

ILPES



ECLAC



XVI Meeting of the Regional  
Council for Planning of ILPES

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**REPORT OF THE SIXTEENTH MEETING OF THE REGIONAL COUNCIL  
FOR PLANNING OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN INSTITUTE  
FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING (ILPES)**

Lima, 12 October 2017



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## **A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK**

### **Place and date of the meeting**

1. The sixteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) was held in Lima on 12 October 2017.

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

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following member countries of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC): Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

3. The following United Nations bodies were represented: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

4. Also present were representatives of the following specialized agencies of the United Nations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

### **Organization of work**

5. The fifteenth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean was held before the meeting of the Regional Council for Planning, offering an opportunity to examine issues that were relevant to development planning in the countries of the region and to review the progress of ILPES activities. The theme proposed for that occasion was: "Integrating stakeholders, budgets and approaches into planning for sustainable development". After the opening session of the Conference, at which speakers reflected on planning as a means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, four panels were held on: multilevel territorial development planning; strategies to influence the quality of public investment; strengthening public sector development capacity: new skills to reinforce the State-market-society equation; and cross-cutting approaches in planning.

## **B. AGENDA**

6. The Council adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work of the sixteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning.

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<sup>1</sup> See the complete list of participants in annex 2.

3. Report on the activities carried out by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) since the fifteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning and review of the programme of work of ILPES for the 2018-2019 biennium.
4. Sharing of experiences relating to the incorporation of the Sustainable Development Goals into national development plans.
5. Consideration and adoption of resolutions.

## **C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS**

### **Opening session**

7. At the opening session, statements were made by Miguel Ángel Moir, Secretary of Planning and Programming of the Office of the President of Guatemala, in his capacity as Co-Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning; Andrés Mideros, National Secretary of Planning and Development of Ecuador, in his capacity as Co-Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning; Javier Abugattás, Chair of the Board of Directors of the Centre for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN) of Peru; Raúl García-Buchaca, Deputy Executive Secretary for Management and Programme Analysis of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC (by video link).

8. The Secretary for Planning and Programming of the Office of the President of Guatemala, in his capacity as Co-Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning, referred to the importance of the Regional Council for Planning as a forum for dialogue to drive structural changes in the region based on a vision for the future and the sharing of knowledge and regional experiences between planning authorities. He said that a training programme on planning and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development had been set up and that there were two key elements for building a long-term regional vision: the Regional Observatory of Planning for Development, which provided information on advances in planning; and the PlanBarometer, which was a planning guide. Both instruments would capitalize on experiences and offer a regional perspective that would contribute to planning for development in Latin American and Caribbean countries.

9. The National Secretary of Planning and Development of Ecuador, in his capacity as Co-Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning, welcomed the fact that a fresh impetus had been given to the Council's activities and invited the region to strengthen the forum further. He said that Ecuador had reasserted its leadership in matters of planning and public policy with a view to guaranteeing rights. The new National Development Plan 2017-2021 had two pillars: environmental sustainability and territorial development and planning. His country's development plan was aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, which constituted a long-term vision of sustainable development. The alignment of national planning with those Goals should be based on the vision, priorities and policies of each State. In addition, planning and development required greater integration. The Regional Observatory of Planning for Development and the PlanBarometer were important and useful instruments, serving as points of reference to reinforce planning work. ILPES should be considered the technical arm working to strengthen planning systems and establish synergies in that area. Furthermore, a vision for the biennium must be established in order to consolidate technical assistance and dialogue and learning forums. In that connection two areas should be prioritized: strengthening territorial planning processes at the national level and establishing regional strategies for financing for development.

