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Since its establishment in 1948, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has been at the forefront of economic and development thinking in the region, fully committed to supporting member States in achieving sustainable development.

This report on the activities undertaken by ECLAC in 2022 highlights the Commission’s key achievements and contributions throughout the year and is hereby submitted for the consideration of member States in accordance with the accountability and transparency framework promoted by the United Nations.

During the year, ECLAC continued to offer its value proposition to member States through its normative, convening and operational functions, providing research and performing analytical work, supporting intergovernmental platforms for policy dialogues, consensus-building and peer learning, and delivering policy advice and technical cooperation, at the request of member States, to implement capacity-building activities at the regional, subregional and national levels. The Commission’s most recent analyses and public policy proposals have also helped to stimulate discussion on key regional development issues.

The Commission continued to serve as technical secretariat for its various subsidiary bodies and 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 for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Further, ECLAC reiterated its commitment to supporting the agenda for small island developing States, backed by its “Caribbean first” strategy, and continued to give a voice to the two landlocked developing countries and to the only least developed country in the region.

The continuation of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic into 2022 had an impact on the implementation of mandates, in particular requiring the continued adaptation of planned deliverables to virtual or hybrid modalities. Nevertheless, ECLAC made every effort to continue supporting member States, mainstreaming lessons learned and good practices, increasing the number of e-learning courses and adapting training materials to virtual settings.

In 2023, the Commission is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary, working for a productive, inclusive and sustainable future. This hallmark provides an opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to the people and the authorities of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Lastly, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to member States for their ongoing support and trust in the work of this Commission.

José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs
Executive Secretary
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
INTRODUCTION

About ECLAC

The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) —the Spanish acronym is CEPAL— was established by Economic and Social Council Resolution 106(VI) of 25 February 1948 and began to function that same year. By resolution 1984/67 of 27 July 1984, the Council decided to change its name to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), to include the countries of the Caribbean; the Spanish acronym, CEPAL, remained unchanged.

ECLAC is one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations. Headquartered in Santiago, its primary mandate is contributing to the sustainable development of Latin America and the Caribbean. In June 1951, the Commission established the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico City, which serves the needs of the Central American countries, as well as Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico, and in December 1966, the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean was founded in Port of Spain, to serve the Caribbean subregion. In addition, ECLAC has country offices in Argentina, Bogotá, Brasilia and Montevideo and a liaison office in Washington D.C. The 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, together with 13 Asian, European and North American countries that have historical, economic and cultural ties with the region comprise the 46 member States of the Commission. Fourteen non-independent territories of the Caribbean are associate members of the Commission.

Mission statement

“To function as a centre of excellence charged with collaborating with member States in a 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 specialised information, technical cooperation services, (advisory services) training and support for regional and international cooperation and coordination.”

Resolution 553(XXVI) of the twenty-sixth session of the Commission, San José, 1996
Map 1
ECLAC member States and associate members

Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
HIGHLIGHTS IN 2022

Fifth meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development

The meeting was held in San José, from 7 to 9 March. The event was attended by Carlos Alvarado, President of Costa Rica, and Amina Mohammed, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, and more than 1,200 participants, including 260 country representatives and 230 representatives of the United Nations system, 21 from intergovernmental organizations, 19 from financial institutions, 22 from cooperation agencies and 200 representatives from civil society, academia and the private sector.

At the meeting, ECLAC presented the fifth report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean, entitled "A decade of action for a change of era". The document argues that in order to achieve the SDGs, it is necessary to move towards a new, inclusive and sustainable economic and social system, and presents proposals in four areas: strengthening multilateralism, particularly in the area of financing for development; improving implementation of productive social and environmental policies of national and regional scope; building up the resilience of institutions; and overcoming conflicts through agreements and compacts.

Participating delegates adopted the 106-paragraph intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendation that was submitted to the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2022.

First meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin America and the Caribbean is the most dangerous region of the world for environmental defenders. In 2014, three quarters of the killings of environmental human rights defenders occurred in Central and South America. The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Escazú Agreement was held in April 2022, providing a regional space to improve regional cooperation and strengthen national capacities.

1 See Situation of human rights defenders: Note by the Secretary-General (A/71/281), 2016, para. 28.
on access to information, public participation and justice in environmental matters. On 22 and 23 November 2022, ECLAC also convened the First Annual Forum on Human Rights Defenders in Environmental matters which was attended by States Parties, civil society, Indigenous populations, academia and United Nations entities. Valuable recommendations were made by two Special Rapporteurs of the United Nations and the 10 round tables held were opportunities for participants to seek solutions to issues. The main conclusions will feed into States Parties’ implementation plans.

Thirty-ninth session of ECLAC

The thirty-ninth session of the Commission was held in Buenos Aires, from October 24 to 26. The meeting was attended by 630 participants from 33 member States of ECLAC (27 of them from the region), including 20 Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Latin American and Caribbean countries, representatives of 15 United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as representatives of intergovernmental organizations, academia and civil society. The ECLAC position document Towards transformation of the development model in Latin America and the Caribbean: production, inclusion and sustainability, which was presented during the meeting, was welcomed by the member States and associate members in attendance. The session concluded with the adoption of 13 resolutions by member States, including the Buenos Aires Resolution, which recognizes the relevance of the issues examined and supports the proposals presented by ECLAC in the document to propel a change in the development pattern and to promote ambitious and transformative action for a productive, inclusive and sustainable future, to address the cascading crises that the region has endured in the last few years.

Adoption of the eLAC regional digital agenda for the period 2022–2024

Digital technologies are essential instruments to boost countries’ productivity and growth and have significant effects on areas critical to development, such as health, education and government services. The Digital Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2024) sets out the thematic priorities for the digital development of the countries of the region. It was adopted by member States at the Eighth Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Montevideo in November 2022. The Agenda addresses the various areas in which digital inclusion and transformation can be enhanced, including connectivity, skills development, the digital economy and the digital transformation of the State. It also highlights the importance of partnerships and action to promote trade integration, the regional digital market and international cooperation.

XXXIV Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy

Senior officials and other authorities from the ministries of finance of 12 Latin American and Caribbean countries, along with prominent international experts, addressed fiscal policy challenges for a sustainable and inclusive recovery in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic at the thirty-fourth Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy, held in June 2022, in Santiago. Over the seven sessions at the event, important topics such as tax revenue statistics, the perspective of international organizations on tax issues, fiscal rules and fiscal relations between levels of government were discussed. Participants stressed the importance of strengthening tax revenue collection, the progressivity of tax structures and public spending as instruments of development. They also discussed policy recommendations and the conclusions of three publications: Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2022, a document prepared jointly by ECLAC, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, the OECD Development Centre, the
Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the *Fiscal Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2022*, an annual report by ECLAC; and the *Panorama de las relaciones fiscales entre niveles de gobierno de países de América Latina y el Caribe*, a study carried out jointly by ECLAC and IDB.

**Support to countries’ voluntary national review processes**

ECLAC provides direct support to member States to enhance local, national and regional implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the voluntary national review (VNR) processes in the region through its *Community of Practice on voluntary national reviews for Latin American and Caribbean countries*. The Community of Practice has 188 regular members from the 33 countries of the region. It includes a diverse group of government officials, researchers and technicians, along with representatives of ECLAC and the United Nations system, including Resident Coordinator Offices.

This Community of Practice represents an informal and trusted space for peer-to-peer exchange and constructive feedback in the preparation stages of VNRs, and ECLAC support in the presentation of the reviews at the high-level political forum is highly valued by the countries of the region, as highlighted by Argentina in its 2022 review. ECLAC also provided support to Caribbean countries: in 2022, ECLAC facilitated stakeholder consultations on the 2030 Agenda in Barbados and Saint Kitts and Nevis, which subsequently informed those countries’ VNRs. ECLAC provided further technical assistance to the two countries in the drafting process for their respective reviews and the preparation of the ministerial presentations for the high-level political forum, contributing to national ownership of the Goals and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the Caribbean.

**Assessment of the impact of disasters**

Latin America and the Caribbean is one of the regions hardest hit by disasters. In 2022, ECLAC delivered technical assistance and capacity-building to the countries of the region, enhancing national capacities in the assessment of the impacts of natural disasters and other catastrophic events on national economies. ECLAC developed an extension of the *Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA)* methodology to estimate the effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which was applied to assess the impacts of the pandemic in the Bahamas. This assessment was subsequently presented to representatives from the Ministries of Finance and Health. In addition, ECLAC worked with the Resident Coordinator Office in Panama to apply the new methodology to the tourism and commerce sectors in that country, the results of which were presented to the Tourism Authority of Panama.

ECLAC provided support to Guatemala and Honduras in carrying out a DaLA exercise to evaluate the economic impact of Tropical Storm Julia. In addition, national officers from the Ministry of Security of Argentina, the Planning and Programming Secretariat of the Office of the President of Guatemala and the Standing Commission on Disaster Preparedness of Honduras received training in the DaLa methodology. In Argentina, technical support was also provided to the Buenos Aires Province in estimating the baseline that is used as a pre-disaster benchmark for calculating the economic impact of natural disasters.
ECLAC CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SDGs

1. **Improved systems to disaggregate Goal 1 statistics in Chile and Colombia.**
   - Subprogramme 10
   - ECLAC Office in Washington, D.C.

2. **Applied digital technologies for the productive promotion of local agricultural chains in Colombia.**
   - Subprogramme 2
   - ECLAC Office in Bogota

3. **Promoted road safety in Brazil and Argentina.**
   - Subprogramme 1
   - ECLAC Office in Buenos Aires

4. **Provided recommendations to member States on creation of inclusive and effective education systems.**
   - Subprogramme 4
   - ECLAC Office in Buenos Aires

5. **Mapped care services and designed financing measures in Argentina.**
   - Subprogramme 5
   - ECLAC Office in Buenos Aires
   - Promoted women’s leadership in the region
     - Subprogramme 5
     - ECLAC Office in Washington, D.C.

