

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE ECLAC SYSTEM

2025



UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC



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Distr.
GENERAL

LC/PLEN.37/3
5 October 2023

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

23-00752

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
SUBPROGRAMME 1: INTERNATIONAL TRADE, INTEGRATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	7
SUBPROGRAMME 2: PRODUCTION AND INNOVATION	12
SUBPROGRAMME 3: MACROECONOMIC POLICIES AND GROWTH.	17
SUBPROGRAMME 4: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EQUALITY	22
SUBPROGRAMME 5: GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S AUTONOMY	26
SUBPROGRAMME 6: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT	29
SUBPROGRAMME 7: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	34
SUBPROGRAMME 8: NATURAL RESOURCES	39
SUBPROGRAMME 9: PLANNING AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT	43
SUBPROGRAMME 10: STATISTICS	47
SUBPROGRAMME 11: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA, CUBA, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI AND MEXICO	51
SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN	57
SUBPROGRAMME 13: SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL INTEGRATION AND COOPERATION PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS	63
Annex I	69
Annex II	70

INTRODUCTION

The draft programme of work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) for 2025 is hereby submitted to the member States of the Commission for their consideration. It highlights the annual priorities that will be considered by the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) and the United Nations General Assembly as part of the intergovernmental reviewing exercise.

Under the framework of the United Nations, ECLAC is responsible for fostering the economic, social and environmentally sustainable development of Latin America and the Caribbean through international cooperation, by undertaking applied research and evidenced-based comparative analysis of development processes, as well as by providing normative and operational capacity-building, technical cooperation and advisory services in support of regional development efforts.

The mandate for the programme, which falls within the purview of ECLAC, derives from the priorities established in relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 106(VI) of 25 February 1948, by which the Council established the Commission for the purpose of contributing to, and coordinating action towards, the economic and social development of the region, and reinforcing economic relationships among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as with other regions and countries of the world. In 1996, pursuant to ECLAC resolution 553(XXVI), the Commission decided, inter alia, to collaborate with member States in the comprehensive analysis of development processes geared to the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and the resulting provision of operational services in the fields of specialized information, advisory services, training and support for regional and international cooperation and coordination. The Commission's support aimed at developing the capacity of governments to formulate and implement policies for sustainable development is also provided through an array of instruments, including the regular programme for technical cooperation, Development Account projects, and extrabudgetary projects and programmes.

The Commission will continue to support the development pillar of the United Nations, to foster economic integration at the subregional and regional levels, to support member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as the implementation of international agreements stemming from the major summits and conferences in the development field, and to facilitate sustainable development by helping to bridge economic, social and environmental gaps within and among countries in the region, as well as with other regions of the world.

The achievement of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in Latin American and Caribbean countries has been hampered by global instability and changing globalization trends deriving from geopolitical tensions and the technological revolution that are transforming the production paradigm. These challenges are compounded by difficulties and uncertainties generated by a series of cascading crises related to the environment (climate change and biodiversity loss), social issues (health, employment, education, food security, water supply and energy security) and the rising cost of living, all of which worsen poverty and inequality. A more ambitious approach is needed to drive the structural transformations required to resume and sustain the path towards fulfilling the 2030 Agenda and SDGs.

To address these challenges, ECLAC will continue to offer its value proposition to member States by combining its three main functions, the think-tank and thought leadership role in performing analytical, normative and knowledge-management work; the convening role through its intergovernmental platforms and subsidiary bodies; and the operational role by providing technical cooperation, advisory and capacity-building services, as well as peer learning, anchored in data and rigorous evidence-based analysis and understanding of the realities of the region. The Commission will also continue to foster a multisectoral approach to development and to give voice to countries in special situations, such as the one least developed country (LDC) in the region, landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), Caribbean small island developing States (SIDS) and middle-income countries, which constitute the majority of the Latin American and Caribbean economies.

At the thirty-ninth session of the Commission, held in Buenos Aires in October 2022, ECLAC presented to its member States the document *Towards transformation of the development model in Latin American and the Caribbean: production, inclusion and sustainability*, which considers the complex conditions that pose significant challenges to accelerating growth, tackling high inflation and the cost-of-living crisis, maintaining transfers to the most vulnerable households, mitigating the social costs of the crisis and boosting investment. The document also makes policy recommendations for advancing towards a more productive, inclusive and sustainable development model.

Against this backdrop, and to continue strengthening ECLAC support to member States in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and achieve the SDGs in this Decade of Action, restructuring of subprogramme 2 on production and innovation, and subprogramme 8 on natural resources, is proposed.

In Latin American and Caribbean countries, the agriculture sector faces the productive development challenge of increasing productivity and production to meet the growing demand for food, while dealing with pressures posed by climate change, as well as biodiversity degradation and loss, and the need to ensure food security. Apart from some small island developing States in the Caribbean, the region is well-positioned to produce food. However, overexploitation of the biological natural resources that sustain agricultural production and the failure to properly account for the environmental impacts of production often result in the degradation of such biological resources. New production models and reform of agrifood systems are needed to address these challenges. Furthermore, given the close relationship between the agriculture sector and manufacturing industries and services, there are opportunities to formulate productive development policies that take into consideration productive chains which can generate greater added value. One such opportunity involves the incorporation of digital technologies. In this regard, it is proposed to include sustainable agriculture as a subject area in subprogramme 2, which would allow for the establishment of more comprehensive productive development agendas addressing the challenges faced by this sector and foster increases in productivity, employment and economic growth.

The crisis of biodiversity loss and degradation is strongly correlated with the climate change crisis. Hence, the impacts of both crises on resources such as water and energy (droughts, floods, pollution, greater greenhouse gas emissions, and soil and ecosystem destruction), as well as proposals to address them, must be considered closely interlinked. In this regard, and under subprogramme 8 on natural resources, it is proposed to include biodiversity in the water and energy subject area, which would then become the water, energy and biodiversity subject area, to support the consideration of more coherent policies for the management of biodiversity, water and energy resources.

The Commission will also continue to offer its intergovernmental architecture for consensus-building and regional dialogues to analyse the key means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda and share experiences in this area, in its role as the technical secretariat for the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC, the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies, and the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

ECLAC will continue to provide integrated and comprehensive follow-up to world summits from a regional perspective, by coordinating the region's approach to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It will also continue to act as the secretariat of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, providing support for the follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the regional level, and for reporting by the Forum to the high-level political forum on sustainable development at the global level, thereby linking the national, regional and global dimensions of the process.

With regard to cooperation with other entities at the global, regional and national levels, the Commission will continue to work closely with the governments of the region and other stakeholders (such as the business community, academia and civil society) to reinforce linkages of national experiences with

regional perspectives, comparability and exchange of good practices, and to provide effective technical cooperation services for transboundary issues. Lastly, the implementation of the Secretary-General's reform of the United Nations development system (UNDS) has enabled the Commission to deepen coordination and collaboration with United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes in the region, as well as with the resident coordinator system, including through the Regional Collaborative Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean.

ECLAC will also continue to collaborate with the Bretton Woods institutions, in particular the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, as well as with other inter-American and Ibero-American organizations, such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB) and the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF). ECLAC will reinforce its close cooperation with various subregional integration mechanisms and strengthen its collaboration with private sector associations, non-governmental and civil society organizations, think tanks and academia to encourage policy dialogue and to engage them in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which is primarily driven by member States. The Commission will continue its active participation to foster substantive global coordination among all participating entities in the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG).

ECLAC will continue to enhance its bilateral and multilateral collaboration with cooperation partners within and outside the United Nations system, to strengthen its strategic partnerships and mobilize additional extrabudgetary resources to enhance the implementation of the programme of work and maximize its impact in beneficiary countries and at the regional level. The Commission will continue to consolidate development partners' trust and confidence by undertaking strategic dialogues with them on a regular basis, ensuring the efficient delivery of mandates, showing concrete results-oriented achievements, and providing comprehensive information on the use of their contributions.

The Commission's overall strategy for achieving the objectives of the programme is structured around 13 interdependent and complementary subprogrammes to be implemented using a multidisciplinary and integrated approach, ensuring that the gender mainstreaming strategy of the Commission is reflected throughout the programme of work for 2025. The present proposed programme of work also aims to address the priorities, policy needs and emerging demands of member States against a backdrop of increasing challenges and uncertainties.

In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) and the ECLAC Disability Inclusion Strategy (CEPALDIS), the Commission is implementing inclusive and comprehensive measures regarding accessibility, security and improvements in audiovisual technology in conference rooms, reasonable adaptation of office spaces and furniture, and access to employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, to facilitate their full participation in the daily work of the Commission, with a view to further advancing their inclusion and ensuring the full realization of their rights.

The following pages present the content of the 13 subprogrammes, which have been clustered thematically. The first three subprogrammes relate to ECLAC activities in the field of economic development (subprogrammes 1–3), followed by social development (subprogrammes 4–6) and environmentally sustainable development (subprogrammes 7–8). Cross-cutting issues such as training and public management and statistics are contained in subprogramme 9 and subprogramme 10, respectively. The remaining three subprogrammes focus on subregional activities and regional integration: subprogramme 11 relates to Mexico, Central America and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean countries and Haiti; subprogramme 12 focuses on small island developing States of the Caribbean; and subprogramme 13 seeks to reinforce Latin America and Caribbean integration processes and the participation of the region in interregional and global political dialogues. Each subprogramme features an objective, a brief presentation setting out the main development challenges to be addressed and the corresponding thematic areas. The strategy and proposed list of activities to be implemented in 2025 are also presented. For all subprogrammes, the main linkages with the SDGs are identified and summarized in table 1. This approach is in line with the Commission's efforts to continue building an institutional accountability culture within the organization, including through the improvement and strengthening of monitoring and evaluation.

Table 1

Main links between SDGs and the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system for 2025, by subprogramme

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Subprogramme 1: International trade, integration and infrastructure								8	9	10		12					17
Subprogramme 2: Production and innovation		2						8	9			12					
Subprogramme 3: Macroeconomic policies and growth								8								16	17
Subprogramme 4: Social development and equality	1	2	3	4	5			8		10						16	
Subprogramme 5: Gender equality and women's autonomy	1		3	4	5			8	9	10	11	12	13			16	17
Subprogramme 6: Population and development	1		3		5					10	11						17
Subprogramme 7: Sustainable development and human settlements											11	12	13		15	16	
Subprogramme 8: Natural resources		2				6	7	8	9			12	13	14	15		
Subprogramme 9: Planning and public management for development										10	11					16	17
Subprogramme 10: Statistics	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Subprogramme 11: Subregional activities in Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico	1	2			5		7	8		10			13				17
Subprogramme 12: Subregional activities in the Caribbean			3	4	5			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		17
Subprogramme 13: Support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations																16	17

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

SUBPROGRAMME 1: INTERNATIONAL TRADE, INTEGRATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Objective

The objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen the role of Latin America and the Caribbean in international trade and the global economy by deepening regional integration and enhancing logistics and infrastructure as a means to foster sustainable development.

Presentation

In recent years, the outlook for global trade has undergone drastic changes that continue to unfold today. Firstly, technologies such as additive manufacturing, the Internet of things, big data and artificial intelligence have accelerated the automation of an increasing number of industrial processes and the substitution of trade in physical goods with digital products. These technologies have also expanded the scope of trade in digitally enabled services.

Secondly, the combined effects of increasing geopolitical tensions and conflicts and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic have revealed the fragility of globalization and supply chains. As a result, governments are increasingly prioritizing resilience over cost minimization, and concepts such as nearshoring and strategic autonomy have become common in trade policy discussions. These transformations may redefine the geography of globalization in the coming years, mainly through increased regionalization of production and trade.

Thirdly, megaregional agreements such as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership and the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement are playing an increasingly important role in the governance of global trade, especially against the backdrop of a weakened multilateral trading system.

Fourthly, there is growing awareness of the links between trade and climate change, leading to the introduction of new instruments such as border carbon adjustment schemes and green subsidies that may substantially impact countries' export competitiveness.

Overall, Latin America and the Caribbean is not well-prepared for the substantial transformations taking place in global trade. The region's share of world merchandise exports remains at about the same level as in the 1970s (between 5% and 6%) and its export basket remains heavily reliant on raw materials, particularly in South America. The region's share of world exports of services is even lower, at about 3%. Moreover, the region's exports are overly dependent on tourism, while exports of modern, digitally deliverable services remain underdeveloped. The lack of an integrated regional market undermines both the region's ability to reduce its commodity dependence and its resilience in the face of new external shocks.

Latin American and Caribbean countries need to rethink their trade and integration strategies to diversify their export baskets towards more knowledge-intensive goods and services. The greatest effort should be put into deepening regional integration, since the regional market is the main destination for industrial exports and for exports from small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Moreover, intraregional trade has a smaller commodity component and often involves shorter distances than extraregional exports, two advantages in terms of environmental sustainability. Deepening regional integration involves working on several areas which are key for the smooth functioning of value chains, infrastructure and logistics, trade facilitation, data flows and regulatory convergence. Increasing the involvement of SMEs in international trade will also require greater coordination of trade policy with other spheres of public policy, such as skills development and financing.

The region's insufficient provision of infrastructure and logistics services severely limits its economic competitiveness, undermining national and regional policies for structural change and reproducing social, economic and gender inequalities. Overcoming this challenge entails going beyond the traditional

focus on mobilizing public and private investment in infrastructure. It requires a gradual transformation of the overall governance of the logistics infrastructure sector, and the provision of logistics and mobility services.

Strategy

Responsibility for implementation of the activities under subprogramme 1 rests with the International Trade and Integration Division of ECLAC, working in close collaboration with other divisions and the offices in Brasilia and Washington, D.C.

Under the subprogramme, major developments in the world economy and global trade will be monitored, to assist governments in designing and implementing international trade and integration strategies. Activities will be geared towards providing deeper insights into the structural transformation of production systems and the opportunities they provide for the countries of the region. Under the subprogramme, ways to strengthen value chains and logistics within the region will be assessed. The export diversification opportunities provided by modern services, e-commerce, the processing of critical resources such as lithium and products with a low environmental footprint will also be key components of the Commission's efforts to implement a big push for sustainability.

The subprogramme activities will focus on the following subject areas: 1. Trade policies and negotiations, regional integration, and global economic trends; and 2. Infrastructure and logistics for production, trade and distribution. Therefore, the main contributions to the 2030 Agenda will be in connection with Goals 8, 9, 10, 12 and 17.

In particular, the subprogramme components will concentrate on:

- (a) Proposing adjustments to national and regional trade policies to address emerging challenges and harness new opportunities regarding innovation and technological progress; cross-border digital trade; trade in services; global and regional value chains and internationalization of SMEs; new public and private standards; gender mainstreaming; environmental sustainability; and links with other emerging issues.
- (b) Evaluating the negotiation, implementation, and administration of trade agreements at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, with a special focus on regional integration initiatives and trade relations with Asia and the Pacific.
- (c) Encouraging export diversification, enhancement of inter-agency coordination and public-private cooperation, institutional modernization, trade facilitation and aid-for-trade initiatives.
- (d) Fostering integrated logistics and mobility policies and their coordination at the subregional level, considering regional integration initiatives, including sharing good practices and lessons learned, to address the infrastructure investment gap in the region.
- (e) Analysing logistics, trade facilitation and infrastructure development at national and transboundary levels in landlocked countries and other countries with special needs (for example, small island States).

Activities under the subprogramme will respond to the needs of stakeholders by providing updated information, analysis and policy recommendations, providing technical assistance and supporting knowledge dissemination and sharing of best practices through expert meetings, seminars and workshops. The main beneficiaries will be policymakers, public sector institutions and other organizations at local, subregional and regional levels.

The subprogramme activities will be coordinated and pursued, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant partners. These include the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the other regional commissions of the United Nations, the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the

Organization of American States (OAS), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the Bretton Woods institutions, the secretariats of regional and subregional integration mechanisms, regional development banks (IDB, CAF, Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)), and entities of the United Nations development system and those working in the areas of trade, public works, transport, logistics, integration and development.

Activities

Subject area 1.1: Trade policies and negotiations, regional integration and world economic trends.

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert groups

- (i) A meeting of experts to discuss trends in regional integration, production networks and value chains in light of developments in the global economy and international trade.
- (ii) A meeting of experts to consider the relationship between regional trade and the achievement of the SDGs.
- (iii) A meeting of experts to consider developments in, and the outlook for, integration, cooperation and trade facilitation initiatives in the region.

2. Recurrent publications

- (i) *International Trade Outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2025.*

This annual publication monitors trends in global and regional trade. It also explores the repercussions of international negotiations in which the countries of the region are engaged at bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral levels. Further, the publication examines the main trends and initiatives of trade policies and possible courses of action which could increase the contribution of trade to sustainable development.

- (ii) A study on economic relations between the United States and Latin America and the Caribbean (in English only).
- (iii) Reports on capital flows to Latin America and the Caribbean (in English only; three issues per year).
- (iv) Three reports on the United States economy (in English only; three issues per year).
- (v) A study to examine scenarios regarding the impacts of plurilateral and/or multilateral trade negotiations on Latin America and the Caribbean.