10. The Chair of the Board of Directors of CEPLAN of Peru said that the region's diversity made it difficult to understand fully the territories, so governments should work in cooperation with experts to identify the changing and long-term trends. Planning must be carried out differently, not only with respect to infrastructure, but more importantly with regard to people's quality of life to avoid the loss of human potential. The Secretary-General of the United Nations had urged countries to use all their resources for that purpose. Turning to other key areas, he said that easily comprehensible information and databases should be shared, early warnings issued and new knowledge acquired. Efforts to tackle climate change should be underpinned by the knowledge-based planning of the different countries, built on dialogue with the communities. National plans and policies should be evidence-based and ILPES played a key role in facilitating the exchange of information and maintaining communication among countries.

11. The Deputy Executive Secretary for Management and Programme Analysis of ECLAC joined in giving thanks to the hosts for their generous welcome and hospitality, and for making the meeting possible. He said that, unfortunately, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC was unable to attend the meeting due to urgent requests from the Secretary-General, but she had sent a video message.

12. In a video message, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC greeted attendees and extended her thanks to the Government of Peru, before turning to the difficulties that Central America, the Caribbean and Mexico were facing following the recent earthquakes and hurricanes. Those difficulties were compounded by the challenging times that the world was experiencing, characterized by a new political and economic context that threatened global agreements and the possibility of greater multilateral cooperation. Multilateralism was essential to achieving the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In Latin America and the Caribbean, there were still significant gaps in income, opportunities and access to the benefits of development. She said that there needed to be a change of course from a pattern of development that was unsustainable to one that put equality at the centre of development and promoted an environmental big push. To that end, concerted policies were needed on investment, infrastructure, energy and knowledge-intensive technologies, as well as fiscal policies that favoured redistribution and industrialization in order to move the region away from its dependency on commodities. Growth must be sustainable, the culture of privilege eliminated and cooperation expanded to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and include all countries. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda required certain conditions, political will, renewed public leadership, financing, and cultural changes in public administration and among the general public, in an effort to find innovative solutions to social problems and create public value. The 2030 Agenda required an architecture that could respond to regional cooperation and integration. The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development had strengthened links and convergence between actions of countries and those of the United Nations system, and peer exchanges on their experiences of implementing the Agenda. Participants at the first meeting of the Forum, held in Mexico City in April 2017, had highlighted the fundamental role played by the Regional Council for Planning in repositioning planning and reflecting on a new State-market-society equation. Lastly, she recalled that ILPES had been created 55 years ago to boost technical assistance and training and said that upholding ILPES mission was to uphold multilateralism and the notion that global agendas would ensure development with equality and sustainability.

#### Election of officers (agenda item 1)

13. The following Presiding Officers were elected:

Chair: Peru

Members: Ecuador  
Guatemala  
Paraguay  
Dominican Republic  
Uruguay

Host country: Chile

Report on the activities carried out by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) since the fifteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning and review of the programme of work of ILPES for the 2018-2019 biennium (agenda item 3)

14. After thanking the CEPLAN and ILPES teams, the Chief of ILPES presented the most important points of the report on the activities carried out by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) since the fifteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning, including the preparation of the documents *Regional Observatory on Planning for Development: conceptual framework*<sup>2</sup> and *PlanBarometer: improving the quality of planning*.<sup>3</sup> The programme of work for the 2016-2017 biennium—reviewed at the fifteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning, held in Yachay (Ecuador) in 2015—had been carried out. First, ILPES had strengthened planning in the region through: (i) training activities, face-to-face and distance courses, seminars and workshops; (ii) technical assistance for planning processes; and (iii) applied research. She said that efforts had been concentrated in six areas: public leadership; territorial development; open government; evaluation; participatory planning; and long-term planning. ILPES would continue to develop the PlanBarometer and the Regional Observatory of Planning for Development, and she noted the benefits of strategic partnerships for technical cooperation, for example with the Republic of Korea, the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), in addition to agreements with institutions at the national and subnational levels and various international organizations. She also referred to the different means of disseminating the Institute's work, such as publications, social networks, the ECLAC portal and libguides. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was a great opportunity to reassess planning. Lastly, she said that a relevant and efficient regular system of government financing was needed to maintain the services provided by ILPES to countries in terms of training, research and technical cooperation.

