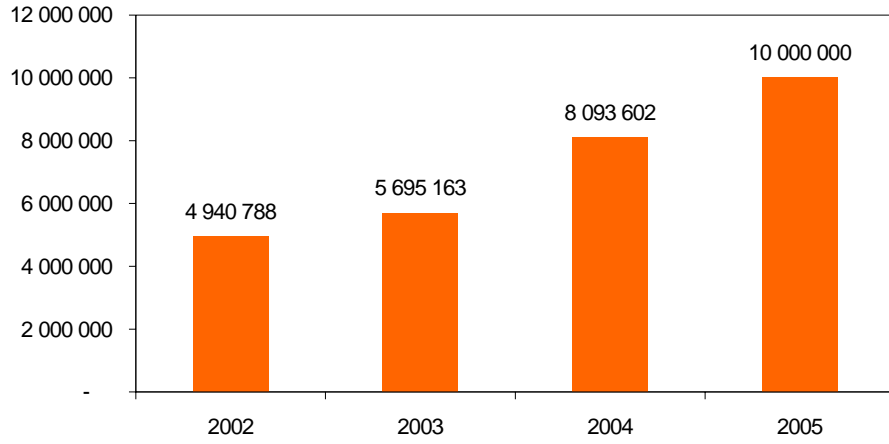


Figure III. 6
ANNUAL DOCUMENT DOWNLOADS



REPORT OF THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. Attendance and organization of work

Place and date of the session

1. The thirty-first session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Montevideo, Uruguay, from 20 to 24 March 2006.

Attendance¹

2. The session was attended by representatives of 30 States members of the Commission: Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

3. Two associate members of the Commission were also represented: Puerto Rico and United States Virgin Islands.

4. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of the terms of reference of the Commission, Japan was present in a consultative capacity.

5. A number of special guests, whose names appear on the list of participants, also attended the session.

6. The United Nations Secretariat was represented at the session by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

7. The following United Nations bodies were represented: United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Development Programme, and World Food Programme.

8. Specialized agencies of the United Nations, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were also represented.

¹ The list of participants appears as annex 3 to this report.

Credentials

9. In accordance with 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

10. At the first plenary meeting, the delegations elected the officers of the thirty-first session.

11. The officers elected to preside over the thirty-first session were as follows:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Uruguay
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Germany
	Honduras
	Suriname
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Brazil

12. The officers elected to preside over the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development were as follows:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Uruguay
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Brazil
	Cuba
	United States Virgin Islands
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Honduras

13. The officers elected to preside over the Committee on South-South Cooperation were as follows:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Dominican Republic
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Chile
	Trinidad and Tobago
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Uruguay

Organization of work

14. In addition to the plenary meetings held during the ECLAC session and in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions, concurrent meetings were held by the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development and the Committee on South-South Cooperation.

Documentation

15. A list of the working documents submitted by the secretariat to the Commission at its thirty-first session is provided in annex 4.

B. Agenda

16. The Commission adopted the following agenda:
1. Election of officers
 2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the thirty-first session
 3. Report on the activities of the Commission since the thirtieth session
 4. Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2008-2009
 5. Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2006-2008
 6. ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development
 7. Consideration of the request of the Government of Japan for admission as a member of ECLAC
 8. Consideration of the request of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for admission of the Turks and Caicos Islands as an associate member of ECLAC
 9. Committee on South-South Cooperation
 10. Presentation and analysis of the document entitled *Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity*
 11. Other matters
 12. Consideration and adoption of the resolutions of the Commission at its thirty-first session

C. Summary of proceedings

Opening of the working meetings

17. On 21 March 2006, at the opening of the working meetings, statements were made by José Luis Machinea, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Fernando Bonilla, Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and Reinaldo Gargano, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay.

18. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC referred to the document prepared for the session, *Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity*, which proposed the creation of a new social covenant designed to build bridges between economic, social and cultural rights and the design of institutions and policies to make them more enforceable. The study analysed the region's situation in three areas related to social protection —health systems, pension systems and social programmes to combat poverty— and formulated proposals for reform. Far from being a universal model, these

recommendations were general guidelines which could be adapted to the particular characteristics of each of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

19. The Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico recalled that social protection was not an abstract concept, but was linked to the guarantees enshrined in countries' legal foundations and in the international agreements to which they were parties. Emphasizing the need to develop socio-economic policies which would help to solve the real problems of the States of the region in important areas such as those dealt with in the document, he stressed the importance of cooperation and the strengthening of democratic institutions. He also referred to increased involvement by the associate members of the Commission. This was proof of support for the secretariat and of the confidence of member States, and he called on them to play an active part in the work of the Commission in order to design strategies which would lead to sustained and equitable development.

20. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay said that the agenda items for the session were among the most important issues on the international agenda in an increasingly interrelated and interdependent world. His Government was convinced of the need to promote dialogue and multilateral cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean, in order to expand the region's scant social protection coverage and cut its high poverty rates, which were all the more scandalous in light of the abundance of natural resources in the region. He requested the Commission to continue its in-depth analysis of the situation in the region; it was necessary to understand it fully in order to change it.

Opening of the thirty-first session of the Commission

21. At the opening of the session, statements were made by José Luis Machinea, Executive Secretary of the Commission, and Tabaré Vázquez, President of Uruguay.

22. The Executive Secretary of the Commission recalled that since the 1990s, it had been formulating a new development framework for the countries of the region to enable them to successfully achieve global integration, combining growth with increasing social equity. The Commission's current proposal emphasized the need to boost competitiveness, ensure macroeconomic stability and build participatory and inclusive democracy.

23. Improvements in social protection were linked to the achievement of high and sustained growth rates through the promotion of greater and better-quality global integration and the creation of favourable macroeconomic conditions. He emphasized the importance of reaching broad social agreements and revaluing the role of the State in dealing with such issues. Just as improved economic institutions had been built in the 1990s, efforts must be made during the current decade to construct a stronger and more effective institutional framework for society.

24. The President of Uruguay said that he shared the Executive Secretary's view of the situation of the region. He considered that the outlook was positive, but it was for Governments to take the measures needed to alleviate the remaining problems.

25. The proposed agenda for the session would entail considerable efforts. He welcomed the fact that the document prepared by ECLAC was dedicated to social protection, which was a crucial dimension of development. If the development strategies which were applied failed to take into account the people's quality of life, rights and aspirations, they might lead to growth but not to true development. As a starting point towards overcoming the situation of inequality prevailing in the region, ECLAC should take a step further by believing that, despite difficulties and limitations, things could be changed.

Visit of Michelle Bachelet, President of the Republic of Chile

26. In the afternoon of Wednesday 22 March, Michelle Bachelet, President of the Republic of Chile, paid a special visit to the session and addressed the participants. She said that it was her first opportunity to take part in a multilateral meeting as President of Chile, and it was a privilege to do so at the session of ECLAC. Describing the main points of her Government's social policies, she drew attention to the reform of the pensions system and the intensification of health-care reform; changes in pre-school education and the first four years of primary school; job creation in a framework of decent employment; plans for overcoming hard-core poverty; and an equal-opportunities plan.

Report on the activities of the Commission since the thirtieth session (agenda item 3)

27. The secretariat submitted for consideration by delegations a report on the activities conducted in the framework of the programme of work of the ECLAC system in the two years since the previous session of the Commission. In addition to the preparation of periodic reports on the situation in the region, the central aspects of the Commission's work had included the publication of the document entitled *The Millennium Development Goals: A Latin American and Caribbean Perspective*—the product of unprecedented cooperation among the 11 United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes represented in the region— as well as follow-up to international conferences on economic and social issues, meetings of the Commission's subsidiary bodies, and inter-agency activities. The secretariat then summarized the results achieved in terms of training activities, cooperation programmes and projects, technical cooperation missions, and the distribution of documents and databases, mostly on the Internet.

28. The Directors of the subregional headquarters in Mexico and in the Caribbean reported on the activities conducted during the biennium. They emphasized ECLAC's work in the assessment of damage caused by natural disasters to enable the countries affected to obtain the financing they needed in order to recover from their impacts; those efforts also involved the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme. The Executive Secretary stressed the efforts that ECLAC had made to assist Haiti, and drew attention to repeated requests by the Government of Haiti for the Commission to produce integrated development plans for that country.

29. The following speakers included the chairpersons of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee and the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning, subsidiary bodies which referred their decisions to the plenary session. The speakers referred to the conclusions and outcomes of discussions held during their meetings, and to the subject of social protection, from the viewpoints of their respective mandates.

30. One delegation drew attention to the breadth of the issues to be discussed, which covered almost all the problems of Latin America and the Caribbean, to ECLAC's faithful implementation of the mandate set out by its member countries, and to the high quality of the Commission's work.

Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2008-2009 (agenda item 4)

31. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC submitted for consideration by the plenary meeting the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system for the biennium 2008-2009.

32. In preparing the draft, the Commission had conducted a regional analysis of the main economic, social and environmental sustainability issues. He was cautiously optimistic concerning the overall picture, in an international environment which was favourable but involved risks and challenges.

33. He then referred to the seven thematic priorities of the Commission, which included the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and to tasks relating to their achievement in the region. He also described the programme of work of the ECLAC system and summarized the agenda to be followed in the economic, social and sustainable development fields, as well as training, statistical and technical cooperation activities at the regional and subregional levels.

34. Several delegations expressed their approval of the draft, and a number of speakers recommended that a resolution should be adopted to renew the mandate of the United Nations in Haiti.

35. In relation to subprogramme 1, Linkages with the global economy, integration and regional cooperation, and in response to a question from one delegation concerning the impact of technological progress in terms of competitiveness and production chains, the Director of the Division of International Trade and Integration said that work was in progress, jointly with the Division of Production, Productivity and Management of ECLAC, to update competitiveness indicators.

36. In relation to subprogramme 2, Production and innovation, several delegations referred to the need to improve access to capital markets for small and medium-sized enterprises. The Director of the Division of Production, Productivity and Management replied that that issue was mentioned in the programme of work of ECLAC and that studies were being conducted on the subject.

37. In the context of subprogramme 4, Equity and social cohesion, a number of delegations called for the mainstreaming of the issue of disability, with a cross-cutting approach, in the activities of the Commission. The secretariat welcomed the proposal and suggested that activities should be conducted in the statistical field and that a prospective study should be prepared, the results of which would be announced before the following session. Responding to a proposal that the concept of the family as the basic unit of society should be included in the consideration of issues of social cohesion, the Officer-in-charge of the Social Development Division said that the concept of the family was always present in the work of the Commission, and that the subject would be dealt with in the next edition of the *Social Panorama of Latin America*.

38. Some delegations emphasized the need to strengthen gender mainstreaming (subprogramme 5, Mainstreaming the gender perspective into the regional development process). It was requested that the expression “gender obstacles” in that subprogramme should be understood as “obstacles to gender equality”, a point which was accepted by the secretariat.

39. Concerning subprogramme 8, Sustainable development and human settlements, one delegation suggested that ECLAC’s concept of “markets of environmental goods and services” contained in that subprogramme should be understood as “appropriate markets in areas such as climate change and those

relating to biodiversity.” It was further proposed that a seminar should be held on the situation of those markets. Both proposals were accepted by the secretariat.

40. Another interest shared by a number of delegations was consideration of the issue of sustainable use of energy resources and the incorporation of renewable energies in energy matrices (subprogramme 9, Natural resources and infrastructure).

41. Concerning subregional activities in the Caribbean (subprogramme 12), several delegations emphasized the need to strengthen synergy with the other countries of the region, particularly concerning matters relating to subject area 8.2 of the corresponding subprogramme. It was further agreed that the expression “rare window” mentioned in that subprogramme referred, not to the unusual nature of the communication and cooperation links between the independent States of the Caribbean and the non-self-governing territories which are associate members of ECLAC and of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), but to the exceptionally positive aspects of those links.

Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2006-2008 (agenda item 5)

42. The Executive Secretary submitted the proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2006-2008 for consideration by delegations, and it was approved as contained in the annex to the corresponding resolution.

ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development (agenda item 6)

43. The report of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development appears in annex 1 to this report.

Consideration of the request of the Government of Japan for admission as a member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (agenda item 7)

44. Following the reading of the note from the Government of Japan requesting its admission as a member of the Commission, a draft resolution was introduced welcoming that country’s request and recommending to the Economic and Social Council that its admission should be approved. The delegations of a number of countries then made statements giving their express support to the request.

45. The draft resolution was adopted by acclamation.²

46. The representative of Japan said that since 1956, as an observer country, Japan had maintained close relations with ECLAC, and described the economic and technical cooperation, both regional and bilateral, provided by Japan in the region. He recalled that Japan and the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean shared fundamental values such as democracy and economic liberalization, which would enable them to be important trade and investment partners within the international community.

² See resolution 627(XXXI).

Consideration of the request of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for admission of the Turks and Caicos Islands as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (agenda item 8)

47. After a reading of the note sent by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requesting the admission of Turks and Caicos Islands as an associate member of the Commission, a draft resolution was presented welcoming the request and it was decided to admit Turks and Caicos Islands in that capacity. The delegations of a number of countries then made statements expressly supporting the admission of the new associate member.

48. The resolution was adopted by acclamation.³

49. The representative of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recalled the Turks and Caicos Islands' strong economic, cultural and social links with the region and relayed his Government's commitment to strengthening those links as far as possible. He highlighted the fact that the admission of Turks and Caicos Islands as an associate member of the Commission contributed greatly to fulfilling this objective.

Committee on South-South Cooperation (agenda item 9)

50. The report of the Committee on South-South Cooperation is attached as annex 2.

Presentation and analysis of the document entitled *Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity* (agenda item 10)

51. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC presented the document entitled *Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity*. José Antonio Ocampo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, and Rebeca Grynspan, Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Development Programme, commented on the document.