3. Non-recurrent publications

- (i) A study on the relationship between trade and employment.
- (ii) A study on recent trends in global trade and their impact on the participation of selected countries of the region in regional and global value chains.
- (iii) A study on strategic aspects of bilateral trade relations between countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia.
- (iv) A study on the linkages between trade and the SDGs in the region.
- (v) A study on emerging trade and financial issues in the global economy that have a potential impact on implementation of the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean (in English only).
- (vi) A study to assess developments in regional and subregional integration initiatives and their impact on selected countries of the region.
- (vii) A study on recent trends in trade in modern services and/or electronic commerce and their impact on the region's trade.

- (viii) A study on the participation of Latin American and Caribbean firms in global and regional value chains, with a particular focus on SMEs and their competitiveness.
- (ix) A study on the implementation of trade facilitation measures and strategies to encourage smooth and paperless connectivity across the region.

4. Other substantive activities

Databases

- (i) Development, maintenance and updating of a database which contains trade data at national, regional and global levels.
- (ii) Development, maintenance and updating of the database Observatory of Latin American and Caribbean Bond Issuance, Spreads and Credit Ratings.

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

- (iii) *Statistical Bulletin: International Trade in Goods in Latin America and the Caribbean* (four issues). This is a quarterly publication to monitor trends in regional trade.
- (iv) *CEPAL News* (12 issues), a monthly note by the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. (in English only).

5. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to government ministries and agencies, business and trade promotion organizations, SME promotion agencies and other stakeholders, at their request, in the following areas:

- (i) Promoting the potential benefits of subregional integration and strategies for the development of value chains.
- (ii) Trade facilitation initiatives, including the design and implementation of trade policies that promote the SDGs.
- (iii) Negotiation, implementation and administration of trade agreements and plurilateral and multilateral rules.
- (iv) Linkages among trade, social and environmental issues (such as poverty, income distribution, productivity gaps, gender equality and employment creation), including the environmental footprint of exports and trade in environmental goods and services.

6. Intermediate activities

- (i) Coordination of inter-agency activities with other United Nations entities and other organizations outside the United Nations working in trade, as well as with subregional integration institutions and regional development banks.
- (ii) Coordination of activities in the framework of the Summit of the Americas process and/or the Tripartite Committee (ECLAC, IDB and OAS).
- (iii) Coordination of inter-agency activities to follow up on economic cooperation initiatives, including on gender issues.

The ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. will be responsible for the execution of the activities indicated in subparagraphs 2 (ii), (iii) and (iv), 3 (iv), 4 (ii) and (iv), and 6 (ii) and (iii), and will contribute to the activities indicated in paragraph 5.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 1.2: Infrastructure and logistics for production, trade and distribution

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting of experts to examine new challenges in Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to investment and infrastructure policies in the context of the 2030 Agenda.

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on public policies in the field of infrastructure financing.

(ii) A study on a specific topic relating to logistics services in the region with special focus on the status of landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), considering social or gender issues in the context of the 2030 Agenda.

(iii) A study on a specific topic relating to technologies applied to logistics in the region.

3. Other substantive activities

Databases

Maintenance and updating of the Maritime and Logistics Profile of Latin America and the Caribbean and other infrastructure services data, including infrastructure investments in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

Six issues of the *FAL Bulletin* on logistics and transport and trade facilitation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

4. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in relation to logistics or transport infrastructure.

5. Technical cooperation projects

During the year, projects are expected to be undertaken in the following areas: provision of infrastructure and logistics services to encourage economic efficiency, social equality and environmental sustainability; and increasing logistical integration in the region.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: PRODUCTION AND INNOVATION

Objective

The objective to which this subprogramme contributes is to enhance the diversification and structural transformation of productive structures through investment, innovation and the diffusion of new technology and to strengthen linkages and networks between firms.

Presentation

Beyond the cascading crises that have affected the entire world in recent years, Latin American and Caribbean countries face structural problems that impede the achievement of higher development levels. One of the biggest problems has been the stagnation of productivity in recent decades. Without substantial increases in productivity, it will be difficult for the region to not only achieve higher levels of income and decent employment, but also to adequately meet growing economic, social and environmental demands. Therefore, boosting productivity should be a priority in the region's public and private policy agendas.

Increasing the region's productivity, however, will imply undertaking new higher-productivity economic activities to address the problem of bottlenecks that prevent the region's economies from diversifying and upgrading (improving the productivity of existing economic activities). Industrial or productive development policies must be implemented to resolve these bottlenecks, particularly in sectors related to science, technology and innovation; technological extension; digital transformation; entrepreneurship; addressing skills mismatches; financing throughout a firm's life cycle; investment, including foreign direct investment; infrastructure and other specific public goods; regulatory issues and compliance with international standards.

These policies are once again at the centre of debate, and their use has increased substantially not only because of the success achieved by some of the countries (especially in Asia) that have implemented them, but also because of recent crises which have exacerbated geopolitical tensions. This has all occurred amid a slowdown in global productivity in recent years, and the prevailing need to address the challenges posed by climate change, which have made these policies more attractive.

Interest in industrial policies has also been renewed in Latin America and the Caribbean; in fact, it has arguably always existed. However, the region's efforts in this respect have been limited, uncoordinated and inconsistent. As a result, scaling up these efforts, improving their coordination and increasing their impact is a formidable challenge in a complex environment where developed countries are stepping up implementation of industrial policies supported by large public budgets while Latin American and Caribbean countries are unable to do the same given their limited fiscal space.

Strategy

Responsibility for implementing the activities under subprogramme 2 rests with the Division of Production, Productivity and Management, working in close collaboration with other divisions and national and subregional offices of ECLAC. With a view to encouraging the diversification and upgrading of Latin American and Caribbean economies, activities under the subprogramme will seek to scale up the productive development policies, agendas and efforts of the countries of the region, improving their coordination, ensuring their consistency, and, in general, increasing their impact.

To this end, the activities of the subprogramme will aim to generate and disseminate new knowledge, provide technical assistance and spaces for dialogue on the different topics covered by productive development policies and prioritize a local approach to productive development, which involves efforts at subnational levels. This focus arises from the understanding that productivity is primarily a local phenomenon, which needs to be addressed at the local level and with local actors, in line with the recent trend of place-based policies.

More generally, subprogramme activities will emphasize the management dimension behind productive development policies, namely the coordination mechanisms and incentives that allow the alignment of actors, efforts and resources at multiple levels for the implementation of productive development policies and agendas.

In close collaboration with the activities of other subprogrammes and ECLAC subregional and national offices, efforts under the subprogramme will be focused on productive development policy agendas related to areas that ECLAC has identified as opportunities for investment and collaboration in the countries of the region. These areas of opportunity include the geographic rearrangement of production; the energy transition (renewable energies, green hydrogen, lithium); electromobility; the circular economy; the bioeconomy (sustainable agriculture, genetic resources, bioindustrialization); the pharmaceutical and life sciences industry; the medical device industry; the export of modern services enabled by information and communications technology (ICT); advanced manufacturing; gender equality and the care society; sustainable water management; sustainable tourism; and digital government.

Activities under the subprogramme will support, in particular, the analysis, development and implementation of productive development policies and strategies through technical assistance, upon request, thus contributing to the achievement of Goal 9 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Additionally, the diffusion of new and low-carbon technologies and their integration into production processes is expected to contribute to the achievement of Goal 12 and have positive effects on aggregate productivity growth, thus contributing to the achievement of Goal 8. Lastly, the incorporation of digital technologies and the development of more comprehensive productive development agendas related to the agriculture sector is expected to contribute to sustainable agriculture and food security, and thus to the achievement of Goal 2.

The main beneficiaries of the activities implemented under subprogramme 2 are national and subnational government entities, especially those focusing on productive development issues, including competitiveness; science, technology and innovation; digital transformation and agriculture. Implementation of the subprogramme will also involve collaboration with universities, research and development centres, the business community and business associations on issues related to productive development, and with entities of the United Nations system such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UNCTAD, the United Nations University-Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Activities

Subject area 2.1: Analysis and trends in innovation and diffusion of new technologies

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

A meeting of the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies.

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting of experts to study the trends and progress of the digital economy in the region.

2. Non-recurrent publications

- (i) A study on adoption of digital technologies, production and innovation for development.
- (ii) A study monitoring the adoption of digital technologies in the economy, differentiating adoption by individual users and in productive processes.
- (iii) A study of technological, productive or trade performance in Argentina.

3. Other substantive activities

Databases

Development, maintenance and updating of databases on economic activity in specific sectors, based on census information, big data, household surveys or other microdata sources for Latin American and Caribbean countries with the incorporation of gender disaggregated data.

4. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries of the region and other key stakeholders, at their request, in areas relating to productive development policies and policies on ICT and other new and emerging technologies.

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

- (i) International school on digital transformation and innovation in Latin America, 2025.
- (ii) Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, international organizations and regional bodies, upon request, to conduct or support training activities in areas relating to innovation for development and policies on ICT, as well as other new and emerging technologies.

The ECLAC office in Argentina will be responsible for the execution of the activity indicated in subparagraph 2 (iii).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 2.2: Analysis of recent developments, trends and policies regarding productive transformation in the region.

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

- (i) A meeting of experts to analyse recent structural changes in the region.
- (ii) A meeting of experts to examine recent trends in economic agents' behaviour in sectors and countries in the region, at national or subnational level.

2. Recurrent publications

- (i) *Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2025*

This publication reviews trends and developments in the field of FDI and provides updated statistical information on the topic. It also includes an analysis of the patterns in the origin and destination of these investments in terms of both countries and sectors.

- (ii) *Overview of productive development policies in Latin America and the Caribbean*

3. Non-recurrent publications

- (i) A study on the dynamics of the production structures in the countries of the region.
- (ii) A study on the characteristics and behaviour of economic agents.

4. Other substantive activities

Databases

- (i) Development, maintenance and updating of a statistical database on the investment and corporate activity of the main economic agents in the region.
- (ii) Development, maintenance and updating of a database for the analysis of the competitiveness of countries and productive development at subnational, national or regional level.

5. Advisory services

- (i) Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries of the region, business organizations and other key stakeholders, at their request, in areas relating to the design and implementation of policies and strategies for productive development, at national or subnational level.
- (ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries of the region, upon their request, in areas relating to productive development or the behaviour of economic agents at subnational, national or regional level.

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

- (i) School of Latin American Development Studies, 2025.
- (ii) Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, international organizations and regional bodies for the development of training activities in areas relating to trends, emerging issues and lessons learned in implementing policies and instruments related to new production models or new forms of governance and their implications for the region.

7. Technical cooperation projects

During the year, it is expected that extrabudgetary projects will be undertaken in areas related to analysis of recent developments and trends in the region's production structure, industries and firms.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 2.3: Agricultural development

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

- (i) A meeting of experts to discuss productive development policies for sustainable agriculture and/or food systems, the bioeconomy and local development, including nature-based production solutions for sustainable agriculture and rural development.
- (ii) A meeting of experts to discuss productive development policies to enhance innovation, competitiveness and sustainability of agriculture, food systems and rural territories.

2. Recurrent publications

One issue of *The Outlook for Agriculture and Rural Development in the Americas: A perspective on Latin America and the Caribbean, 2025–2026*, in collaboration with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and FAO.

3. Non-recurrent publications

- (i) A study on a high-priority or emerging issue related to innovation and development in agriculture and rural territories in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (ii) A study on policies and actions to address structural and environmental challenges faced by agricultural systems and rural territories in Latin America and the Caribbean, such as low productivity and low value added, considerable heterogeneity, limited productive diversification and complexity, and technology gaps.

4. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services, upon request, to the countries of the region on the design and implementation of productive development policies and strategies for sustainable agricultural and rural development, the bioeconomy and biodiversity, including those services related to the recommendations emanating from the United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021 and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, international organizations and regional bodies, upon request, to develop or support capacity-building activities in areas related to productive development—including digitalization—in agriculture, the bioeconomy, nature-based production solutions, sustainable use of biodiversity, the rural economy and bio-based industry, at the regional, national or local levels.

6. Technical cooperation projects

During the year, it is expected that projects will be undertaken on issues related to agriculture and bioeconomy development.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: MACROECONOMIC POLICIES AND GROWTH

Objective

The objective to which this subprogramme contributes is to foster sustainable and inclusive growth in Latin America and the Caribbean by strengthening the capacity of policymakers and other stakeholders in the region to analyse current and emerging macroeconomic and development finance issues and to evaluate, design and implement development-centred macroeconomic and development financing policies that incorporate a gender perspective and are based on comparative policy analysis.

Presentation

Latin America and the Caribbean faces an increasingly challenging international macrofinancial environment, with implications for economic growth and development. Global economic activity has slowed, and growth in international trade remains sluggish. Although global inflation has eased, owing mainly to declining energy and food prices, it remains elevated. The rapid and synchronized increase in monetary policy rates by central banks in developed economies to respond to inflationary pressures has generated turbulence in international financial markets. Higher interest rates and private investors' lower appetite for risk has resulted in a fall in capital flows to emerging markets, with an impact on the cost of debt financing and market volatility.

In line with global trends, the region faces significant monetary and fiscal constraints. The rapid rise in inflation led central banks to adopt a restrictive monetary policy stance, reflected in a steep rise in monetary policy rates. The need to continue anchoring inflation expectations has left central banks with little policy space to support growth and investment. At the same time, the shock to public accounts deriving from the COVID-19 pandemic continues to weigh heavily on fiscal policy. Public debt levels are high, leading countries to adopt fiscal consolidation measures, and as a result, public spending has contracted sharply at a time when economic growth is slowing. Weak external demand and restricted domestic policy space have aggravated the deceleration of economic growth and hindered improvements in the labour market, where high inflation is depressing real wages. This situation is having a severe impact on social well-being.

Against this backdrop, the region faces a potential return to the anaemic growth rates that predominated in the period prior to the pandemic. ECLAC estimates that economic growth in the decade 2014–2023 will average 0.8%, lower than that seen during the “lost decade” of the 1980s (when growth averaged 2%). The fundamentals of economic growth in the region have been progressively undermined by low levels of investment and productivity, and the region faces increasing challenges arising from a rapid demographic transition, which will have far-reaching consequences for growth, labour markets and public accounts. At the same time, Latin America and the Caribbean faces the threats posed by climate change, with increasing hydrometeorological hazards generating growing losses from natural disasters and undercutting productivity and agricultural output.

Macroeconomic policies to drive economic growth, investment and productivity are essential for establishing a sustainable and inclusive development path for Latin America and the Caribbean. Fiscal policy must play a greater role in shaping economic and social development. To that end, public spending should be viewed through a strategic lens, focusing on investments with high economic and social returns. Public investment is especially important, as the region lacks the public capital stock —infrastructure— needed to support the development of robust economies and resilience against increasing climate shocks. With a view to ensuring these efforts are viable, they must be complemented by a fiscal sustainability framework, to generate the revenue needed to support growing spending requirements.

In light of the region's high debt levels and need for greater fiscal space, efforts to bolster financing for development at the regional and international levels are vital. International consensus is needed to encourage the expansion and redistribution of global liquidity, particularly of special drawing rights (SDRs),

which are largely unused by developed economies. Greater cooperation is necessary to enhance the lending capacity of regional, subregional and national development banks. There is a growing need to undertake reforms of the international financial architecture, ensuring that these measures respond to the needs of the countries of the region. Institutionalized debt restructuring and relief mechanisms would be a major step forward for addressing mounting public debt concerns in the developing economies, including in the region.

There is ample room to strengthen macrofinancial policies that support the management of the economic cycle and the strengthening of sustainable and inclusive development in the medium term. A key element of this policy agenda must be greater use of the entire range of macrofinancial policy tools—monetary, exchange-rate and macroprudential—to reduce the reliance on interest rates as the sole instrument to manage inflationary pressures. Deepening domestic capital markets could also be a way to generate the financial resources necessary to support both public and private development and investment. National development banks could serve as market makers, leveraging innovative financial products to foster financial inclusion and the development of SMEs, which generate a significant share of economic output and employment in the region.

Increasing economic growth potential and improving the well-being of the region's citizens also requires a concerted effort to invest in human capital. The world of work is changing rapidly, with the creation of new industries and occupations, and the downsizing and elimination of existing ones. Establishing a skilled workforce to navigate these changes is a significant challenge and will require active labour market policies to foster job creation, inclusion and training, with a special focus on encouraging the participation of women, young people and people with disabilities, for example. Building robust labour market information systems will also play an important role in providing the data, information and analysis needed to monitor and evaluate labour market policies, and to identify emerging skills and education demands.