15. With regard to the programme of work of ILPES for the 2018-2019 biennium, the Chief of the Institute said that it sought to improve planning processes within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, and that the expected achievements were stronger competencies in the area of planning and public administration, greater coordination and good practices. The programme of work would be carried out through the modalities of research, training and technical assistance. The Institute should seize the opportunity provided by the 2030 Agenda to support countries in the construction of development models that they would like to put into practice, taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development. Planning was the ideal means to achieve that.

16. Emiliano Fernández, Vice-Minister of Inclusive Economic Growth of the Technical Secretariat of Planning for Economic and Social Development of Paraguay, said that both the Observatory and the PlanBarometer were instruments that ILPES had made available to countries to enhance planning in the region, and he invited countries to use them and carry out self-evaluations.

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<sup>2</sup> LC/CRP.16/5.

<sup>3</sup> LC/CRP.16/3.

17. Carlos Sandoval, an ILPES staff member, presented the PlanBarometer, a tool designed to analyse development planning through planning instruments, processes and systems with a view to enabling self-evaluations and improving the quality of planning. Prepared using a participatory methodology, the tool included 33 criteria or guidelines for analysing and carrying out self-evaluations of planning instruments, processes and systems in order to improve them, and five dimensions for the evaluation of development planning, specifically the institutional, design, implementation, outcome and global and regional commitments dimensions. The application of the tool was based on collecting background information, holding group workshops, interpreting outcomes and making commitments to improvement, and helped to understand how the planning system responded to the development goals set out in the planning instruments.

18. Alicia Williner, an ILPES staff member, presented the Regional Observatory of Planning for Development, which sought to provide a regional overview of planning. The tool was a dynamic platform for collective learning that was built with the countries of the region and coordinated by ECLAC, and revealed the characteristics of the national planning systems of the 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The Observatory would make it easier to build knowledge collectively about each country's planning processes, to work with countries to link the 2030 Agenda to national development plans, and to provide a regional overview of planning and public management and their links to national budgets. She explained how the Observatory worked, its contents and resources, and said that a joint word frequency analysis for the 33 countries would be carried out to identify the region's main themes, a survey and analysis of subnational development plans would be conducted, as would focused exercises linking development plans to national budgets.

19. The representatives of national planning authorities then made statements. Horacio Estribi, Advisor to the Office of the Minister of Economy and Finance of Panama, said that current planning vision was completely different from that of the past, as it sought to tackle the challenge of underdevelopment and to improve efficiency. He agreed that financing for development plans needed to be reinforced and that ILPES was providing support in that respect.

20. Elizabeth Emanuel, Director of Vision 2030 Jamaica, said that the Regional Council for Planning was an excellent platform for sharing good practices and emerging challenges in the region and promoting peer-to-peer learning. The Observatory offered an excellent opportunity to document what had been done and what was being done. It was important to be able to disseminate capacity-building work through the Observatory so that countries or authorities that could not attend meetings, such as the present meeting, could have access to that knowledge, especially other Caribbean countries.

21. Sirly Castro, Director of Urban Development of the National Planning Department of Colombia, proposed combining the work of the Observatory with other existing networks of observatories. She said that information was crucial for monitoring at the national and subnational levels, and that it was important to have subnational data, both in the Observatory and the PlanBarometer, and to encourage public participation so that those instruments would be sustainable.

22. Iris Salinas, Analyst of the Social Observatory Division of the Ministry of Social Development of Chile and focal point for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, welcomed the contributions of those tools and said that it was important to have information for evaluation and diagnosis purposes.

23. Kim Frederick, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Planning of Grenada, said that her country was developing a long-term plan for the first time and that the

PlanBarometer and the Observatory would be valuable tools for evaluating it. The Observatory provided a frame of reference that enabled countries to learn from each other and improve certain processes.