52. In presenting the document, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that the income inequality observed in Latin America and the Caribbean was reflected in its social protection systems. In a context of increasingly precarious employment conditions, the reforms of the 1990s—which had been intended to strengthen the link between formal work and protection on the basis of incentive mechanisms and efficiency gains—had failed to improve those systems' low levels of coverage, and solidarity had been reduced, in most cases, to the welfare aspect. This situation, already marked by great regional and national heterogeneity, was compounded by new pressures resulting from demographic, epidemiological and technological changes, as well as changes in household structure.

53. The issue must therefore be approached from a new perspective based on the universalization of social protection. This could not be achieved on the basis of employment as the sole mechanism of access. Instead, it was necessary to define explicit, guaranteed and enforceable rights, increase the complementarity of incentives and solidarity, integrate the contributory and non-contributory components and improve institutional structures and the quality of services. Poverty reduction programmes not only constituted a network of support for the most vulnerable, but should also facilitate human capital-building, with a view to ending the intergenerational transmission of poverty. Reforms should be

³ See resolution 628(XXXI).

conducted in the context of a social covenant, whose normative framework consisted of the rights of the individual and in which economic inequalities were treated as surmountable.

54. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations said that the document picked up on the close relationship between the concepts of rights and citizenship, typical of more integrated societies, in which economic development and equitable income distribution were strongly linked. He then offered a number of reflections on the fundamental notions of universality, solidarity, efficiency and integrality that underpinned the document, and emphasized the benefits of shifting the analysis of system efficiency from the terrain of microeconomics used in the 1990s—in which it was taken for granted that free consumer choice would automatically lead to efficiency gains—to a simpler level, looking at the relationship between public spending and real outcomes in terms of coverage, morbidity and mortality, and meeting the needs of the population.

55. An innovative feature of the study was that the approach advocated was not held up as an alternative to universalization, but as a means to achieve it. In concluding, the speaker suggested that unemployment insurance and employment programmes should be among the issues to be considered, that efforts should be made to avoid new forms of segmentation leading to separate systems for rich and poor, and that gender equity should be strengthened. Also, it was particularly important to take into account the current situation of pension systems in each country in devising future reforms.

56. The Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Development Programme said that, despite the strongly homogenizing discourse employed in the region in the 1980s and 1990s, a large variety of schemes and policies on social protection still existed, and the report's compilation of these had been valuable in itself. She agreed with the previous speakers that unequal income distribution and social protection gaps had the effect of sharpening business cycles, such that economic recovery translated only slowly into social recovery and poverty that had been circumstantial very often became structural.

57. She also concurred on the need for a change of approach, in the framework of a rights-based construct, and the need to remove the link between access to social protection and the labour market, a link which was leaving the large sector of informal workers out of the system. It was also necessary to combine contributory and non-contributory funding and tighten the link between contributions and benefits. With regard to this last point, as matters of urgency, proper incentives were needed to keep individuals with greater contributory capacity in the system, which, in turn, had to be reformed to offer quality services and coverage for conditions that were very costly to treat. The new targeted programmes differed from the previous schemes in their aim to cover the entire population, which ruled out the possibility of clientelism, while posing challenges of scale. These challenges were being successfully addressed and their real outcomes would depend on the creation of employment opportunities to capitalize on the programmes' built-in investments in human capital. These objectives were all the more important given that, unless unequal societies evolved into more equitable ones, it could be difficult to sustain one of the great achievements of the last 25 years: democratic systems of government.

58. In their statements, delegations highlighted the importance of the rights-based approach adopted in the document and emphasized the need for coordination of initiatives among countries and international agencies and within countries. Particular importance was attributed to democracy and the voice of civil society, as well as to the gender question, as essential elements in the satisfactory implementation of social security programmes. One delegation suggested that greater attention be afforded to the issue of employment, which provided individuals with a living and personal fulfilment and took advantage of the region's human resources potential; another emphasized the need for fiscal reform

to tax those with higher incomes more heavily. With respect to financing, it was suggested that social policy design itself could help to bring about an improvement.

59. A number of delegations focused on the social security programmes being implemented in the countries, raising ideas and queries regarding recommendations contained in the document and points raised by other speakers. Reference was made to the process of broadening the coverage of these programmes and the constraints imposed in some cases by the lack of minimum infrastructure. Mention was also made of possibilities of institutionalization, coordination with other programmes and sectors, the feasibility of decentralization, and implications in terms of management and costs. One participant also brought up the importance of systems to monitor programmes and evaluate their outcomes, as well as information and communications systems to broadcast the existence of programmes and their results.

High-level seminar “Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity”

60. The document *Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity* was analysed at length by four panels, devoted to the following subjects: social protection coverage and rights; health service financing and delivery; pension system reform; and social programmes, human capital and inclusion.

61. The first panel, moderated by Ernesto Ottone, acting Deputy Executive Secretary of the Commission, analysed the low coverage of contributions, the region’s slow growth and unfavourable labour dynamics, and the difficulties, low quality and poor coverage involved in non-contributory systems. Several participants insisted that higher social spending called for increased financing, but that this should not be allowed to undermine the economies’ competitiveness. The panellists considered the need for social policy to be guided by the rights-based perspective and to ensure that employment was not the sole means of accessing social protection. They also underlined the need for a new social contract or covenant setting out explicit, guaranteed and enforceable rights, establishing levels and sources of financing and taking account of the need to develop a social institutional fabric.

62. The speakers on the second panel, moderated by María Julia Muñoz, Minister of Public Health of Uruguay, discussed the universalization of social protection and the need to acknowledge the sharp inequalities in service access and quality, the lack of integration between the public and private sectors of social security, and the existence of a demographic, epidemiological and technological transition process. They also referred to the need to direct public health policies towards expanding primary care.

63. On the third panel, moderated by Gabriel Castellá, Director General of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Uruguay, the speakers emphasized the need to increase coverage by means of a non-contributory component. The reform of contributory schemes should be conducted with regard for contributory solidarity and financial viability, while the pension system reform agenda should consider individual capitalization as a complementary element aimed at facilitating the unification of social security regimes.

64. The speakers on the fourth panel, moderated by Marina Arismendi, Minister of Social Development of Uruguay, referred to employment-related emergency programmes and conditional transfer schemes, which were afforded particular importance in the document. Several panellists also highlighted the need to put in place employment programmes to strengthen beneficiary training and to complement human capital building with the promotion of productive policies.

Closing meeting

65. At the closing meeting of the thirty-first session of ECLAC, statements were made by José Luis Machinea, Executive Secretary of the Commission; Reinaldo Gargagno, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay; and Guarocuya Félix, representative of the Dominican Republic.

66. The Executive Secretary of the Commission expressed his pleasure at the content and originality of the document presented at the session and the proposals and strategies put forward therein, matching the interest surrounding the subject of social protection in the region. He referred particularly to the high level of the panels and thanked the countries, specialized agencies of the United Nations, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations represented for their support of the Commission's work.

67. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay emphasized the quality of the Commission's work and of the analyses conducted during the session. He recalled that one of the tasks of the Commission was to propose to the countries ideas for solving the problems it revealed, but that the implementation of the solutions identified was the task of each Government.

68. At the end of the session, the representative of the Dominican Republic officially conveyed his country's offer to host the thirty-second session of ECLAC, scheduled to be held in 2008. The offer was welcomed by the delegations.

D. Resolutions adopted by ECLAC at its thirty-first session

69. At its thirty-first session, the Commission adopted the resolutions reproduced below.

615(XXXI) International migration

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reiterating the fundamental principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in that declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic position, birth or other status,

Reaffirming the provisions concerning migrants approved by the World Conference on Human Rights of 1993,¹ the International Conference on Population and Development of 1994,² the World Summit for Social Development of 1995 and its Programme of Action,³ and the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in 1995,⁴

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, in particular resolutions 57/270 B, 58/190 and 58/208, paragraphs 61, 62 and 63 of resolution 60/1, and resolutions 60/206 and 60/227, which provide for a high-level dialogue to be held during the sixtieth session of the General Assembly in order to examine the multiple interrelationships existing between international migration and development with a view to determining appropriate means for taking the fullest possible advantage of the benefits afforded by migration in terms of development,

Recalling also the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1981,⁵ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1969,⁶ the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women of 1993,⁷ the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1990,⁸ and the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1989,⁹

Bearing in mind the highly important nature of the central proposals and guidelines contained in the Millennium Declaration¹⁰ for an understanding of the close ties between international migration and the integral development of human beings,

Considering the explicit guidelines concerning international migration contained in the Plan of Action adopted at the fourth Summit of the Americas and the provisions contained in the Declaration of Salamanca, adopted at the fifteenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, which expresses the readiness of the Ibero-American countries' Heads of State and Government to take steps to

¹ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chapter III.

² Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³ Report of the World Summit on Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

⁴ Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

⁵ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁶ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁷ Resolution 48/104.

⁸ Resolution 44/25, annex.

⁹ Resolution 39/46, annex.

¹⁰ Resolution 55/2.

ensure respect and protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families, including primarily human rights, promote international cooperation in assisting refugees and ensuring their safe return, with dignity, to their countries of origin,

Welcoming the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in 2003¹¹ and of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children in 2003¹² and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air in 2004,¹³ both of which supplement the Convention, and urging all countries to consider ratifying or acceding to these instruments,

Acknowledging the entry into force of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families in 2003¹⁴ and observing with satisfaction the continuous addition of further ratifications or accessions thereto,

Valuing the recent efforts and commitments made within the framework of the United Nations system and of other intergovernmental organizations with respect to international migration and development, as well as the consolidation of multilateral initiatives addressing these matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, such as the Regional Conference on Migration and the South American Conference on Migration,

Aware of the benefits that international migration may afford in terms of development, migrants themselves, their families, their host societies, their societies of origin and the enhancement of gender equity, as well as the asymmetries of benefits reaped by countries of origin and destination societies, with the latter being favoured by this process, given such factors as the beneficial effects that skilled migration has on their societies and economies,

Aware also that the great economic and social inequalities existing between and within countries, the marginalization of some nations from the world economy and high poverty rates help to generate large-scale migratory movements that increase the magnitude of the complex phenomenon of international migration,

Recognizing that initiatives for improving the position of migrants should include measures aimed at overcoming the poverty affecting millions of people in numerous countries and ensuring their access to education, health, food, work and social protection in accordance with the legal framework of each country,

Observing that many Latin Americans and Caribbeans and their families are faced with a situation of vulnerability with regard to the exercise of their rights,

Concerned by the increase in the trafficking of persons in all its forms, in particular for purposes of exploitation and sexual abuse and tourism,

Bearing in mind that the central theme of the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Population and Development will be international migration and development,¹⁵

¹¹ Resolution 55/25, annex I.

¹² Ibid., annex II.

¹³ Ibid., annex III.

¹⁴ Resolution 45/158, annex.

1. Welcomes with satisfaction the report presented by the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of the Commission to the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development at its meeting held during the thirty-first session of the Commission,¹⁶ and recommends the publication of the material on which that report is based so that it will be available for the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development that is to take place when the United Nations General Assembly meets in September 2006;

2. Is gratified by the efforts of national Governments, specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to highlight the benefits afforded by international migration in terms of the development of societies of origin and of destination, and reiterates the need to recognize that respect for human rights of migrants should be at the core of any initiative aimed at taking advantage of those benefits;

3. Urges the Governments that have not yet done so to consider the possibility of signing and ratifying the legal instruments of the United Nations whose object is to promote and protect migrants' human rights as a mechanism for full social integration, and also invites Governments that have signed these instruments to ensure their full enforcement;

4. Calls upon Governments to define the trafficking of persons in any form as an offence, bearing in mind the growing frequency of trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation and tourism, and to condemn and sanction all those responsible for this wrongful act, while providing protection to victims and making sure that the latter are not punished or prosecuted for entering or residing in the country illicitly;¹⁷

5. Encourages Governments to consider the possibility of engaging in international dialogues on migration and invites them to incorporate migration, particularly proposals for improving the situation of migrant workers, in bilateral accords and regional agreements;

6. Calls upon United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes and upon other international, intergovernmental, regional, subregional and national organizations to continue, within the framework of their respective mandates, to concern themselves with international migration and development while devoting special attention to the various aspects of migration, including the gender perspective, cultural diversity and unrestricted respect for human rights;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary to form an inter-agency group to be in charge of follow-up to issues relating to international migration and development in the region and of fostering coordination and coherence among the activities carried out in this field by specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, the International Organization for Migration and other intergovernmental institutions;

8. Urges the Governments and international, intergovernmental and academic institutions to redouble their efforts to improve information and knowledge about the multiple aspects of international migration and notes that, in this context, the Commission should foster research on migration issues in areas in which more detailed data are required and that in-depth studies are useful in the case of recent Latin American migration to alternative destinations such as Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain

¹⁵ Decision 2004/1, United Nations Commission on Population and Development, thirty-seventh session (E/2004/25).

¹⁶ LC/G.2303(SES.31/11).

¹⁷ (A/RES.59/166).

and Northern Ireland and border regions within the continent and regarding the growing new wave of migration to Latin America by Europeans who choose to live at least part of the year in the region, which leads to new employment opportunities, investment and transport infrastructure;

9. Encourages States to further, in cooperation with international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, information campaigns designed to explain the opportunities, limitations and rights entailed by migration so that migrants, particularly women migrants, may take informed decisions and avoid human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants;

10. Reaffirms the need to adopt measures aimed at reducing the costs for migrants of sending remittances and promoting safe means of transferring those funds and welcomes any progress in this regard;

11. Requests that Governments and stakeholders promote international, bilateral and multilateral agreements to ensure social protection for migrants and facilitate the transfer of pensions from one country to another in order to ensure adequate living conditions for them when they return to their countries of origin;

12. Urges States to incorporate the goal of family reunification into their laws in view of its positive effects in terms of immigrants' integration;

13. Welcomes commitments regarding international migration contained in the Declaration of Salamanca, adopted at the fifteenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, and the organization of an Ibero-American meeting on migration, to be held in July 2006 in Madrid, for their follow-up, and asks the Executive Secretary of the Commission to inform the Ibero-American Secretariat of the special interest of all its member countries in participating in that meeting and of the choice of migration for shared development as the central theme of the sixteenth Ibero-American Summit, to be held in October 2006 in Montevideo;

14. Instructs the Chairperson of the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development to bring this resolution to the attention of the Commission on Population and Development at its thirty-ninth session, whose central theme is to be international migration and development;

15. Requests that the topic of international migration be again included in the next meeting of the Committee so that it may debate the events that have transpired up to that time and follow up on these issues.