Strategy

Responsibility for implementation of the activities under subprogramme 3 rests with the Economic Development Division, in close collaboration with other ECLAC divisions and subregional and national offices. Under the subprogramme, countries in the region will be supported in the evaluation, formulation and implementation of macroeconomic and financing for development policies that will address existing structural development gaps—including informality and high levels of poverty and inequality—and drive the productive transformation needed to achieve sustained and sustainable growth. Work carried out under the subprogramme will be based on the analysis of current and emerging macroeconomic, social and development financing trends, policies and strategies in the region. It will focus on two key outcomes: (i) strengthened capacity of policymakers and other stakeholders in the region to analyse current and emerging macroeconomic and development finance issues; and (ii) increased capacity of policymakers to evaluate, design and implement macroeconomic and development financing policies, incorporating a gender perspective, based on comparative policy analysis. These efforts will contribute to the attainment of Goals 8, 16 and 17 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The work of the subprogramme will correspond to three principal pillars: 1. Review and analysis of key and emerging macrofinancial and financing for development trends; 2. Analysis of development strategies and economic and social policies; and 3. Analysis of development financing strategies and economic policies. Knowledge products developed by the subprogramme will provide timely and in-depth analysis of current and emerging macroeconomic and policy trends, incorporating a gender perspective. High-frequency macroeconomic monitoring and the release of updated GDP projections throughout the year will provide policymakers with global, regional and country-level comparative data. Applied policy analysis will support formulation, implementation and evaluation of pro-growth macroeconomic policies to foster sustainable development in the region.

Support to member States will also include the creation of spaces for South-South dialogue to discuss emerging macroeconomic policy issues. In particular, the Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy, the pre-eminent forum for the discussion of fiscal policy issues in Latin America and the Caribbean, will continue to bring together policymakers, representatives of international organizations, analysts, academics and civil society to discuss current trends and propose innovative policies. Additionally, support will be provided under the subprogramme for the establishment of networks for sharing experiences and good practices, as well as the provision of technical cooperation and advisory services to member States, upon request.

Under the subprogramme, work will be done in close collaboration with the Bretton Woods institutions, OECD, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, ILO, UNCTAD and the other regional commissions of the United Nations. Work will also be done with regional partner institutions such as CAF, the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE), the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT), the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), IDB, CDB and the Latin American Reserve Fund (LARF). The subprogramme activities will also be coordinated at the country level with the resident coordinator system.

Activities

Subject area 3.1: Review and analysis of the performance of the Latin American and Caribbean economies

1. Recurrent publications

(i) *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2025*

The *Economic Survey* is prepared annually and published mid-year. It consists of three parts. Part one summarizes recent trends in Latin America and the Caribbean, analysing changes and trends that have occurred in the region, as well as economic policy. Part two presents a set of studies on an economic development issue of major relevance to the region. Part three contains reports on individual countries and presents a systematic analysis of the economic performance of each. An appendix provides statistical tables with information on key economic indicators.

(ii) *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2025*

The *Preliminary Overview* contains a description and assessment of the region's annual economic performance and is published at the end of each year. It presents detailed, up-to-date information on the comparative results of the macroeconomic variables of the region as a whole and of individual countries. This publication also presents economic growth forecasts for the next year.

(iii) *Fiscal Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2025*

The *Fiscal Panorama* provides in-depth coverage of the region's fiscal situation and is launched in conjunction with the annual Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy. In addition to providing an up-to-date analysis of current trends, it includes chapters that delve into key and emerging fiscal policy issues for the region.

Outputs 1 (i), (ii), and (iii) are prepared with substantive contributions from the ECLAC subregional offices in Mexico City and Port of Spain, the country offices in Argentina, Bogotá, Brasilia and Montevideo, and the liaison office in Washington, D.C.

2. Non-recurrent publications

A study on a high-priority issue relating to the macroeconomic policies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

3. Other substantive activities

Databases

- (i) Development and maintenance of databases of macroeconomic indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean.
 - (ii) Development and maintenance of a database of fiscal statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean.
- The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

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

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

- (i) A meeting of experts to examine a selected macroeconomic policy issue of relevance to the region.
- (ii) A meeting of experts to examine selected fiscal policy issues of relevance to Latin America and the Caribbean.

2. Non-recurrent publications

- (i) A study on a high-priority fiscal policy issue in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (ii) A study on policies to foster sustainable and inclusive economic growth.
- (iii) A study on investment and economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (iv) A study on a high-priority subject relating to sustainable development and the labour market with a gender perspective in the region.
- (v) A study on specific economic issues in Uruguay.
- (vi) A study on a high-priority issue concerning macroeconomic and development policies in Colombia.

3. Advisory services

- (i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, upon request, in relation to macroeconomic policy coordination and the design and implementation of fiscal and labour policies, and structural reforms.
- (ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to member States and regional bodies, upon request, in the development of systems for monitoring economic development and the design of analytical indicators.
- (iii) Provision of technical cooperation services, upon request, in the fields of social policy, equality and structural change in Uruguay.
- (iv) Provision of technical cooperation services to public agencies of Colombia, at their request.

4. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, universities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society and regional and subregional bodies in support of training activities on topics such as fiscal policy and labour market institutions.

The ECLAC office in Montevideo will be responsible for the delivery of the activities referred to in 2 (v) and 3 (iii). The ECLAC office in Bogotá will be responsible for the delivery of the activities referred to in 2 (vi) and 3 (iv).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 3.3: Analysis of development financing strategies and economic policies in the region

1. Recurrent publications

A report on financing for development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

2. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study of a high-priority aspect of financing for development for Latin America and the Caribbean.

(ii) A study on current and emerging macroeconomic and development issues in Brazil to foster sustainable and inclusive growth.

3. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries and institutions in the region, at their request, in areas relating to the design and implementation of financing for development schemes and policies geared towards financial and productive development and/or social protection.

5. Other substantive activities

Databases

Development and maintenance of a database on financial variables and indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean.

The ECLAC office in Brasilia will be responsible for delivery of the activity referred to in 2 (ii).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EQUALITY

Objective

The objective to which the subprogramme contributes is to improve the overall well-being of the people of the region and achieve greater social and economic equality in line with the 2030 Agenda with full respect for human rights.

Presentation

The countries of the region are navigating a complex scenario of great uncertainty that is exacerbating a prolonged social crisis, with a silent and devastating impact on economic and social development. Unstable geopolitical and economic conditions worldwide, marked by successive crises, have led to a slowdown in economic growth with weak generation of employment, especially quality employment, and strong inflationary pressures.

Although Latin American and Caribbean countries have made progress in implementing policies for a transformative recovery, the impact on the population in the lowest income quintiles, which were more heavily affected by higher food prices, persists, and high inflation has also weighed on the most vulnerable middle-income strata. To leave no one behind, efforts must be redoubled to increase the pace of progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

ECLAC has posited that the impact of social issues is also felt beyond the social sphere, in macroeconomics, production and institutions, territory, culture and gender relations. Social gaps, inequality and poverty weigh on productivity, fiscal policy, environmental sustainability and the expansion of the knowledge society. Investing in inclusive social development is key for future development and inclusive transformation. Lags in capacity result in a lack of the skills required in a changing production sector and are an obstacle to innovation and technological progress. Poor health outcomes affect economic, social and sustainable development. Social protection policies are key to advancing towards inclusive social development, eradicating poverty and reducing inequality in the region, and to responding to new challenges. Strengthening social protection systems will facilitate the structural change needed for the transition to an environmentally sustainable development model.

Work under the subprogramme will continue to contribute to the implementation of the social dimension of the 2030 Agenda, in line with the Regional Agenda for Inclusive Social Development and the guidance and decisions stemming from the Regional Conference on Social Development. Within the framework of the subprogramme, ECLAC will also continue to provide the countries of the region with data and analysis relating to the social situation, and to deliver capacity-building and technical cooperation, upon request, on the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social development policies. Policy recommendations for transformative recovery will also be developed under the subprogramme.

In this context, the priorities of the subprogramme for 2025 will be: (i) addressing the multiple dimensions of poverty, inequality and well-being; (ii) advancing policies to reduce well-being gaps and addressing persistent inequality in the region; (iii) supporting the design and implementation of policies aimed at guaranteeing access to universal social protection; and (iv) fostering social and labour inclusion policies to improve social rights, with access to health systems, pension systems, quality education and inclusive work.

Strategy

Responsibility for the implementation of subprogramme 4 rests with the Social Development Division, in close collaboration with other ECLAC divisions and subregional and national offices. Work will also be carried out in close coordination with other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and with the resident coordinator system.

The activities of the subprogramme will focus on the following thematic areas: 1. Assessment of the social situation of the population and 2. Social policies for equality and social protection. Research and advisory services will be oriented towards improving the quality and impact of social policies, with emphasis on: (i) universal, comprehensive, sustainable and resilient social protection systems, underpinned by full respect for human rights, equality and sustainability considerations; (ii) the protection and promotion of the rights of women, children, adolescents and young people, Indigenous Peoples, Afrodescendent populations, migrants and people with disabilities; (iii) social investment and institutional frameworks; and (iv) education, labour inclusion and health systems. Therefore, the main contributions to the 2030 Agenda will be related to the social pillar, namely Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 16.

Under the subprogramme, ECLAC will continue to provide data and analysis relating to the social situation in the region, as well as assistance to countries, at their request, in capacity-building and technical cooperation for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social development policies. The activities of this subprogramme will foster a comprehensive approach that will include conducting applied qualitative and quantitative research, generating analysis, disseminating results, providing training and advisory services, and formulating policy recommendations to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to conduct sound diagnostic assessments of social issues for application in policy design and implementation.

Other important elements of the strategy will be to encourage social and political dialogue and the implementation of the Regional Agenda for Inclusive Social Development among policymakers, civil society and NGOs, the business community, academics and other stakeholders, and to facilitate the exchange of experiences and good practices on poverty eradication, reduction of inequalities, social protection systems and social policies with a multidimensional and gender approach, and citizen participation.

The main beneficiaries of the subprogramme will be ministries of social development as along with other government institutions responsible for the coordination and implementation of social policies (design, implementation and evaluation) and ministries related to the social sector. Other beneficiaries will be regional and subregional organizations, academic institutions and other research centres, and NGOs. The strategy includes cooperation with other intergovernmental and multilateral institutions, as well as South-South cooperation.

Activities

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

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

- (i) A meeting of experts to examine challenges for social development and the progress made regarding the social dimension of the 2030 Agenda.
- (ii) A meeting of experts to discuss trends and challenges concerning social policies to foster equality.

2. Recurrent publications

Social Panorama of Latin America, 2025

The *Social Panorama* is prepared annually to examine recent trends in inequality and poverty in the region and to analyse the structural challenges in the area of social policies faced by the countries.

3. Non-recurrent publications

- (i) A study on health systems and inequality.
- (ii) A study on social inclusion for adolescents and young people.
- (iii) A study on labour inclusion policies.

- (iv) A study on new challenges posed by digital transformation for inclusive social development.
- (v) A study on a high-priority issue concerning social and productive inclusion of young people and women in Colombia.
- (vi) A study of social or labour dynamics in Argentina.

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Development, maintenance and updating of the Observatory on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which includes databases on social investment, non-contributory social protection, young people and social inclusion, and institutional frameworks for social policy, among other matters.

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

Preparation of infographics, policy guidelines and/or policy briefs to facilitate dissemination of the subprogramme's research findings and policy recommendations.

5. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries and institutions in the region, at their request, in areas relating to the situations of vulnerability that different population groups face.

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government, academic and non-governmental, regional and subregional institutions, upon request, in support of training activities on the analysis of poverty, inequality and the multiple dimensions of well-being.

7. Technical cooperation projects

Implementation of technical cooperation projects with countries and social sector institutions in the region, at their request, assessing social issues such as poverty, vulnerability, inequality, access to social rights, social inclusion and cohesion.

8. Intermediate activities

Preparation and coordination of selected inputs on social and economic issues to be presented at or used for the ECLAC session or publications of other subprogrammes and the ongoing coordination of activities with other divisions for the flagship publication *Social Panorama of Latin America*.

Preparation and coordination of interdivisional, inter-agency and interregional documents, seminars and meetings.

The ECLAC office in Bogotá will be responsible for execution of the activity indicated in subparagraph 3 (v). The ECLAC office in Argentina will be responsible for execution of the activity indicated in subparagraph 3 (vi).

Implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 4.2: Social policies for equality and social protection

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

A session of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Ad hoc expert group meetings

- (i) A meeting of experts to examine new and recurrent challenges related to social protection policies.
- (ii) A meeting of experts to discuss trends and new issues concerning social policy institutions.

2. Non-recurrent publications

- (i) A study on universal and sustainable social protection systems.
- (ii) A study on advances and new challenges of social policy institutions.

3. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries and institutions in the region, at their request, in areas relating to social protection and inclusive social policies and quality institutions for greater equality.

4. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government, academic, non-governmental, regional and subregional institutions, upon request, on training activities on policy formulation for poverty eradication and inequality reduction, increasing access to social protection systems, education and health among different population groups.

5. Technical cooperation projects

It is expected that projects will be undertaken in areas related to analysis of recent developments and trends in the region's social protection, education, health and pension systems, and in labour inclusion and social institutional policies.

6. Intermediate activities

Preparation and coordination of interdivisional, inter-agency and interregional documents, seminars and meetings.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 5: GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S AUTONOMY

Objective

The objective to which this subprogramme contributes is to strengthen gender equality and women's autonomy in sustainable development strategies of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Presentation

Gender inequality has historically been a structural characteristic of Latin America and the Caribbean and is at the core of the prevailing development model, which is no longer sustainable. The worsening economic, social and environmental situation resulting from a series of shocks —such as the health, care, energy, food and financial crises—, challenges posed by the post-pandemic recovery and global climate change and environmental degradation, and high levels of public debt, have exacerbated not only the structural challenges of gender inequality but also the unfair social organization of care. Thus, there is an urgent need to put women's autonomy and gender equality at the centre and advance towards the implementation of a care society. This would entail reducing precariousness related to the care sector and considering the multiplier effects of the care economy on well-being and its capacity to drive a transformative recovery with equality and sustainability.

Moving towards a care society also requires well-established and interconnected institutions, and innovative and effective public policies that support and build on a gender equality architecture, as well as clear gender mainstreaming strategies and participatory processes. It is also essential to continue encouraging regional, triangular and South-South cooperation to share experiences at the regional level.

The Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean is a regional institutional framework and high-level and ministerial platform for discussion, follow-up and periodic evaluation of regional and international agreements on women's rights, women's autonomy and gender equality. With its variety of actors, scope and capacities, the Conference offers an enabling environment for the construction of a shared vision, and political alliances that can foster progress towards fulfilment of the commitments under the Regional Gender Agenda, especially in the framework of the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030, and the achievement of the SDGs.

Within the framework of this subprogramme, ECLAC will continue to play an active role in mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development and to follow up on the commitments of the Regional Gender Agenda, including the Montevideo Strategy, the Santiago Commitment and the Buenos Aires Commitment, which was adopted at the fifteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean held in 2022.

Throughout the year, activities will be geared towards the preparation of the sixteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, fostering synergies between the Regional Conference on Women and the Statistical Conference of the Americas, preparation for global processes such as the Beijing+30 review, production and dissemination of gender indicators to break the statistical silence, and preparation of empirical studies, especially through the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Strategy

Responsibility for implementation of the activities under subprogramme 5 rests with the Division for Gender Affairs, in close coordination with other ECLAC divisions and subregional and national offices, and in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, in particular the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), other regional organizations, and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

The activities of the subprogramme will contribute to strengthening gender equality and women's autonomy in the pursuit of sustainable development within the framework of national policies, including their formulation, implementation and follow-up. Efforts will continue to be undertaken to build the capacity of member States through the creation of knowledge products and the development of gender statistics and indicators, by further expanding the scope and quality of data and indicators in the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean. Under the subprogramme, the communication strategy of the Division for Gender Affairs and the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean will also be strengthened.

Under the subprogramme, technical assistance will be provided to the countries of the region, upon request, concerning development of policies to foster gender equality with full respect for human rights and to strengthen the capacities of national machineries for the advancement of women, national statistical offices and other specialized national agencies. The exchange of knowledge on gender equality and women's autonomy in the region will continue to be encouraged, as well as the dissemination of knowledge products and research findings to policymakers and other stakeholders. Special attention will be given to issues related to women's economic autonomy in an integrated framework, with links to physical autonomy and political autonomy.

Given its cross-cutting nature, the main contributions of the subprogramme to the 2030 Agenda will be related to Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16 and 17, integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

Activities

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

- (i) The sixteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (ii) Two meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, including preparation of reports and substantive documentation.

Ad hoc expert group meetings

- (i) A meeting of experts to consider priority issues emerging from the fifteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean regarding policies on gender equality and women's autonomy.
- (ii) An inter-agency meeting with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including preparation of substantive support documents and reports, in preparation for the sixteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (iii) A meeting with governmental agencies and/or other organizations as part of the preparatory process for the sixteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

2. Recurrent publications

- (i) Two issues of the *Gender Affairs series*, which will focus on topics such as women's economic autonomy, physical autonomy or decision-making autonomy.
- (ii) One issue of the *Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean Studies*.

3. Non-recurrent publications

- (i) Position document for the sixteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (ii) Two studies on issues relating to the incorporation of gender equality perspectives in the development of countries of the region, in accordance with the subject areas addressed at the fortieth session of ECLAC and the fifteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

- (i) Development, maintenance and updating of the ECLAC website on gender statistics with data from household and time-use surveys and other sources.
- (ii) Development, maintenance and updating of the website of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean with data provided periodically by government authorities.

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

Infographics and other information tools using data from the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean and other relevant ECLAC sources.

5. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries and institutions, at their request, on matters related to the fulfilment of international and regional agreements on gender equality, the 2030 Agenda and the outcomes of the fifteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

- (i) Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, international organizations and regional bodies to develop or support training activities in areas related to gender equality in the design and implementation of development policies.
- (ii) Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, international organizations and regional bodies to support training activities in areas related to women's economic and physical autonomy, planning for development with a gender perspective and gender statistics.

7. Technical cooperation projects

During the year, it is expected that projects will be undertaken in the following areas: (i) the care society; (ii) gender equality and sustainable development policies; (iii) women's economic autonomy; and (iv) women's physical and decision-making autonomy.

8. Intermediate activities

- (i) Preparation of inputs on gender issues for the *Social Panorama of Latin America* and other institutional documents prepared by the Commission.
- (ii) Provision of technical support, upon request, for mainstreaming the gender perspective into ECLAC programmes, projects and activities.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 6: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Objective

The objective to which this subprogramme contributes is to fully integrate population issues into development planning, policies and programmes of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Presentation

Demographic trends shape societies, economies and the environment. To foster sustainable development, therefore, it is vital to identify, analyse and incorporate sociodemographic analysis in public policy decision-making processes. In a region characterized by rapid population ageing and increasing international migratory flows, it is important to examine the trends of the three key components of demographic dynamics: fertility, mortality and migration.

Furthermore, given the very high levels of inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean, there is a need for evidence-based public policies to address the situation of those who have been left behind. To support such policies and the realization of the economic, social, cultural and environmental rights of the population, it is crucial to provide accurate population data, disaggregated by age, sex and territory, as well as by ethnicity, race, migratory status and disability.

Efforts to provide detailed and disaggregated information, including that required to follow up the SDGs and the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, call for effective advice on the collection, processing, dissemination and analysis of data from the 2020 round of population and housing censuses. In addition, new and better sources of sociodemographic information are needed, such as improved vital statistics registration systems and surveys.

Lastly, global and regional conferences and processes have been instrumental in advancing towards population and development goals. In this regard, the subprogramme will continue to provide support to fulfil the goals and recommendations of international agreements, including the 2030 Agenda, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. ECLAC serves as the technical secretariat of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the regional intergovernmental body that addresses population issues, as well as the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which is responsible for follow-up of the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action in the region. Furthermore, ECLAC serves as a co-Chair of the United Nations Regional Network on Migration, contributing to the regional follow-up of the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Strategy

Responsibility for implementation of the activities under subprogramme 6 rests with the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. The subprogramme activities will cover four main areas: 1. Demographic analysis and population projections; 2. Population information; 3. Integration of sociodemographic variables into development policies; and 4. Regional cooperation in population and development. Implementation of the subprogramme will be underpinned by the Montevideo Consensus and by the 2030 Agenda, in particular Goals 1, 3, 5, 10, 11 and 17.

The subprogramme's activities will thus focus on: (i) generating knowledge on population and demographic trends in the region as the foundation for evidence-based policymaking; (ii) providing technical assistance to improve the use information from censuses, vital statistics and surveys through the generation

of data and development of procedures, computer programmes and information systems, and to encourage the inclusion of sociodemographic inputs in the design and implementation of public policies at the national and local levels; (iii) providing technical support for intergovernmental processes aimed at following up on international agreements and the population-related targets of the 2030 Agenda; and (iv) providing national and local institutions with training on demographic analysis and population estimates and projections.

Under the subprogramme, technical assistance and advisory services, delivered upon request, will seek to strengthen national capacities to monitor population trends and address population and development issues, with a gender-sensitive approach and a rights-based approach to disability, Indigenous Peoples and Afrodescendent populations, and to monitor and implement the recommendations and goals of relevant global and regional agreements, including the 2030 Agenda; the Framework of Action for the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014; the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development; the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing; and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Workshops and seminars will be held to facilitate South-South cooperation, networking and sharing of successful experiences. In addition, applied research and analysis, including recommendations on how to reduce inequalities, will be carried out and disseminated through publications. ICT will be used to reach the wider public.

Close collaboration with other ECLAC divisions and the ECLAC subregional and national offices will seek to increase the impact of those outputs. In addition, under the subprogramme, work will be carried out with the resident coordinator system and other United Nations entities, as well as with other international and intergovernmental organizations. Efforts will be made to continue to support the United Nations Network on Migration at the regional level, as well as other networks relevant to population issues such, as the National Transfer Accounts Network. The contribution of and dialogue with civil society organizations will be encouraged.

The main beneficiaries of the subprogramme activities will be government authorities and officials from countries of the region, particularly those working on issues related to population and development in national statistical offices and ministries of planning, social development, health, education, gender and housing. Other beneficiaries will include public, private and civil society entities, professional associations and academia.

Activities

Subject area 6.1: Demographic analysis and population projections

1. Recurrent publications

One issue of the *Demographic Observatory, 2025*.

2. Non-recurrent publications

A study on the situation of demographic phenomena in the region, taking a gender-sensitive approach.

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Development of methodological proposals and recommendations related to population information, such as population and housing censuses, population estimates and projections, and vital statistics.

Databases

Maintenance and updating of the database on demographic trends and population projections by sex and age.

4. Advisory services

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

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

A workshop on the use of methodologies and tools for demographic analysis and projections.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 6.2: Population information

1. Non-recurrent publications

Two studies on high-priority issues in Latin America and the Caribbean related to migration, demographic trends or ageing, taking a gender-sensitive approach.

2. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

(i) A technical document on population censuses or population estimations and projections in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(ii) Development and updating of computer modules to facilitate the use of population data from censuses, surveys and vital statistics, based on the software for the retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer (REDATAM) and using geographic information systems.

Databases

Maintenance and updating of the regional databank of censuses on population and housing, and vital statistics.

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

One issue of *REDATAM Informa*.

3. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical assistance to countries on designing and using REDATAM-related computer applications.

4. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Two workshops on the use of REDATAM-related computer applications and the creation of related databases.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 6.3: Integration of sociodemographic variables into development policies

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting of experts to discuss demographic changes and their consequences for development, including for Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent and migrants, in the context of ageing societies, taking a gender-sensitive approach.

2. Non-recurrent publications

Two studies on the socioeconomic effects of demographic change in the region, taking a gender sensitive and ethnicity-based approach.

3. Other substantive activities

Databases

Maintenance and updating of population statistics and indicators, including on ageing and older persons, maternity, Indigenous Peoples and Afrodescendent populations, internal and international migration, and spatial distribution and urbanization.

4. Advisory services

- (i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in areas related to the incorporation of sociodemographic variables into development policies, programmes and projects, taking a gender-sensitive approach and considering specific groups (such as Indigenous Peoples, Afrodescendent populations, migrants, persons with disabilities and older persons).
- (ii) Provision of technical cooperation services, upon request, in areas related to local or national development in Argentina.

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

- (i) Cooperation with government entities, universities, NGOs and regional and subregional bodies for the development of training activities on emerging issues related to the incorporation of sociodemographic variables and to development policies, programmes and projects.
- (ii) Cooperation with government and intergovernmental entities, universities, NGOs, and regional and subregional organizations, at their request, in support of training activities on quantitative analytical methods and techniques.

6. Technical cooperation projects

During the year, it is expected that projects will be undertaken in the areas of migration, the socioeconomic impact of population dynamics, Indigenous Peoples and Afrodescendent populations, and ageing, taking a gender-sensitive approach.

7. Intermediate activities

Contributions to ECLAC institutional and inter-agency publications, including the *Social Panorama of Latin America*.

The ECLAC office in Argentina will be responsible for the execution of the activities indicated in subparagraphs 4 (ii) and 5 (ii).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 6.4: Regional cooperation in population and development

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

A meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, including preparation of the related technical documents.

2. Recurrent publications

Two issues of *Notas de Población* to disseminate research findings and studies on population and development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

3. Other substantive activities

Databases

Maintenance of the virtual platform to contribute to regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014.

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

One issue of the *Boletín Envejecimiento y Desarrollo*, with information on the progress made by countries of the region in the formulation and execution of policies relating to older persons.

4. Advisory services

- (i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in areas related to the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, the 2030 Agenda and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, taking a gender-sensitive approach.
- (ii) Provision of technical support services to the region's intergovernmental forums on population and development issues.

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

- (i) Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, international organizations, NGOs, and regional and subregional bodies to develop or support training activities in areas related to population and development.
- (ii) Conduct of a regional course on demographic analysis, with a gender-sensitive approach, geared towards government officials in the region.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 7: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Objective

The objective to which this subprogramme contributes is to ensure the integration of environmental, climate and urban development concerns and opportunities into policymaking and policy implementation, with a rights-based approach, and ensuring that no one is left behind.

Presentation

Rising demand for natural resources, the impact of climate change, expansion of urban areas and the need to foster economic growth will put further economic pressure on the endowment of natural resources of Latin America and the Caribbean. Low regional growth in recent years, the impact of COVID-19 and the effects of geopolitical conflicts have led to weaker enforcement of environmental standards and regulations, thereby increasing the risk of failing to achieve the environmental SDGs. The region's population is increasingly urban, and the upward trend in urbanization rates and poorly planned urban expansion will continue, together with persistent challenges related to exclusion, inequality, low quality public services and growing insecurity. Geopolitical conflicts, the disruption of global supply chains and the growing impacts of climate change increase the vulnerability of regional food and energy systems, among other areas, adding to environmental pressure. A gender perspective needs to be incorporated into the analysis of these issues, and into the resulting public policy proposals.

At the country and city levels, there is a severe lack of urban and territorial statistics and data with which to track and address the related SDGs, posing challenges for evidence-based policymaking and effective follow-up and reporting. Development of national capacities and mobilization of resources are needed to generate the information that authorities require to assess progress towards the SDGs and implementation of the New Urban Agenda, including the use of land value capture instruments and the implementation of related public policies. In this context, adoption of an integrated and participatory approach to planning and building sustainable cities will be a priority under the subprogramme. Improvements in the use of economic tools to evaluate urban and environmental policies will lead to more relevant policy analysis, thus supporting an equitable transition towards lower-carbon economies.

In this context, the subprogramme's activities will address the gaps and relationships among the three dimensions of sustainable development from a perspective of public policy, taking into account the proposal set forth by ECLAC in the documents *Building a New Future: Transformative Recovery with Equality and Sustainability* and *Towards transformation of the development model in Latin America and the Caribbean: production, inclusion and sustainability*, which identify key sectors that can contribute to sustainable development by reducing social gaps, the balance of payments restriction and the environmental footprint. The activities of the subprogramme are also guided by the 2030 Agenda, as well as by the outcomes of major conferences that connect the global and regional agendas, namely the Paris Agreement; the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030; the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III); and the priorities established by the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme. In addition, under the subprogramme, ECLAC will continue to serve as secretariat of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), providing technical assistance to the countries of the region, upon request, in its implementation, and to jointly serve as technical secretariat, together with UN-Habitat, of the Forum of Ministers and Highest Authorities of Housing and Urbanism of Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI).

Lastly, support will continue to be provided under the subprogramme, upon request, in the implementation of the international climate action agenda set forth in the Paris Agreement, as well as on the financing and technology transfer mechanisms required to achieve the commitments under the agreement,

including regulatory and fiscal policies. Other emerging issues, such as the use of new sources of data, circular economy approaches, financial market alignment, improved urban services, low-carbon urban development strategies and the increasing participation of local governments in multilateral discussions will also be covered by the activities under this subprogramme.

Strategy

Responsibility for implementation of the activities under subprogramme 7 rests with the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division, in close coordination with other ECLAC divisions and offices, to mainstream environmental concerns, particularly those related to consumption and production patterns, climate change and sustainable cities in the context of the 2030 Agenda. The work under the subprogramme is structured around three main subject areas: 1. Policies for sustainable development and environmental performance; 2. The economics of climate change; and 3. Sustainable cities. Therefore, the main contributions to the 2030 Agenda under the subprogramme will be related to Goals 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16.

Knowledge of the region's economic, social and environmental profiles is crucial for public policies that take into account the three pillars of sustainable development. Likewise, the ability to convene and involve governments, academia, civil society, business and other stakeholders is also necessary to foster participatory decision-making and a rights-based approach. In this context, implementation of the subprogramme will focus on two main types of activities: (i) assessing progress made by countries in integrating sustainability criteria into public policies, including monitoring implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as stated in the Escazú Agreement, and providing support to the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development; and (ii) strengthening national and local capacities to design and implement public policies for the sustainability of human settlements and to implement the 2030 Agenda, the New Urban Agenda and the nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement.

The main beneficiaries of the subprogramme will be the decision-making authorities responsible for sustainable development and for sustainable cities. Economic and sectoral authorities are an important target group for mainstreaming sustainable development and climate change issues into areas that extend beyond environmental institutions. Other beneficiaries include regional and subregional organizations, universities and academic research centres, business sectors and civil society organizations. The strategy will also include creating networks with a wide range of stakeholders. In implementing the subprogramme, the Division will continue to hold consultations and undertake joint actions with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the resident coordinator system, and regional and subregional development banks.

Activities

Subject area 7.1: Policies for sustainable development and environmental performance

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

- (i) A meeting of countries to strengthen regional cooperation and implementation of the Escazú Agreement.
- (ii) A meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Escazú Agreement.

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting of experts to examine the trends, emerging issues and lessons learned in implementing policies and instruments related to sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and their implications for the mainstreaming of sustainable criteria into public policies and institutions.

2. Recurrent publications

A study on the environmental progress made towards sustainable development and/or relevant SDGs.

3. Non-recurrent publications

- (i) A study on the environmental opportunities for green policies with the goal of mainstreaming environmental concerns into economic decisions, such as the circular economy.
- (ii) A study compiling good practices regarding access to information and participation in environmental matters in the light of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

- (i) Development, maintenance and updating of quantitative applications for sustainable development assessment.
- (ii) Development, maintenance and updating of the Observatory on Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean.

5. Advisory services

- (i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, upon request, to assess the progress and performance towards achieving sustainable development.
- (ii) Provision of technical cooperation and secretariat services to countries of the region, upon request, regarding access rights in environmental matters in the light of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.
- (iii) Provision of technical cooperation services to the government and policymakers in Brazil, at the national or subnational level, at their request, in areas relating to climate change, environmental issues and sustainable development.

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, international organizations and regional bodies in the area of sustainable development in support of training activities on sustainable development and/or environmental economics.

7. Technical cooperation projects

During the year, it is expected that projects will be undertaken in Brazil in the areas of economic, social and environmentally sustainable development, in close collaboration with ECLAC substantive divisions.

The ECLAC office in Brasilia will be responsible for the execution of the activities indicated in subparagraph 5 (iii) and paragraph 7.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 7.2: Economics of climate change

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

- (i) A meeting of experts to analyse the region's priorities regarding the economics of climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- (ii) An event related to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change process to discuss the results of climate change studies and to explore cooperation opportunities.

2. Recurrent publications

A study on the implications of climate change for Latin America and the Caribbean.

3. Non-recurrent publications

- (i) A study on medium-to-long-term sustainable carbon neutral and climate resilient development strategies and related public policies.
- (ii) A study on the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of economic public policies related to climate change in order to comply with nationally determined contributions and other related national targets.
- (iii) A study on the political economy related to economic instruments pertinent to climate change.

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Development, maintenance and updating of a repository of data, publications, technical materials and public policies related to climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean.

5. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries of the region, upon their request, in areas related to public policies and climate change.

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

- (i) Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, international organizations and regional bodies to develop training activities on climate change issues.
- (ii) A regional course on issues related to climate change.
- (iii) A seminar to foster the debate on climate change and just transition policy and/or legislation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

7. Technical cooperation projects

During the year, it is expected that projects will be undertaken in the areas of climate change adaptation and mitigation.

8. Intermediate Activities

Preparation, upon request, of substantive inputs related to climate change for the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development.

The ECLAC office in Brasilia will be responsible for the execution of the activities indicated in subparagraph 6 (iii).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and the implementation of technical cooperation projects will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 7.3: Sustainable human settlements and inclusive cities

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

A session of the General Assembly of the Forum of Ministers and High-level Authorities on Housing and Urbanism in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI).

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting of urban experts to foster policies for the sustainable development of human settlements.

2. Non-recurrent publications

A study on urban development instruments as a vehicle for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and/or the 2030 Agenda in the region.

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

- (i) Updating of the Urban and Cities Platform of Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (ii) Preparation of substantive inputs for the General Assembly of the Forum of Ministers and High-level Authorities on Housing and Urbanism in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI).

4. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, upon request, to support regional, national and local implementation of the urban dimension of the 2030 Agenda, the New Urban Agenda and the Regional Action Plan for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2016–2036.

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government and intergovernmental entities, universities, NGOs and regional and subregional organizations, upon request, in support of training activities and experience-sharing seminars, webinars and/or workshops, aimed at building regional capacities related to the sustainable development of human settlements.

6. Technical cooperation projects

During the year, it is expected that projects will be undertaken in the areas of sustainable cities.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 8: NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective

The objective to which this subprogramme contributes is to improve the governance and enhance the sustainable use and exploitation of natural resources in Latin America and the Caribbean, focusing on water resources management; affordable, inclusive, and clean energy; extractive resources efficiency and biodiversity.