6. **Strengthened regulations for digital platform workers in Chile.**
   - Subprogramme 3
   - Advised Uruguay on unemployment, informality and income distribution issues
     - ECLAC Office in Montevideo

7. **Supported enhanced energy access and equity in Honduras.**
   - Subprogramme 11
   - ECLAC Office in Bogota

8. **Improved integrated water resources management for the Andean Community States.**
   - Subprogramme 2
   - ECLAC Office in Bogota

9. **Developed climate action plans for cities in the Dominican Republic and Belize.**
   - Subprogramme 8
   - ECLAC Office in Washington, D.C.

10. **Supported enhanced energy access and equity in Honduras.**
    - Subprogramme 11
    - ECLAC Office in Bogota

11. **Assisted Haiti in the design of its National Social Protection and Promotion Policy.**
    - Subprogramme 8
    - ECLAC Office in Bogota

12. **Promoted rural urban linkages for inclusive development in Colombia.**
    - Subprogramme 11
    - ECLAC Office in Bogota

13. **Developed climate action plans for cities in the Dominican Republic and Belize.**
    - Subprogramme 8
    - ECLAC Office in Washington, D.C.

14. **Supported the role of young people in Caribbean blue futures.**
    - Subprogramme 12
    - ECLAC Office in Bogota

15. **Studied the integration of biodiversity in productive sectors.**
    - Subprogramme 8
    - ECLAC Office in Washington, D.C.

16. **Advanced an action plan for open government in Paraguay.**
    - Subprogramme 9
    - ECLAC Office in Buenos Aires

17. **Fostered South-South cooperation.**
    - Subprogramme 13
    - ECLAC Office in Buenos Aires

**Source:** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN THE REGION

In the context of the United Nations development system reform, and under the umbrella of the Regional Collaborative Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean, ECLAC continued to engage with regional United Nations system entities in 2022. In a dedicated session at the fifth meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, the annual system-wide results report of the Regional Collaborative Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean was presented, providing an overview of the challenging regional context and actions taken in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the region.

In 2022, the Platform entered its operational phase, which saw increased engagement with resident coordinators and United Nations country teams. The consolidated demands of resident coordinators and country teams highlighted the need for support in relation to cross-border and subregional challenges. The issue-based coalition on human mobility was the first to respond to requests from resident coordinators in Colombia, Central America and Mexico. Efforts have also been stepped up in the other five issue-based coalitions to address key cross-border and subregional challenges, with gender and youth as cross-cutting issues.

![Screenshot of the Climate change and resilience page of the Regional Collaborative Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean](image)
Pursuant to Executive Committee decision 2022/16, the Platform established an advisory board for the Comprehensive Development Plan for El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and south-southeast Mexico. Progress has been made on transboundary issues not only at the country level in collaboration with national authorities but also with resident coordinators, country teams and the regional office of the Development Coordination Office. In close collaboration with the Resident Coordinator in Guatemala, Guatemala was chosen as the pilot country for implementation of the Comprehensive Development Plan.

**Spotlight: Collaboration with other United Nations system entities and United Nations country teams under the United Nations Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund**

In Cuba, the joint programme Support for the development of a Cuban Integrated Financing Framework (CIFFRA) for the SDGs was led by ECLAC in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Resident Coordinator Office. From July 2020 to March 2023, CIFFRA undertook a comprehensive set of assessments and policy recommendations on development financing policies in the country, with the aim of evaluating and rethinking policy strategies to increase, diversify and optimize the sources of development financing in Cuba. The process was highly participatory, benefiting from the strong commitment of the Cuban authorities and coordination among the United Nations agencies involved. In Argentina, ECLAC, together with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UNDP and the International Labour Organization (ILO), implemented the Early Childhood and Sustainable Development: Towards a Comprehensive Care System programme to support the Government of Argentina in putting into effect the National Early Childhood Strategy, aimed at strengthening childcare services at national and subnational levels.

In addition, in Trinidad and Tobago, ECLAC embarked with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), ILO and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), on a joint programme to support the implementation of the National Development Strategy, which included the creation of a comprehensive and coordinated National Statistical System, with a cross-sectoral approach to generate the disaggregated data and statistics needed to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.

The United Nations Resident Coordinator in Cuba, Francisco Pichón (right), learns about development challenges facing farming communities in La Fortaleza, alongside UNDP Resident Representative, Hiraldo Fernando (left). Photo: UNDP Cuba
FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Figure 1
General overview of ECLAC funding by source, 2022
(Thousands of dollars and percentages of total resources)

- Regular budget: 57,969
- Development account: 1,750
- Regular programme of technical cooperation: 4,062
- Grants and donor agreements: 13,911
Figure 2
Breakdown of extrabudgetary resources, 2022

A. Grants and donor agreements, by thematic dimension
(Millions of dollars and number of projects)

- Social dimension: 13, 0.2
- Subregional dimension: 6, 1.9
- Sustainability dimension: 7, 0.9
- Public management and statistics dimension: 10, 4.8
- Economic dimension: 3, 5.2

Financial resources (Millions of dollars)

- Number of projects financed with extrabudgetary resources under implementation in 2022
  - Social dimension: 7
  - Subregional dimension: 26
  - Sustainability dimension: 3
  - Public management and statistics dimension: 10
  - Economic dimension: 3

B. Grants and donor agreements, by development partner
(Millions of dollars and number of projects)

- Multilateral: 12.1
- Bilateral: 0.9

Financial resources (Millions of dollars)

- Number of projects financed with extrabudgetary resources under implementation in 2022
  - Multilateral: 26
  - Bilateral: 7

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
The thirty-ninth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) was held from 24 to 26 October 2022, in Buenos Aires.

At the meeting, ECLAC presented its position document *Towards transformation of the development model in Latin America and the Caribbean: production, inclusion and sustainability*, which included policy recommendations and proposed 10 priority areas for the transformation of the development model in the region, and was well received by delegations. In addition, a dialogue of ministers of foreign affairs and high-level authorities was organized, in which 20 ministers from the countries of the region participated. The meeting concluded with the adoption of 13 resolutions, including the Buenos Aires resolution, by which the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean request the Secretariat to widely disseminate the position document presented by ECLAC and promote its review in the economic, academic, political, business and social spheres in the region, and resolution 762(XXXIX) on the programme of work of the ECLAC system for 2024.

The twenty-ninth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) was held on 14 October 2022 in Paramaribo. The meeting immediately followed the seventh meeting of the Caribbean Development Roundtable, which was held on 12 and 13 October, in Paramaribo. Convened by ECLAC, the CDCC meeting is held every two years and brings together prime ministers, ministers and senior government officials from the Caribbean, with a view to strengthening countries’ institutional and technical capacities to improve their resilience to economic, social and climate shocks. At the meeting, the Committee endorsed the approach proposed by ECLAC to move forward with the reconceptualized Caribbean Resilience Fund, the plans to review implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the preparations for the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, to be held in the Caribbean subregion.

The Fifth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by ECLAC, was held from 13 to 15 December 2022 in Santiago. The Conference reviewed the progress made and challenges remaining in the region in relation to the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002. At the meeting, country representatives adopted the Santiago Declaration entitled “Human rights and participation of older persons: towards an inclusive and resilient care society”, in which they call on States to intensify cooperation for full
implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs, and to mobilize the necessary resources to that end. In the Declaration, they also call upon States to take action with regard to the age digital divide, and reaffirm the commitment to the development of universal, comprehensive, sustainable and resilient social protection systems that allow guaranteed access, without discrimination, to quality health, housing and basic services.

The fourth session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean was held from 28 to 30 June 2022, in Santiago. The fourth session was attended by more than 1,300 participants (half of them in-person), with over 220 representatives from 30 ECLAC member States and one associate member, resident coordinators and representatives of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. The Regional Conference reaffirmed the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development as the basis for a comprehensive road map for national and regional action on population and development matters and emphasized that given the unprecedented international context, it was necessary to strengthen multilateralism, solidarity and international cooperation for the full implementation of the Montevideo Consensus, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, and the 2030 Agenda.

The fifteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean was held from 7 to 11 November, 45 years after the first Conference in Havana. The 1,168 participants included representatives of 30 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and from other regions, representatives of 17 United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and 14 intergovernmental organizations, parliamentarians from 15 countries of the region, and more than 750 members of civil society organizations. At the meeting, ECLAC presented the document *The care society: a horizon for sustainable recovery with gender equality*, proposing guiding principles for the design of care policies and building care societies through fiscal, employment and productive development measures in the short, medium and long term. In the closing session, country representatives adopted the Buenos Aires Commitment, recognizing “care as a right to provide and receive care and to exercise self-care based on the principles of equality, universality and social and gender co-responsibility”.

The fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Cuenca, Ecuador, bringing together ministers of social development and high-level authorities from Latin American and Caribbean countries. At the meeting, Antigua and Barbuda, as Chair of the Conference, reported on the progress in the implementation of resolution 4(IV) of the fourth session of the Regional Conference on Social Development, and the Presiding Officers highlighted the importance of moving forward with the implementation of the Regional Agenda for Inclusive Social Development, in particular by strengthening social policy institutions for the development of universal, comprehensive, sustainable and resilient social protection systems, to leave no one behind in the achievement of the SDGs.

The Eighth Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held from 16 to 18 November 2022, in Montevideo, was attended by representatives of 13 Latin American and Caribbean countries, six United Nations system entities, 10 intergovernmental bodies and 30 representatives from the private sector. ECLAC presented the position document *A digital path for the sustainable development of Latin America and the Caribbean*, which puts forth a number of measures and lines of action for moving towards an inclusive and sustainable digital transformation in the region. Country representatives adopted the Montevideo Declaration entitled “Building together in the digital age” and the Digital Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2024), which has 31 goals distributed across four pillars, with a cross-cutting gender perspective.
The fifth meeting of the Forum was held in San José, from 7 to 9 March 2022, and was attended by Carlos Alvarado, President of Costa Rica and Amina Mohammed, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, in addition to more than 1,200 participants. At the Forum, ECLAC presented the document *A decade of action for a change of era*, and participating delegates adopted the 106 conclusions and recommendations that were submitted to the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2022.