616(XXXI) Population and development: priority activities for the period 2006-2008

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 adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development, held 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”;¹ the report of the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly entitled “Overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the twenty-first 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”; the United Nations Millennium Declaration of September 2000; the report of the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing;² resolution 604(XXX) entitled “Population and development: priority activities for 2004-2006”, adopted by the Commission at its thirtieth session, held in July 2004 in San Juan, Puerto Rico; and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,³ in particular paragraph 57 and subparagraphs thereof,

Recalling also that April 2007 will mark the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, and bearing in mind that, in resolution 604(XXX), the Commission welcomed the Regional Strategy on the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and adopted the recommendation that it should take charge of monitoring the Strategy’s implementation in the region,

Considering the report of the Meeting of Experts on Ageing - Second Central American and Caribbean Forum on Policies for Older Persons,⁴ held in San Salvador from 10 to 12 November 2004; the report of the Caribbean Symposium on Population Ageing,⁵ held in Port of Spain from 8 to 10 November 2004; and the conclusions of the Meeting of Governments and Experts on Ageing of the countries of South America, held in Buenos Aires from 14 to 16 November 2005,

Taking into account that on 17 February 2006 the United Nations Commission for Social Development adopted resolution 44/1, entitled “Modalities for the first review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing”,

Bearing in mind that 2007 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

1. Thanks the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for organizing the meeting

¹ LC/DEM/G.184(1999).

² LC/L.2079.

³ Resolution 60/1.

⁴ LC/L.2347.

⁵ LC/CAR/L.41.

of the Ad Hoc Committee and preparing the substantive documentation, the United Nations Population Fund for the support it has provided, and both organizations for the support given to the countries of the region in implementing the Programme of Action adopted in Cairo at the International Conference on Population and Development, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing;

2. Reiterates the importance of improving data sources, in particular population censuses and vital statistics, for the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the United Nations Second World Assembly on Ageing and the Millennium Declaration, as well as the importance of developing reliable, timely and high-quality national statistical information systems for decision-making and for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and development programmes;

3. Calls upon the countries of the region to make all necessary efforts to provide the requisite resources in order to continue to implement the key measures of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development with special reference to the agreements contained in resolution 604(XXX) adopted at the thirtieth session of the Commission and the Madrid International Plan of Action and its Regional Strategy, particularly within the framework of policies aimed at reducing social and ethnic inequalities, overcoming gender inequity and eradicating poverty, and urges the international community to increase their technical and financial cooperation for the fulfilment of these objectives;

4. Requests the secretariat, in coordination with the Presiding Officers of the Ad Hoc Committee and with the support of the United Nations Population Fund, to continue to give priority to addressing the following issues from a gender perspective: the status, determinants and implications of demographic trends; demographic dynamics; equity and poverty; ageing; indigenous and Afrodescendant populations; international and internal migration; human resource training in the fields of demography and population and development; and the 2010 round of population and housing censuses and vital statistics;

5. Also requests that a report be submitted to the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on the activities carried out in the areas mentioned in paragraph 4;

6. Urges the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Women and Development Unit of the Commission and the United Nations Population Fund to provide support for the preparation of the plans of action that the countries will need to prepare during 2006 in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, as agreed at the 2005 World Summit;

7. Exhorts the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the United Nations Population Fund to support the countries, to the extent that they are able, in the follow-up of the agreements of the 2006 follow-up meeting on the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS;

8. Asks the secretariat, in coordination with the organizations of the Inter-Agency Group on Ageing and the competent institutions of the host country, to organize a regional intergovernmental conference in 2007 to review and assess the advances made by the countries of the region in the application of the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and to prepare the relevant substantive documentation;

9. Also asks the secretariat to undertake joint activities with the organizations belonging to the Inter-Agency Group, with governmental networks such as the Ibero-American Technical Cooperation Network, and with civil society networks to support countries in the follow-up and evaluation of the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing;

10. Asks further that the secretariat support activities for building the countries' technical capacity for the effective application of the "bottom-up approach" in the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, as adopted by the Commission for Social Development at its forty-fourth session in 2006;

11. Deems it fitting and important that the secretariat should organize a special regional event to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre during the second half of 2007 and requests the countries and the international community to provide substantive and financial support for this activity;

12. Recommends that, at its next regular meeting in 2008, the Ad Hoc Committee should analyse the issue of demographic changes from a gender perspective and their influence on development, as well as their impact on poverty and inequality, and asks the secretariat of the Ad Hoc Committee, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, to prepare the relevant substantive documents.

617(XXXI) 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 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 of the Americas held its third meeting in Santiago, Chile, from 1 to 3 June 2005, and on that occasion approved the establishment of a strategic plan for 2005-2015, together with a set of priorities and guidelines for its preparation, and a programme of regional statistical work for Latin America and the Caribbean for July 2005-June 2007,¹

Taking into account also that, since the last session of the Commission, the Statistical Conference of the Americas held the following meetings of its Executive Committee: fourth meeting in Dallas, United States, on 30 November and 1 December 2004 and fifth meeting in Mexico City on 14 and 15 November 2005,

Bearing in mind that, on those occasions, a number of agreements were adopted which are reflected in the respective reports,²

1. Takes note of the reports of the third meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and of the fourth and fifth meetings of its Executive Committee;

2. Welcomes the decision to establish a strategic plan for the Statistical Conference of the Americas for 2005-2015;

3. Entrusts the Statistical Conference of the Americas with the task of promoting the importance of scaling up to best international practices in terms of the standards of quality, comparability and transparency of national statistics in the region and of using those standards as a basis for fostering a seal of excellence for official statistics among economic agents, social actors, decision-makers, international agencies and other users.

¹ Report of the third meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.2501).

² Report of the fourth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.2290); Draft report of the fifth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

618(XXXI) 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 the provisions that emphasize the fundamental role played by the regional commissions in these areas, in particular 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,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/61 on the implementation of the decisions taken by major United Nations international conferences and summits and on their integrated and coordinated follow-up,

Bearing in mind that, since the preceding session of the Commission, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, in its capacity as a subsidiary body of the Commission, held the following meetings of its Presiding Officers: the thirty-seventh meeting, in Santiago, Chile, on 29 and 30 November 2004, and the thirty-eighth meeting, in Mar del Plata, Argentina, on 7 and 8 September 2005,

Keeping in view the fact that the participants at those meetings adopted a number of agreements that were then included in the respective reports,¹

1. Notes the reports and agreements of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and invites member countries to consider implementing them;

2. Welcomes the announcement made by the Executive Secretary concerning gender mainstreaming throughout the entire programme of work of the Commission, and requests the secretariat to incorporate the analysis of unremunerated work performed by women and their contribution to social protection and caregiving and to report on the results at the next session of the Commission.

¹ Report of the thirty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.2280(MDM.37/4)) and the report of the thirty-eighth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.2430(MDM.38/4)).

619(XXXI) ECLAC calendar of conferences for the period 2006-2008

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling resolution 419(PLEN.14) of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission on the rationalization of the institutional structure and the pattern of meetings of the Commission's 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(PLEN.19) on the Commission's intergovernmental structure and functions, 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 its rules of procedure and reiterated in its resolution 480(XXI),

Taking into account resolution 553(XXVI) on the reform of the United Nations and its impact on the Commission, in which it was recommended that the current pattern of conferences of the Commission's 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 the Commission that establish and govern the periodicity of the meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission,

Bearing in mind also that there are on-going discussions in the United Nations General Assembly concerning the reform of the United Nations system on the basis of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

Having examined the proposed calendar of the Commission's intergovernmental conferences for the period 2006-2008 as set forth in annex 5 of the relevant document,¹

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 thirty-first session of the Commission,

1. Decides to maintain the current intergovernmental structure and the existing pattern of meetings and approves the calendar of conferences of the Commission as it appears in the annex to this resolution, along with the observations and suggestions included in the report of the thirty-first session of the Commission;

2. Reaffirms that the Commission's current conference servicing system 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;

¹ Proposed ECLAC calendar of conferences for the period 2006-2008. Note by the secretariat (LC/G.2298(SES.31/7)).

3. Reaffirms also the importance of continuing to entrust the Commission 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 thirty-second session on the implementation of this resolution.

Annex

ECLAC CALENDAR OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES FOR THE PERIOD 2006-2008

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of funding
2006	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), 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2006	Central American Economic Cooperation Committee	^{a b}	ECLAC resolutions 9(IV) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2006	Thirty-ninth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Mexico City, 11 and 12 May	Regional Plan of Action on the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2	ECLAC regular budget
2006	Sixth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	Madrid, Spain, October	ECLAC resolution 580(XXVIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget
2006	Fortieth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago, Chile ^b	Regional Plan of Action on the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2	ECLAC regular budget
2006	Twenty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES	^{a b}	ECLAC resolutions 351(XVI) and 553(XXVI)	Regular budgets of ECLAC and ILPES
2006	Thirteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES	^{a b}	ECLAC resolutions 340(AC.66) and 553(XXVI)	Regular budgets of ECLAC and ILPES
2006	Twelfth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean	^{a b}	ECLAC resolutions 340(AC.66), 371(XVII) and 553(XXVI)	ILPES budget
2007	Thirteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	^{a b}	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI); 419(PLEN.14); 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2007	Forty-first meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	^{a b}	Regional Plan of Action on the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2	ECLAC regular budget
2007	Twenty-first 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), 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2007	Regional forum for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development	^{a b}	Resolution 602(XXX)	Regular budget

Annex (concluded)

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of funding
2007	Regional evaluation meeting on the Regional Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, eLAC 2007	San Salvador ^b	Resolution 610(XXX)	Extrabudgetary resources
2007	Twenty-fourth session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC	New York ^b	Economic and Social Council resolution 106(VI), para. 3; Resolutions 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	Regular budget
2007	Tenth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	^{a b}	Decision adopted on 21 November 1977 by the Committee of the Whole at its eleventh special session	Regular budget
2007	Latin American and Caribbean regional meeting in follow-up to the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (2002)			Regular budget
2007	Fourth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	Santiago, Chile ^{a b}	Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget
2007	Seventh meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	^{a b}	Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget
2007	Twenty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES	^{a b}	ECLAC resolutions 351(XVI) and 553(XXVI)	Regular budgets of ECLAC and ILPES
2008	Fourteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	^{a b}	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI); 419(PLEN.14); 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2008	Twenty-second session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	^{a b}	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI); 419(PLEN.14); 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2008	Twenty-second 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), 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2008	Central American Economic Cooperation Committee	^{a b}	ECLAC resolutions 9(IV) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2008	Thirty-second session of ECLAC	^{a b}	Economic and Social Council resolution 106(VI)	ECLAC regular budget

^a Place to be determined.

^b Date to be determined.

620(XXXI) South-South Cooperation

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Considering General Assembly resolution 58/220 on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, in which the General Assembly endorsed the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries at its thirteenth session, including the reaffirmation of the validity of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,¹ and decided to change the name of the Committee to the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, with no change in its mandate or in the scope of its activities,

Recalling that, in that resolution, the General Assembly urged developing countries and their partners to intensify South-South cooperation, as it contributes to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and also urged all relevant United Nations organizations and multilateral institutions to intensify their efforts to effectively mainstream the use of South-South cooperation in the formulation and implementation of their regular programmes and to consider allocating more human, technical and financial resources for South-South cooperation activities,

Recalling also resolution 591(XXIX) of the Commission on cooperation among developing countries and regions,

Considering resolution 611(XXX) on cooperation among developing countries and regions, adopted by the Commission at its thirtieth session, in which the Commission decided to change the name of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions to the Committee on South-South Cooperation, in accordance with the new mandates and approaches adopted by the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that in this resolution the Executive Secretary of the Commission was requested to carry out a series of actions intended to strengthen South-South cooperation activities in Latin American and Caribbean countries,

1. Takes note of the report on the activities of the ECLAC system to support such cooperation that is included in the document entitled “Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support South-South cooperation during the biennium 2004-2005. Note by the secretariat”,² which has been reviewed at the present session of the Commission;

2. Acknowledges the high level of cooperation received from both member countries of the Commission and non-member countries, multilateral agencies, foundations, academic centres and non-governmental organizations, which have found in the Commission a strategic partner for implementing technical cooperation activities in general and South-South cooperation in particular, as was made clear in the debate that took place at the meeting of the Committee on South-South Cooperation;

3. Reiterates the importance of South-South cooperation among the countries of the region as a means of helping to achieve their economic and social development objectives by means of comparative

¹ Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum, chap. I.

² LC/G.2306(SES.31/14).

studies, training seminars and workshops, activities for the exchange of experiences and good practices, the establishment of networks and development of methodologies based on the experience accumulated in all of the Commission's areas of expertise;

4. Underscores the need to expand support for the activities of the Governments of the region aimed at improving and expanding the use of mechanisms and modalities of South-South cooperation at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, in priority areas of public economic and social development policy and in building national capacities for dealing with natural disasters in accordance with the priorities identified by the relevant countries;

5. Underscores also the need for the Commission to carry out studies to assess the various cooperation options for middle-income countries;

6. Stresses the need to arrange for greater financial participation on the part of countries, multilateral agencies and cooperating institutions in order to strengthen cooperation for development, as well as the need to introduce elements of South-South cooperation into the programmes and projects to be implemented using those resources;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary to take measures, in accordance with the relevant mandates, to:

- (i) Continue to modernize and strengthen the Commission's strategic approaches with respect to South-South cooperation and all international development cooperation, including North-South and multilateral cooperation, in accordance with the mandates and approaches adopted by the General Assembly;
- (ii) Strengthen activities aimed at incorporating modalities of South-South cooperation into the various areas of the secretariat's programme of work for the biennium 2008-2009, especially with regard to the formulation and execution of technical cooperation projects financed with extrabudgetary resources from bilateral or multilateral sources of cooperation;
- (iii) Strengthen strategic partnerships with countries, cooperating institutions and international cooperation agencies, both within and outside the region, in order to increase North-South and South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation;
- (iv) Intensify contacts and collaboration with the development agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, and especially with the other regional commissions, in order to foster interregional cooperation in the context of globalization;
- (v) Identify the institutions that are in the best position to support the promotion of South-South cooperation activities, intensify the use of practices that have yielded successful results and systematize communication between donors and beneficiaries involved in this process.