24. Fernando Álvarez de Celis, Undersecretary for Territorial Planning of Public Investment of the Ministry of the Interior, Public Works and Housing of Argentina, welcomed the Observatory and PlanBarometer initiatives, and said that planning should optimize resources and agreed that planning was both technical and political.

25. Alexandre Xavier Ywata de Carvalho, Director of Studies and Regional, Urban and Environmental Policies of the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) of Brazil said that his country considered oversight be fundamental issue. His government was in the process of drawing up a decree on public governance to establish a long-term plan (covering 12 years, renewable every 4 years), to be implemented by 2030 and in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

26. The representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) referred to the activities related to the mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support strategy (MAPS), a useful planning document, and the rapid integrated assessment tool, which analysed alignment between the goals and targets of national development plans and the Sustainable Development Goals. Countries also had access to the Fiscal Toolkit and the multidimensional poverty indexes, among other instruments.

Sharing of experiences relating to the incorporation of the Sustainable Development Goals into national development plans (agenda item 4)

27. Under this agenda item, statements were made by Carlos Sáenz, Director-General of Coordination of Government and International Cooperation of the Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Office of the President of El Salvador; Kim Frederick, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Planning of Grenada; Miguel Ángel Moir, Secretary of Planning and Programming of the Office of the President of Guatemala; Elizabeth Emanuel, Director of Vision 2030 Jamaica; Horacio Estribi, Advisor to the Office of the Minister of Economy and Finance of Panama; Javier Abugattás, Chair of the Board of Directors of the Centre for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN) of Peru; Yván Rodríguez, Vice-Minister for Planning, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Planning and Development of the Dominican Republic; Fernando Álvarez de Celis, Undersecretary for Territorial Planning of Public Investment of the Ministry of the Interior, Public Works and Housing of Argentina; Iris Salinas, Analyst of the Social Observatory Division of the Ministry of Social Development of Chile; Sirly Castro, Director of Urban Development of the National Planning Department of Colombia; Olga Sánchez, Minister of National Planning and Economic Policy of Costa Rica.

28. The representative of El Salvador said that his government had adopted an intersectoral approach, and that discussions had taken place with civil society and academia, even though the circumstances were not conducive to reaching agreements. The political challenge was to transform the 2030 Agenda into a commitment undertaken by society and the State, not just the government. Faster and more relevant progress must be made with regard to strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (SDG 17). The forum offered by ILPES was an ideal platform for cooperation among countries and to promote South-South and horizontal cooperation.



29. The representative of Grenada said that her government was committed to integrating the Sustainable Development Goals into the national strategic development plan with a participatory and inclusive approach to planning. A national coordinator for the Sustainable Development Goals had been appointed and the cabinet had adopted an implementation approach. There was also a coordinating committee, technical working groups and a secretariat working on six thematic areas: governance; a competitive private sector; infrastructure, environment and ecology; innovation; climate change and disaster management; and a care society. Consultations with UNDP had begun and would continue in 2018 to improve the integration of the Goals into planning.

30. The representative of Guatemala said that the National Council for Urban and Rural Development had created a commission to analyse the links between the K'atun 2032 National Development Plan and the 2030 Agenda. For a year, steps had been taken to disseminate, prioritize, and encourage ownership and raise awareness of a national agreement had been signed with the three branches of government and civil society. The implementation strategy comprised eight parts: technical-political coordination; definition of competencies and roles; integration of national priorities; development planning; financing for development; management of statistical information; follow-up and evaluation; and development partnerships. A list of harmonized goals between the national development plan and the Sustainable Development Goals had been drawn up.

31. The representative of Jamaica said that a development plan entitled "Vision 2030 Jamaica" was being implemented, with a strategic approach, which identified 15 national outcomes in the areas of education, science and technology, tourism, the green economy and renewable energy, among others, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. Jamaica had requested support in the framework of the UNDP MAPS strategy, which had confirmed that the national strategic development plan was 91% aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, that the recommendations received had been or were in the process of being implemented, and that a campaign had been carried out to raise awareness among the general public about the Goals. Her country was in the final data collection phase for the report on the Sustainable Development Goal indicators, and the government had adopted the road map for implementing the indicators. In addition, ministries had received specific guidelines to align their programmes, projects and budgets with the Goals. She also said that, with the support of the United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework, steps would be taken to adopt best practices for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

32. The representative of Panama referred to the adoption of the Panama 2030 plan and said that significant challenges remained with regard to the development of indicators, inter-institutional coordination and the integration of broad swathes of the population.