The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, was held from 20 to 22 April 2022, in Santiago. The meeting was officially opened by the President of Chile, Gabriel Boric, and was attended by the States Parties, nine countries of Latin America and the Caribbean as observers and representatives of United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes, intergovernmental organizations, and international experts and representatives from civil society. At the meeting, the representatives of the Parties adopted a Political Declaration reaffirming that the Escazu Agreement is a driving force for sustainable development and a crucial governance tool for the development of better public policies in the region, with a view to ensuring a healthy environment for present and future generations.

The twenty-first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC was held on 24 and 25 August 2022, in Santiago. It was attended by representatives from 28 ECLAC member States and 4 associate members, as well as from United Nation agencies, funds and programmes, international organizations and academia. Representatives of national statistical offices of Latin America and the Caribbean reviewed progress on statistical cooperation at the regional and international level. At the meeting, country representatives reaffirmed the importance of generating more and better data to inform decision-making and highlighting the various challenges faced by the region.

Since December 2020, ECLAC and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) have jointly served as the technical secretariat of the Forum of Ministers and Highest Authorities of Housing and Urbanism of Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI). The thirty-first General Assembly of MINURVI was held in Santiago, on 5 and 6 December 2022. It was attended by representatives of 17 countries of the region, as well as from UN-Habitat, IDB and the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF). Country representatives adopted the Declaration of Santiago, which calls for the transformation and humanization of the city and the territory. Ministers and authorities also committed to ensuring an active role for States in the implementation of housing and urban planning and regulation policies, and promoting inclusive cities, with a gender approach to address existing inequities.
In its role as a leading think tank in Latin America and the Caribbean, ECLAC undertakes research and prepares documents and studies in substantive areas related to the three dimensions of sustainable development in the region. The analytical effort of gathering, organizing, interpreting and disseminating information and data led to the production of over 340 publications, technical materials and project documents in 2022. During the year, ECLAC publications were downloaded a total of 15,730,608 times. An illustrative selection of these publications is presented in this section. All publications are available for download on the ECLAC website.

Table 1
Six flagships: annual reports that track a comprehensive vision of development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade Outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>2022</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Table 2
Downloads of the flagships launched in 2022, three months after launch
(Numbers of downloads)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flagship</th>
<th>By language</th>
<th>By gender</th>
<th>By source</th>
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<td>Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2022</td>
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<td>ECLAC Website 15,315</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>54% Male</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>ECLAC Website 9,698</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
Support for subsidiary bodies and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs

Towards transformation of the development model in Latin America and the Caribbean: production, inclusion and sustainability (sessions of the Commission)

A digital path for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean)

The care society: a horizon for sustainable recovery with gender equality (Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean)

The sociodemographic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in Latin America and the Caribbean (Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean)

CEPAL Review and other institutional publications

Latin American Economic Outlook 2022: Towards a Green and Just Transition

CEPAL Review No. 137

Selection of thematic publications

The Hummingbird, vol. 9, No. 11

How to finance sustainable development: recovery from the effects of COVID-19 in Latin America and the Caribbean

Fiscal Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2022

Repercussions in Latin America and the Caribbean of the war in Ukraine: how should the region face this new crisis?
Although the pandemic has had what is probably the most significant impact on the region in recent memory, these crises, by disrupting global value chains, have put pressure on productive sectors, going against the globalization trend of previous decades. International trade’s slower growth is a clear sign of these changes (ECLAC, 2022a).

The impact of the war between the Russian Federation and Ukraine can be understood in the context of the crises that have affected the world economy over the past 15 years: the 2008 global financial crisis, the economic tensions between the United States and Europe, on one hand, and China, on the other, and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic (ECLAC, 2022a). The cut-off date for the information used to prepare this report is 10 November 2022, unless otherwise indicated.
STATISTICS AND DATA

In 2022, ECLAC strengthened the dissemination and use of regionally comparable statistics, including through interoperable platforms that integrate statistical, geospatial and documentary information and other types of data, as well as through the updated CEPALSTAT platform, to which new capabilities and a geoportal were added. The new CEPALSTAT, launched in 2022 with its modern, innovative interface, is the most comprehensive sociodemographic, economic and environmental statistical information site for Latin America and the Caribbean. Complementary tools were also developed during the year, such as a data portal on social and economic inequalities, a repository of data from industrial surveys and a tool for processing household survey microdata.

In addition, a digital repository of official supply and use table and input-output table data from Latin America and the Caribbean was made available, containing supply and use tables for 18 Latin American countries and 3 Caribbean countries for the period 1988–2019, and input-output tables for 13 Latin American countries and 1 Caribbean country for the period 1979–2019. The information provided in the repository is presented in national currency, and the methodologies used by the respective countries are also provided in the repository. In 2022, additional information on the exports of primary products and total exports of the countries of the region was made available through CEPALSTAT. In this regard, exports from the region were adjusted for changes in price and reclassified according to natural resource category (land, water, plant or animal) so that users can distinguish between primary exports issuing from non-renewable resources and those issuing from renewable natural resources. The new information makes it possible to identify the pressures on natural resources in Latin America and the Caribbean.
ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Under subprogramme 1, International trade, integration and infrastructure, ECLAC developed a methodology to measure women’s participation in the export sector and provided governments with technical assistance on the relationships between gender and trade. A growing number of countries in the region now include provisions related to gender equality in their trade agreements, a trend that ECLAC has supported by providing technical assistance, including a workshop for trade officials involved in negotiating the Pacific Alliance, held online, and a workshop for trade officials from the countries of the Andean Community on measuring and analysing international trade from a gender perspective, held in Lima.

The analysis of the impact of trade on the environment was conducted from a regional perspective and took into account how international cooperation on trade and trade-related policies could support climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts and climate resilient development in Latin America. In this regard, ECLAC and the Forum on Trade, Environment and the SDGs held a virtual regional consultation in September 2022, during which consideration was given to the role of trade in scaling up the dissemination of environmental goods and services, including energy efficiency products and clean energy technologies, and to the importance of trade policy that facilitates the development and transformation of sectors critical for low-carbon and climate-resilient development in Latin America.

The pandemic has accelerated the digital transformation of the economy and of trade in Latin America and the Caribbean. Although the region’s e-commerce started from a low baseline, it has registered one of the fastest growth rates worldwide. In collaboration with the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Latin American Integration Association and other partners, ECLAC supported e-commerce and the measurement of the digital economy and trade through various events and online courses. Participants from the Ministry of Production, Trade, Investment and Fisheries of Ecuador acquired capacities to evaluate the effects of trade liberalization between Ecuador and the Republic of Korea using a computable general equilibrium model. In addition, a methodology was developed under the subprogramme to compile the national input-output tables of Cuba and Haiti, which are compatible with the regional input-output tables developed for Central America, South America and Mexico. Work is ongoing on the systematization of input-output tables for Jamaica and for Trinidad and Tobago, which will allow the analysis of productive integration among the Caribbean countries and between those countries and the rest of Latin America.

In relation to logistics and transport infrastructure, ECLAC analysed the viability of a project to promote commercial navigation of the Mirim Lagoon to connect lakes and rivers through the waterway, which lies between the east of Uruguay and the south of Brazil. Other subjects of technical assistance included connectivity
in Paraguay, ferries in the Caribbean and airship technology in Brazil. Under the subprogramme, ECLAC also collaborated with the United Nations Road Safety Fund to implement projects in three countries of the region. In Argentina, technical support was delivered to local governments to develop road safety measures, with a special emphasis on improving speed management. ECLAC also provided technical assistance to the State of Pará, Brazil, on strengthening road traffic enforcement, and to the National Road Safety Agency of Colombia (ANSV) on developing new strategic measures to improve urban road safety.

We are pleased to express the support and satisfaction of the National Road Safety Agency of Argentina with regard to the development of the speed management project and its progress to date. We consider it appropriate and necessary that the planned activities should be pursued with a view to ensuring the project’s success and replicability throughout the country.

Pablo Rojas, Director, Road Traffic Observatory, National Road Safety Agency, Ministry of Transport, Argentina

**Spotlight: electromobility and smart cities**

Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, ECLAC is promoting sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean by supporting countries to achieve progress in sustainable urban mobility, in particular electromobility, through a collaborative and coordinated approach across the Commission’s distinct areas of focus.

In this context, a project on industrial policy and electromobility in international trade is being implemented as a joint effort under subprogramme 1, International trade, integration and infrastructure, subprogramme 2, Production and innovation, and subprogramme 3, Macroeconomic policies and growth. Under the auspices of the Latin America – Asia-Pacific Relations Observatory, and subprogramme 1, ECLAC organized a webinar on public-private dialogue on electromobility, Latin America and Asia to promote the exchange of experiences in both regions regarding the implementation of electromobility in urban public transportation. Under subprogramme 2, Production and innovation, the ECLAC Office in Brasilia participated in the organization of a webinar on production capacity for electric buses in Latin America, held on 9 June 2022, which brought together experts and leaders from Latin America’s automotive industry to discuss the challenges, opportunities and trends in the sustainable urban mobility sector and the integration possibilities for the production chain.

ECLAC also worked on the concept of smart cities, evaluating the development paths of Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Mexico City and São Paulo. Through interviews, questionnaires and in-person meetings with city officials in charge of the digital transformation, it was possible to examine levels of organization and the degree of institutional preparation and to formulate recommendations to make these and other cities in the region more sustainable, inclusive and intelligent. The results of these efforts were made available in a publication.

Under subprogramme 7, Sustainable development and human settlements, efforts related to electromobility were pursued as part of the big push for sustainability. The publication “Simulaciones del precio social del carbono en el sector del transporte público de América Latina y el Caribe” assessed the feasibility of implementing low- or zero-emission public transport systems and provided a tool for member States to conduct socioeconomic and financial assessments and compare total costs of public transport projects involving low-carbon buses. Lastly, a hybrid event on sustainable mobility as an opportunity for a transformative recovery, held under the subprogramme, brought together the region’s experts to discuss how to approach the necessary coordination of public policy, financing strategies and regulatory issues, among other elements, to bridge the economic, social and environmental gaps in the transition to low-carbon-emission mobility solutions.
Under subprogramme 2, Production and innovation, the Commission supports innovation and new technologies, investments and strategies for the development of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises. In 2022, according to the flagship publication *Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean*, the region’s capital inflows rebounded, albeit not to pre-pandemic levels. In implementing the recommendations of the report, initial steps were taken to support countries to direct incoming foreign direct investment (FDI) towards innovation and technology.