Presentation

The development model in the region, largely based on the exploitation of relatively abundant natural resources, continues to pose socioeconomic and environmental challenges. Countries' production patterns are characterized by increasing levels of material intensity and waste generation, unequal distribution and management of resources, and vulnerability to global economic shocks. In addition, heavy environmental burdens, trade-offs related to the use of natural resources and distributional issues have led to a growing number of socio-environmental conflicts. The need to make substantial transitions with regard to natural resources to ensure sustainable and inclusive development remains paramount.

The region has historically failed to take advantage of positive commodity cycles to innovate, add value, develop capacities and diversify its economies, continuing to rely on commodity exports. In this context, ECLAC has proposed building a new sustainable development paradigm based on equality, productive diversification and increased value added. ECLAC will continue to advocate the building of shared societal visions for the governance of natural resources and the creation of the knowledge base to foster and implement those visions.

The historical challenges of increasing the diversification and complexity of the productive structure and of augmenting value added have been compounded in recent years by a cascade of interrelated environmental, economic, health and geopolitical crises on a global scale. The combination of these crises, among others, has disrupted production capacities, affected global and regional value chains, had a negative impact on national fiscal spaces and posed challenges for the governance and utilization of natural resources. However, they have also opened windows of opportunity for transformative initiatives in areas such as the energy transition and related mineral-based industries, resilient and inclusive water management, the circular economy and extractive resources efficiency, the bioeconomy and nature-based solutions, and the protection, knowledge, sustainable use and regeneration of biodiversity.

Challenges remain in modernizing institutional frameworks and governance mechanisms for resilient and inclusive water management. Latin American and Caribbean countries are lagging in terms of investment efforts and water use efficiency. Timely and reliable water information systems are required for effective decision-making. To attain Goal 6 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, national policies and regional initiatives must recognize the human right to water and sanitation and the need for an integrated and multi-stakeholder approach to sustainable water cycle management as water-related hazards increase in the context of climate change.

The COVID-19 pandemic revealed the interconnection between environmental, health and socioeconomic crises, and how impacts can be accentuated by factors such as institutional and market failures, negative externalities and international conflicts. As biodiversity is necessary to achieve most of the SDGs, countries of the region need to consolidate their environmental institutional frameworks and the mainstreaming of biodiversity issues into economic sectors. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework is a space for cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder policy dialogue, to induce transformative systemic changes that favour environmental, social and economic resilience, as well as to address emerging issues.

With regard to energy, many countries of the region have made progress in energy access and the deployment of renewable energies. Nevertheless, the region's primary energy mix remains highly dependent on fossil fuels, and multiple crises and geopolitical conflicts could exacerbate this trend. To make progress on Goal 7, proper governance structures must be developed, including modern regulatory frameworks and the adaptation of institutions, to advance the sustainable energy transition and support countries in the design, implementation and monitoring of their energy policies and initiatives at the national and regional levels; long-term planning that highlights the importance of investments in energy value chains and related industries; and the creation of jobs.

While the extractive sector has contributed significantly to the economic growth of those countries with abundant fossil fuels and minerals, environmental, social and economic challenges are undermining efforts to set up an effective governance framework for the sustainable management of these resources. Cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder dialogues are needed to develop governance platforms. In addition, initiatives must be coordinated, and policies and regulations must foster the efficient management of extractive resources. The extractive industries will be key to the recovery from global crises, given their importance as providers of foreign currency and fiscal revenues. However, labour, fiscal and environmental deregulation should be avoided.

Strategy

Responsibility for implementing activities under subprogramme 8 rests with the Natural Resources Division, in close coordination with other ECLAC divisions and subregional and national offices. The subprogramme will focus on the following subject areas: 1. Water, energy and biodiversity; 2. Non-renewable natural resources. The main contributions to the 2030 Agenda under the subprogramme will be related to Goals 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Under the subprogramme, analytical work will be conducted to generate knowledge and enhance the provision of technical assistance and advisory services to countries, upon request, on issues related to the sustainable management of biodiversity, water, energy and mineral resources, with particular emphasis on the economic, environmental and social impacts, and paying attention to the need for a sustainable recovery from the effects of recent global health and geopolitical crises.

The region has developed many good practices in the governance of natural resources in recent decades, but the numerous lessons learned indicate that vulnerable and fragmented institutions and scattered policies should be addressed to improve coherence, integration and coordination. Policy dialogues will be supported to foster the exchange, discussion and dissemination of new policy options; rethink governance and productive development paradigms and develop knowledge networks for sharing good practices and lessons learned. Training activities will also be carried out for decision makers, public officials and experts. Gender issues that arise in the governance of natural resources will receive special attention in all activities.

The main beneficiaries under the subprogramme will be government authorities and officials, especially those responsible for the sustainable development and management of natural resources and related issues. Other beneficiaries will include regional and subregional organizations, universities, academic research centres and technical, professional, labour and business organizations.

Under the subprogramme, the Division will continue to work in close collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the regional commissions, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, United Nations inter-agency mechanisms, secretariats of United Nations conventions, regional organizations, bilateral and multilateral cooperation organizations, development banks and the Bretton Woods institutions.

Activities

Subject area 8.1: Water, energy and biodiversity

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

- (i) A meeting of experts to discuss formulating public policies for sustainable water and/or energy management.
- (ii) A meeting of experts to discuss regional challenges and opportunities in connection with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

2. Non-recurrent publications

- (i) A study on issues related to the status and implementation of Goal 6 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- (ii) A study on issues related to the status and implementation of Goal 7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- (iii) A study on issues such as biodiversity and environmental governance, and/or structural change, sustainable development and the implementation of the post-2020 biodiversity framework.

3. Other substantive activities

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

One issue of the *Natural Resources in Latin America and the Caribbean* bulletin.

4. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, upon request, in areas related to public policies, initiatives and instruments on sustainable and inclusive management and governance of water or energy, focusing on improving access, equity and renewability of these essential services.

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

- (i) A regional workshop for relevant stakeholders involved in issues related to the sustainable and inclusive water transition.
- (ii) A regional workshop for relevant stakeholders involved in issues related to the sustainable and inclusive energy transition.

6. Technical cooperation projects

During the year, it is expected that projects will be undertaken on issues related to water and energy transitions.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 8.2: Non-renewable natural resources

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting of experts to discuss public policies and good practices on extractive resources that encourage economic efficiency, social quality, inclusion and environmental sustainability, and to better contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

2. Non-recurrent publications

- (i) A study on issues related to the governance of natural resources in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (ii) A report on issues related to value chains in the mining sector in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (iii) A publication on the economics of extractive natural resources in Latin America and the Caribbean.

3. Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, upon request, in areas related to non-renewable natural resources, including those of interest to regional cooperation mechanisms.

4. Training courses, seminars and workshops

A regional course for stakeholders involved in the management of non-renewable natural resources.

5. Technical cooperation projects

During the year, it is expected that projects will be undertaken on issues related to the governance of non-renewable natural resources and other relevant areas of interest in this connection.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 9: PLANNING AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT

Objective

The objective to which this subprogramme contributes is to enhance planning and public management processes in the region for the advancement of equitable and sustainable development.

Presentation

Planning and public management can create opportunities for multi-stakeholder dialogue to define long-term State policies, strategies and governance structures for a more sustainable development model. State leadership has been fundamental in improving development outcomes in response to the challenges arising from cascading crises and persistent structural gaps of poverty, inequality, low productivity and climate change.

In the context of the post-pandemic recovery, and with five years remaining until the deadline to implement the 2030 Agenda and achieve the SDGs, the Latin American and Caribbean region requires government and social institutions that are resilient to external shocks. A transformative recovery and renewed development models are needed to facilitate more participatory and inclusive foresight and planning exercises, coherent and integrated policymaking, and the strengthening of governance structures for increasing collaborative and transparent inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder planning, as well as policy implementation. Effective planning and public management entail: (i) a systemic approach; (ii) a long-term vision and alternative future scenarios in development plans and strategies linked to long-, medium- and short-term public policy measures to ensure a sustainable and transformative recovery; (iii) mainstreaming resilience capacities to anticipate, foresee, respond to and recover from domestic and external shocks caused by social and natural events, including pandemics and the climate crisis; (iv) strengthening institutions to build public services that are more transparent, accountable, collaborative, innovative and learning-oriented; (v) mainstreaming intersectoral and multilevel approaches for integrated, coherent and consistent policymaking towards a sustainable, inclusive and productive recovery; (vi) enabling multi-stakeholder frameworks in policymaking and implementation; and (vii) mainstreaming gender, disaster risk management and open and digital government perspectives, as well as territorial, climate change and management-by-results perspectives, into national and subnational planning instruments and public management processes. Moreover, effective planning and public management require participatory approaches, strengthening systems for the monitoring and evaluation of public policies, and fortifying linkages between planning objectives, high-quality public and public-private investment and the national budget.

The acceleration of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs in this final five-year period provides an opportunity for governments to lead inclusive, participatory, sustainable and transformative processes, learning from the experiences of similar countries and sharing good practices to address matters of public concern.

Strategy

Responsibility for implementation of subprogramme 9 rests with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). The 2030 Agenda shapes the work of ILPES and the provision of high-value added services, such as applied research, technical advice and training, and the development of networks and communities of practice to that end. ILPES also provides technical cooperation services to the countries of the region to strengthen the capacities of national planning and public management systems and institutions in pursuit of sustainable, resilient, productive and inclusive development.

Under the subprogramme, ECLAC will support the alignment of national development planning, public investment and budgets with the 2030 Agenda, and will contribute to the strengthening of state-of-the-art planning and public management for sustainable development among governments and other policy stakeholders across the region. It will do so by fostering capacity-building, institutional development and the application of strategic tools and methodologies relevant to the seven requirements identified above.

Activities implemented under the subprogramme are aimed at strengthening institutional capacities in planning, designing and executing effective, efficient and coherent actions towards the achievement of the SDGs. They will be carried out in close coordination with other ECLAC divisions, subregional and national offices, and other United Nations entities, including the resident coordinator system. Activities to that end consist in the design and application of new methodologies, instruments and conceptual frameworks, and governance and public management techniques that encourage cooperation, peer-to-peer learning, and the sharing of experiences and good practices. Applied and timely research will be undertaken on cross-cutting planning and public management issues relevant to implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The contribution to the 2030 Agenda under the subprogramme will be related mainly to Goals 10, 11, 16 and 17.

Under the subprogramme, support will be given to member States, upon request, through the provision of capacity-building services under three modalities: technical cooperation, advisory services, and applied research and training (both in situ and e-learning). The objective of these services will be to: (i) support ongoing institutional capacity-building throughout the public management cycle, from planning to the evaluation of plans, programmes, strategies and public policies; (ii) build and strengthen competencies, capabilities and capacities in the areas of foresight strategic planning at the national, subnational and local levels, and monitoring and evaluation of public policies and programmes; (iii) mainstream cross-cutting issues, such as open and digital government, climate change and disaster risk management, gender equality and results-based management; and (iv) foster communities of practice for peer learning and the sharing of experiences among countries. For these purposes, a range of new and existing capacity-building and networking tools, analytical products and approaches will be employed, including: dialogues with high-level authorities through the Regional Council for Planning; knowledge management and a network of practitioners and experts on planning for development; the systematic updating of the Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean; and the design and use of relevant methodologies to foster the consolidation of planning and public management systems in the region.

The main beneficiaries under the subprogramme will be government authorities and public officials, especially those responsible for planning and public management policies and systems at the national and subnational levels; civil society organizations; academic institutions; and local, regional and subregional organizations.

Activities

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

A meeting of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting of experts to discuss the progress made and pending challenges regarding planning for development systems and institutions, including foresight, public investment, multiscale and territorial governance, as well as cross-cutting and emerging issues.

2. Recurrent publications

One issue of *Panorama de la Gestión Pública en América Latina y el Caribe*.

3. Non-recurrent publications

Four studies on topics covering one or more of the following issues: (i) planning for development, foresight, and the formulation of integrated public policy agendas, strategies and plans that incorporate multiscale and territorial governance and planning; (ii) integrated public management systems and practices (planning and programming, budgeting and public investment systems, monitoring and evaluation systems, and accountability and control), including multiscale and territorial planning and management with productive approaches; and (iii) planning and public management for development in cross-cutting and emerging issues, such as mainstreaming gender and participatory approaches and practices, open government and digital government.

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

- (i) Maintenance and updating of the virtual platform of the Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (ii) Development, maintenance and updating of technical manuals and software applications to support training (in situ and e-learning) and technical cooperation.

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

- (iii) Infographics, policy briefs and newsletters on planning and public management for development.

5. Advisory services

Provision of advisory services to countries of the region, upon request, in the areas of: (i) foresight for development and the building of alternative future scenarios; (ii) planning for development systems and institutions, including the formulation of integrated public policy agendas, strategies and plans; (iii) integrated public management systems and practices, including programming, budgeting and public investment systems, as well as monitoring, evaluation, accountability and control systems; and (iv) cross-cutting programming, covering matters such as gender mainstreaming and stakeholder engagement, open government and digital government, disaster risk reduction, territorial planning and other emerging issues.

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Ten training courses (in situ and e-learning) on the following topics: (i) planning for development systems and institutions, and the formulation of integrated public policy agendas, strategies and plans, including multiscale and territorial governance and planning; (ii) integrated public management systems and practices (planning and programming; budgeting and public investment systems; monitoring and evaluation systems; and accountability and control), including multiscale and territorial management; (iii) planning and public management for development in cross-cutting and emerging issues, such as mainstreaming of the gender perspective and participatory approaches and practices, open government and digital government; and (iv) priority issues to be defined with member States.

7. Technical cooperation projects

It is expected that projects will be undertaken in the areas of planning and public management for development, including plans and programmes to implement the 2030 Agenda.

8. Intermediate activities

- (i) Support for the operation of virtual networks and information exchange on topics related to the subprogramme.
- (ii) Surveys and governmental dialogues on planning and public management for development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- (iii) Support for the organization of training courses, in response to requests made under other subprogrammes, on topics such as sustainable development, social development issues, mainstreaming of the gender perspective, climate change and innovation strategies.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training, and technical cooperation projects in the field, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 10: STATISTICS

Objective

The objective to which this subprogramme contributes is to improve the production, dissemination and use of statistics for evidence-based decision-making in the region.

Presentation

Effective policymaking requires reliable and easily accessible national official statistics. National statistical offices and other producers of official statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean are committed to strengthening their national statistical systems by adopting new methodologies and processes, improving access to administrative records and non-traditional data sources, and strengthening the collection, processing and analysis of data from traditional sources that continue to be essential for the production of economic, social and environmental statistics.

National statistical systems face several challenges, such as the need to reinforce the implementation of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, to strengthen the technical independence of the producers of official statistics and to secure the necessary financial support to implement statistical operations. The possibility of using new methodologies and data sources brings with it the need to redefine data ecosystems, adopt new technologies and build up stronger national capacities. The availability of a new round of population censuses in several countries provides an opportunity to update sampling frames and implement new methodologies for data disaggregation, requiring the provision of further support to national statistical offices, including increased capacity-building.

To overcome the different statistical challenges in Latin America and the Caribbean, the subprogramme is central to the development of statistical production, analysis and dissemination. Activities are structured around four main subject areas: (i) economic statistics and national accounts; (ii) social statistics and household surveys; (iii) environmental, climate change and disaster statistics; and (iv) innovation, dissemination and follow-up in relation to the SDGs. Support is provided to improve existing statistical sources and processes, and to foster the development of administrative records and non-traditional data sources, such as geospatial information, satellite images and big data. In addition, support is provided under the subprogramme for the institutional strengthening of national statistical systems and coordination of data producers and users. The Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC serves as a unique regional forum to foster collaborative work among countries, in close cooperation and coordination with other United Nations development system entities, through various working groups and other forms of collaboration. Given the subprogramme's cross-cutting nature, its deliverables will contribute to all the SDGs.

Strategy

Responsibility for implementation of subprogramme 10 rests with the Statistics Division, in close cooperation with other ECLAC divisions and offices. The work of the subprogramme will be structured around three strategic lines of action. The first aims to strengthen national technical and institutional capacities through advisory services and training courses and seminars. As a lesson learned from the pandemic, virtual modalities will continue to be used, where feasible, to conduct expert meetings and online training, thus fostering wider participation across the region. Special emphasis will be placed on coordination with relevant agencies and international organizations to avoid the duplication of efforts and maximize the complementarity of activities.

The second line of action addresses data compilation and harmonization, the dissemination of regionally comparable data, and the development, regional adaptation and translation of statistical methodologies, standards and recommendations. This line of action will build on the work carried out under the subprogramme in the reorganization of ECLAC data assets into an interoperable data ecosystem, and

dissemination through the main ECLAC data portal, CEPALSTAT, and the geospatial data portal, CEPALGEO, which provide access to a broad array of statistical and geospatial databases and methodological publications. In addition, data will be harmonized and disseminated through the regional Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG), the Economic Indicators and Statistics Database (BADECON), the Regional Knowledge Platform on the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean (SDG Gateway) and the *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean*. The Division will undertake methodological research and contribute to various ECLAC flagship publications and documents.