621(XXXI) 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 twenty-first session in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 16 and 17 January 2006, that the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee held its twelfth meeting in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 12 May 2005 and that, on those occasions, they adopted a series of agreements and resolutions which appear in their respective reports,¹

Takes note of the report and endorses the resolutions of the twenty-first session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee pertaining to the work of the Commission's Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean,

Calls upon the secretariat to support the mobilization of additional resources for the full and successful implementation of the Programme of Work for the Caribbean subregion.

¹ Report of the twenty-first session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (LC/CAR/L.86) and report of the twelfth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (LC/CAR/L.46).

622(XXXI) Central American Economic Cooperation Committee

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling that the Central American Economic Cooperation Committee was created as a consultative organ of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean by virtue of resolution 9(IV) of the Commission, approved on 16 June 1951, to promote the integration of the Central American economies and to analyse and study the concrete proposals of member States,

Bearing in mind that the Committee comprises Ministers of Economic Affairs of the States of the Central American Isthmus (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama),

Recognizing the important and innovative contribution made by the Committee since its creation to increasing cooperation and integration among the countries of the Central American Isthmus and to the development of the subregion as a whole,

Recognizing also the advances in terms of Central American integration achieved over the years during which the Committee met regularly, such as the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, the Multilateral Treaty of Free Trade and Central American Economic Integration, the Agreement on the Regime for Central American Integration Industries and the Standard Central American Tariff Code, as well as the support provided for the creation of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration and the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration,

Bearing in mind the efforts made by the countries of the Central American Isthmus to increase their economic competitiveness, including those aimed at diversifying their economies and carrying out institutional reforms,

Bearing in mind also the marked decrease in flows of official development assistance, which has coincided with a tendency to hinder access to certain export markets,

Observing that, in recent decades, there has been an intensification in cooperation relations between member countries of the Committee and their counterparts in the region, as demonstrated by the many agreements concluded on various subjects within and among the respective groups of countries, including interregional agreements and agreements between the secretariats of integration processes,

Taking note, in particular, of the profound transformations observed in the international environment in recent decades as a result of the increasing globalization of economic relations, as well as other fundamental changes in the environment in which the Committee operates at the regional level, which affect its effectiveness in fulfilling its mandates,

Recognizing that the signing of the Dominican Republic —Central America— United States Free Trade Agreement ushers in a new set of opportunities and challenges in terms of integration and economic well-being,

Highlighting the cooperation that has been established among regional organizations, such as the Central American Integration System and the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration, and between them and the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, which reveals the complementarity of their activities and programmes of work, as well as the convergence of social, political, economic and environmental interests among the countries of the region,

Considering the need to continue strengthening the Committee as a regional forum that can help member States face the challenges posed by the current transformation of the international economic environment through the conclusion of agreements for the application of cooperation policies and programmes, including the sharing of experiences in areas that are crucial for their sustainable development and coordination of their positions with a view to presenting a harmonized stance in other regional, hemispheric and world forums and with third countries and groups of countries,

1. Affirms that the Central American Economic Cooperation Committee is especially qualified as a forum for reflection and analysis of the economic and social problems of the subregion, which can provide important inputs to reinforce the capacity of Governments in the general area of the design, implementation, follow-up and assessment of public policy in general, and especially trade policy, macroeconomic and microeconomic policy, social policy and environmental policy;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to convene, by common accord with the member countries of the Committee, the next meeting of the Central American Economic Cooperation Committee in accordance with the proposed calendar of conferences of the Commission for the period 2006-2008.¹

¹ LC/G.2298(SES.31/7).

623(XXXI) Priorities and programme of work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for the biennium 2008-2009

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 of the United Nations on the preparation and consideration of the programmes of work of all the bodies of the system and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 59/265 and Economic and Social Council decision 1984/101 regarding recurrent publications of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind also the Millennium Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session,¹ the assessment of progress made and pending tasks as identified by the secretariat of the Commission to facilitate its implementation in the region² and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,³

Taking into account the fact that Secretary-General will initiate the preparation of a proposed strategic framework for the biennium 2008-2009 subsequent to the General Assembly's approval of the review of mandates older than five years and that, consequently, the proposal will be submitted to the Committee for Programme and Coordination in August or September 2006 so that its recommendations may be presented to the Assembly at its sixty-first session,

Having considered the proposed work priorities of the Commission as set out by the Executive Secretary in his introduction to the draft programme of work of the system of the Commission for the 2008-2009 biennium, which updates and reinforces the priorities endorsed by the Commission at its previous session,

Having considered also all aspects of the draft programme of work of the system of the Commission for the 2008-2009 biennium, which includes the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and in which the results-based programming and management approach is deepened and enhanced,

1. Endorses the proposed priorities for the work of the Commission for the 2008-2009 biennium presented by the Executive Secretary, which encompass the progressive consolidation of macroeconomic stability, improved integration with the world economy, an increase in social cohesion, an increase in the region's production potential, enhancement of sustainable development policies, gender mainstreaming in public policies and the strengthening of global institutions;

¹ General Assembly resolution 55/2.

² *The Millennium Development Goals: a Latin American and Caribbean perspective* (LC/G.2231-P), Santiago, Chile, June 2005.

³ General Assembly resolution 60/1 (24 October 2005).

2. Approves the programme of work of the system of the Commission for the 2008-2009 biennium,⁴ which includes the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning and which, with the guidance provided by the resolutions adopted at the thirty-first session of the Commission, shall become the legislative mandate for the Commission's execution of programmes, projects and technical cooperation activities and for the production of the recurrent publications included therein;

3. Notes that the allocation of the necessary resources for implementing the activities described in the programme of work should be submitted to the relevant United Nations bodies for their consideration before it is carried out;

4. Encourages the Executive Secretary to continue to convene the Committee of the Whole in the intervals between the sessions of the Commission in order to strengthen and broaden the dialogue between member States and the secretariat on issues deemed to be relevant;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to report on the progress made in implementing this resolution at the thirty-second session of the Commission.

⁴ Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2008-2009 (LC/G.2297(SES.31/6)).

624(XXXI) Support for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling its resolution 503(XXIII) of 1990 on support for Haiti,

Also recalling General Assembly resolution 57/337 on the prevention of armed conflict and, in particular, the role assigned to the Economic and Social Council in that connection,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004, which established the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and considered its various aspects, including the promotion of the social and economic development of Haiti and the need to design a long-term development strategy to that effect,

Bearing in mind also that Security Council resolution 1542 (2004) underscores the need for United Nations bodies and Member States, in particular those in the region, among other actors, to provide appropriate support for these actions,

Bearing in mind further that Security Council resolution 1658 (2006) recognizes that security, the rule of law, political reconciliation, and economic and social development remain key to the stability of Haiti,

Highlighting the role that the Economic and Social Council can play in a long-term programme of support for Haiti,

Highlighting also the fact that these economic and social efforts will make an important contribution to the longer-term peace and security objectives of the Mission, which are currently the most immediate priority on the ground,

Reiterating the provisions of resolution 606(XXX), adopted by the Commission at its thirtieth session, held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, from 28 June to 2 July 2004,

Considering the content of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,¹

1. Appreciates the participation of the countries of the region in activities for the reconstruction of Haiti;
2. Recognizes the efforts undertaken by the secretariat of the Commission in favour of Haiti;
3. Trusts that this participation will be reinforced in order to encompass all the spheres envisaged in the mandate of the Mission in Haiti and attribute special importance to its economic and social development in accordance with the spirit of Security Council resolution 1658 (2006);
4. Recommends that cooperation activities with Haiti be continued and broadened in close coordination with the Government of Haiti.

¹ A/CONF.191/11.

625(XXXI) Activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Taking into consideration the fact that, since the General Assembly's approval of the Millennium Declaration¹ at its fiftieth session, the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has placed a high priority on activities in its programme of work that focus on monitoring the goals and targets set forth in the Declaration, as well as on collaboration with the Governments of the region in connection with policies and programmes oriented towards their achievement,

Considering also that, on the basis of activities begun in 2001, during 2004 and 2005 the Commission coordinated the preparation of an inter-agency document entitled *The Millennium Development Goals: A Latin America and Caribbean Perspective*² in collaboration with all the agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations active in the region,

Bearing in mind that in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Heads of State decided to adopt, by 2006, and implement comprehensive national development strategies to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals,³

Bearing in mind also the fact that the 2005 World Summit Outcome also reaffirms the role of the Economic and Social Council as the principal body responsible for ensuring follow-up of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, including the internationally agreed development goals, with the support of its functional and regional commissions,

Requests the Executive Secretary to ensure that the secretariat continues to conduct activities in the areas of research and technical assistance for Latin American and Caribbean Governments in collaboration with the United Nations system, including:

- (i) Coordination of annual regional reports that place emphasis each year on the advances made towards achieving the targets relating to one development goal in particular, in the context of the reduction of hunger and poverty. These reports should be prepared with the participation of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, especially those whose mandates are most directly linked to the development goal corresponding to the year in question;
- (ii) Coordination in 2010 of a regional inter-agency report summing up the progress made during 2006-2010 regarding all the targets included in the Millennium Development Goals.

¹ General Assembly resolution 55/2.

² (LC/G.2331-P), June 2005.

³ General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 24 October 2005.

626(XXXI) Montevideo resolution on Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind that, at its thirtieth session, the Commission urged the Executive Secretary to undertake a more in-depth analysis of social protection and active labour-market policies aimed at achieving complementarity between public and private mechanisms in order to broaden coverage and adopt solidarity-based approaches, as part of a major effort to enhance social cohesion,

Bearing in mind also that a growing economy with rising levels of income, employment and inclusiveness provides a foundation for social protection,

Considering the importance of examining the situation and prospects regarding social protection in the countries of the region, particularly in terms of the need to review the social pact that underpins access to protection in employment and the contribution that reforms can make to extending the effective ownership of rights in the region,

Recognizing that many countries have made progress in reforming social protection, although this has not been reflected in significant advances in terms of coverage or access to social protection services,

Recognizing also that a different approach to social protection in Latin America and the Caribbean should be adopted in response to changes under way at the global level that affect our societies, and that improving social protection leverages positive synergies among social equity, participatory democracy and economic growth,

Aware of the need to reformulate social protection access mechanisms based exclusively on employment status, since labour markets are not generating enough employment and existing jobs do not guarantee wage-based contributory social protection due to job insecurity, low wages and discrimination,

Bearing in mind that social protection in terms of healthcare and social security is essential in order to strengthen the countries' social cohesion and, hence, the work of the region's Governments, which face common issues of low coverage, lack of financing and management problems,

Considering that social protection calls for a multidimensional strategy involving major coordination efforts on the part of multilateral agencies to support the sovereign decision of Governments in overcoming the problems of social protection systems, as well as the exchange of experiences in relation to programmes to combat poverty,

Highlighting the existence of various processes intended to boost financing for social policies through partnerships between the public and private sectors, which, however, need to be carefully examined since their design is essential for facilitating access to provider services for broad sectors of the population, increasing efficiency and reducing the cost of benefits,

Bearing in mind that the situations mentioned in the foregoing preambular paragraphs reflect a wide range of conditions in the region, which makes it necessary to consider social protection reforms as a process rather than as an automatically replicable model,

1. Welcomes the document produced by the secretariat entitled “Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity”, considering it to be an important and timely contribution to the review of the situation of Latin American and Caribbean countries in their current phase of development;

2. Welcomes also the ideas proposed by the secretariat to harmonize social rights agendas and financial restrictions in a period such as the current one, in which it is necessary to expand competitiveness and strengthen integration with the world economy, and noting that these proposals uphold respect for citizens’ rights, especially the principles of universality and solidarity, which should be taken into account in social protection reforms through the integration of social security and public systems; the expansion of systems to ensure universal and compulsory coverage; the definition of packages of guaranteed and enforceable services; reinforcement of primary healthcare; an increase in the coverage of the non-contributory component and solidarity in the contributory component of the pension system; and the necessary complementarity of short-term poverty alleviation and the eradication of its more structural causes through incentives for human capital formation with a view to ending the cycle of the intergenerational transmission of poverty;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to widely disseminate the document “Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity” and promote its review in the following areas:

- (i) Political, social, academic and business spheres and civil society organizations in the region, by means of national, subregional and regional dialogues concerning the main items on the proposed agenda, and
- (ii) International organizations concerned with the various dimensions of economic and social development, in order to foster, in particular, the exchange of ideas regarding proposals to broaden the coverage of social protection, overcome constraints originating in the labour market, expand and integrate sources of financing, design more efficient public-private partnerships, formulate protocols on universal minimum benefit packages and incorporate a dimension of human capital formation into programmes aimed at combating unemployment and poverty;

The organizations with which ideas and proposals should be exchanged include the Pan American Health Organization, the International Labour Organization, the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank; this dialogue should encompass all the issues relating to a policy agenda designed to improve access, financing and the solidarity of social protection systems in the countries of the region, thereby building bridges between the social rights to which each country aspires and the policy guidelines designed to strengthen their enforceability;