In 2022, following a request from Chile’s Senate Committee on Transport and Communications, technical support was provided under the subprogramme for the development of a long-term strategy for digital transformation. This initiative was developed through a participatory process involving representatives from the public sector, the business community, academia and civil society. The focus of the strategy includes the digitalization of public and productive sectors, the development of digital skills, cybersecurity, the institutional and regulatory environment, digital rights and the environmental impact of digitalization processes, with a view to closing access and connectivity gaps and reducing digital inequalities. In May 2022, a proposed digital transformation strategy, entitled *Chile Digital 2035*, was presented at an event held at ECLAC headquarters, and the Senate Committee on Transport and Communications adopted it as a road map for the development of specific policy initiatives across key pillars.

We reiterate our thanks to ECLAC for the technical assistance it provided to the Committee on Transport and Communications of the Senate of Chile in developing the country’s digital transformation strategy, *Chile Digital 2035*. This process has been highly successful and has enabled us to move forward on a consensus-based assessment and in the formulation of strategic guidelines to devise a long-term vision for digital development in Chile.

This experience was used to provide technical support under the subprogramme to other countries of the region in respect of their own digital transformations. ECLAC supported the Andean Community member States in the design of the Andean Digital Agenda, a strategy to help countries to navigate the challenges of the digital transformation and to improve connectivity and innovation. The strategy has five axes: digital government and transformation, infrastructure and connectivity, digital talent, digital economy, and new technologies for sustainable development. In addition, a course was delivered to government officials from the region to share good practices in public sector support for the development of digital skills to enable micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises to adapt to post-pandemic challenges. Furthermore, technical support was delivered to the departmental government of Risaralda in Colombia on the use of digital technologies to increase production in local agricultural chains. Training activities were also organized to enhance capacities in the countries of the region regarding digital transformation. In this regard, the Agency for the Development of Electronic Government and the Information and Knowledge Society of Uruguay (AGESIC), the Regional Centre for Studies on the Development of the Information Society (Cetic.br) of Brazil, the DataspHERE Initiative and the Government of Uruguay, together with CAF, jointly organized the 2022 programme of the School for Digital Transformation and Innovation in Latin America, which was delivered on 14 and 15 November in Montevideo.

Under subprogramme 3, Macroeconomic policies and growth, ECLAC provides analysis and forecasts, as well as high-quality knowledge products, South-South forums and technical assistance. In 2022, flagship publications helped member States and other stakeholders to understand the latest developments and encourage better-informed policymaking. The *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2022* underlined the challenges of reactivating investment and growth amid growing external and domestic restrictions, while the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2022* highlighted the deceleration of economic growth and the need for an active fiscal policy response from countries in order to boost growth and investment, guarantee social welfare and build resilience to climate change.

In fiscal matters, the work carried out in 2022 has sought to provide member States with actionable policy options to increase public revenues. ECLAC has advocated that member States review their use of tax expenditures and fiscal incentives to ensure that they constitute a cost-efficient use of resources to achieve their economic and social objectives. The *thirty-fourth Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy* and related publications, such as the *Fiscal Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2022* and a study on measuring tax expenditures in Latin America, have advanced this work. Peru enacted a measure to strengthen its tax expenditure framework.
(Legislative Decree No. 1521), making specific mention of the recommendations of the United Nations. ECLAC has also advocated that tax incentives in the region should be aligned with the SDGs. Several countries took measures to put tax incentives in place to promote the adoption of low-carbon technologies and electromobility. Panama approved Act No. 162, aimed at gradually converting a share of the overall transportation fleet to electric mobility (including public sector vehicles and private sector passenger transport). In addition, a regional workshop on tax expenditures was organized under the subprogramme and attended by representatives from 16 countries and experts from international organizations. During the workshop, which was held in Mexico City, the findings of a report prepared under the subprogramme and a review of the current state of tax expenditure measurement were presented, encouraging a discussion of good practices that could be incorporated in tax expenditure measurement processes.

Technical assistance was provided under the subprogramme to develop labour policies that support the integration of digital platform workers (e.g., food delivery and transport) into the formal economy. This segment of the labour market experienced rapid growth during the pandemic. ECLAC worked closely with countries of the region to strengthen data collection methods to better characterize platform workers, foster dialogue on labour regulation options, and generate evidence-based policy recommendations to ensure decent work conditions. Chile became the first country of the region to introduce a regulatory framework for digital platform workers (Act No. 21431).

Under subprogramme 4, Social development and equality, ECLAC worked on improving social protection and reducing inequalities in five specific areas: education, labour inclusion, institutional frameworks for social policy, pensions and health. In partnership with UNESCO and UNICEF regional offices, ECLAC contributed to the preparation of a regional monitoring report on Sustainable Development Goal 4 (quality education), which was presented at the third Regional Meeting of Ministers of Education of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Argentina in May 2022, and during a side event organized jointly with the Government of Uruguay and held during the 2022 high-level political forum on sustainable development. Likewise, the Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2022 focused on transforming education as a basis for sustainable development and highlighted the need for countries to consider management and financing alternatives while also recognizing the opportunities and challenges of technology in creating more inclusive, effective and efficient education systems.

In the area of labour inclusion, a workshop was held with various stakeholders from five countries of the region to exchange experiences and lessons learned on how to move towards inclusive social protection systems that improve labour inclusion, in particular with regard to disability. Within the framework of a project financed by the Ford Foundation, an event on ensuring labour inclusion for priority groups under the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development was organized with a view to enlisting input from Afrodescendant organizations in research on these matters, which resulted in a related publication.

In line with the Regional Agenda for Inclusive Social Development, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour of Haiti requested support from ECLAC to develop an implementation plan for the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy. ECLAC shared experiences from other Latin American and Caribbean countries, provided additional assistance on the costing of social care services to be considered within the implementation plan, and developed a four-week virtual training course for national and local officials from the Ministry.
Issues of social protection were also addressed through the delivery of technical cooperation to Paraguay in identifying options for the expansion of the Social Registry of Households. The Vice-Ministry of Comprehensive Health Care and Social Welfare of Paraguay thanked ECLAC for its support in strengthening the technical capacities of ministry officials for the implementation of the Social Registry of Households. Furthermore, technical assistance has been provided to Honduras to update its social protection policy and to conduct a study on creating a non-contributory pension system, and in Chile, the Ministry for Social Development and Family Affairs benefited from technical support on ex ante evaluation methodologies for the National Investment System. Lastly, ECLAC held an event to analyse the challenges for pension systems within the framework of universal social protection systems in Latin America.

In addition, technical assistance was provided to Mexico to validate their approach to estimating the costs of providing universal health services to the population without access to social security and to people living in poverty and extreme poverty. An analysis of the application of the approach in two pilot States was delivered by ECLAC in November. Moreover, a document covering the two years of the COVID-19 pandemic was published, which analyses the pandemic’s disproportionate impact on the region, reflects on the importance of health for the achievement of inclusive social development and sustainable development, and emphasizes the need to invest in universal, comprehensive, sustainable and resilient health systems.

The inputs and recommendations resulting from the assistance of ECLAC have contributed significantly to the efforts under way to design health system reforms in Chile.

Ximena Aguilera Sanhueza, Minister of Health, Chile

Under subprogramme 5, Gender equality and women’s autonomy, ECLAC works to ensure the inclusion of both issues in the sustainable development strategies of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The inputs and recommendations resulting from the assistance of ECLAC have contributed significantly to the efforts under way to design health system reforms in Chile.

Ximena Aguilera Sanhueza, Minister of Health, Chile

The fifteen session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Buenos Aires in November 2022, during which government representatives committed to adopting regulatory frameworks that ensure the right to care through the implementation of comprehensive care policies and systems from a gender, intersectional, intercultural and human rights perspective. At an event held during the Conference, ECLAC highlighted the importance of transforming data into information, information into knowledge and knowledge into political decisions and also launched the publication Breaking the statistical silence to achieve gender equality by 2030: application of the information systems pillar of the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030. The report also presented the key data that were processed and analysed through the subprogramme’s repository of time-use surveys and labour market indicators. Those key data were also published by the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean and CEPALSTAT.

ECLAC continued to work on care economy financing and policies. Under the subprogramme, it provided technical assistance for the District Care System (SIDICU) in Bogotá, to support the development of a georeferencing system that provides supply and demand information about care services and maps the sociodemographic characteristics of target populations. In addition, ECLAC provided SIDICU with analytical inputs for fiscal mapping and financial sustainability, which were important in positioning the care economy as a central component of economic policy. These technical contributions were shared more widely in the book Financing care systems and policies in Latin America and the Caribbean: contributions for a sustainable recovery with gender equality. ECLAC also aided in the development of a component of the first equality policy in the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, focused on women’s economic autonomy, care and co-responsibility.

Through this subprogramme, as well as work in other subprogrammes, ECLAC mainstreamed gender in digital transformation, trade, financial inclusion and fiscal policy. In the context of the Regional Alliance for Women’s Digitalization in Latin America and the Caribbean, technical assistance was provided under the subprogramme to the Dominican Republic to systematize a social initiative of the national telecommunications agency, INDOTEL, which offers a basic digital basket aimed at improving women’s access to effective connectivity. ECLAC also worked with Costa Rica on an analysis of digital gender gaps, in particular with regard to women’s access to and use of financial products and services. In addition, through the subprogramme ECLAC contributed to the discussion on the design and implementation of a gender equality policy in the development banking.
system, which was highlighted during a side event held at the fifth meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development.

Together with the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO) and UNDP, ECLAC organized a virtual course on measuring gender-based violence and femicide or feminicide, with more than 140 participants, including public officials from State institutions and civil society organizations responsible for the production of sociostatistical information for that purpose. In addition, technical assistance was provided to Ecuador’s National Council for Gender Equality (CNIG) to strengthen capacities related to statistics and gender indicators and to build the country’s system of gender equality indicators with a view to monitoring commitments and policies to address discrimination against women and girls.