The third line of action is the consolidation of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC as the main regional intergovernmental forum for statistical coordination. The Division will continue to provide technical secretariat services to the Conference and its various working groups, ensuring that their work is consistent with the regional priorities defined by the Conference. In collaboration with the Division for Gender Affairs, the Statistics Division will foster the integration of the gender perspective in all working groups of the Conference and their respective outputs. The Knowledge Transfer Network platform of the Statistical Conference will be used to organize periodical virtual seminars and expert meetings, to develop communities of practice around topics of interest and to disseminate methodologies and best practices.

Subject areas that have been traditionally addressed under the subprogramme, such as national accounts and economic statistics, environment, climate change and disasters statistics, household survey implementation and national coordination mechanisms for SDG follow-up, will be complemented with emerging topics, such as integration of statistical and geospatial information, including satellite image processing, and data disaggregation through small-area estimation and economic survey processing.

Under the subprogramme, the Division will work in close collaboration with bilateral and multilateral partners, including: the United Nations Statistics Division, the regional commissions and other United Nations statistics entities; international organizations, such as the World Bank, Eurostat and IDB; and subregional organizations, such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). Specific priorities for the region will be conveyed through active participation in global events, such as meetings of the Statistical Commission, the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA), the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UNGGM) and the various global working groups and expert groups. Under the subprogramme, ECLAC will liaise with the SDG Data and Statistics Group to support the United Nations country teams in the follow-up, review and reporting processes for the SDGs.

The main beneficiaries of the subprogramme will be national statistical and geographical offices, as well as other institutions that are part of the national statistical systems.

Activities

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

- (i) A meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, including technical coordination and monitoring of the statistical activities in the countries of the region.
- (ii) A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, including the preparation of progress reports and substantive documentation.

Ad hoc expert group meetings

- (i) A meeting of experts to evaluate the inclusion of the recommendations of the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008 and the new elements of the SNA 2025 in national accounts data, and their adjustment to the specificities of the region's economies, and progress in the 2021 and 2024 rounds of the International Comparison Programme.

- (ii) A meeting of experts to make recommendations on advancing technical and methodological improvements in the field of social statistics, household surveys and administrative records.
- (iii) A meeting of experts to analyse and steer progress in the field of environmental statistics, environmental SDG indicators, environmental accounts, climate change indicators and disaster statistics.

2. Recurrent publications

Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2025.

3. Non-recurrent publications

- (i) Two studies on the progress made in the region on economic and/or environmental statistics, on topics such as the implementation of SNA 2025 and System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) 2012, among others.
- (ii) A methodological and/or analytical study on measuring poverty, inequality and/or subjective well-being indicators in the region.
- (iii) A methodological study on the improvement of data sources for social statistics, including household surveys and/or administrative records, and data disaggregation for relevant population groups.

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Four issues of *ECLAC Statistical Briefings*, on economic, social, and environmental and climate change statistics, as well as on geospatial information and statistical innovation.

Databases

- (i) Development, maintenance, upgrading and updating of the CEPALSTAT statistical information system, and CEPALGEO, the geospatial information system, including coordination with other ECLAC divisions for the maintenance of databases.
- (ii) Development, maintenance and updating of BADEHOG and BADECON through the compilation and harmonization of household and economic surveys from the region's countries.

5. Advisory services

- (i) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, upon request, in areas related to the development of environmental, climate change and disaster statistics, environmental SDG indicators and environmental and ecosystem accounts.
- (ii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, upon request, in areas related to the development of economic statistics, such as national accounts and price statistics.
- (iii) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, upon request, in areas related to the development of social statistics and household surveys, and the adoption of small-area estimation methods for data disaggregation.
- (iv) Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, upon request, in areas related to geospatial information.
- (v) Provision of technical cooperation services to the region's countries, upon request, to support the implementation of the follow-up and review framework of the 2030 Agenda and the SDG indicators.

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, universities, NGOs, and regional and subregional bodies in support of training activities on topics relating to economic statistics, environmental, climate change and disaster statistics, social statistics and geospatial information.

7. Technical cooperation projects

During the year, projects financed by extrabudgetary resources are expected to be undertaken in various areas related to the 2030 Agenda, including economic statistics, national accounts and purchasing power parities; household surveys and social statistics; environmental, climate change and disaster statistics; the SDG monitoring process; and the integration of statistical and geospatial information.

8. Intermediate activities

- (i) Supporting the working groups created by the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, including organizing and servicing meetings of the working groups, preparing background documents and other materials, preparing meeting reports and monitoring the tasks assigned to each working group.
- (ii) Drafting one or more chapters on poverty, social vulnerability and income inequality, and preparing statistical information, for the 2025 edition of the *Social Panorama of Latin America*, in coordination with the Social Development Division.
- (iii) Preparing, in coordination with the Economic Development Division, statistical information for the 2025 editions of the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* and the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*.
- (iv) Providing statistical support for the preparation of ECLAC studies and projects in the field of economic, social, environmental and sustainable development, and for inter-agency work, in the context of the 2030 Agenda.
- (v) Preparing statistical information related to the SDGs and providing contributions for the *Annual report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean* (2025 edition), in coordination with the Office of the Executive Secretary.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 11: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA, CUBA, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI AND MEXICO

Objective

The objective to which this subprogramme contributes is to improve the formulation of evidence-based public policies in the economic, social and environmental fields in the countries of the subregion.

Presentation

The global context of multiple crises, such as geopolitical conflicts, global health issues and, more recently, a financial crisis in the United States, have affected the countries of the subregion and translated into low per capita GDP growth, rising poverty and inequalities, labour insecurity and environmental degradation. To manage the various ongoing crises, countries of the subregion implemented monetary and fiscal policy measures, but these were more focused on the immediate response than on bringing about structural changes and were not enough to answer these unprecedented long-term crises.

The subregion faces significant macroeconomic challenges in the short, medium and long term. In the short term, monetary and sectoral policies must address inflation and improve working conditions to reinvigorate economic activity. In the medium and long term, fiscal policies should manage higher public debt costs by implementing tax evasion and avoidance reforms and innovative programmes to address the lack of social protection.

The necessary rethinking of the development model in the subregion must address crucial issues, such as access to development finance, gender issues, inclusive adaptation to climate change, new forms of political expression and reforms to multilateralism. The new development model will also need to take into account the recent and deep changes in occupational and employment structures, recognize new patterns of urbanization and new patterns in rural areas, multiple forms of inequality and increased concentration of wealth.

One of the areas in which social justice commitments should be reflected is the fiscal system. In this regard, a coordinated global tax reform that reduces tax avoidance and evasion is required. Citizens call for exploring innovative roles in State relations with other relevant economic and social actors, and to explore new possibilities with regard to the social contract. Public services must be considered investments in future resilience, especially in a region vulnerable to natural disasters. Women's autonomy and minimum income policies are required components of a risk prevention and development strategy.

Regional integration should be key to a new development strategy. Intraregional trade within the Central American Common Market (CACM) represents one quarter of the bloc's total trade, the largest share in Latin America, and countries of the subregion may take advantage of their participation in diverse regional and global value chains. Notwithstanding, the subregion must deepen intraregional trade, advance on trade facilitation and forge new regional value chains. The Agreement between the United States of America, the United Mexican States and Canada can also be a tool for promoting an industrial policy based on the strategic trade relations among these countries. Furthermore, Central America has become the most dynamic subregion in Latin America in terms of the share of renewables in its energy mix, electricity integration and energy efficiency, and in this regard, Mexico and Central American countries could become one integrated and interconnected electricity market in the near future.

Human mobility remains an important issue in the subregion. Linking development and migration will allow further work on addressing the structural causes of human mobility and advancing regional approaches to this crucial issue. Family remittances have increased notably in recent years as a percentage of GDP, and innovative strategies to stimulate the investment of remittances in productive development initiatives could be a powerful instrument to accelerate economic and social development in rural areas.

Lastly, the subregion is highly vulnerable to extreme natural events and the effects of climate change. To respond to climate change effects, public policies have been developed by countries, but coordination across institutions for their implementation remains a challenge. Climate change and the health and socioeconomic crises have common roots in the inequitable and unsustainable structure of the current production system and consumption patterns. Several initiatives have been developed and reflect a significant effort to transition to more equitable and sustainable development models. The challenge for the coming years is scaling up such initiatives, including the necessary development of human capacities and inter-institutional and financial support.

Strategy

Responsibility for implementation of subprogramme 11 rests with the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico, in close coordination with other ECLAC divisions and offices. The focus of the subprogramme is on the countries of Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico, and the main contribution to the 2030 Agenda will be in connection with Goals 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 17.

The strategy will focus on strengthening the capacity of governments to: (i) design and implement economic, social and environmental strategic reforms aimed at creating decent jobs and reducing poverty and inequality to benefit the most vulnerable populations, and promote socioeconomic rights for all and environmental sustainability; (ii) foster regional integration, in particular in trade and energy, through strategies to enhance intersectoral connections and develop better industrial policies, with particular emphasis on improving value chains; and (iii) encourage implementation of climate change policies with an inclusive and sustainable approach. In the context of multiple crises, it is essential to be aware of the emergence of new economic trends stemming from profound technological and social changes accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Updated social protection systems and strengthened public capacities must tackle those changes to maintain the focus on prosperity, equality and innovation that this transition to a new development strategy demands.

Work will also focus on strengthening capacities to incorporate innovative multi-stakeholder approaches to policy design and implementation, the maintenance and updating of relevant databases, including their georeferencing, and carrying out analysis using quantitative and qualitative tools. All of this will contribute to consolidating public institutions and to maintaining the commitment of ECLAC to supporting member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs.

Governments are increasingly interested in designing public policies based on sound empirical evidence and participatory processes with the active engagement of private and social actors. ECLAC has proved to be a valuable partner in the design of methodologies and preparation of in-depth diagnostic studies and has helped to foster the participation and capacity-building of government officials in all phases of technical assistance projects, which is crucial to enhancing local capacities, fostering national ownership, and facilitating implementation of policy recommendations.

The main beneficiaries of the subprogramme activities will be government authorities and officials, civil society entities, academic and private sector institutions, and subregional and regional organizations, including the Central American Integration System (SICA). Under the subprogramme, the subregional headquarters in Mexico will continue to collaborate actively with the resident coordinator system and the United Nations country teams in the subregion and to provide inputs to the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks at the national level.

Activities

Subject area 11.1: Economic development

1. **Substantive servicing of meetings**
Ad hoc expert group meetings
 A meeting of experts to discuss macroeconomic policy issues in the subregion.
2. **Recurrent publications**
 A study on recent macroeconomic developments and prospects for the Central American subregion.
3. **Non-recurrent publications**
 - (i) A study on macroeconomic policy issues in selected countries of the subregion, devoting particular attention to fiscal policies.
 - (ii) A study on a productive development issue in selected countries of the subregion, focusing on structural analysis.
 - (iii) A study on an emergent economic issue for the subregion.
4. **Other substantive activities**

Databases

Maintenance and updating of the database on economic statistics and national accounts in the countries of the subregion.

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

Ten notes on macroeconomic developments in the countries of the subregion in 2025, and the outlook for 2026, which will serve as inputs to the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* and the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*.
5. **Advisory services**
 Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services, to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders, in areas relating to building capacities to design and implement fiscal and monetary policies.
6. **Technical cooperation projects**
 During the year, it is expected that projects will be undertaken on development and SDG acceleration in the countries of the subregion.
7. **Intermediate activities**
 Consultation, coordination and cooperation with key government institutions, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and other key partners on issues related to strategies to strengthen productivity, policies to reduce structural gaps between and within countries, and fiscal policy mechanisms to improve income redistribution.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.2: Social development

1. **Substantive servicing of meetings**
Ad hoc expert group meetings
 Two meetings of experts to discuss policies to advance the achievement of the SDGs.

2. Non-recurrent publications

Three studies to examine social issues related to the SDGs in selected countries of the subregion.

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Statistical document on social indicators of the countries of the subregion.

4. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services, to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders, relating to public policies to strengthen institutional and technical capacities with regard to planning for and implementing the 2030 Agenda, social development issues, poverty, urban development, gender equality and social inclusion, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups, among others.

5. Intermediate activities

Consultation, coordination and joint operation with key government institutions, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, major partners, and other stakeholders involved in planning for and implementing the 2030 Agenda, and on social development issues, with a particular emphasis on multidimensional equality and disadvantaged or marginalized groups.

Implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.3: International trade, industry and integration

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting of experts to analyse the challenges and opportunities arising from productive policies, and international and regional trade trends.

2. Non-recurrent publications

- (i) A study on the importance of regional integration for development.
- (ii) A study on the importance of emerging productive policies for subregional development.
- (iii) A study on the challenges and opportunities arising from international trade trends.

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Digital material on trade and integration data of the countries of the subregion.

Databases

Development, maintenance and updating of ECLAC databases on trade and integration in the countries of the subregion.

4. Advisory services

- (i) Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services, to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders, in the areas of international trade, integration processes and training on ECLAC databases.
- (ii) Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services, to countries in the subregion and other stakeholders, in areas relating to sectoral policy, particularly strategies and programmes to strengthen productive development, and the corresponding analysis instruments.

5. Intermediate activities

Consultation, coordination and joint operation with key government institutions, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, major partners, and other stakeholders on integration or cooperation matters.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.4: Climate change and agriculture

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

- (i) A meeting of experts to analyse challenges and opportunities related to sustainable agriculture and food systems adapted to climate change.
- (ii) A meeting of experts to analyse challenges and opportunities that contribute to a sustainable and inclusive response to the climate emergency in the subregion.

2. Non-recurrent publications

- (i) A study on the challenges and opportunities related to sustainable agriculture and food systems adapted to climate change in selected countries of the subregion.
- (ii) A study to analyse challenges and opportunities for selected fiscal or sectoral policies aimed at a sustainable and inclusive response to the climate emergency in selected countries of the subregion.

3. Other substantive activities

Databases

- (i) Development, maintenance and updating of the database for the agricultural sector, rural development and food security in countries of the subregion.
- (ii) Development, maintenance and updating of the database on climate change in countries of the subregion.

4. Advisory services

- (i) Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services, to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders, in areas relating to agriculture and food security, including insurance, statistics and information systems and other relevant issues.
- (ii) Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services, to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders, in areas relating to sustainable and inclusive responses to climate emergencies.

5. Intermediate activities

Consultation, coordination and joint operation with key governmental and integration system institutions and other key partners, including those in the United Nations system, on issues related to agriculture and food security, rural development and the response to the climate emergency.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.5: Energy and natural resources

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting of experts to follow up on specific energy issues related to the 2030 Agenda, particularly Goal 7 and its nexus with other Goals.

2. Non-recurrent publications

A study on specific topics related to Goal 7 and its nexus with other SDGs, the energy transition and/or energy integration.

3. Other substantive activities

Databases

- (i) Development, maintenance and updating of the database on the hydrocarbon sector in the countries of the subregion.
- (ii) Development, maintenance and updating of the database on the electricity sector in the countries of the subregion.

4. Advisory services

- (i) Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services, to countries in the subregion and other relevant stakeholders, in areas relating to economic, environmental, and social sustainability in the energy sector.
- (ii) Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services, to regional cooperation institutions or mechanisms, including the Central American Integration System (SICA) energy forums, the Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project (Mesoamerica Project), Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE).

5. Intermediate activities

Consultation, coordination and joint operation with key government institutions, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, major partners, and other stakeholders on issues related to the energy sector and energy efficiency.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

Objective

The objective to which this subprogramme contributes is to strengthen sustainable development processes in the Caribbean, in the economic, social and environmental dimensions, and to enhance the subregion's cooperation with Latin America.

Presentation

As small island developing States, the countries of the Caribbean face significant challenges that constrain their ability to achieve sustainable development. These include high debt levels, low economic growth, financing constraints, declining export capacity, high unemployment (particularly among women and young people), high vulnerability to exogenous events, the varied impacts of climate change —notably extreme weather events— and environmental degradation. All these challenges are of an existential nature for Caribbean countries. The fundamental task, therefore, remains that of building long-term resilience to respond effectively to these obstacles.

Another major constraint is high public debt, exacerbated in recent years by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the increasing costs of debt service for the countries of the subregion. In the aftermath of the pandemic, there has been increased focus on promoting social and economic recovery, building resilience and deepening the economic integration of Caribbean economies. The subregion will need to attract the required resources to stimulate investment and growth. A substantial injection of long-term, low-cost financing will be needed to improve liquidity and ease the pressure on fiscal budgets with narrowed fiscal space and to help countries address the ongoing threat of climate-related and other exogenous events while responding to the expanding social needs of their populations. The Caribbean Resilience Fund proposed by ECLAC can play an integral role in reducing debt, increasing the capacity to finance resilience-building, facilitating investments in the green and blue economy, and promoting growth and competitiveness, while supporting social welfare initiatives.

Science, technology and innovation, including digital technologies, have assumed a pivotal role in the subregion's development, especially in the wake of the pandemic. Governments, the private sector and other key development stakeholders will need to prioritize strategies to strengthen knowledge creation, including regional and domestic scientific, technical and innovation capacities.