4. Urges the Executive Secretary to undertake a more in-depth analysis, inter alia, of the following issues:

- (i) Intensification of efforts to develop countercyclical public finances in order to give continuity to social policies and thus ensure the existence of equitable societies and reduce the levels of poverty and extreme poverty in the region, bearing in mind the Millennium Development Goals;
- (ii) Reforms of the financing of social policies, with special emphasis on the integration of sources and the incorporation of solidarity mechanisms;

- (iii) In the health sector, the creation of solidarity mechanisms to permit equitable access to services for the entire population; an examination of the most modern and efficient organizations in the sector that can help to hold down costs as progress is made towards providing coverage for the most expensive and complex pathologies; changes in the public-private mix of service delivery; the expansion of mandatory universal insurance systems and the strengthening of the delivery of public healthcare services based on traditional methods, and the establishment of more efficient disease-prevention mechanisms through promotional campaigns and preventive or curative measures as part of primary healthcare services;
- (iv) In the area of pensions, the necessary mechanisms for progressing in terms of coverage, solidarity and financial viability; the on-going review of best practices to provide universal coverage that guarantees a minimum income for all low-income older adults; the review of notional account models with a view to modifying the parameters of pay-as-you-go systems; provision of the necessary incentives to encourage certain segments of the population to pay contributions and reduce the practice of underreporting of income, which results in lower contributions; the definition of methods for putting an end to the various special pension regimes and standardizing pension systems to avoid inequities and alleviate the systems' financing requirements; the determination of methods for improving systems in which funds are privately administered in order to reduce the problems associated with the limitations faced by many workers in financing their own benefits; the systems' adaptation to the constant changes in family structures and to the roles of the various family members; the definition of appropriate ways of revising the use of life tables to avoid demographic- or gender-based discrimination;
- (v) With respect to the foregoing, it is important to assess the impact of reforms on gender equity;
- (vi) Ways of complementing short-term programmes for alleviating poverty with the elimination of its more structural causes; the necessary financing schemes for implementing social programmes that can have a direct, countercyclical influence on household income, thereby enabling household members to receive additional income in economically difficult times;
- (vii) Best practices applied in social programmes, which include, inter alia, the provision of conditional transfers in order to combine immediate relief for income shortfalls with the reinforcement of new generations' human capital; ways of fostering a supply of decent jobs in a way that is compatible with sustained growth dynamics and active employment and productive modernization policies;
- (viii) A social institutional structure and authority that will lend forcefulness and technical and political viability to social programmes and the adoption of fiscal norms to ensure that these programmes have the necessary resources, in particular through the establishment of a social covenant among the various political, economic and social actors, as well as the provision of sustained political support to ensure the continuity of the relevant policies;

- (ix) Methods that could be used to ensure that public policies contribute to social cohesion by fostering participation in employment and access for all to the resources, goods, services and rights of society, as well as avoiding risks and problems of exclusion, assisting the most vulnerable persons and mobilizing all the relevant organizations;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to carry out a thorough analysis of these issues, study successful initiatives in these areas and, above all, formulate realistic proposals in keeping with the diversity of Latin America and the Caribbean as a priority contribution on the part of the Commission to the fulfilment of the countries' aspirations in terms of increasing equity, reducing poverty and reinforcing social cohesion.

627(XXXI) Admission of Japan as a member State of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind that the Commission was established by the Economic and Social Council by means of resolution 106(VI) of 25 February 1948, which states that membership in the Commission shall be open to Members of the United Nations in North, Central and South America and in the Caribbean area and to France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom,

Bearing in mind also that the Commission was established on the basis of participation by all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, plus those which have had special relations of a historical, cultural, geographical or economic nature with the region,

Recalling that, in this spirit, the Commission subsequently admitted Spain in 1979, Portugal in 1984, Italy in 1990, and Germany in 2005,

Considering that the Government of Japan has communicated to the Commission, through the Executive Secretary, its desire to be admitted as a member of the Commission,¹

1. Welcomes with satisfaction the request from the Government of Japan that this country be admitted to membership of the Commission;

2. Recommends that the United Nations Economic and Social Council approve the admission of Japan as a member of the Commission and authorize the amendment of paragraph 3(a) of the terms of reference of the Commission to include the name of Japan after that of Italy.

¹ Request of the Government of Japan for admission as a member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Note by the secretariat (LC/G.2307(SES.31/15)).

628(XXXI) Admission of the Turks and Caicos Islands as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling that paragraphs 3(a) and 4 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean state that “Any territory, or part or group thereof, may on presentation of its application to the Commission by the member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be eligible for admission by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission”,

Recognizing that the Turks and Caicos Islands enjoy strong economic, cultural and social ties with the rest of the region and that they are committed to strengthening these links wherever possible,

Aware that associate membership in the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean will contribute strongly towards achieving this goal,

Welcoming the request made by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands that the latter be granted associate membership in the Commission,

Decides that the Turks and Caicos Islands shall be granted associate membership in the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean.

629(XXXI) Follow-up to the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the principles and objectives set out in the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action, adopted at the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva, December 2003), and in the Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted at the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (Tunis, November 2005), with a view to contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 at the latest and to the promotion of social, economic and cultural development,

Recalling also the principles and objectives contained in the Bávaro Declaration (Dominican Republic, January 2003) and in the Rio de Janeiro Commitment and the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC 2007), adopted at the Regional Preparatory Ministerial Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 2005),

Keeping in view the requests submitted to the Commission in the Bávaro Declaration (Dominican Republic, January 2003), in resolution 610(XXX) as adopted by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at its thirtieth session (Puerto Rico, June 2004) and in the document on the temporary regional mechanism for the implementation of eLAC 2007 (Tunis, December 2005),

Recognizing the support function performed by the United Nations regional commissions in the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted in Geneva, especially as regards the contribution of Governments and stakeholders in promoting information and communication technologies for development and as regards international and regional cooperation and the creation of an enabling environment,

Recognizing the substantive contribution made by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in supporting the countries of the region in both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society and in building the information society in the region since 2000, including the valuable technical support provided at the Regional Preparatory Ministerial Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 2005),

Recalling paragraph 101 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, which states that the United Nations regional commissions, based on requests of Member States and within approved budgetary resources, may organize regional follow-up activities to the World Summit on the Information Society in collaboration with regional and subregional organizations, with appropriate frequency, as well as assisting Member States with technical and relevant information for the development of regional strategies and the implementation of the outcomes of regional conferences,

Recognizing that the year 2015 is the date set for meeting the global targets of the Plan of Action for the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society and that the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC 2007) will be a step towards their achievement,

Applauding the offer by the Government of El Salvador to host a meeting to evaluate eLAC 2007 in the year 2007,

Taking into account the need to promote a Latin American and Caribbean vision of the information society,

Requests the secretariat, within available resources, to:

- (i) Provide support to the countries of the region, especially in the formulation of national strategies, for the fulfilment of the 30 goals of the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC 2007), which are derived directly from the commitments undertaken at the World Summit on the Information Society, through technical cooperation, carrying out studies and collaborating in the organization of meetings to the extent of its capabilities and expertise;
- (ii) Promote, in coordination with the regional focal point and in consultation with the States of the region, the necessary measures to launch the working groups approved at the regional meeting for implementation of the Plan of Action during 2006 at the latest and support them by maintaining a virtual forum for collaboration in order to ensure that the tasks of the working groups are carried out by means of an inclusive, participatory, transparent and multilingual process;
- (iii) Maintain and develop, in coordination with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and in accordance with the relevant agreements reached at the World Summit on the Information Society and in regional meetings, indicators for the on-going assessment and dissemination of progress achieved in the region, especially with respect to the goals of eLAC 2007;
- (iv) Provide technical support for the organization of the high-level follow-up meeting on the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in San Salvador, El Salvador, in 2007;
- (v) Provide support to the countries participating in eLAC 2007 in the organization of a regional follow-up meeting to assess the application of the Regional Plan of Action and renew it within the framework of the process aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the targets and goals set out in the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society;
- (vi) Collaborate with the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee to finalize, with the European Commission and other donor agencies, the agreement to fund the Caribbean activities related to the follow-up of eLAC2007 and the World Summit on the Information Society.

630(XXXI) 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 should become a permanent institution of the Commission, would have its own identity and would be responsible directly to the Executive Secretary of the Commission,

Highlighting the conclusions of the twenty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Institute's Regional Council for Planning (Havana, Cuba, June 2005),

Reiterating its recognition to the Governments of the States members of the Regional Council for Planning and its Presiding Officers for the valuable support they provide to the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning, both in terms of guidance and regular financing,

1. Notes with satisfaction that the resolutions adopted by the twenty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Institute's Regional Council for Planning, held in Havana, provide for:

- (i) Approval of the report on the activities of the Institute in the 2004-2005 biennium, the programme of work for the 2006-2007 biennium and the report on the financial situation of the Institute; and
- (ii) A request that the work of the Institute in relation to planning be strengthened while attributing importance to the exchange of experiences, the visions of the countries, and short- and long-term economic, social and territorial dimensions;

2. Expresses to the Governments of the States members of the Regional Council for Planning its recognition of their contributions to the regular system of Government funding, which provides financing for a large portion of the Institute's activities and inputs;

3. Expresses its satisfaction with the support of the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Commission for the activities of the Institute and requests the Executive Secretary to continue to support its work with human and financial resources so that it may conduct its activities effectively;

4. Reiterates the recommendation that the Institute should strengthen its capacity as the body responsible for training within the system of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and should broaden the activities it conducts in that area in collaboration with the subregional headquarters, divisions of the Commission and other international institutions;

5. Stresses the importance of ensuring that the thirteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning includes the participation of national authorities responsible for public planning and public policy with a view to renewing, on that occasion, a process of reflection and exchange among the countries of the region regarding ideas, experiences, instruments, institutional structures and processes of territorial and local development and medium-term planning as public policies for the development of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

631(XXXI) Place 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 Dominican Republic to host the thirty-second session of the Commission,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of the Dominican Republic 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 thirty-second session in Santo Domingo de Guzmán, Dominican Republic, in 2008.

Annex 1

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 20 and 21 March 2006. The following countries served as presiding officers:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Uruguay
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Brazil Cuba United States Virgin Islands
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Honduras

2. The meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee was attended by representatives of 25 States members of ECLAC and 2 associate members, and by representatives of international organizations and non-governmental organizations.

3. The Ad Hoc Committee adopted the following agenda without amendment:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Report of the Chair of the Presiding Officers of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development
4. International migration, human rights and development
5. Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (Madrid, 2002)
6. Presentation of national activities relating to the follow-up of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing
7. Other matters
8. Conclusions

4. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that the Commission regarded the monitoring and analysis of demographic trends in Latin America and the Caribbean and their links to economic and social development as tasks of crucial importance, especially as regards the provision of better social protection to the entire population. The approach to those tasks must be productive, inclusive, participatory, and based on solidarity and human rights. Social protection was the main focus of the study that ECLAC had

prepared for the session. The countries of the region were making a major effort to upgrade the social protection provided to their citizens, and to that end they needed to raise the quality and redistributive efficiency of their social programmes. That effort called for an improvement in the region's network of social institutions with a view to increasing programme transparency, assessment, continuity and coordination.

5. The United Nations considered that migration was a major engine of development, capable of making a positive contribution to countries of origin and destination. States had a duty to protect the rights of migrants within their borders and protect them from racism and xenophobia. In return, migrants must adhere to the laws of the host countries. Migration had significant macroeconomic effects and was of benefit to everyone, although such benefits were diminished by the infringement of migrants' rights and the discrimination they suffered. Those were obstacles that must be overcome. Lastly, he reiterated the Secretary-General's appeal to all States that had not yet ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to do so as soon as possible, since such ratification would help countries to make full use of the benefits of international migration.

6. The outgoing Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Committee and member of the Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations began his presentation with a review of the activities conducted in the region to monitor the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and drew attention to the important work carried out by the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC.

7. With respect to ageing, he referred to the international meetings of experts organized by CELADE in the region, in particular the important international seminars on indigenous peoples and Afrodescendants. In addition, studies had been conducted which had demonstrated the social divide existing between indigenous and non-indigenous populations. He stressed the importance of population censuses for national and local planning and said that the support activities provided by CELADE in editing census data had been of great value; he also mentioned the meetings of national statistical directors and national health directors, the training workshops, the advances achieved with the REDATAM software, the dissemination of population censuses via Internet and the creation and updating of databases. Another aspect of the Centre's work was its training activities in the areas of demographics, population and development.

8. The Director of CELADE said that the document on international migration presented at the meeting summarized the results of various research studies carried out by the Centre during the biennium. It had participated in a number of meetings of experts, national studies, training activities for researchers and civil servants of countries of the region and in the update and expansion of the Investigation of International Migration in Latin America (IMILA) database. Those activities had strengthened the capacity of countries to address migration issues. The Centre was the repository of most of the census microdatabases for the countries of the region. Those microdatabases had gradually been expanded to incorporate information on ethnic groups affected by multiple inequalities, as demonstrated in the Centre's sociodemographic studies of indigenous peoples and other ethnic groups.

9. During the period under review, the Centre had provided technical assistance to various countries in formulating policies for older persons and incorporating the issue of ageing in the public agenda. Studies had also been conducted on regional and national trends in ageing and on challenges in the area of social protection, especially for women; policies and laws relating to older persons; the monitoring and

assessment of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing; methodologies for construction of future scenarios on ageing; relevant indicators for the review of the status of older persons with special reference to gender inequities; and family support networks and intergenerational transfers.

10. Lastly, the Centre had conducted training and support activities relating to research into ageing and the use of census and sociodemographic data on indigenous populations.

11. Marisela Padrón, Director of the Latin America and the Caribbean Division of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) said that activities had been undertaken in the area of health care, specifically reproductive health and activities for the prevention of HIV/AIDS, a field in which it was crucial to ensure professional training for health personnel and officials and others involved in monitoring progress achieved in the region in that regard. In terms of gender issues, there was need for coordination between Governments and social development institutions for the prevention of violence against women, particularly in situations of political instability and displacement. She stressed the need to enforce existing laws in that area, while recognizing that a far-reaching cultural transformation was needed to solve the problem of violence against women.