On behalf of the National Council for Gender Equality, I wish to thank ECLAC for its willingness to assist in the design and implementation of the information system that this institution is working to build.

Nanci Tello, Specialist, National Office for the Development of Policy, Information and Research, National Council for Gender Equality, Ecuador

In 2022, under subprogramme 6, Population and development, new population estimates and projections for the region were disseminated, through publication of the Demographic Observatory, 2022, launched in an online event in November.

Technical support was also delivered to increase national capacities to prepare population estimates and projections. Over the course of the year, targeted technical assistance was provided under the subprogramme to Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay and Peru to strengthen capacities of local technical teams in national statistical offices. As a result, Ecuador updated its total fertility rate and life tables and finalized its mortality analysis, and Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Peru updated their population estimates and projections. In the Dominican Republic, a one-week workshop was organized, attended by 30 participants from 12 governmental institutions, to provide tools to update subnational estimates and projections using administrative records.

Under subprogramme 6, the 2022 edition of the Regional Course of Specialization in Demographic Analysis for Sustainable Development (CREAD) was held from 6 June to 1 December 2022, training 35 national officers from 16 countries from the region and 2 from outside the region (Angola and Mozambique) on issues such as mortality, fertility, migration, population projections and population ageing. Technical cooperation was also provided to 16 countries of the region on the 2020 census round. Work under the subprogramme contributed to innovations being incorporated into population and housing censuses in five countries in the region, including the insertion of new topics (for example, through questions about commuting to work or place of study or use of information and communication technology), use of mobile devices for data capture and geolocation, management and quality control systems, and online self-enumeration.

Under a United Nations Development Account project, four national studies (Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru) on the contributions of migration to sustainable development were published. These studies were presented at national workshops, which provided spaces in which to identify and share key challenges, good practices, lessons learned, opportunities and specific steps to further implement the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. In relation to this project, ECLAC provided technical assistance to the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security of Chile on the formulation of migration policies. Moreover, ECLAC co-led, with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the activities of the United Nations Network on Migration at the regional level. To support member States, civil society and other key stakeholders with preparation for the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF), the Network organized four regional dialogues on migration, on issues such as the inclusion of migrants and data, information and evidence-based policymaking.

The National Bureau of Statistics of the Dominican Republic thanks the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC for its ongoing technical assistance [...] for reviewing and supporting general planning of the tenth National Population and Housing Census. The support from CELADE observers during the first census test for the tenth National Population and Housing Census resulted in valuable contributions to improving the census questionnaire.

Miosotis Rivas Peña, Director-General of the National Bureau of Statistics, Dominican Republic
Under subprogramme 7, Sustainable development and human settlements, work was done to support member States in achieving a sustainable recovery from the pandemic with a smaller environmental footprint. The *Escazú Agreement* remained an important focus of the work under the subprogramme (see also Highlights in 2022). An open-ended ad hoc working group on human rights defenders in environmental matters was established, and held the First Annual Forum on Human Rights Defenders in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean in Quito, on 22 and 23 November 2022. Over 220 participants (120 in person and 100 online) made more than 200 proposals, and an *implementation guide* was prepared, to further support countries in fulfilling their commitments. ECLAC supported formulation of national road maps for implementation of the Escazú Agreement—including baseline assessments—in Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Saint Lucia and Uruguay. Lastly, to meet the Escazu Agreement's provisions on environmental information and related systems, support was provided under the subprogramme for national capacity assessments, in conjunction with the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), in Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Another focus of the subprogramme’s work was to facilitate better coordination, alignment and effectiveness in *implementation of the environmental dimension* of the 2030 Agenda, at the national level and across governments in Latin America and the Caribbean. Over the course of the year, and particularly at the fifth meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin American and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development and the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 27), several activities were organized under subprogramme 7 on topics such as the circular economy, sustainable urban transport, electromobility, climate action and the Escazú Agreement.

Technical support was also provided to strengthen development of modelling capacities by Mexico's central bank. The assistance from ECLAC focused on examining *macroeconomic scenarios of climate change impacts* that could inform monetary policy and on recommending changes in the regulatory function of the central bank that would guarantee the financial stability of the national financial system. Following this experience, it is anticipated that other central banks in the region will be supported in creating their own scenarios by adapting the *modelling tools available*.

In 2022, within the framework of the **EUROCLIMA+ project**, technical assistance was provided for estimation of the social price of carbon, with a view to evaluating public investment projects in Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Peru. Support was also provided to Uruguay with estimation of the effects of carbon dioxide (CO₂) neutrality on GDP and other key macroeconomic variables. This analysis was accompanied by an exploration of possible public investment opportunities in low-emission technologies, to comply with nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and long-term strategies.

Work under subprogramme 7 also focused on issues relating to **urban development**. In the context of a Development Account project on the New Urban Agenda, jointly implemented by the five regional commissions and UN-Habitat, technical support was delivered to countries of the region. In Cuba, technical workshops on planning, financing, land value capture instruments and urban economics were delivered, to support development of the new land management component of the Urban Policy. In the Dominican Republic, a regional methodology was formulated to support policymakers with development of integrated climate action plans for Santo Domingo, and in Belize, support was delivered for identification, mitigation and adaptation priorities, in the short, medium and long term for the city of Belmopan.

We would like to express our gratitude for the openness and collaboration with the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador, and particularly with the Office of the Economic Studies and Statistics Manager, through the Economic and Financial Research Department. [...] The content of the workshops was very valuable for our technical team, as it provided an overview of the current situation with regard to climate change, insight into use of the impact = Population × Affluence × Technology (I = PAT) model to prepare and assess baselines in the context of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and to understand and analyse trends in greenhouse gas emissions and their direct determinants.

César Alvarado, Economic Studies and Statistics Manager, Central Reserve Bank, El Salvador
Under subprogramme 8, Natural resources, ECLAC continued to support countries’ sustainable management of natural resources, with a view to contributing to their economic and social development. Considering the high concentration of lithium in the region, under the subprogramme, support was provided to member States on issues related to exploitation and use of natural resources. Technical cooperation on lithium mining was provided to Argentina, Chile and the Plurinational State of Bolivia through a workshop and panel discussion. This laid the groundwork for the formation of a permanent forum for technical dialogue on innovation, technological development and adding value to lithium in the countries of the “lithium triangle” and subsequent working meetings that were held with representatives of key stakeholders. A biennial action plan was prepared in partnership with institutions responsible for lithium development in these countries, to identify opportunities for horizontal cooperation, technological knowledge exchange and capacity-building. The first activity was a technical visit to Argentina to share experiences on technological surveillance of direct lithium extraction and integrated monitoring of salt flats.

Technical assistance was provided under subprogramme 8 to the Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, leading to organization of the international forum Lithium Perspectives from Latin America. An assessment of the trends and prospects for lithium in the region was presented at the forum to contribute to a better understanding of the strategic importance of lithium for the sustainable development of the countries, as well as for the regional energy transition and electromobility.

On water issues, work under the subprogramme contributed to the formulation of a road map on integrated water resources management (IWRM) for the member countries of the Andean Community, ahead of the 2022 Andean Regional Water Forum, which was held in October and was attended by Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia. The Forum is a key component of implementation of the Andean Environmental Charter, which is an official multilateral instrument developed and adopted by member countries of the Andean Community that allows them to implement more sustainable and inclusive water governance and management systems. Also in 2022, the second edition of the Regional Water Dialogues was held online under subprogramme 8, with over 3,000 registered participants. The annual event is a platform for exchanges on water policy and dissemination of regional knowledge and experiences to accelerate progress towards Goal 6 and a sustainable and inclusive water transition in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Over the course of the year, under subprogramme 8, ECLAC consolidated its role as a leading institution in supporting countries of the region in development of bioeconomy strategies. Ecuador benefited from technical support for formulation of its national development strategy, and in positioning the bioeconomy as an innovative and productive contributor to development and diversification of the economy, especially in terms of increasing value addition to biological resources. Technical assistance delivered to Uruguay contributed to identifying biopackaging for the agrifood industry as an area for high value added and scalable bioeconomy initiatives, while continued technical support delivered to the National Secretariat of Science and Technology (SENACYT) of Guatemala contributed to development of the country’s national bioeconomy strategy. Work was also conducted on nature-based solutions and the bioeconomy from an agricultural sustainability perspective.

We would like to thank ECLAC for the support delivered to SENACYT during the first and second stages of formulation of the bioeconomy strategy for Guatemala, and especially for the support and progress reports during the last meeting of the scientific, technological and innovation development bureau (Mesa CTi) of the Special Office for Economic Development (Gabeco). The support from ECLAC is vital and will continue to be so, to draw up a road map for preparing a national strategy and for beginning the collaborative work needed from the private, public and academic sectors.

Ana Judith Chan Orantes, National Secretary for Science and Technology, Guatemala
Under subprogramme 9, Planning and public management for development, ECLAC provided research, technical cooperation and training in planning, economics and public sector management, to foster development of the countries of the region. Technical support was delivered on development and implementation of open government action plans. In particular, under the subprogramme support was provided to Paraguay for joint formulation of its fifth Open Government Action Plan, which was formally presented to the Open Government Partnership (OGP) at the end of 2022. The commitments of the fifth Action Plan, informed by the perspectives of nearly 200 participants in the process, are aligned with Paraguay’s National Development Plan 2030 and National Integrity, Transparency and Anti-Corruption Plan 2021–2025, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Experiences at the national level have also been translated and applied at the subnational level. After receiving technical support under the subprogramme, the municipality of Peñalolén in Chile is implementing its first action plan, the municipality of Maipú is formulating its first action plan in conjunction with civil society groups, community stakeholders and the general public, and the municipality of Rancagua is applying to join OGP. To identify synergies and encourage peer-to-peer exchanges between the local governments of Chile and other local governments of the region, a Local Open Government Workshop was held under the subprogramme in September 2022.

Countries of the region also requested technical support on issues concerning digital government (e-government) in 2022. With the support of a project funded by the Government of the Republic of Korea, technical assistance was delivered to the Government Office for Information and Communications Technologies of the Dominican Republic on e-governance and government interoperability. The report, delivered at a national event, will be key to implementation of the country’s future law on innovation and digital development.