33. The representative of the Dominican Republic said that his country had a regulatory framework, a Planning and Public Investment Act and a national development strategy, and that strategy was almost completely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals.

34. The representative of Argentina referred to the Strategic Territorial Plan, which was State policy and had been drawn up with the provinces. Each area of government was required to align its activities with the Sustainable Development Goals, and planning was carried out at the national, subnational and international levels. Agencies responsible for public policy should work together, public policies should be formulated in accordance with planning, and that planning reflected in the budget.

35. The representative of Chile said that her government's programme was aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Major education, tax and labour reforms had been carried out. Progress had been made in the areas of gender equality and poverty reduction, but challenges remained with regard to territorial planning and going beyond the study of urban zones. The government was also working with focus groups that comprised persons with disabilities, migrants and those vulnerable to environmental disasters, as effective citizen participation was one of the planning tools to ensure that no one was left behind.

36. The representative of Colombia said that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was an opportunity to carry out transformations. The national plan, made up of four national agendas, was 86% aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. The High-level Inter-Agency Commission for the Preparation and Effective Implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals was composed of seven national government, civil society, private sector and academic bodies, and played a crucial role, together with the National Planning Department, in prioritizing projects. She added that Colombia had included the Sustainable Development Goals in its long-term development plan.

37. The representative of Costa Rica said that her country's National Development Plan had been formulated before the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, but there was nevertheless convergence between the two. The plan was linked to the budget and to efforts to mainstream open government, gender perspective, risk management and participation processes and to strengthen information systems. Long-term macropolicies related to substantive issues of the Sustainable Development Goals, such as gender equality, agro-environmental policy, economic growth and environmental sustainability, had been defined, all with an inclusive approach.

#### Consideration and adoption of resolutions (agenda item 5)

38. The representatives of the member countries of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) adopted the resolutions contained in annex 1.

### **Closing session**

39. At the closing session, statements were made by Cielo Morales, Chief of ILPES, and Javier Abugattás, Chair of the Board of Directors of CEPLAN of Peru.

40. The Chief of ILPES thanked the representatives for their participation and Peru for organizing the meeting. She summarized the main ideas put forward by the representatives, drawing particular attention to the need to strengthen capacities and to reflect these in the Regional Observatory of Planning for Development, which was already available online, and to interact with existing observatories and link the knowledge held on the different platforms. She noted the importance of evaluating what had been done well and of learning from what had been done not so well, in order to develop better plans and better public policies. The Observatory and the PlanBarometer were important tools for learning and aligning planning with the Sustainable Development Goals, and for improving decision-making with regard to planning policy based on a rigorous technical approach. The need to link oversight to planning and the value of instruments such as public spending had been highlighted at the meeting. The initiatives of United Nations agencies working at the national level should be coordinated better in order to optimize resources. It was also advisable to move from indicative planning to more concrete planning mechanisms and to define priorities when aligning national development plans with the Sustainable Development Goals, in order to improve people's quality of life. Lastly, she said that analysis of the new rurality was important and would be carried out in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) over the course of the next 18 months.

41. The Chair of the Board of Directors of CEPLAN of Peru said that learning should be an ongoing process and that the secretariat could act as the natural channel for communication. The objective was to achieve sustainable well-being for the entire population through the continuous improvement of policies and plans, based on information on specific territories, in order to have capacities to generate early warnings in the face of the effects of climate change, and on long-term planning.

42. The representative of the Dominican Republic expressed his government's interest in hosting the twenty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers, which was welcomed by the participants.