12. Indigenous organizations should be supported with a view to involving them in the discussions. In terms of the use of demographic data, UNFPA continued to provide support for the holding of censuses, especially in the Caribbean. The census data would contribute to enhancing the rationality and transparency of planning and should therefore be made available to decision-makers and decentralized authorities.

13. With respect to migration, remittance flows exceeded foreign direct investment and could be used productively and rationally to promote development. Furthermore, a new social protection covenant was needed in order to ensure inclusiveness and overcome inequalities, since this would contribute to viable and sustained development; in addition, the mobilization of grass-roots organizations contributed significantly to the empowerment of the population and citizenship-building.

14. Presenting the working paper on international migration, human rights and development, the CELADE representative said that the issue of the human rights of migrants and their families called for a cross-cutting approach. He reviewed the background to migratory flows, trends and patterns, stating that the migratory processes observed in the region reflected a variety of patterns. He discussed the problems and potential for development that Latin American and Caribbean migration presented from three points of view: remittances, gender and skilled migration. On the subject of the human rights of migrants and their families, he underscored the numerous risks to which they were exposed. Lastly, he identified guidelines for the governance of migration, pointing to the shared responsibility of countries and the role of the United Nations, intergovernmental forums and international law.

15. Various delegations stressed the need to reduce remittance costs and to take measures to promote the integration of migrants in host societies; attention was also drawn to the negative aspects of migration, such as the brain drain and the gender imbalance in communities, in addition to the risk of infringement of migrants' rights.

16. One delegation said that dual nationality should be recognized for migrants and that migrant communities should be organized in host countries, and urged the Committee to study the latter issue in greater depth. Several delegations agreed that it was necessary to take various measures to ensure the legal integration of migrants into destination societies and to avoid the infringement of their human rights; such infringements showed up mainly in acts of discrimination and xenophobia.

17. The Officer-in-Charge of the Area of Population and Development of CELADE reported on the review and appraisal of the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and summed up the agreements and resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission for Social Development and ECLAC relating to the monitoring and assessment of those instruments. He said that the participatory approach was one of the main aspects of that process, and underscored the need for the countries to identify the areas that they were interested in evaluating through that approach. The regional commissions and in particular ECLAC had an important role to play in coordinating relevant regional events and he concluded by proposing a working agenda for 2006-2008 which included national and regional activities.

18. The delegations that took the floor highlighted the need to establish and apply regulations for protecting the rights of older persons, especially with respect to elder abuse and discrimination, as well as the need to create opportunities for training in the area of ageing.

19. The conclusions of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee are reflected in resolution 616(XXXI) entitled "Population and development: priority activities for the period 2006-2008".

Annex 2

Report of the Committee on South-South Cooperation

1. The Committee on South-South Cooperation met as scheduled on 21 March 2006 during the thirty-first session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The following countries were appointed to serve as presiding officers of the Committee:

Chairperson: Dominican Republic

Vice-Chairpersons: Chile
Trinidad and Tobago

Rapporteur: Uruguay

2. The Committee adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Report on activities carried out within the ECLAC system to promote and support South-South cooperation since the previous meeting of the Committee, held during the thirtieth session of the Commission
4. Opportunities and challenges for international cooperation and South-South cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean as viewed by ECLAC member countries

3. In relation to agenda item 3, the Chief of the Project Management Unit of the Programme Planning and Operations Division of ECLAC reported on the cooperation activities carried out by ECLAC during the biennium, especially South-South cooperation, which included comparative studies, seminars and workshops, as well as the sharing of experiences on initiatives and best practices in all the subject areas included in the institution's mandate, and gave a more detailed description of some of the principal measures adopted. A considerable proportion of the funds for technical cooperation projects came from the same countries that requested the Commission's assistance in this area. Plans for the following years envisaged extending South-South cooperation to countries in other regions, namely Africa and Asia, through collaboration with the other United Nations regional commissions.

4. Several delegations reported on South-South cooperation activities conducted by the organizations and countries that they represented. They expressed concern that the duplication of work and the persistence of ineffective practices should be avoided, and advocated strengthening dialogue among donor agencies and between donors and beneficiaries. A representative of the Statistical Conference of the Americas recommended that the donor agencies should use national data in their projects and that the administration of such projects should be standardized at the international level.

5. Delegations generally stressed that international cooperation should be provided on the basis of each country's economic and social development and that steps should be taken to review the indicators and criteria used for the allocation of official development assistance, such as per capita GDP and the human development index. One of the main points was the need to continue channelling official

development assistance to middle-income countries, which still had vulnerable sectors that required attention. The innovative financing mechanisms whose development had begun in some of the countries of the region must be implemented.

6. The constraints posed by external debt payments on the implementation of socioeconomic policies to ensure the well-being of all citizens and the limitations on the selection of priorities arising from externally imposed strategies designed to solve debt problems were among the most important issues raised by some delegations.

7. Some delegations requested ECLAC to commission a study on the available resources for the creation of early-warning and vulnerability assessment systems aimed at reducing human and material losses caused by natural disasters, especially in the Caribbean and Central America.

8. One delegation mentioned the difficulties facing South-South cooperation activities, such as lack of information for evaluating the needs of countries, the scarcity of resources, the absence of appropriate mechanisms for streamlining procedures for giving and receiving cooperation and the limited number of institutions dedicated to horizontal cooperation. It was also stressed that sustainable development for all the countries in the world implied that poor and middle-income countries should subscribe to a global cooperation strategy to strengthen their capabilities and optimize their resources.

9. The Deputy Director of the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the World Food Programme said that within the framework of South-South cooperation, and taking into account the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the target of halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean needed to strengthen cooperation in the area of nutrition, especially for pregnant women, infants and children under the age of three. The World Food Programme sought to provide a platform to facilitate South-South cooperation through a knowledge management network and the sharing of experiences, to strengthen countries' ability to design, manage and assess the impact of nutritional programmes, and not only to halve the number of children suffering from hunger in the region, but to eradicate child hunger completely, a target which was perfectly achievable.

10. The representative of the International Fund for Agricultural Development recalled that the mission of the Fund was to help to reduce rural poverty in the world. Its comparative advantage was not the amount of money that it mobilized but its flexibility in allocating assistance and its focus on demand and on the development of local capabilities. The Fund emphasized work at the local level, both with government authorities and with civil society associations and rural communities where programmes supported by the Fund were in operation; its aim was to develop joint initiatives to in strengthen and expand South-South cooperation both globally and regionally in order to share and disseminate successful experiences of development and poverty reduction in rural areas.

11. The conclusions of the meeting of the Committee on South-South Cooperation are reflected in resolution 620(XXXI) entitled "South-South Cooperation".

Annex 3

List of participants

A. Estados miembros de la Comisión

Member States of the Commission

États membres de la Commission

ALEMANIA/GERMANY

Representante/Representative:

- Dr. Volker Anding, Embajador de Alemania en Uruguay

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Heinrich Theodor Proffe, Primer secretario para asuntos económicos, embajada de Alemania en Uruguay

ARGENTINA

Representante/Representative:

- Juan Carlos Olima, Embajador de Argentina en representación de Mercosur y ALADI en Uruguay

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- María Teresa Freddolino, Directora de Cooperación Multilateral, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Daniel Raimondi, Ministro consejero en representación de Mercosur y ALADI en Uruguay
- Pablo Roma, Asesor, Subsecretaría de Integración Económica Americana y Mercosur, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
- Mónica Roque, Directora Nacional de Políticas para Adultos Mayores, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social
- Enrique Amadasi, Director Nacional de Estadísticas Sociales y de Población

BOLIVIA

Representante/Representative:

- Marcelo Janko, Encargado de negocios interino, Representante permanente de Bolivia ante la ALADI

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- René Pereira Morató, Secretario técnico, Consejo de Población, Ministerio de Planificación y Desarrollo
- Myrna Romero, Responsable de Tercera Edad, Viceministerio de Género y Generacional

BRASIL/BRAZIL

Representante/Representative:

- Gelson Fonseca, Embajador de Brasil en Santiago de Chile

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Bernardo Pericás Neto, Embajador de Brasil en Uruguay
- Frederico Duque Estrada Meyer, Misión Permanente de Brasil ante Naciones Unidas
- Ana Patricia de Ramos Barros, Jefa de Asesoría Internacional, Ministro de Desarrollo y Erradicación del Hambre
- Duval Magalhaes Fernández, Coordinador del Grupo de Trabajo de Migración Internacional, Comisión Nacional de Población y Desarrollo
- Ana Amélia Camarano, Investigadora del Instituto de Investigación Económica Aplicada (IPEA)
- Márcia Loureiro, Jefe coordinación general de organizaciones económicas, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Carlos Alfonso Iglesias Puente, Jefe coordinación general de seguimiento de proyectos y de planificación administrativa de la Agencia Brasileña de Cooperación, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores,
- Ney Canani, Secretario, Coordinación general de organizaciones económicas, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Nicola Speranza, División de temas sociales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Fernando Antonio Medeiros de Campos Ribeiro, División de temas sociales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

CANADÁ/CANADARepresentante/Representative:

- Patricia Fuller, Embajadora de Canadá en Uruguay

CHILERepresentante/Representative:

- Clarisa Hardy, Ministra de Planificación y Cooperación

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Carlos Applegreen, Embajador de Chile en Uruguay
- Esteban Córdova, Encargado económico, Dirección de Política Multilateral, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Guillermo Larraín, ex-Superintendente de Administradoras de Fondos de Previsión
- Flavio Tazzeti, Embajada de Chile en Uruguay
- Rafael Urriola, economista jefe, Secretaría Técnica, Fondo Nacional de Salud (FONASA)

COLOMBIARepresentante/Representative:

- Claudia Turbay, Embajadora de Colombia en Uruguay

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Diego Palacio B., Ministro de la Protección Social
- Carolina Soto Losada, Directora de Inversión, Departamento Nacional de Planeación
- Luz Myriam Urrego, Coordinadora del Grupo de Discapacidad y Adulto Mayor, Ministerio de la Protección Social
- Alfonso Soria, consejero, Embajada de Colombia en Uruguay

COSTA RICARepresentante/Representative:

- Ruth Mery Salas Salazar, Embajadora de Costa Rica en Uruguay

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Oscar Bermúdez García, Vicepresidente de la Junta Directiva, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAMU)
- Fernando Morales Martínez, Presidente de la Junta Rectora, Consejo Nacional de la Persona Adulta Mayor
- Emiliana Rivera Meza, Directora Ejecutiva, Consejo Nacional de la Persona Adulta Mayor, Vocal Red Intergubernamental Iberoamericana de Cooperación Técnica (RIICOTEC) Región Centroamericana
- Estela Blanco Solís, Ministro consejero y Cónsul General, Embajada de Costa Rica en Uruguay

CUBARepresentante/Representative:

- José Luis Rodríguez, Ministro de Economía y Planificación

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Mariaelena Ruiz Capote, Embajadora de Cuba en Uruguay
- Jorge García, Ministerio para la Inversión Extranjera y la Colaboración Económica (MINVEC)
- Juan Carlos Alfonso, Director, Centro de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo, Oficina Nacional de Estadística

ECUADORRepresentante/Representative:

- Leonardo Carrión E. Embajador, Embajada del Ecuador en Uruguay

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Alvaro Garcés Egas, Segundo secretario, Embajada del Ecuador en Uruguay

EL SALVADORRepresentante/Representative:

- José Mario Avila Romero, Embajador de El Salvador en Uruguay

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Margarita Aragón, Ministro consejero, Embajada de El Salvador en Uruguay

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA/UNITED STATES OF AMERICARepresentante/Representative:

- Kelly Ryan, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, Department of State, Alternate Representative

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Richard Behrend, Director, Office of Economic and Development Affairs, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
- Marietta Bartoletti, International Relations Officer, Department of State
- Perlita Muiruri, Programme Officer, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, Department of State
- Eduardo Martínez, International Economist, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State
- James Perez, Consejero Económico y Comercial, Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América en Uruguay

FRANCIA/FRANCE

Representante/Representative:

- Georges Vaugier, Embajador ante la Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Jean-Claude Reith, Consejero de cooperación para el Cono Sur y Brasil, Embajada de Francia en Santiago de Chile
- Morgane Bauer-Le Gal, Experta en misión, Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), Santiago de Chile

GUATEMALA

Representante/Representative:

- Marco Tulio Sosa López, Ministro de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Fernando González Davison, Embajador de Guatemala en Uruguay
- Alfredo A. Privado Medrano, Asesor ministerial, Ministerio de Salud Pública

GUYANA

Representante/Representative:

- Marilyn Cheryl Miles, Embajadora de Guyana en Brasil

HONDURAS

Representante/Representative:

- Selma Estrada, Ministra del Instituto Nacional de la Mujer (INAM)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Blanca Dole Durán, Representante de organizaciones no gubernamentales

ITALIA/ITALY

Representante/Representative:

- Giorgio Malfatti di Montetretto, Embajador de Italia en Uruguay

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Leonardo Costa, Deputy Head of the Latin America and Asia Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Valentina Valente, Oficial encargado de América Latina, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Carlo Romeo, Primer secretario, Embajada de Italia en Uruguay

MÉXICO/MEXICORepresentante/Representative:

- Félix Vélez Fernández, Subsecretario de Prospectiva, Planeación y Evaluación de la Secretaría de Desarrollo Social (SEDESOL)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Salvador de Lara, Director General de Organismos Económicos Regionales y Multilaterales
- Perla Carvalho Soto, Embajadora de México en Uruguay
- Patricia Espinosa Torres, Presidenta, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- Patricia Wohlers Erchiga, Directora General Adjunta de Asuntos Internacionales, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- Francisco Escobar Vega, Director General Adjunto de Relaciones Internacionales, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI)
- Pedro Borda Hartmann, Director General, Instituto Nacional de las Personas Adultas Mayores
- Antonio Heras Gómez, Coordinador de asesores, Comisión Nacional de Protección Social en Salud, Secretaría de Salud
- Francisco Inzunza, Subdirector de Cooperación Financiera y Riesgos Emergentes, Secretaría de Salud
- Carlos Giménez Zamudio, Segundo secretario, Encargado de Asuntos Económicos y Cooperación Internacional, Embajada de México en Uruguay