Expanding and strengthening the use of ICT will also be crucial to progress toward the SDGs, particularly given the increased reliance on technology for governance, commerce, communication, education and decent work now that the world of work is increasingly receptive to teleworking arrangements. Work will also be undertaken to assess and foster the design of public policies for more effective and inclusive use of ICT and the provision of public services that facilitate resilience-building in the aftermath of the pandemic. In this effort, special attention will be given to persons who are most vulnerable, including persons living with disabilities.

Support will be provided to member States, upon request, to increase resilience-building through the redesign of trade, industrial and climate-related policies to further develop intraregional and extraregional trade and investment. In addition, support will be delivered to advance innovative strategies to facilitate the recovery of the tourism industry in the subregion and stimulate youth employment through skills development and entrepreneurship. Exploration of measures to determine how best to harness the skills and resources of the Caribbean diaspora will be undertaken to assist in the economic recovery of the subregion. Economic diversification will be assessed through further exploration of opportunities in the agriculture, tourism and creative industries. Greater attention will also be given to encouraging and supporting mainstreaming of the gender perspective, gender equality and women's empowerment, tackling increasing threats of gender-based violence and defending the right to decent work.

To address the continuing challenge of data deficiency in the subregion, priority attention will be given to strengthening statistical legislation and infrastructure and expanding the capacity for data collection and analysis, particularly in areas such as environmental data, the multisectoral impact of climate change, the informal economy, and the production of gender-disaggregated data, including time use in paid and unpaid work.

Subregional and national action will continue to be framed by global platforms that advance sustainable development in small island developing States, within the broader context of related sustainable development agendas, including the 2030 Agenda and its Goals, and the outcomes of the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, and the New Urban Agenda, with a view to ensuring that activities under the subprogramme continue to support sustainable growth and development for both member States and associate members of ECLAC. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening the institutional infrastructure of Caribbean States, with a view to enhancing governance, integrated policy planning, and monitoring and reporting for the SDGs, the 10-year review of the SAMOA Pathway to be conducted by Caribbean small island developing States, and other sustainable development platforms. Relevant responses to and lessons learnt from the COVID-19 pandemic will be integrated into all activities as necessary.

Strategy

Responsibility for implementation of subprogramme 12 rests with the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean. Activities implemented under the subprogramme will focus on the following subject areas: 1. Caribbean development and cooperation; 2. Economic development and integration; 3. ICT for development; 4. Social development; 5. Statistics; and 6. Climate change, SIDS and disaster risk management. Therefore, the main contributions to the 2030 Agenda under this subprogramme will be related to Goals 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17.

The subregional headquarters will provide technical assistance and advisory services to member States, upon request, and conduct training activities, seminars and workshops for knowledge-sharing and the exchange of best practices and lessons learned. It will work closely with Caribbean development partners—including CARICOM institutions, other subregional intergovernmental organizations and international donor institutions—and in coordination with the United Nations country teams in the Caribbean to inform policymaking in the subregion, including through the provision of advisory and technical cooperation services.

The strategy is built on five pillars. First, activities under the subprogramme will be implemented in close cooperation with the substantive divisions and other subregional and national offices of ECLAC, in the context of the “Caribbean first” strategy launched by the Commission, and in collaboration with the wider United Nations development system. Second, as the secretariat for the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), the subregional headquarters will ensure that the work remains relevant to the subregion’s needs. Third, the activities will facilitate the Caribbean’s engagement in the follow-up to global conferences and frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the outcomes of the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The COVID-19 pandemic response and recovery strategies will be integrated into these development platforms. Fourth, the multidisciplinary response to the development needs of the countries will include: (i) fostering sound fiscal management, trade and industry development; (ii) encouraging wider application of ICT for sustainable development; (iii) strengthening institutional infrastructure and refining monitoring mechanisms for more effective oversight and coordination of implementation of global agendas; (iv) emphasizing the role of social development, including mainstreaming the gender perspective and youth

engagement throughout the work of the subprogramme; (v) addressing climate change, environment and natural resources management and disaster risk management; (vi) strengthening the statistical capacity of Caribbean countries; and (vii) supporting efforts to develop a multidimensional vulnerability index to enable access to concessional finance and to review criteria for graduation from middle-income status.

Special attention will be paid to supporting national efforts to secure access to both short- and long-term resources according to the vulnerability of each country. These resources will be used to support the recovery of Caribbean economies in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic and disasters that have occurred. Fifth, in fulfilling its role as a think tank and thought leader, the Commission, through its subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, will continue to conduct research and analysis and advance strategies for sustainable development and disaster risk management, paying particular attention to post-pandemic growth and development. The visibility of its work will be enhanced through a vibrant outreach programme.

The main beneficiaries under the subprogramme will be government authorities and officials from the region's countries, civil society entities, academic and private sector institutions, and subregional entities.

Activities

Subject area 12.1: Caribbean development and cooperation

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

A meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC).

2. Other substantive activities

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

(i) Four issues of the *FOCUS* magazine.

(ii) Twelve issues of *The Hummingbird* newsletter, covering matters such as ICT for development and economic, environmental, social and statistical development.

3. Intermediate activities

Contribution to substantive servicing of selected activities of the Decolonization Unit of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) on issues related to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services and training activities, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.2: Economic development and integration

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

(i) A meeting on a selected area of economic development in the Caribbean.

(ii) A meeting on regional integration in the Caribbean.

2. Recurrent publications

(i) *Economic Survey of the Caribbean, 2025*.

(ii) *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of the Caribbean, 2025*.

3. Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on a selected area of economic development in the Caribbean.

(ii) A study on regional integration in the Caribbean.

4. Other substantive activities

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

A policy brief on a selected area of economic development in the Caribbean.

5. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation and advisory services to countries on macroeconomic policies and regional integration.

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, international organizations and regional bodies to develop or support training activities in areas relating to trade, regional integration or economic development in the Caribbean.

7. Technical cooperation projects

It is expected that a project will be undertaken on the post-pandemic recovery of tourism-based economies in the Caribbean.

8. Intermediate activities

Contributions to the annual editions of the ECLAC flagship publications *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*, *Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean* and *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services and training activities, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.3: ICT for development

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting of experts to discuss a selected area of ICT for development in the Caribbean.

2. Recurrent publications

A study on a selected area of ICT for development in the Caribbean.

3. Other substantive activities

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

A policy brief on a selected area of ICT for development in the Caribbean.

4. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation and advisory services to countries on ICT for development.

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, international organizations and regional bodies to develop or support training activities on a selected issue related to ICT for development in the Caribbean.

6. Intermediate activities

Provision of inputs for ECLAC databases on ICT indicators, including integrated follow-up on the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Plan of Action and the Digital Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2024).

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services and training activities, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.4: Social development**1. Substantive servicing of meetings***Ad hoc expert group meetings*

A meeting of experts to examine selected population and development issues in the Caribbean.

2. Non-recurrent publications

A study to examine selected population and development issues in the Caribbean.

3. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation and advisory services to countries on social and population development and gender affairs in the subregion.

4. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, international organizations and/or regional bodies for the development of training activities on youth engagement in sustainable development in the Caribbean.

5. Intermediate activities

(i) Inputs for the *Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean* and the annual report of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean.

(ii) Contribution to substantive servicing of selected activities of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC.

(iii) Contribution to substantive servicing of selected activities of the Social Development Division of ECLAC.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services and training activities, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.5: Statistics**1. Substantive servicing of meetings***Ad hoc expert group meetings*

A meeting of experts to discuss a selected area of statistics for sustainable development in the Caribbean.

2. Non-recurrent publications

A study on a selected area of statistics for sustainable development in the Caribbean.

3. Other substantive activities*Databases*

Updating and maintenance of databases on selected statistical indicators.

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

A policy brief on a selected area of statistics for sustainable development in the Caribbean.

4. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation and advisory services to countries on statistics and statistical development in the subregion.

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, international organizations and/or regional bodies to develop training activities related to production, analysis, and dissemination of social and demographic statistics in the Caribbean.

6. Intermediate activities

Inputs for the *Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean*, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean*, and the annual report of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services and training activities, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.6: Climate change, SIDS and disaster risk management

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

- (i) A meeting of experts on selected areas of climate change and disaster risk management in the Caribbean.
- (ii) A meeting of experts to examine issues related to SIDS and the SDGs in the Caribbean.

2. Recurrent publications

A study to examine issues related to SIDS and the SDGs in the Caribbean.

3. Non-recurrent publications

A study on a selected area of climate change and disaster risk management in the Caribbean.

4. Other substantive activities

Databases

Updating and maintenance of the science- and technology-related database in the Caribbean.

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

A policy brief on a selected area of climate change or disaster risk management in the Caribbean.

5. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation and advisory services to countries on environmental development, natural resources management, disaster preparedness and disaster risk management.

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, international organizations and regional bodies to develop or support training activities on one or more environmental development, disaster risk management or resilience-building issues relevant to the Caribbean.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services and training activities, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 13: SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL INTEGRATION AND COOPERATION PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Objective

The objective to which this subprogramme contributes is to enhance regional and subregional integration processes, in order to foster their convergence and the participation of the region through common positions in interregional and global political dialogues in support of the 2030 Agenda.

Presentation

Latin America and the Caribbean has been affected by a series of cascading crises, global financial uncertainty, tensions between major poles of the world economy, rising inflation and the repercussions of geopolitical conflicts. Against a backdrop of climate change, a worsening environmental emergency and an accelerating technological revolution, migration remains a persistent issue. Deteriorating investment and production conditions are having a knock-on effect on the economies and societies of the countries of the region. The situation calls for all stakeholders, public and private, to realign their policies and step up action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. Increased international cooperation and stronger regional multilateralism are needed to build trust in the international cooperation system and in collective actions for the provision of global and regional public goods, and to strengthen deliberative capacities, transparency and informed debate among citizens. All of this is essential if the region is to build forward better in the transformative post-pandemic recovery phase. In this context, integration and cooperation are more urgently needed than ever and multilateralism has a key role to play.

Latin America and the Caribbean has attached great importance to forming a common voice on global challenges. Several intergovernmental integration schemes and organizations in the region, such as OECS, the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), CARICOM, SICA, the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA), MERCOSUR, the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA), the Pacific Alliance and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) have continued to speak with one voice in discussions of major issues on the international agenda. South-South cooperation must be strengthened, and regional joint positions must be forged for multilateral forums and global conferences. The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development provides a space in this regard. Regional and subregional integration and cooperation organizations, as well as other relevant stakeholders, have initiated a dialogue to find common positions for sustainable recovery through transformative initiatives, with high impact and multiplier effects, that can correct the course and accelerate progress towards the SDGs.

In this context, under the subprogramme, activities will be developed to strengthen subregional and regional organizations, by fostering coordination, cooperation, complementarity and synergies, and by supporting political dialogues with multiple stakeholders when the participation of ECLAC is required. Importance will be attached to fostering dialogue and cooperation among the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as with countries outside the region, including through South-South, North-South, triangular, bilateral and multilateral cooperation initiatives. The Regional Conference on South-South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean, which held its first session in May 2023, provides a forum to engage in these discussions.

In line with the priorities of the Sendai Framework, support will be provided under the subprogramme to member States in capacity-building, or assessment—including through the use of the ECLAC damage and loss assessment (DaLA) methodology—of the economic, social and environmental impacts of extreme natural disasters which hinder progress toward the SDGs at the local and national levels.

Under the subprogramme, technical and substantive contributions will continue to be made to facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues and the establishment of intraregional agreements, and to strengthen the interests and the position of Latin America and the Caribbean in intraregional and global political

dialogues, also taking into consideration the ECLAC “Caribbean first” strategy and bringing to the fore the perspective of small island developing States, as well as the one least developed country (LDC) in the region, LLDCs, middle-income countries and countries in special situations.

Strategy

Responsibility for implementation of the subprogramme rests with the Office of the Secretary of the Commission, which reports to the Office of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, in close coordination with the Commission’s substantive divisions, subregional headquarters and country offices.

The subprogramme activities will focus on the following areas: 1. Regional and subregional political dialogues for cooperation for development to foster regional and subregional integration; and 2. Political dialogues between regional and subregional organizations and extraregional stakeholders and third parties. Work under the subprogramme will mainstream the gender perspective, in accordance with the priorities of ECLAC and the United Nations, and will continue to take into account countries’ needs related to tackling the health, economic and social crises resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and in support of the recovery process.

The strategy will focus on the Commission’s convening function as an intergovernmental platform for policy advice and dialogue, providing technical and logistical support to integration and cooperation organizations, mechanisms and coordination schemes, as well as other relevant stakeholders of the region. The subprogramme activities will support their initiatives and interactions with third parties, to strengthen regional and subregional groups and strengthen international cooperation for development. This will help the organizations to build consensus regarding challenges in regional integration and cooperation and to engage in political dialogue with third parties. Special attention will be given to the Caribbean countries and territories in line with the “Caribbean first” strategy of the Commission.

The subprogramme is intended to strengthen regional, subregional and multi-stakeholder approaches to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to ensure the visibility of major achievements through active engagement with member States, and the wide dissemination of publications, findings and knowledge products at international meetings, summits, forums and conferences, involving relevant policymakers, academics and other stakeholders from within and outside the region.

Pursuant to ECLAC resolution 700(XXXVI) establishing the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, other relevant intergovernmental regional mechanisms are invited to provide inputs and contributions and inform the Forum, within their existing mandates, on their work related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The subprogramme activities will enhance regional and subregional integration processes, as well as South-South, North-South, multilateral, and triangular cooperation, which will serve as input to the Forum. Through peer learning, the sharing of best practices and discussion of concrete actions and targets, the region will find a cohesive policy voice, thus strengthening global political dialogue.

The main beneficiaries of the subprogramme’s activities will be governments, in particular national authorities responsible for the economic, social and political aspects of integration processes and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as other stakeholders from civil society, including the business community.

Under the subprogramme, efforts will be made to establish links with cooperation platforms within and outside the region, while cooperation for development initiatives will be encouraged for the achievement of the SDGs, working in coordination with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in the region and with the resident coordinator system.

The Regional Conference on South-South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean plays a key role in this regard. Work will also continue in close coordination with CELAC, the Andean Community, the Pacific Alliance, ACS, CARICOM, OECS, LAIA, MERCOSUR, SELA and SICA, among others. Collaboration

with other bilateral and multilateral cooperation partners will also be enhanced, such as with parliamentary networks—the Central American Parliament (PARLACEN), the MERCOSUR Parliament (PARLASUR), ParlAmericas, the Latin American and Caribbean Parliament (PARLATINO), the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the Organization of Latin American and Caribbean Supreme Audit Institutions (OLACEFS)— and with academia, municipal associations, local governments and workers associations. Therefore, the main contributions to the 2030 Agenda under this subprogramme will be linked to Goals 16 and 17.

Activities

Subject area 13.1: Regional and subregional political dialogues for cooperation for development to promote regional and subregional integration

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

A session of the Regional Conference on South-South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Ad hoc expert group meetings

- (i) A meeting of experts to examine economic, social and political issues in Latin America and the Caribbean, to consider regional and subregional trends and the performance of regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations, and to foster common positions for better advancing sustainable development.
- (ii) A meeting between integration organizations and experts (including the private sector and civil society) to discuss and share experiences in regional economic and social policies, in accordance with the priorities established in the programmes of those organizations.
- (iii) A meeting of experts and relevant stakeholders to assess progress in subregional and regional integration and cooperation processes, identifying common positions at the subregional and regional levels.

2. Non-recurrent publications

Two studies on relevant issues and best practices for integration and cooperation strategies, and political dialogue at the regional or subregional level.

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Preparation of one annual substantive input for intergovernmental meetings on integration and cooperation at the request of governments, organizations and other stakeholders.

4. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services, to regional and subregional processes and organizations in areas relevant to the Commission's mandate, including the 2030 Agenda, and to countries affected by disasters caused by extreme natural phenomena, through the use of the ECLAC DaLA methodology.

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, international organizations and regional bodies for the development of training activities in areas relating to cooperation, convergence and integration to better advance and foster sustainable development at the subregional and regional levels, and capacity-building on risk assessment and resilience-building.

6. Intermediate activities

- (i) Preparation of inputs for multi-stakeholder activities with integration and cooperation organizations to support their programmes and initiatives, as well as their convergence processes.

- (ii) Coordination with the region's governments, relevant officials and non-governmental stakeholders to strengthen the political action of subregional and regional cooperation and integration processes in support of the activities of the Regional Conference on South-South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (iii) Coordination with other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, resident coordinators and other international organizations to provide technical cooperation services to interested parties to support regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations.
- (iv) Coordination of activities with integration and cooperation organizations to support their inputs for the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, as well as for other relevant high-level meetings in the region.
- (v) Preparation of substantive contributions to be considered as inputs for the position paper that will be presented to the Regional Conference on South-South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (vi) Preparation of substantive contributions to the *Annual report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean*, including other relevant reports that account for cooperation, integration and formation of a common voice to better advance and foster sustainable development at the subregional and regional levels.

Implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 13.2: Political dialogue between regional and subregional organizations and extraregional stakeholders and third parties

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Ad hoc expert group meetings

A meeting of experts to ensure progress in biregional dialogues with partners from outside the region, involving regional stakeholders from the private sector and/or civil society.