In Costa Rica, technical assistance was delivered to contribute to updating the National Strategy on Digital Government, establishing the National Agency for Digital Government, and to building capacities of new members in governance, digital government and government interoperability teams.

We express our thanks to the staff who taught the classes during the programme and to the whole team that enabled the activity to build the capacities of those working in local government and local-level focal points in national government, as well as stakeholders from civil society, the private sector, the academic sector and non-governmental organizations that work at the local level, to expand international cooperation to the local subnational levels.

Mariano Berro, Uruguayan International Cooperation Agency (on the online training programme on territorial planning to accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda)

Under subprogramme 9, ECLAC also met demand for support from countries for the development and implementation of plans on pursuit of the 2030 Agenda. Technical assistance was provided to the Secretariat for Planning and Programming of the Office of the President (SEGEPLAN) of Guatemala, to strengthen its methodological tools for evaluating ministries’ and subnational authorities’ performance. This assistance has strengthened capacities at all levels of government to implement both the 2030 Agenda and the long-term K’atun National Development Plan: Our Guatemala 2032. In Paraguay, a webinar was organized with the Technical Secretariat for Economic and Social Development Planning to disseminate the updated National Development Plan 2030 and highlight localization of the SDGs. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, a training course was delivered to build territorial planning capacities in the Ministry of Planning for implementing the 2030 Agenda.

In 2022, under subprogramme 10, Statistics, ECLAC continued to advance production and use of internationally comparable, accurate, timely, relevant statistical information for formulation, follow-up and evaluation of economic, social and environmental development policies in the region. Support was provided to the Dominican Republic to use tax records, for the first time, to produce inequality statistics, by facilitating collaboration between the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the central bank and the National Bureau of Statistics. Two reports were produced that presented new income inequality figures and their implications for fiscal policy. These were subsequently launched in a national event with government authorities, academia and civil society. As part of the technical assistance delivered, representatives from national institutions...
were trained in performing the relevant calculations, in order to continue applying the methodology in the future. Chile and Colombia also implemented small area estimation methodologies to disaggregate SDG indicators, including those for Goals 1, 3 and 16; Chile presented its experiences in a national seminar.

Work under the subprogramme was also effective in coordinating regional discussions, including those with the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean, which agreed to move ahead with the pilot stage of the information system on national statistical capacities for the production of the Sustainable Development Goals indicators. Furthermore, the group discussed the characteristics of the “Support on SDG monitoring and reporting” section of the SDG Gateway, which consolidates and presents the regional work of the United Nations development system related to the 2030 Agenda, including key events, data and statistics, analytical tools, knowledge products, and information on how the system and other international organizations are supporting countries in monitoring and reporting on the SDGs. The visibility and accessibility of regional assets of the United Nations development system was further enhanced by the members of the Regional Collaborative Platform (RCP) populating and maintaining the platform, as per its agreed decentralized governance framework.

As part of the ninth session of the Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for the Americas (UN-GGIM: Americas), which took place in November 2022, a regional workshop was held on integration of statistical and geospatial information. In the meeting, experts from national geospatial agencies discussed the regional needs and challenges for implementation of the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework.

We would like to highlight that the support provided by ECLAC for preparation of the full sequence of the System of National Accounts (SNA) for large non-financial firms was an unprecedented and historic event for the country. For the first time, it was possible to demonstrate all of the potential of national accounts for assessment and analysis for one institutional sector. This will open the door for expansion of the project into the other institutional sectors of SNA.

Holger Aníbal Insfrán Ibarrola, General Manager, Central Bank of Paraguay

Subprogramme 11, Subregional activities in Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico, addressed the structural issues that are specific and relevant to countries in the subregion with respect to progress on sustainable development. Over the course of the year, extensive technical support was delivered under the subprogramme to Cuba as part of a joint programme to develop the Cuban Integrated Financing Framework for the SDGs (CIFRA). Specifically, ECLAC delivered a comprehensive package of technical assistance on innovative national financing to support progress on the development agenda. Under the subprogramme, 13 technical notes were published, each of which focused on a key dimension of action to support the government’s macroeconomic projection exercises and data-informed decision-making. A set of integrated recommendations for public policies in key areas, such as FDI attraction, export promotion and financing for productive development, were published in a final integrated report. Monitoring mechanisms have also been strengthened, alongside institutional capacity to track progress on key SDG indicators, as well as the National Economic and Social Development Plan to 2030 (PNDES).

I am eternally grateful to the outstanding international CIFRA team (ECLAC, the Resident Coordinator Office and UNDP) for the tremendous effort, commitment and dedication they show every day in their work on this project. Without their systematic expert support it would not be possible to achieve these results. The goals of the meeting were more than fulfilled, and once again it was proven how important this project is for the country.

Susset Rosales Vázquez, Director-for Strategic Planning and Development of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning of Cuba
Under subprogramme 11, a project funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs supported the development of six national studies in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama on the impact of GDP growth, investment and labour productivity on socioeconomic structures. The publications were launched at events in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama, which were jointly organized with local institutions, to foster regional discussions on economic development strategies, linked to the SDGs.

Work was also undertaken on strengthening productive inclusion of poor and extremely poor rural territories through social economy schemes with a methodology replicable in the rest of the region. A project on productive inclusion for the social economy, financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), ECLAC and the Government of Mexico, supported productive development through territorial analyses, territorial and productive chain targeting and incubation and commercialization processes, enterprise-specific technical assistance, building of strategic alliances at the local level and strengthening of institutional linkages. The project has reported 10,349 direct and indirect beneficiaries and assisted 262 micro- and small enterprises with the goal of building their productive capacities or improving their income in the post-pandemic context. The cross-cutting strategies of the project, covering areas such as financial inclusion and gender, have also been key to its success.

Under subprogramme 12, Subregional activities in the Caribbean, ECLAC supported Caribbean countries in overcoming challenges that hinder their ability to implement sustainable development. The subprogramme addressed the issues that affect many of the countries of the subregion, including high debt levels, weak economic growth, financial constraints, declining export capacity, high unemployment (particularly among women and young people), high vulnerability to natural events and environmental degradation. The fundamental challenge was therefore to determine the most effective strategies to build capacities and resilience, to respond meaningfully to these obstacles.

Technical support was delivered to Suriname and Montserrat on their national population censuses through online sessions with a focus on enabling use of microdata from previous population censuses. This was enabled by the REDATAM software (Retrieval of Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer), which allows for online processing and analysis of census and survey data, thus contributing to evidence-based decision-making. It is anticipated that these data will serve as important inputs for national development planning, policymaking, and monitoring international commitments such as the 2030 Agenda. In addition, the OECS Green-Blue Economy Strategy and Action Plan for economic transformation in the region was strengthened by work under the subprogramme in five countries to develop detailed road maps for a transition to sustainable development strategies that emphasize the environmental dimension.

Work was performed under the Development Account project “Caribbean SIDS relevant climate change and disasters indicators” to ensure development of specific capacities on climate change and disaster statistics at the national and subregional level in the Caribbean. At the national level, the subprogramme supported analysis of environmental statistics with the use of the Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT) in eight Caribbean countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname. At the subregional level, workshops were conducted to understand opportunities and challenges related to production of climate change and disaster indicators. Furthermore, under the Development Account project “Building back better in tourism-dependent Caribbean economies post-COVID-19”, in-depth fact-finding consultations were conducted in Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to examine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on subsectors of the tourism industry, the challenges faced and emerging areas for diversification. In response to the feedback from government agencies, private entities and non-governmental organizations, training manuals and presentation tools were prepared, to enhance entrepreneurship and related business activities.
The **ECLAC debt for climate adaptation swap** is an ongoing Caribbean-wide initiative that seeks to address the high and unsustainable levels of debt of many Caribbean economies, which have hampered the subregion’s growth. ECLAC, with the support of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS), convened a **high-level meeting** from 26 to 29 July 2022 in Saint John’s, to address outstanding issues related to establishment of the Caribbean Resilience Fund. Discussions centred on the growth and competitiveness of the Fund, debt and liquidity windows, the scope for capitalization of the Fund including engagement with donors and investors, optimal housing of the Fund, and the next steps for its launch.

Grenada took major steps in its national ownership of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs with the drafting of a new National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2020–2025 that mainstreams the SDGs in national development. [...] As a first-time presenter of the VNR, we have benefitted from our participation in ECLAC’s Community of Practice for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean presenting their VNR in 2022. [...] We are grateful for the technical assistance provided by ECLAC in the preparation of the NSDP.

Oliver Joseph, Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Business and CARICOM Affairs, Grenada

Subprogramme 13, Support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations, contributed to enhanced collaboration with bilateral and multilateral cooperation partners through technical and logistical support, as well as substantive contributions to the countries of the region through technical assistance and facilitation of multilateral discussions.

South-South cooperation was enhanced by the support provided by ECLAC to the Chair of the Regional Conference on South-South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean with organization of various engagement activities. The seminar **New Challenges and New Perspectives on International Cooperation: Development Approaches from Latin America and the Caribbean**, jointly organized by ECLAC, the Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Chilean Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AGCID) and IDB, was held in Santiago, on 13 and 14 September 2022. The seminar was attended by representatives from member States from the region, international financial institutions, development banks, the United Nations system, the private sector and civil society. Participants highlighted the importance of international cooperation given the adverse socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which had widened development gaps in the countries of the region, further reflecting the need for a paradigm shift in development cooperation, to overcome structural barriers and to achieve sustainable development in line with the 2030 Agenda. In addition, under subprogramme 13 a technical paper was published entitled: “**State-of-the-art in international development cooperation, with a focus on South-South and triangular cooperation. Analytical study of knowledge accrued, 2013–2022**”.

In addition, under subprogramme 13, an **extension of the Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) methodology** was developed and shared with the countries of the region. The methodology was intended to be used to estimate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and was implemented in Bahamas and Panama. In this regard, ECLAC coordinated an assessment of the effects and impacts of COVID-19 in the Bahamas, and worked with the Resident Coordinator Office in Panama to evaluate the effects and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the tourism and commerce sectors.