NICARAGUARepresentante/Representative:

- Ivana Toruño de Martínez, Ministra, Ministerio de la Familia

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Luis Augusto Frappola Alvarez, Cónsul Honorario de Nicaragua en Uruguay

PAÍSES BAJOS/THE NETHERLANDSRepresentante/Representative:

- Robert Hans Meys, Embajador del Reino de los Países Bajos en Uruguay

PANAMÁ/PANAMARepresentante/Representative:

- Jesús López, Secretario General del Ministerio de Desarrollo Social

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Elmer Miranda G., Director General de Relaciones Económicas Internacionales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- José de J. Martínez G., Encargado de negocios, Embajada de Panamá en Uruguay
- Maribel Coco de Garibaldi, Directora Nacional de Adultos Mayores, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social
- Alexis Rodríguez, Secretario Ejecutivo del Sistema de Protección, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social

PARAGUAYRepresentante/Representative:

- Juan Carlos Ramírez Montalbetti, Representante permanente ante la ALADI y Mercosur

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Rosa Miguelina Gómez de Martínez, Ministra y Secretaria Ejecutiva de la Secretaría Técnica de Planificación del Desarrollo Económico y Social
- Marcelo Scappini, Misión permanente ante la ALADI y Mercosur
- María Jesús Colarte de Molas, Coordinadora general de programaciones, Gabinete Técnico, Secretaría Técnica de Planificación
- Roberto Pauly, Misión permanente ante la ALADI y Mercosur
- Didier Olmedo, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Hugo Oddone, Secretaría Técnica de Planificación

PERÚ/PERURepresentante/Representative:

- Mario Ríos Espinoza, Viceministro de Desarrollo Social, Ministerio de la Mujer y Desarrollo Social

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- William Belevan McBride, Embajador del Perú en Uruguay
- Ricardo Romero Magni, Consejero económico, Embajada del Perú en Uruguay

PORTUGALRepresentante/Representative:

- Domingos Garrido Serra, Embajador de Portugal en Uruguay

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Jorge Cruz, Primer secretario, Embajada de Portugal en Uruguay
- Crispin Pires San Martin, Canciller de la Embajada de Portugal en Uruguay

REINO UNIDO/UNITED KINGDOMRepresentante/Representative:

- Charles Hugh Salvesen, Ambassador, United Kingdom Embassy in Uruguay

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- John Anthony Pearson, Deputy Head of Mission, United Kingdom Embassy in Uruguay
- Guillermo Wild, Commercial Officer, United Kingdom Embassy in Uruguay

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLICRepresentante/Representative:

- Guarocuya Félix, Director Nacional de Planificación, Secretariado Técnico de la Presidencia

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Rafael Julián Cedano, Embajador de República Dominicana en Uruguay
- Luis Manuel Piantini, Embajador asesor del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
- Olga L. Díaz Mora, Asesora, Gobernación del Banco Central
- Luis Reyes, Economista, Unidad de Análisis Macroeconómico, Secretariado Técnico de la Presidencia
- Pedro C. Khoury H., Director General de Protección a la Vejez, Secretaría de Estado de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social
- Leonardo Abreu, División de Asuntos Económicos de la Secretaría de Estado de Relaciones Exteriores

SURINAMERepresentante/Representative:

- Ewald W. Limon, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Jeanelle Glaanenweygel, Head of the Office of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

TRINIDAD Y TABAGO/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGORepresentante/Representative:

- Winston Clyde Moore, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de Trinidad y Tabago en Brasil

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Terrance Jurawan, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development
- Valerie Hopkins, Director of Social Welfare, Ministry of Social Development
- Jeffrey Mc Farlane, Executive Director, National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago

URUGUAYRepresentante/Representative:

- Reinaldo Gargano, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Jorge Lepira, Ministro de Industria, Energía y Minería
- Mariano Arana, Ministro de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente
- Edison Eduardo Bonomi, Ministro de Trabajo y Seguridad Social
- María Julia Muñoz, Ministra de Salud Pública
- Marina Arismendi, Ministra de Desarrollo Social
- Carlos Viera, Director de Planeamiento y Presupuesto
- Jorge Vázquez, Prosecretario de la Presidencia de la República
- Belela Herrera, Subsecretaria de Relaciones Exteriores
- Mario Bergara, Subsecretario de Economía y Finanzas

- Martín Ponce de León, Subsecretario de Industria, Energía y Minería
- Miguel Fernández G., Subsecretario de Salud Pública
- Jaime Igorra, Subsecretario de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente
- Ana Olivera, Subsecretaria de Desarrollo Social
- José Luis Cancela, Director General de Secretaría del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Bruno Faraone, Director General para Asuntos Políticos
- Álvaro Portillo, Director General para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación
- Rosario Portell, Subdirectora General para Asuntos Económicos Internacionales
- Brígida Scaffo, Directora de Organismos Económicos Internacionales
- Raquel Rodríguez Sanguinetti, Directora de Cooperación Internacional
- Gustavo Álvarez, Director de Asuntos Multilaterales
- Marión Blanco, Dirección de Organismos Económicos Internacionales
- Gonzalo Rodríguez G., Embajador de Uruguay ante ALADI y Mercosur
- Fernando Lugris, Subdirector de Derechos Humanos y Derecho Humanitario
- Rosario Fons, Subdirectora adjunta de Asuntos Multilaterales
- Federico Gomensoro, Jefe de Gabinete del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
- Beatriz Lanzola, Asesora de la Dirección de Organismos Económicos Internacionales
- María del Huerto Arcaus, Dirección de Asuntos Multilaterales
- Gabriel Winter, Dirección de Derechos Humanos y Derecho Humanitario
- Ricardo Gómez Arigón, Asesoría Política Macroeconómica y Financiera
- Diana Marcos, Directora General de Desarrollo Social
- Christian Mirza, Director de Políticas Sociales
- Carmen Beramendi, Directora del Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres
- Leticia Benedet, Asesora del Instituto Nacional de la Familia y la Mujer
- Lauro Meléndez, Director de Evaluación de Programas y Monitoreo
- Mariela Dardanelli, Asesora de la Dirección Nacional del Empleo
- Roberto Baz, Asesor de la Subsecretaría del Ministerio de Trabajo
- Alvaro Rodríguez A., Asesor, Asesoría en Seguridad Social del Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social
- Adriana Vernengo, Asesora, Asesoría en Seguridad Social del Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social
- Gonzalo Altamirano, Director Nacional de Vivienda
- María del Carmen Terra, Asesora de la Dirección Nacional de Vivienda (DINAVI)
- Sandra Rodríguez López, Asesora de la Dirección Nacional de Vivienda (DINAVI)
- Inés Giudice, Asesora de la Dirección Nacional de Vivienda (DINAVI)
- Mariela Mazzotti, Directora de Desarrollo Ciudadano
- Enrique Grunhut, Director de Relaciones y Proyectos Internacionales
- Panambi Abadie, Asesora, Área de Relaciones y Proyectos Internacionales
- Mariella Saettone, Asesora, Área Dirección de Derechos Humanos
- Mónica Cabrera, Asesora, Área Dirección de Derechos Humanos
- Daniel Olesker, Director General de Secretaría del Ministerio de Salud Pública
- Ida Oreggioni, Directora de Análisis Económico
- Marcelo Setaro, Departamento de Análisis Económico
- Marcelo Bergolo, Departamento de Análisis Económico
- Andrés Dean, Departamento de Análisis Económico
- Ernesto Murro, Presidente del Directorio, Banco de Previsión Social
- Heber Galli, Vicepresidente del Banco de Previsión Social
- Luis Casares, Director, Banco de Previsión Social
- María Sara Payssé, Directora Nacional de Empleo

- Susan Weissel, Encargada de la Asesoría en Relaciones Internacionales del Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social
- Luis Porto, Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto
- Nelson Villarreal, Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto
- Alicia Melgar, Directora Técnica, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas
- Ana María Damonte, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas
- María Dolores Fernández, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas

VENEZUELA (REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE)/VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

Representante/Representative:

- Julieta González, Presidenta, Instituto Nacional de Servicios Sociales

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Roberto Gago
- Juan Carlos Sánchez
- Luisa López, Ministra consejera, Embajada de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en Uruguay
- Natalia Yejo, Primera secretaria, Embajada de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en Uruguay

B. Miembros asociados Associate members Etats membres associés

ISLAS VÍRGENES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS/UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

Representante/Representative:

- Carlyle Corbin, Minister of State for External Affairs

PUERTO RICO

Representante/Representative:

- Fernando J. Bonilla O., Secretario de Estado

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Rafael Subero Collazo, Secretario Auxiliar de Relaciones Exteriores
- María Dolores Fernós, Procuradora de las Mujeres
- Ernesto Rodríguez Rodríguez, Director del Departamento de Economía, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- María Pía Labarca Iturrondo, Directora Ejecutiva, Jefa de Misión para el Mercosur en Chile
- Lía Viana de Deloy, Promotora Comercial de Puerto Rico para el Uruguay
- Arlene Selles G., 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
États membres des Nations Unies qui ne sont pas membres de la Commission et
y participant à titre consultatif**

JAPÓN/JAPAN

Representante/Representative:

- Mitsuo Sakaba, Director-General of Latin American and Caribbean Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Shinichi Kuyama, Embajador del Japón en Uruguay
- Katsuhito Miura, Official of Latin American and Caribbean Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Shinji Nomura, Segundo Secretario de la Embajada de Japón en Chile
- Toshio Kii, Tercer Secretario de la Embajada de Japón en Uruguay
- Natsue Kaneko, Tercer Secretario de la Embajada de Japón en Chile
- Benjamin E. Cababie, Departamento de Economía y Política de la Embajada de Japón en Uruguay

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

Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales/Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

- José Antonio Ocampo, Secretario General Adjunto de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales/Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

**E. 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 Refugiados (ACNUR/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés (HCNUR)

- Florinda Rojas Rodríguez, Representante Regional para el Sur de América Latina

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD)

- Rebeca Grynspan, Administradora Auxiliar y Directora Regional para América Latina y el Caribe/Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Pablo Mandeville, Representante Residente en Uruguay/Resident Representative in Uruguay
- Benigno Rodríguez, Representante Residente Adjunto en Uruguay/Deputy Resident Representative in Uruguay

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

- Marisela Padrón, Directora, División de América Latina y el Caribe/Director, Latin America and the Caribbean Division
- Rogelio-Fernández-Castilla, Director, Equipo de Asistencia Técnica del UNFPA para América Latina y el Caribe (México)/UNFPA Country Support Team (CST), Mexico
- Esteban Caballero, asesor superior de programas, Equipo de Asistencia Técnica del UNFPA para América Latina y el Caribe/Senior Programme Advisor, UNFPA Country Support
- María del Carmen Feijoo, Delegada regional del UNFPA, Argentina/UNFPA Liaison Officer, Argentina
- Tais Freitas Santos, Assistant Representative, UNFPA Brasil
- Juan José Calvo, Oficial de enlace, UNFPA Uruguay/Liaison officer, Uruguay
- Mónica Villarreal, Consultora, UNFPA México/Consultant, Mexico CST

Programa Mundial de Alimentos (PMA)/World Food Programme (WFP)/Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM)

- Górdana Jerger, Directora Regional Adjunta, Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe, Panamá/Deputy Director, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

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

- Tom Bergmann, Representante en Uruguay/Representative in Uruguay
- Susana Sottoli, asesor regional en políticas públicas/Public Policy Regional Advisor, Uruguay

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)

- Ana Falú, Directora Regional para el Cono Sur, Brasilia/Director, Southern Cone, Brasilia

**F. Organismos especializados
Specialized agencies
Institutions spécialisées**

Agencia Internacional de Energía Atómica (AIEA)/International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)/Agence internationale d'énergie atomique (AIEA)

- Juan Antonio Casas-Zamora, Director de la División para América Latina, Departamento de Cooperación Técnica/Director, Latin American Division, Department of Technical Cooperation

Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola (FIDA)/International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)/Fonds international pour le développement agricole (FIDA)

- Paolo Silveri, Gerente de Operaciones, División para América Latina y el Caribe

Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI)/International Monetary Fund (IMF)/Fonds monétaire international (FMI)

- Teresa Ter-Minassian, Directora, Departamento de Asuntos Fiscales/Director, Fiscal Affairs Department
- Gastón Gelos, Representante residente en Uruguay/Resident Representative in Uruguay

Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)/International Labour Organization (ILO)/Organisation internationale du travail (OIT)

- Fabio Bertranou, Especialista principal en seguridad social/Senior Social Security Specialist

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)

- Heimo Mikkola, Representante en Uruguay/Representative in Uruguay

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)

- Antonio Assefh, Director para América Latina y el Caribe y Representante Regional, Uruguay/Representative and Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean

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 Grandi, Director, Oficina de la UNESCO en Montevideo/Director of the UNESCO Office in Montevideo
- Joxean Fernández, Consultor/Consultant, Uruguay

Organización Mundial de Meteorología (OMM)/World Meteorological Organization (WMO)/Organisation météorologique mondiale (OMM)

- Carlos Casaccia, Oficial, Oficina regional para las Américas/National Officer, Regional Office for the Americas

Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC)/World Trade Organization (WTO)/Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC)

- Willy Alfaro, Director, External Relations Division

Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/Organisation panaméricaine pour la santé (OPS)

- Fernando Dora, Representante en Uruguay/Representative in Uruguay
- Rubén Torres, Consultor subregional, desarrollo de políticas y sistemas de salud, Uruguay/Subregional consultant, Health Policies and Systems Development, Uruguay
- Eduardo Levcovitz, Jefe, Unidad de desarrollo de políticas y sistemas de salud/Unit Chief, Health Policies and Systems Development

Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones (UIT)/Union internationale de télécommunications (UIT)/International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

- Juan Zavattiero, Jefe, Oficina Regional para las Américas/Chief, Americas Regional Office

Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas para Argentina y Uruguay/United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)/Centre d'information des Nations Unies

- María Costa Pinto, Directora/Director, Buenos Aires, Argentina

**G. Otras organizaciones intergubernamentales
Other intergovernmental organizations
Autres organisations intergouvernementales**

Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI)/Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)/Association latino-américaine d'intégration (ALADI)

- Didier Operti Badán, Secretario General/Secretary-General
- José Rivera Banuet, Subsecretario/Deputy Secretary-General, Uruguay
- Fabio Villalobos, Jefe de Departamento/Head of Department, Uruguay
- Carlos Carvallo, Jefe de Departamento/Head of Department, Uruguay

Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)/Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)/Banque interaméricaine de développement (BID)

- Juan José Taccone, Representante en Uruguay/Representative in Uruguay

Comisión de Integración Energética Regional (CIER)/Commission of Regional Electrical Integration/Commission d'intégration électrique régionale

- Plinio Fonseca, Director Ejecutivo

Comisión Europea/European Commission/Commission européenne

- William Hanna, Embajador, Delegación de la Comisión Europea para Uruguay y Paraguay/Ambassador, European Commission Delegation to Uruguay and Paraguay

Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA)/Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture (IICA)/Institut interaméricain de coopération pour l'agriculture (IICA)

- Manuel Otero, Representante en Uruguay/Representative in Uruguay
- Gonzalo González, Director de Operaciones de la Región Sur y Representante en Chile
- Rafael A. Trejos, Dirección Estudios y Políticas para la Modernización Institucional, Costa Rica

Instituto Interamericano del Niño, la Niña y Adolescentes/Inter-American Children's Institute

- Piero Solari Zerpa, Director General/General Director, Montevideo, Uruguay
- Juan M. Jiménez, Administrador

Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)/Organization of American States (OAS)/Organisation des États américains (OEA)

- Ricardo Domínguez, Jefe de Gabinete de la Oficina del Secretario General/Chief of Staff of the Secretary General

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)/International Organization for Migration (IOM)/Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)

- Eugenio Ambrosi, Representante regional/Regional Representative, Argentina
- José Angel Oropeza, Asesor regional principal para las Américas, Ginebra/Senior Regional Adviser for the Americas, Geneva
- Susana Leonardi, Encargada de misión/Chief of Mission, Montevideo, Uruguay
- Leonel Harari, Consultor/Consultant, Montevideo, Uruguay
- Alba Goicoechea, Consutora/Consultant, Montevideo, Uruguay

Red Intergubernamental Iberoamericana de Cooperación Técnica (RIICOTEC)/Ibero-American Intergovernmental Network for Technical Cooperation

- Manuel Sánchez-Montañez R., Secretario Ejecutivo

Secretaría General Iberoamericana (SEGIB)/Ibero-American Secretariat

- Roberto Kozak, Consultor/Consultant

Sistema Económico Latinoamericano (SELA)/Latin American Economic System (SELA)/Système économique latinoaméricain (SELA)

- Luis Fernando Guglielmelli Vera, Jefe de la Oficina del Secretario Permanente/Head of Office, Permanent Secretariat, Venezuela

H. Organizaciones no gubernamentales reconocidas como entidades consultivas por el Consejo Económico y Social

Non-governmental organizations recognized by the Economic and Social Council as having consultative status

Organisations non gouvernementales auxquelles le Conseil économique et social reconnaît le status consultatif

Alternativas de Desarrollo para la Mujer en la Nueva Era/Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)

- Lilian Abracinskas, Uruguay

Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas

- Fidel Vascós González, Presidente de la Comisión de Asuntos Económicos

Consejo Internacional para la Educación de Adultos/International Council for Adult Education (ICAE)

- Ana Agostino, Directora de Programa
- María Adelaida Entenza, Responsable de campañas
- María Cecilia Fernández, Directora de Programa

Federación Iberoamericana de Asociaciones de Personas Adultas Mayores (FIAPAM)

- Silvia Tron, Secretaria Nacional
- Ricardo Alberti P., Grupo Básico de Trabajo

Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres de América Latina y el Caribe (REPEM)/Women's Popular Education Network

- Ximena Machicao Barbery, Coordinadora general
- Paz Alonso
- Iliana Pereyra Sarti
- Silvana Pissano, Uruguay

Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe (RSMLAC)/Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network/Réseau pour la santé des femmes d'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes

- Nirvana González, Coordinadora general

Rotary International

- Eric Krumm, Delegado titular, Santiago de Chile
- Washington M. Ucha, Delegado alterno, Santiago de Chile
- Soledad Montero, Secretaria sección chilena, Santiago de Chile

**I. Otras organizaciones no gubernamentales
Other non-governmental organizations
Autres organisations non gouvernementales**

Articulación Feminista Marcosur (AFM)

- Lilian Celiberti, integrante de la coordinación

Comisión Nacional de Seguimiento, Mujeres por Democracia, Equidad y Ciudadanía (CNS Mujeres)

- Lilian Abracinskas Ceplikas

Mujer y Salud en Uruguay (MYSU)

- Lilian Abracinskas Ceplikas

Centro Latinoamericano sobre Juventud (CELAJU)/Latin American Centre on Youth

- Ernesto Rodríguez, Director General

Movimiento Internacional de Adultos Mayores (MIDAM)

- Leopoldo Isidro Caraballo, Secretario General en Uruguay
- Teodoro Goncalvez, Director de DIMER

Federación Uruguaya de Asociación de Padres con Hijos Discapacitados (FUAP)

- María del Carmen Méndez

Kolping International

- Agustín Aishemberg, Director, Kolping Uruguay

**J. Panelistas
Panelists**

Seminario de alto nivel “La protección social de cara al futuro: acceso, financiamiento y solidaridad”/High-level seminar “Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity”

- Enrique V. Iglesias, Secretario General, Secretaría General Iberoamericana (SEGIB)/Secretary-General, Ibero-American Secretariat
- José Antonio Ocampo, Secretario General Adjunto de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales, Naciones Unidas/Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations

- Rebeca Grynspan, Administradora Auxiliar y Directora Regional del PNUD/UNDP Assistant Administrator and Regional Director
- María Julia Muñoz, Ministra de Salud Pública/Minister of Public Health, Uruguay
- Diego Palacio B., Ministro de la Protección Social/Minister of Social Protection, Colombia
- José Luis Rodríguez, Ministro de Economía y Planificación/Minister of Economic Affairs and Planning, Cuba
- Gabriel Castellá, Director General, Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social/Director General, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Uruguay
- Helmut Schwarzer, Secretario de Previsión Social, Brasil/Secretary for Social Security, Brazil
- Marina Arismendi, Ministra de Desarrollo Social/Minister of Social Development, Uruguay
- Patrus Ananías, Ministro de Desarrollo Social y Erradicación del Hambre, Brasil/Minister for Social Development and Hunger Eradication, Brazil
- Marco Tulio Sosa, Ministro de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social/Minister of Public Health and Social Assistance, Guatemala
- Clarisa Hardy, Ministra de Planificación/Minister of Planning, Chile
- Belela Herrera, Subsecretaria de Relaciones Exteriores, Uruguay
- Félix Vélez F., Subsecretario de Prospectiva, Planeación y Evaluación, México/Under-Secretary of Forward Planning and Evaluation, Mexico
- Mario Ríos Espinoza, Viceministro de Desarrollo Social, Perú/Deputy Minister of Social Development, Peru
- Adolfo Rodríguez, Asesor de la Caja Costarricense del Seguro Social
- Ernesto Murro, Presidente del Directorio/Chairperson of the Board of Directors, Banco de Previsión Social, Uruguay
- Guillermo Larraín, ex Superintendente de Administradoras de Fondos de Pensiones/former Superintendent of Pension Fund Managers, Chile
- Joakim Palme, Director, Institute for Future Studies, Suecia
- Santiago Levy, ex Director del Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, México/former Director, Mexican Social Security Institute
- Eduardo Amadeo, ex Secretario de Desarrollo Social/former Secretary of Social Development, Argentina
- Karl Theodore, Universidad de las Indias Occidentales, Trinidad y Tabago/Coordinator, Health Economics Unit, University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago

K. Invitados especiales
Special guests
Invitées spéciales

- Fernando Filgueira, Coordinador académico, Programa de Investigación sobre Integración, Pobreza y Exclusión Social (IPES), Universidad Católica de Uruguay
- Ricardo Romero Magni
- Virginia Riva
- Adela Pellegrino, Coordinadora del Programa de Población, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Uruguay,
- Christian von Haldenwang, Asesor Principal, Sociedad Alemana de Cooperación Técnica (GTZ) en CEPAL, Santiago de Chile
- Detlef Schreiber, Asesor Principal, Proyecto Competitividad y Medio Ambiente, Mercosur – Alemania, Sociedad Alemana de Cooperación (GTZ)
- Octavio Rodríguez, Uruguay
- Andrés Rius, Team Leader, Globalization-Growth-Poverty, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

**L. 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 Luis Machinea, Secretario Ejecutivo/Executive Secretary
- Ernesto Ottone, Secretario Ejecutivo Adjunto a.i./Acting Deputy Executive Secretary
- Marta Maurás, Secretaria de la Comisión/Secretary of the Commission
- Juan Martín, Oficial a Cargo, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones/Officer-in-charge, Programme Planning and Operations Division
- Katya Hanuch, Directora, División de Administración/Director, Division of Administration
- Osvaldo Kacef, Oficial a Cargo, División de Desarrollo Económico/Officer-in-charge, Economic Development Division
- Andras Uthoff, Oficial a Cargo, División de Desarrollo Social/Officer-in-charge, Social Development Division
- Osvaldo Rosales, Director, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración/Director, Division of International Trade and Integration
- João Carlos Ferraz, Director, División de Desarrollo Productivo y Empresarial/Director, Division of Production, Productivity and Management
- Hubert Escaith, Director, División de Estadística y Proyecciones Económicas/Director, Statistics and Economic Projections Division
- Fernando Sánchez Albavera, Director, División de Recursos Naturales e Infraestructura/Director, Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division
- José Luis Samaniego, Director, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Director, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- Laura López, Directora, División de Documentos y Publicaciones/Director, Documents and Publications Division
- Dirk Jaspers-Faijjer, Director, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE) – División de Población de la CEPAL/Director, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC
- Juan Carlos Ramírez, Director, Instituto Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)/Director, Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
- Daniel Titelman, Coordinador, Unidad de Estudios Especiales/Coordinator, Special Studies Unit
- Sonia Montaña, Jefa, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Chief, Women and Development Unit
- Víctor Fernández, Jefe, Unidad de Servicios de Información/Chief, Information Services Unit
- Martin Hopenhayn, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos, División de Desarrollo Social/Economic Affairs Officer, Social Development Division
- Raúl García-Buchaca, Jefe, Unidad de Planificación y Evaluación de Programas, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones/Chief, Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit, Programme Planning and Operations Division
- Mario Báez, Jefe, Unidad de Gerencia de Proyectos, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones/Chief, Project Management Unit, Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit, Programme Planning and Operations Division

- José Miguel Guzmán, Oficial a cargo del Área de Población y Desarrollo, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE) - División de Población de la CEPAL/Officer-in-charge, Population and Development Area, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC
- Jorge Martínez, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE) - División de Población de la CEPAL/Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC
- Gerardo Mendoza, Oficial de Programas, Secretaría de la Comisión/Programmes Officer, Secretary of the Commission
- Luis Fidel Yáñez, Asesor Legal, Secretaría de la Comisión/Legal Counsel, Secretary of the Commission

Sede subregional de la CEPAL para el Caribe/ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean/Bureau sous-régional de la CEPALC pour les Caraïbes

- Neil Pierre, Director
- Karoline Schmid

Sede subregional de la CEPAL en México/ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico/Bureau sous-régional de la CEPALC à Mexico

- Jorge Mattar, Oficial a cargo/Officer-in-charge

Oficina de la CEPAL en Brasilia/ECLAC office in Brasilia/Bureau de la CEPALC à Brasilia

- Renato Baumann, Director

Oficina de la CEPAL en Buenos Aires/ECLAC office in Buenos Aires/Bureau de la CEPALC à Buenos Aires

- Bernardo Kosacoff, Director
- Oscar Cetrángolo, Experto/Expert

Oficina de la CEPAL en Montevideo/ECLAC office in Montevideo/Bureau de la CEPALC à Montevideo

- Pascual Gerstenfeld, 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

Annex 4

List of documents

- LC/G.2291(SES.31/1) - Provisional agenda
- LC/G.2293(SES.31/2) - Annotated provisional agenda and organization of the thirty-first session
- LC/G.2294(SES.31/3) - Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity
- LC/G.2295(SES.31/4) - Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity. Summary
- LC/G.2296(SES.31/5) - Report on the activities of the Commission from June 2004 to December 2005
- LC/G.2297(SES.31/6) - Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2008-2009
- LC/G.2298(SES.31/7) - Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2006-2008. Note by the secretariat
- LC/G.2299(SES.31/8) - Documents presented at the thirty-first session of the Commission
- LC/G.2301(SES.31/9) - Provisional agenda of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development
- LC/G.2302(SES.31/10) - Annotated provisional agenda of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development
- LC/G.2303(SES.31/11) - International migration, human rights and development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Summary and conclusions
- LC/G.2304(SES.31/12) - Provisional agenda of the Committee on South-South Cooperation
- LC/G.2305(SES.31/13) - Annotated provisional agenda of the Committee on South-South Cooperation
- LC/G.2306(SES.31/14) - Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support South-South cooperation during the biennium 2004-2005. Note by the secretariat
- LC/G.2307(SES.31/15) - Request of the Government of Japan for admission as a member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Note by the secretariat
- LC/G.2308(SES.31/16) - Request of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for admission of the Turks and Caicos as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Note by the secretariat