2. Non-recurrent publications

A study on the relationship between Latin America and the Caribbean and regions or countries outside the region relevant to processes of cooperation and integration at the subregional or regional level.

3. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Preparation of technical materials for the Regional Conference on South-South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

4. Advisory services

Provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to regional and subregional organizations to support their relationships with extraregional stakeholders and third parties in areas relating to the subprogramme.

5. Training courses, seminars and workshops

Cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, international organizations and/or regional bodies for the development of training activities on integration, international cooperation for development (including South-South, North-South, triangular and multilateral cooperation) and strategies relating to extraregional stakeholders and third parties.

6. Intermediate activities

- (i) Coordination of activities with governments in the region, relevant national officials and NGOs to strengthen interactions between Latin America and the Caribbean and specific countries, other regions and third parties.
- (ii) Coordination with the United Nations resident coordinator system and agencies, funds and programmes, and other international organizations, to provide technical cooperation services to parties interested in strengthening dialogue with extraregional stakeholders or other interested parties.
- (iii) Coordination of activities with global and regional integration and cooperation organizations with the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development.
- (iv) Coordination of activities with global and regional integration and cooperation organizations with the Regional Conference on South-South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The implementation of operational activities, including advisory services, training activities and technical cooperation projects, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Annex I

TYPES OF ACTIVITIES

1. Substantive servicing of meetings

Intergovernmental meetings

Meetings of the representatives of government institutions in the member countries to consider a specific topic relevant to the work of those bodies. In most cases, they refer to the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, for which ECLAC will prepare a report or substantive document on the subject in question. In others, the Commission's participation will be confined to the execution of the specified activities.

Ad hoc expert group meetings

Meetings of specialists or experts on priority issues for the Commission and its member States. The Commission usually prepares a report or substantive document to serve as a basis for the discussion.

2. Recurrent publications

Studies published by ECLAC at regular intervals specified in advance in the secretariat's publications programme, such as the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* and the *Social Panorama of Latin America*.

3. Non-recurrent publications

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

4. Other substantive activities

Technical materials

Manuals, methodological documents and technical notes published and/or presented in meetings (with or without prior editorial revision).

Databases

Publicly available digital platforms, generally maintained by ECLAC, that contain technical information.

Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits

All outputs whose purpose is to disseminate information on the activities of ECLAC. Examples include pamphlets, information notes and press releases, exhibition posters and visual materials, filmed documentaries, material for broadcasts, guided tours and special events.

5. Advisory services

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

6. Training courses, seminars and workshops

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

7. Technical cooperation projects

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

8. Intermediate activities

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

Annex II

LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

General Assembly resolutions

55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
58/269	Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change
59/57	A fair globalization: creating opportunities for all; report of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
60/4	Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations
63/199	International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization
63/260	Development-related activities
64/172; 66/155; 68/158; 71/192; 73/166; 75/182; 77/212	The right to development
64/200; 70/204	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
64/222	Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
64/289	System-wide coherence
65/1	Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals
66/71	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
66/84	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
66/125; 73/141; 75/151	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
66/157	Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity
66/161; 70/159; 71/197	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
66/165; 68/180	Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons
66/166; 70/166	Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities
66/172; 68/179; 70/147; 74/148; 76/172	Protection of migrants
66/200; 71/228; 75/217; 76/205	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
66/210; 70/211; 77/175	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
66/213	Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

66/216; 70/219; 77/181	Women in development
66/217; 68/228; 72/235	Human resources development
66/288	The future we want
67/12; 75/14	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System
67/140	Realizing the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond
67/148; 69/151; 70/133; 74/128; 76/142	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
67/164; 69/183; 71/186; 73/163; 75/175	Human rights and extreme poverty
67/205; 75/214; 77/163	Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations
67/207	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
67/215; 69/225	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
67/217; 73/240; 75/225; 77/174	Towards a New International Economic Order
67/218	Promoting transparency, participation and accountability in fiscal policies
67/226; 71/243; 75/233	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
67/230; 69/202	The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order
68/1	Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council
68/4	Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development
68/6	Outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals
68/134; 69/146; 71/164; 74/125; 75/152; 76/138; 77/190	Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing
68/151	Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
68/160; 70/153	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights
68/192; 70/179	Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons
68/198	Information and communications technologies for development
68/201; 73/220; 75/204; 76/192; 77/152	International financial system and development

68/202; 71/216; 72/204; 73/221; 75/205; 76/193; 77/153	External debt sustainability and development
68/204	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development
68/210; 71/223; 73/227; 74/216	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
68/220; 72/228	Science, technology and innovation for development
68/222; 70/215; 72/230; 74/231; 76/215	Development cooperation with middle-income countries
68/230; 70/222; 71/244; 72/237; 76/221; 77/185	South-South cooperation
68/234; 73/254	Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners
69/15	SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway
69/177; 71/191; 73/171; 75/179; 76/166; 77/217	The right to food
69/187	Migrant children and adolescents
69/313	Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Finance for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)
70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
70/126; 72/142; 74/120; 76/136	Promoting social integration through social inclusion
70/127; 74/121; 76/137	Policies and programmes involving youth
70/131	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
70/132; 74/126; 76/140	Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas
70/138; 76/146	The girl child
70/140; 73/262; 75/237	A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
70/163	National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights
70/164	Measures to enhance the promotion and protection of the human rights and dignity of older persons
70/189; 72/206; 76/195	Financial inclusion for sustainable development
70/217; 72/232; 75/228	Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries
70/223; 71/245; 73/253; 75/235; 77/186	Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

70/299	Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level
71/177; 73/155; 76/147	Rights of the child
71/178; 74/135; 75/168; 76/148; 77/203	Rights of Indigenous Peoples
71/180	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
71/190; 72/172	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order
71/225; 75/215; 76/203; 77/245	Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
71/229; 75/218	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
71/230; 75/219; 77/167	Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development
71/233; 73/236; 74/225; 75/221; 76/210; 77/170	Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
72/279	Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
73/142; 75/154; 77/189	Inclusive development for and with persons with disabilities
73/148	Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: sexual harassment
73/179; 75/176	The right to privacy in the digital age
73/219; 74/201; 75/203; 76/190; 77/151	International trade and development
73/223; 75/208; 76/198; 77/156	Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development
73/225; 75/211; 77/160	Entrepreneurship for sustainable development
73/239; 75/224	Implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
73/246; 75/230; 77/179	Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027)
73/247; 75/231; 77/180	Industrial development cooperation
73/291	Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
74/197; 75/202; 76/189	Information and communications technologies for sustainable development
74/199; 75/207; 76/197; 77/155	Promoting investments for sustainable development

74/223; 76/209	Education for sustainable development in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
74/229; 76/213	Science, technology and innovation for sustainable development
74/230; 76/214	Culture and sustainable development
74/237; 75/232; 76/219; 77/183	Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
74/270	Global solidarity to fight the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)
74/306	Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic
74/307	United response against global health threats: combating COVID-19
75/4	Special session of the General Assembly in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic
75/131	United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021–2030)
75/156	Strengthening national and international rapid response to the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on women and girls
75/157	Women and girls and the response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19)
75/161	Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls
75/170	International Day for People of African Descent
75/212	United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028
75/213; 76/202; 77/162	Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, building on Agenda 21
75/216; 76/204; 77/164	Disaster risk reduction
75/226; 77/176	International migration and development
75/269; 77/21	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
76/154	Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto: Participation
77/242	2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
77/282	Building global resilience and promoting sustainable development through regional and interregional infrastructure connectivity

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

Decision 2004/310	Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits
2008/18	Promoting full employment and decent work for all
2009/5	Recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact
2012/2	The role of the United Nations system in implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to education
2012/9	Poverty eradication
2012/30	Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16
2013/5	Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
2013/16; 2016/2; 2018/7; 2019/2; 2020/9; 2021/7; 2022/18	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
2013/44; 2014/11	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development
2014/5	Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all
2014/32	Establishment of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
2016/8	Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world
2016/12	Establishment of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development
2017/7	Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
2017/12	Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
2018/5	Strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development for all
2018/21	Admission of French Guiana as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
2019/15; 2019/24; 2021/28	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
2020/5	Strengthening coordination of the statistical programmes in the United Nations system
2020/7	Affordable housing and social protection systems for all to address homelessness
2020/13; 2021/29	Science, technology and innovation for development
2020/23	Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 71/243 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
2021/31	Follow-up to the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean
2022/7	Inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19 for sustainable livelihoods, well-being and dignity for all: eradicating poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions to achieve the 2030 Agenda

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

552(XXVI)	Strengthening sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean
602(XXX)	Monitoring sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean
615(XXXI)	International migration
650(XXXIII)	Brasilia resolution
653(XXXIII)	Follow-up to the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean
655(XXXIII); 746(XXXVIII); 764(XXXIX)	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
657(XXXIII); 670(XXXIV)	Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
666(XXXIV)	San Salvador resolution
690(XXXV)	Lima resolution
697(XXXVI)	Horizons 2030 resolution
699(XXXVI); 719(XXXVII); 739(XXXVIII)	Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
700(XXXVI)	Mexico resolution on the establishment of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development
717(XXXVII)	Havana resolution
722(XXXVII); 742(XXXVIII)	Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
728(XXXVII)	Programme of work and priorities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for 2020
736(PLEN.34)	Programme of work and priorities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for 2021
737(XXXVIII)	San José resolution
748(XXXVIII)	Programme of work and priorities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for 2022
751(PLEN.36)	Programme of work and priorities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for 2023
754(XXXIX)	Buenos Aires resolution
762(XXXIX)	Programme of work and priorities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for 2024

Subprogramme 1

International trade, integration and infrastructure

General Assembly resolutions

64/255; 66/260; 74/299	Improving global road safety
75/17	International cooperation to address challenges faced by seafarers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic to support global supply chains
76/229	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fifty-fourth session
77/178	Promotion of sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection
77/246	Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

608(XXX)	Promotion of coordination in studies and activities concerning South America
711(XXXVI)	Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024

Subprogramme 2

Production and innovation

General Assembly resolutions

74/197	Information and communication technologies for sustainable development
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Economic and Social Council resolutions

2011/37	Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact
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Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

672(XXXIV)	Establishment of the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
729(XXXVII); 747(XXXVIII)	Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean
750(XXXVIII)	Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Subprogramme 3

Macroeconomic policies and growth

General Assembly resolutions

63/229	Role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty
64/193	Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome of the 2008 Review Conference (Doha Declaration on Financing for Development)
65/146	Innovative mechanisms of financing for development
73/222; 75/206, 76/196; 77/154	Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development
77/244	Promotion of inclusive and effective international tax cooperation at the United Nations

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2008/16	Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters
2009/30	A strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up
2011/39	Follow-up to the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development: consideration of the possible establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts
2017/3	United Nations code of conduct on cooperation in combating international tax evasion
2019/6	Addressing inequalities and challenges to social inclusion through fiscal, wage and social protection policies
2022/3	Ensuring that the work in the field of statistics and data is adaptive to the changing statistical and data ecosystem

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

713(XXXVI)	Regional follow-up to the outcomes of conferences on financing for development
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Subprogramme 4

Social development and equality

General Assembly resolutions

66/164	Promotion of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human rights and Fundamental Freedoms
66/168	Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief
74/2	Political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage
75/130	Global health and foreign policy: strengthening health system resilience through affordable health care for all
75/199	Education for democracy
76/1	United Against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
77/188	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2012/11	Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda
2021/10	Socially just transition towards sustainable development: the role of digital technologies on social development and well-being of all

Subprogramme 5**Gender equality and women's autonomy***General Assembly resolutions*

66/173; 68/173	Follow-up to the International Year of Human rights Learning
67/139	Towards a comprehensive and integral international legal instrument to promote and protect the rights and dignity of older persons
67/185	Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families
68/181	Promotion of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human rights and Fundamental Freedoms: protecting women human rights defenders
68/191; 70/176	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls
69/132	Global health and foreign policy
69/147	Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls
69/176; 73/170; 75/177; 77/216	Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all
69/236	World Survey on the Role of Women in Development
70/130; 76/141	Violence against women migrant workers
71/170	Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: domestic violence
72/1; 76/7	Political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons
73/17; 75/316	Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets
73/146; 75/158; 77/194	Trafficking in women and girls
73/151; 74/130; 75/163; 76/143; 77/198	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
73/153; 75/167; 77/202	Child, early and forced marriage
73/154; 75/166; 77/201	Protecting children from bullying
73/209; 76/119	Protection of persons in the event of disasters
73/210; 75/144; 76/120;	Strengthening and promoting the international treaty framework
73/294	Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women

73/302; 75/321; 76/303	United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse
77/55	Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control
77/193	Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: gender stereotypes and negative social norms

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2008/33	Strengthening coordination of the United Nations and other efforts in fighting trafficking in persons
2009/15	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women
2009/16; 2022/4	Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women of the Commission on the Status of Women
2012/16	Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families
2015/21	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls
2015/23	Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons
2020/15	Multi-year programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women
2022/5	Thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women

Subprogramme 6

Population and development

General Assembly resolutions

S-21/2	Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
61/295	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
75/237; 77/205	A global call for concrete action for the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
75/314	Establishment of the Permanent Forum of People of African Descent
76/266	Progress Declaration of the International Migration Review Forum
77/190	Follow-up to the 2nd World Assembly on Ageing
77/225	Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief

Economic and Social Council decisions

2022/332	Cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
2022/354	Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twenty-first session and provisional agenda for its twenty-second session

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

569(XXVII)	Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre-Population Division of ECLAC
681(XXXV); 723(XXXVII); 743(XXXVIII); 760(XXXIX)	Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Subprogramme 7**Sustainable development and human settlements***General Assembly resolutions*

63/281	Climate change and its possible security implications
64/203	Convention on Biological Diversity
69/283	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
71/231	Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme
71/235	Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
71/256	New Urban Agenda
76/300	The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2017/24	Human settlements
2021/31	Follow-up to the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean
2022/10	Progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda: Report of the Secretary-General

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

594(XXIX)	World Summit on Sustainable Development
686(XXXV); 693(PLEN.30); 706(XXXVI)	Application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
725(XXXVII); 744(XXXVIII)	Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

1/13	Implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
2/25	Application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in the Latin America and Caribbean Region

Subprogramme 8

Natural resources

General Assembly resolutions

62/98	Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests
66/203	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-sixth session
67/263	Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation
70/198; 74/215; 76/200	Agricultural technology for sustainable development
70/235;77/248	Oceans and the law of the sea
71/222	International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018–2028
73/226	Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018–2028
76/129	International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development, 2022
76/153	The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

Decision 2004/233	United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Resources
2006/49	Outcome of the sixth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

669(XXXIV)	Activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals and implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields
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Subprogramme 9

Planning and public management for development

General Assembly resolutions

69/327	Promoting inclusive and accountable public services for sustainable development
71/327	The United Nations in global economic governance

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2016/26	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its fifteenth session
2017/23	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its sixteenth session
2018/12	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its seventeenth session
2021/12	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twentieth session
2022/9	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twenty-first session

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

701(XXXVI); 740(XXXVIII); 757(XXXIX)	Support for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
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Subprogramme 10**Statistics***General Assembly resolutions*

68/261	Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
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Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

2000/7	Establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
2006/6	Strengthening statistical capacity
2013/21	Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
Decision 2014/219	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fifth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-sixth session of the Commission
2016/27	Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

649(XXXIII); 668(XXXIV); 678(XXXV); 702(XXXVI); 721(XXXVII); 741(XXXVIII); 758(XXXIX)	Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
712(XXXVI)	Regional integration of statistical and geospatial information

Subprogramme 11**Subregional activities in Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico***General Assembly resolutions*

68/207; 76/201	Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America
69/16	Programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent
69/277	Political declaration on strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations
71/101 A	Information in the service of humanity
77/177	Groups of countries in special situations: follow-up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2004/52	Long-term programme of support for Haiti
2011/5	The role of the United Nations system in implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women
2014/7	Further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action of Ageing, 2002
2022/19	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022–2031

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

624(XXXI)	Support for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
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Subprogramme 12**Subregional activities in the Caribbean***General Assembly resolutions*

68/304	Towards the establishment of a multilateral legal framework for sovereign debt restructuring processes
70/125	Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
70/128; 76/135	Cooperatives in social development
70/263	Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration
70/296	Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration
71/313	Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
73/2	Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases
73/104; 76/86; 77/130	Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories
73/292	2020 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
73/347; 75/323; 77/117	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community
75/122; 77/149	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
75/229; 77/178	Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2015/10	2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme
2018/3	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development
2018/6	Third review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002
2020/8	Modalities for the fourth review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002
2021/2 A and B; 2022/21	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations
2021/11	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-third session
2021/27	United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases

Subprogramme 13**Support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations***General Assembly resolutions*

65/177	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system
66/223	Towards global partnerships
71/318	Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
74/274	International cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19
76/175	Ensuring equitable, affordable, timely and universal access for all countries to vaccines in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic
77/29	International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

730(XXXVII); 749(XXXVIII)	Committee on South-South Cooperation
731(XXXVII)	Seventieth anniversary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
752(PLEN.36)	Establishment of the Regional Conference on South-South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean



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