**It is my pleasure to express the gratitude of the Ministry for the technical and institutional cooperation that the Secretariat for Federal Coordination of Security received from ECLAC over the course of this year [...] The training in a methodology for disaster assessment and the technical assistance on a baseline for the municipalities of Berisso and Ensenada in the province of Buenos Aires have been very useful for our own technical team.**

Silvia La Ruffa, Secretary for Federal Coordination of Security, Ministry of Security, Argentina
The **ECLAC office in Washington, D.C.** continued to serve as a liaison office with the governments of the United States and Canada, as well as with international organizations based in Washington, D.C., supporting intergovernmental processes and fostering cooperation amongst the region’s stakeholders. The office collaborated with the Government of Canada and the Organization of American States (OAS) to support the **Inter-American Task Force on Women’s Leadership**. In particular, jointly with subprogramme 5, the Office coordinated with the other members of the Task Force to provide inputs to the report **A Call to Action to Boost Women’s Leadership and Parity Democracy in the Americas** that was presented during the ninth Summit of the Americas, held in Los Angeles, United States, in June 2022. In preparation for the Summit, the ECLAC office participated in the regular meetings of the Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG). In addition, the office participated in the fifty-second regular session of the OAS General Assembly.

The ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. also provided relevant and timely analysis of developments in the United States economy and global financial markets to assist countries of the region in evaluating critical analytical and policy issues. In 2022, in addition to its regular publications (**United States economic outlook**, **United States-Latin America and the Caribbean Trade Developments**, and **Capital flows to Latin America and the Caribbean**), the office published “**Towards a new industrial policy: the United States economic policy agenda post-COVID-19**”, which examined the United States government’s efforts to address supply chain bottlenecks and pass a unified bill on increasing innovation and strengthening competitiveness. The Office also published the report “**China and Latin America and the Caribbean: exports competition in the United States market**”, which measures the impact of Chinese exports on Latin American and Caribbean exports of goods to the United States market and the potential benefits of free trade agreements with the United States.

**I am writing on behalf of the Latin America Leadership Program to express our sincere thanks for the support provided as part of the Innovation and Leadership in Government (ILG) Program.** Your knowledge and experience are invaluable sources of inspiration and growth for leaders of the region and this programme would not have been possible without your contributions.

Michael Guarino, Program Manager, Latin America Leadership Program, Georgetown University’s McDonough School of Business, United States

The **ECLAC office in Bogotá** prioritized support for designing **territorial convergence** strategies to enhance social inclusion and development. The Fair on **Territorial Structures and Urban-Rural Linkages** was held as part of a Development Account project on **rural-urban linkages for inclusive development in Colombia**. The Fair presented new voices and non-traditional topics to contribute to public discussions on well-being of the rural population and the development of regions in Colombia. In addition, the Office analysed opportunities for urban-rural linkages in the Departments of **Tolima** and **Antioquia**.

The office also played an important role in providing advice regarding ongoing government processes, particularly those concerned with **statistical issues and measurements**. In this respect, work was undertaken with the National Planning Department of Colombia on the Committee of experts for the measurement of poverty in children, and with the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) on the Comité de Expertos en Temas de Medición de Pobreza Monetaria y Multidimensional. Technical assistance was also provided with regard to the drafting of a bill on **environmental liabilities** in Colombia. In June 2022, the bill was passed in the first debate and remains in the legislative process. In June, a report entitled “**Avances institucionales y normativos para la gestión integral de pasivos ambientales mineros en Colombia**” was published on comprehensive management of the environmental liabilities of mining, and was used to underpin further advocacy of the bill.
We would like to express our thanks for your participation in the panel discussion on challenges and opportunities for cities in a context of territorial development, during the launch event for the third edition of the Modern City Index (ICM). Your contributions provided insight into the perspective of ECLAC on territorial development and cities in Colombia and your institution’s progress on different aspects of these issues.

Redy Adolfo López López, Technical Director, Urban Development Directorate, National Planning Department, Colombia

The ECLAC office in Brasilia has been contributing to a transformative recovery for a productive, inclusive and sustainable future in Brazil by promoting the approach of the big push for sustainability. The office led ECLAC technical support to the Environmental Committee of the Federal Senate of Brazil for implementation of the Fórum da Geração Ecológica (Ecological Generation Forum). More than 30 legislative proposals to drive Brazil’s development with economic, social and environmental sustainability were drafted with ECLAC technical support. They were unanimously approved by the Environmental Committee and subsequently presented publicly at a high-level launch event within the Senate. The Forum therefore achieved its mission of presenting a legislative framework for sustainable development, under the direct responsibility of the Committee Chair. The Brazilian Congress will conduct the legislative procedures to seek approval and implementation of the proposals.

The office also led a structured meeting entitled “Match-making supply and demand: strategic meeting to accelerate investments in electric buses in Brazil”, for coordination of stakeholders linked to demand for sustainable urban mobility, mainly in the municipality of São Paulo, and stakeholders linked to the national automobile industry’s supply and value chain, as well as representatives of the financing and development system. The aim of the meeting was to identify ways to unlock investments in electric buses in Brazil. The ECLAC office in Brasilia is working with the Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services to implement the main recommendations of the agenda to push for electromobility in Brazil and the establishment of a national strategy on productive development of the value chain for electric buses. Furthermore, in the context of the Green Patents programme, the office is working to foster dissemination of green technologies in Brazil, and in the rest of Latin America, in partnership with the National Institute for Industrial Property (INPI) of Brazil. In 2022, as part of this project, the office led a capacity-building event on green technologies for patent examiners, with over 200 participants from 17 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The office also collaborated with the Brazilian Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) to publish the book Governança Orçamentária no Brasil, on budget governance in the country. The publication provides a critical analysis of Brazil’s budgetary rules, as part of an emerging debate on how to respond to the health, social and economic impacts of COVID-19. The book launch was a milestone for a discussion on how to increase the stability of the budgetary governance regime with, amongst other measures, new legal propositions that would make the budget the main instrument for financing government responses to this crisis, and future ones.

This innovative initiative (Fórum da Geração Ecológica) was born from the awareness that our role is to make strategic decisions to form road maps, implement policy and build an agenda for an ecological transition with social justice. It is also a call for civil society in Brazil to engage in healthy and constructive collective debate in the parliament. I would like to express our thanks for the partnership between ECLAC and the Committee, which raised awareness of the required technical assistance for the five working groups, without which it would have been very difficult to develop and implement this initiative with the quality and depth it actually had.

Jaques Wagner, Chair of the Environmental Committee, Federal Senate, Brazil
The **ECLAC office in Argentina** continued to highlight the challenges women face in relation to the **social organization of care** in Argentina, a situation that has recently been compounded by increasing financial vulnerability, caused by fewer job opportunities, a fall in labour income, and pre-existing gender inequalities. The office collaborated with other United Nations entities and initiatives to support work on these issues. As part of the COVID-19 response and recovery multi-partner trust fund joint programme “COVID-19 Socioeconomic Recovery from a Gender Perspective: Promoting the Economic Autonomy of Women and the Care of Elderly and Disabled people in Argentina”, ECLAC collaborated with the Ministry for Women, Genders and Diversity to organize a **debtor, genders and care seminar**.

The office continued to engage with the **Federal Map of Care**, an initiative that had previously received support from ECLAC in its development and launch phases. As part of that engagement, a **document** was prepared that outlined the main results of the process, the conceptual approaches adopted and the innovations applied (in terms of information technology and methodology, among other areas), as well as the ways in which the tool could be used. The research found that the Map had contributed to the improvement of public policy and evidence-based decision-making. In particular, the estimate of potential country-wide demand for care was used as an input for a cost evaluation of the proposed Comprehensive Care System of Argentina (SINCA), which is a key measure of the **Cuidar en Igualdad** (Caring in Equality) bill presented to the National Congress.

With funding from the European Union, the office also addressed territorial asymmetries through technical assistance to provincial governments to develop a productive transformation agenda. This work promoted coordination between the national government and provincial authorities in industrial, technological, and financial policy, in order to equalize distribution of productive opportunities and incentives, culminating in a **peer-to-peer exchange to enhance policy coordination**.

In relation to the technical assistance provided by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to the Secretariat for Science and Technology, it is my pleasure to convey our thanks for the support received with respect to the study on possible productive transformation and recent trends in the structural development gaps in our province.

Facundo López Sartori, Minister-Secretary for Agriculture and Production, Government of Misiones Province, Argentina (see [online] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DDqITLKYSqU)

In 2022, the work of the **ECLAC office in Montevideo** focused on the challenges that must be overcome for there to be inclusive and sustainable growth in Uruguay. Under the umbrella of inclusion, the office worked in close cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security on issues related to employment, decent jobs and income distribution. This work culminated in a **study** that considers not only the problems of open unemployment and informality, but also the issue of salaries below the poverty line.

In collaboration with ECLAC divisions, the office has been focusing on environmental sustainability, presenting its findings to various universities. The office also produced a **document** on the impacts in Uruguay of international geopolitical conflicts. In addition to working with national government agencies and international stakeholders, work was conducted with subnational authorities, in particular with the **forestry industry** on an analysis of the forestry value chain.

*We are writing to express our most sincere thanks for the technical assistance received over the course of the year through the projects ‘Building a database and indicators on employment levels and quality’ and ‘Cleansing and integration of data from administrative records in the Statistical Data Warehouse’.*

Pablo Mieres, Minister for Labour and Social Security, Uruguay
STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS FOR DEVELOPMENT

In 2022, ECLAC continued to strengthen relationships with cooperation partners while simultaneously working to build new alliances, including with the private sector. The pandemic heightened global geopolitical tensions, and other worldwide and regional socioeconomic shocks have further highlighted the importance of these collaborative partnerships and the value proposition of partnership with ECLAC. The Commission’s extensive knowledge of the region’s development challenges, its in-house multidisciplinary research capacity and its numerous multi-stakeholder networks are just a few of the reasons why its integrated approach is both efficient and effective for partners to contribute to the development of Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly in times of economic uncertainty and shifting regional priorities.