## Annex 1

**RESOLUTIONS****RESOLUTION CRP/XVI/01**

*The Regional Council for Planning,*

*Recalling* resolution CRP/XV/01, adopted by the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning at its fifteenth meeting, held in Yachay, Ecuador, in 2015, in which the Council requested the Institute to continue its efforts to strengthen planning in Latin America and the Caribbean,

*Bearing in mind* the agreements adopted by the Presiding Officers of the Council at their twenty-sixth meeting, held in Santiago in 2016, concerning the activities of the Institute,

*Bearing in mind also* resolution 701(XXXVI), adopted by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at its thirty-sixth session, held in Mexico City in 2016, in which the Commission noted with satisfaction the strategic priorities for the work of the Institute,

*Having reviewed* the role and priorities of planning for development and public management in Latin America and the Caribbean in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

1. *Endorses the Report on the activities carried out by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), 2016-2017;*<sup>1</sup>

2. *Acknowledges* the importance of public policy consistency for improving the processes and instruments of planning for development and making this a recognized means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and requests the Institute to continue to pursue applied research, technical cooperation, advisory work and training related to the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in planning for development;

3. *Values* the tools Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and PlanBarometer and takes note of the documents *Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: conceptual framework*,<sup>2</sup> *PlanBarometer: improving the quality of planning*<sup>3</sup> and *Planificación para el desarrollo en América Latina y el Caribe: enfoques, experiencias y perspectivas*,<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> LC/CRP.16/4.

<sup>2</sup> LC/CRP.16/5.

<sup>3</sup> LC/CRP.16/3.

<sup>4</sup> LC/PUB.2017/16-P.

4. *Requests* the Institute to continue its efforts to strengthen planning in Latin America and the Caribbean, by: (i) consolidating the Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean through new analytical products that enable the region overall to gain greater knowledge of planning for development, public management and national planning systems, especially in relation to strategies for implementation and regional follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; (ii) the sharing of knowledge and good practices regarding the use of planning instruments, methodologies and tools and collaboration in this regard; (iii) capacity-building in development planning and, in particular, in linking national development plans with the 2030 Agenda, as well as continued technical assistance and the systematization of good practices in this area; (iv) the promotion of good-quality planning by implementing tools for characterizing development planning systems, processes and tools and reporting on these experiences at the seventeenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning; (v) the development of national and regional territorial planning capacities with a particular emphasis on rural areas and small cities; and (vi) the generation of a regional strategy for linking the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development with national planning processes;

5. *Also requests* the Institute to develop proposed contents for a position paper to be presented at the seventeenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning, and to circulate that proposal at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers.

**RESOLUTION CRP/XVI/02**

*The Regional Council for Planning,*

*Recalling* resolution CRP/XV/02, adopted by the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning at its fifteenth meeting, held in Yachay, Ecuador, in 2015, in which it reiterated that the Regular System of Government Financing was an essential input for the work of the Institute,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Regular System of Government Financing is essential for the institutional continuity of the Institute, as a complement to the regular budget of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

2. *Expresses* its gratitude to those Governments that make voluntary contributions to the Institute on a regular and timely basis and urges the other member States which are able to do so to consider joining the Regular System of Government Financing, in conformity with their respective normative frameworks, with a view to making regular, timely contributions;

3. *Requests* the secretariat to make such arrangements as it deems necessary to obtain financing for new projects to be conducted at the request of interested countries.

**RESOLUTION CRP/XVI/03**

*The Regional Council for Planning,*

*Recalling* resolution CRP/XIV/03, adopted by the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning at its fourteenth meeting, held in Brasilia in 2013, in which it instructed the Institute to hold regular meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Council,

*Expressing its satisfaction* at the holding of the twenty-sixth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning in Santiago in 2016,

1. *Conveys* its appreciation to the Government of Peru for the excellent organization of the sixteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning and for the hospitality extended to delegations;

2. *Convenes* the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning to a meeting in the Dominican Republic in the second half of 2018;

3. *Decides* that the sixteenth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean and the seventeenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning will be held in the second half of 2019.