As member States relaxed pandemic-related restrictions over the course of the year, this created opportunities for more project-related travel and in-person and hybrid events, which had a positive impact on the Commission’s extrabudgetary implementation rate. In 2022, ECLAC implemented a record US$ 13.6 million, an increase of 57% compared to 2021 (US$ 8.6 million) and significantly higher than in 2020 and 2019 (US$ 6.5 million and US$ 9 million, respectively).

In terms of resource mobilization, ECLAC secured US$13 million in 2022, as a result of a reorientation of its resource mobilization strategy to meet the urgent needs of member States for support for a transformative post-pandemic recovery. Though slightly fewer project agreements were signed in 2022 than in 2021 —33 compared to 36— 2022 was a record year for funds raised. Looking ahead, the Commission expects extrabudgetary funding to gradually return to its pre-pandemic average of around US$ 9–10 million annually, owing to a downtrend in official development assistance (ODA) flows into the region’s countries, most of which are now classified as middle-income.

The topics examined under ECLAC extrabudgetary projects complement its regular budget programme of work and continue to reflect the diversity of sustainable development issues and the priorities of the region. They range from time-bound topics such as post-pandemic economic recovery strategies and support for national census processes to emerging topics such as electromobility and the bioeconomy, as well as other regional priorities such as climate change and natural resources for just transitions, labour inclusion, and gender mainstreaming.

Framework agreements and technical cooperation projects in 2022

Table 3 shows the number of framework agreements signed in 2022 with governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions, to open a working relationship that does not involve a transfer of financial resources.

Table 4 shows the number of technical cooperation projects signed in 2022 which involve transfers of financial resources among the participating institutions.

At the bilateral level, ECLAC continued to strengthen its cooperation with countries in the region. In addition to continuing work on multi-year projects signed in previous years, new framework or project agreements were signed in 2022 with various governments, including national and local entities of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Suriname and Uruguay.
At the request of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the Commission agreed to act as administrator of the CELAC Fund for Climate Adaptation and Comprehensive Response to Natural Disasters. In that capacity, ECLAC prepared the draft rules of procedure of the Steering Committee and the priorities and criteria for selection for projects, whose formal adoption process is under way within the framework of CELAC.

Bilateral collaboration with strategic partners from outside the region remained another important source of support and cooperation in 2022. Building on many years of close partnership, ECLAC and Germany deepened their collaboration further in 2022. This included new projects on topics ranging from the impacts of the war in Ukraine on the region to the development of a feminist development cooperation policy for the region. Work also continued on new phases of the project “Regional Cooperation for a more sustainable management of mineral resources in the Andean countries” (MinSus) and the project “Inclusive and sustainable smart cities in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean” (CISI), in addition to further progress on “Recover better: overcoming the COVID-19 Pandemic consequences in Latin America and the Caribbean”, which contains fiscal, social and industrial policy components. Germany remains the largest bilateral donor to ECLAC.

The partnership between ECLAC and Spain through the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) continued and was deepened through the signing of a two-year project with components covering gender equality and women’s autonomy, fiscal policies for sustainable development and capacity-building at the local level to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The project also provided support for the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development. The strategic alliance with Spain and other development partners goes beyond project funding — which is essential for performing key joint activities — and extends to advocacy in multilateral forums of a new kind of cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean, one that pays due attention to the persistent structural development gaps that the region still faces.
Throughout 2022, ECLAC continued its close partnership with the Republic of Korea, with an annual programme that was focused on three key areas: the internationalization of small and medium-sized enterprises through digitalization and paperless trade, open government and population dynamics. In fact, following the easing of travel restrictions, ECLAC received Han Duck-soo, Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea on 10 November 2022, highlighting the strength of its relationship.

In 2022, the collaboration between France and ECLAC took the form of a new project centred around water and energy management, to support the countries of the region in implementing the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. Additionally, the French Development Agency (AFD) provided support for projects on macroclimate modelling in Mexico and Brazil and the development of social protection mechanisms to mitigate the negative effects of climate change in Colombia and Costa Rica.

Through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), ECLAC continued to provide support to the Council of Ministers of Finance of Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (COSEFIN) to protect public investment in infrastructure that is resilient to natural disasters and climate change. An ECLAC project in collaboration with Norway on enhancing human capacities throughout the life cycle for equality and productivity began its final year of activities, while another project with Norway, focused on constructing a development vision for the twenty-first century in Central America, concluded in 2022.

Regarding multilateral cooperation, the strategic alliance between ECLAC and the European Union continued; in fact, the latter remains the largest multilateral partner for ECLAC. In 2022, work continued under existing multi-year initiatives related to the Regional Facility for Development in Transition for Latin America and the Caribbean and to the activities of EUROCLIMA to support public policies on climate action, including economic policies that promote the construction of long-term, low-carbon development strategies and green recovery.

ECLAC and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) continue to promote interregional cooperation within the framework of the Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC), which finances biregional projects on selected topics. In 2022, work continued on the project “Leveraging cross-border e-commerce for an inclusive and sustainable pandemic response and recovery in East Asia and Latin America”.

Development banks remained key cooperation partners of ECLAC in 2022, which saw the signing of a framework agreement with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), as well as continued work on an existing project with the World Bank.

In the spirit of embracing intra-United Nations system collaboration to truly “Deliver as One”, work between ECLAC and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes remained a pillar of the Commission’s strategic partnerships agenda throughout 2022. ECLAC signed new agreements or continued existing projects with IFAD, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN-Women, WFP and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). These agreements covered a wide range of topics, including a new concept of what is rural, reproductive rights and the elimination of child marriages, social policies for children and infants, and Indigenous and Afrodescendant populations.

ECLAC partnerships with various United Nations trust funds continued to grow in 2022. The Commission received a grant funded by the United Nations peace and development trust fund to support drinking water, sanitation and renewable energies in some of the most vulnerable municipalities of El Salvador, Mexico and Panama. Meanwhile, work continued in Trinidad and Tobago on a Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund project on innovative financial solutions that was signed the previous year. Activities also continued in Argentina, Brazil and Colombia, on projects funded by the United Nations Road Safety Fund (UNRSF).

Lastly, private sector collaboration was again an area of growth and opportunity for ECLAC in 2022, with several sizeable agreements signed. The Open Society Foundations funded two projects. The first was the Parliamentary Observatory on Climate Change and Just Transition, which aims to promote dialogue, cooperation and information-sharing between the governments of the region on environmental and climate change legislation. The second aims to promote a transformative recovery by fostering feminist principles to move towards fairer care economies and societies. Progress also continued in 2022 on existing projects with the Ford Foundation on the future of workers and with the Wellspring Foundation on women’s autonomy.

ECLAC also signed an agreement with The Nature Conservancy for a multi-year project on ecosystem-based adaptation in the food and agriculture sector to reduce climate risk and environmental impacts in the region, in addition to receiving funding from the Ford Foundation for an extrabudgetary project to support civil society political participation related to the Escazú Agreement.
RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT AND OUTREACH

Results-based management is at the core of the Commission’s commitment to use its resources efficiently to deliver the best results for its member States.

ECLAC reported on past results through the Report on the activities of the Commission, 2021, which was presented at the thirty-ninth session of the Commission. ECLAC presented the Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2024 at the same session, when it was adopted by the member States. This was the first step towards assembling the proposed programme budget for 2024, to be submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly.

The implementation of the programme of work was monitored by the Programme Planning and Operations Division along with all the substantive divisions and offices. The Commission had 407 planned deliverables with an overall implementation rate of 100% (see table 5).

**Table 5**

Implementation of the programme of work, 2022

(Number of outputs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planned</th>
<th>Delivered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary documentation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantive services for meetings</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical cooperation projects</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical materials</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation, advice and advocacy (including promotion of legal documents)</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Databases and substantive digital materials</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outreach programmes, special events and information materials</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication materials</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

It can be said that 2022 was a productive year for evaluation, with six Development Account projects evaluated at the end of their implementation, in technical areas related to sustainable energy, national institutional frameworks in Caribbean States, the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda, rural-urban linkages in Colombia, technological transformations linked to labour, and strengthening institutions in relation to social policy.
Spotlight: adapting ECLAC activities to online and hybrid modalities

In 2022, the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect implementation of the Commission’s mandates, as in many cases the planned means of implementation of deliverables had to be adapted to online or hybrid formats. Lessons learned and good practices from the previous two years were mainstreamed in adaptation of the programme, including use of hybrid workshops, meetings and training events, and when possible, increasing the number of e-learning courses and adapting training materials to online settings. Throughout the year, work was done within ECLAC to strengthen mandate delivery, aiming to better support member States and use resources more efficiently and effectively.

In 2022, of the 45 expert group meetings and 46 training courses, workshops and seminars delivered by the Commission, 39 and 34, respectively, were held in online and hybrid formats. Similarly, out of 17 intergovernmental meetings convened by ECLAC in 2022, 12 were held in hybrid or online formats. However, even though online formats enabled more national authorities, experts, trainees and other attendees to participate, they also presented challenges, given unequal access to Internet services and technological equipment within and among countries of the region, further highlighting the importance of providing support through in-person capacity-building and technical assistance. Tailor-made technical assistance and policy advice to senior national and sectoral authorities was also affected in some cases, as the online alternatives failed to ensure adequate coverage and outreach.

Moving forward, the Commission will continue to assess the suitability and sustainability of the use of hybrid and online modalities to ensure adequate outreach, coverage and tailored technical assistance and policy advice to meet member States’ emerging needs and demands.
Library

Key figures: Hernán Santa Cruz Library in 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digital repository</th>
<th>Library Website</th>
<th>Social Media</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44 706 Digital ECLAC publications</td>
<td>30 505 Page views</td>
<td>8 097 Twitter followers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>953 New records uploaded</td>
<td>1 791 Total online queries</td>
<td>968 YouTube followers</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 734 354 Downloads</td>
<td>1 088 559 Total research guide views</td>
<td>6 185 YouTube video views</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Press and communication

Key figures: ECLAC press and communication in 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social media / Spanish / English</th>
<th>Exclusive interviews given</th>
<th>References in the mass media</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>501 278 Followers</td>
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<td>49 636</td>
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<td>375 618 Fans</td>
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<td>3 962 867 Views</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 085 Followers</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 799 Fans</td>
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