Annex 2

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

**A. Estados miembros de la Comisión  
States members of the Commission**

**ARGENTINA**

Representante/Representative:

- Fernando Álvarez de Celis, Subsecretario de Planificación Territorial de la Inversión Pública, Ministerio del Interior, Obras Públicas y Vivienda, email: falvarezdecelis@mininterior.gob.ar

Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Ana María Ramírez, Embajadora de la Argentina en el Perú, email: eperu@mrecic.gov.ar

**BELICE/BELIZE**

Representante/Representative:

- Erwin Contreras, Minister of Economic Development, Petroleum, Investment, Trade and Commerce, email: erwinrcontreras@gmail.com

**BRASIL/BRAZIL**

Representante/Representative:

- Alexandre Xavier Ywata de Carvalho, Director de Estudos e Políticas Regionais, Urbanas y Ambientais, Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA), email: alexandre.ywata@ipea.gov.br

**CHILE**

Representante/Representative:

- Iris Salinas, Analista, División de Observatorio Social, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, email: isalinas@desarrollosocial.cl

**COLOMBIA**

Representante/Representative:

- Sirly Edelis Castro Tuirán, Directora de Desarrollo Urbano, Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP), email: secastro@dnpp.gov.co

**COSTA RICA**

Representante/Representative:

- Olga Marta Sánchez Oviedo, Ministra, Ministerio de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica (MIDEPLAN), email: olga.sanchez@mideplan.go.cr

## **ECUADOR**

### Representante/Representative:

- Andrés Mideros, Secretario Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo (SENPLADES), email: amideros@senplades.gob.ec

## **EL SALVADOR**

### Representante/Representative:

- Carlos Sáenz, Director General de Coordinación de Gobierno y Cooperación Internacional, Secretaría Técnica y de Planificación de la Presidencia, email: csaenz@presidencia.gob.sv

## **GRANADA/GRENADA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Kim Frederick, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Planning, email: kim.frederick@gov.gd

## **GUATEMALA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Miguel Ángel Moir, Secretario de Planificación y Programación, Presidencia de la República, email: miguel.moir@segeplan.gob.gt

### Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Irma Verónica Araujo, Embajadora de Guatemala en el Perú, email: iaraujo@minex.gob.gt

## **GUYANA**

### Representante/Representative:

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## **JAMAICA**

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## **MÉXICO/MEXICO**

### Representante/Representative:

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## **PARAGUAY**

### Representante/Representative:

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## **PERÚ/PERU**

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- Álvaro José Velezmoro Ormeño, Director Ejecutivo (e), CEPLAN, email: avelezmoro@ceplan.gob.pe
- Jordy Vilayil Vilchez Astucuri, Director Nacional de Prospectiva y Estudios Estratégicos, CEPLAN, email: jvilchez@ceplan.gob.pe

## **REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

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- Rodrigo Jaque, Asesor, Ministerio de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo, email: rodrigojaque@hotmail.com

## **URUGUAY**

### Representante/Representative:

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## **B. Organismos de las Naciones Unidas United Nations bodies**

### **Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

- María del Carmen Sacasa, Coordinadora Residente y Representante Residente, Perú, email: ma.carmen.sacasa@one.un.org

**Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

- Mirella Hernaní, Especialista Regional de Monitoreo y Evaluación, Punto Focal para Innovaciones, Panamá, email: mheranani@unicef.org

**C. Organismos especializados  
Specialized agencies**

**Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)/  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**

- Adoniram Sánchez, Oficial Principal de Políticas, Chile, email: adoniram.sanches@cepal.org

**Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO)/  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

- Guillermo Anlló, Especialista Regional de Programa, Políticas de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación, Uruguay, email: g.anilo@unesco.org

**D. Secretaría  
Secretariat**

**Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)**

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