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AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC)**

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACS	Association of Caribbean States
ADC	Andean Development Corporation
ALADI	Latin American Integration Association
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDCC	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTAA	Free Trade Area of the Americas
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILPES	Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPEA	Institute of Applied Economic Research (Brazil)
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OLADE	Latin American Energy Association
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PARLATINO	Latin American Parliament
SELA	Latin American Economic System
SICA	Central American Integration System
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

INTRODUCTION

This report on the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) covers the two-year period between the last session of the Commission, held in May 2002, and April 2004. It reviews the activities carried out under the programme of work of the ECLAC system, which includes the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). The report consists of three parts.

Part I is divided into seven sections. Section (i) presents a summary of the work of ECLAC in the context of the new realities of Latin America and the Caribbean, with special emphasis on the central issues of the biennium: the “lost half decade” in terms of economic growth, the decline in foreign direct investment (FDI) flows, the modest recovery of the region’s economies in 2003, poverty reduction, the issue of sustainable development and the challenges of the information society.

Section (ii) examines the impact of United Nations reform on ECLAC and reviews the new programme initiated by the Secretary-General in 2003, which addresses various aspects of strategic management and coordination. In terms of management, a system of results-based budgeting has been introduced which focuses more on outputs than on the processes and inputs required for their production. In terms of coordination, an effort has been made to achieve greater efficiency in these activities among the different United Nations entities and, above all, in activities involving technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC), at both the regional and interregional levels.

Section (iii) looks at the Commission’s advances and new challenges with respect to the Millennium Development Goals set forth in the Millennium Declaration adopted by the General Assembly.¹ In this regard, the secretariat’s activities have been centred on poverty eradication, gender equity and environmental sustainability, with emphasis on the execution of inter-agency projects and activities.

Section (iv) lists the principal multidisciplinary documents published by the substantive divisions of ECLAC under the coordination of the Office of the Executive Secretary. These documents have triggered a process of participation and discussion and have helped to reinforce an integrated perspective on issues relating to economic and social development in the countries of the region. Special mention should be made of the following books published by ECLAC in the course of the biennium: *The sustainability of development in Latin America and the Caribbean: challenges and opportunities* (No. 68), *Meeting the millennium poverty reduction targets in Latin America and the Caribbean* (No. 70), *Social capital and poverty reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean: towards a new paradigm* (No. 71) and *Road maps towards an information society in Latin America and the Caribbean* (No. 72), as well as the document which will be presented at the forthcoming session of the Commission, entitled *Productive development in open economies*.

Section (v) describes activities for the preparation and integrated follow-up of the world conferences on economic and social issues, namely, the International Conference on Financing for Development; the World Summit on the Information Society; the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation; the International Meeting for the 10-Year Review of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island

¹ Resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000.

Developing States; the International Conference for Renewable Energies; the World Summit on Sustainable Development; the Second World Assembly on Ageing; the Fourth World Conference on Women; and the International Conference on Population and Development. During this period, a new web site was set up on the information system on United Nations world conferences and summits.²

Section (vi) describes the activities and meetings of the subsidiary organs and special committees, namely, the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES and the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. In each case, a brief summary is given of the activities carried out, and the decisions and agreements adopted.

This section also includes a summary of the most important aspects of the following meetings or sessions: the twenty-second session of the Committee of the Whole and seventh meeting of the ad hoc working group established pursuant to resolution 553(XXVI); the nineteenth and twentieth sessions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC); the first and second meetings of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC; the second meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC; the meeting of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development; the Caribbean subregional meeting to assess the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development 10 years after its adoption; the open-ended meeting of the Presiding Officers of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development; the twenty-first meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES, held within the framework of the twenty-ninth session of ECLAC; the eleventh Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean and the twelfth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning; and the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Section (vii) presents an overview of inter-agency activities for collaboration, coordination and consultation between ECLAC and specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Part II reports on the execution of ECLAC programmes. Two tables are included which show the effective results of substantive and operational activities measured in terms of final outputs. These are followed by a brief description of the general direction and the most important aspects of the work carried out under the 12 substantive subprogrammes of the ECLAC secretariat, both in Santiago and in the subregional headquarters in Mexico and the Caribbean, the national offices in Buenos Aires, Brasilia, Montevideo and Bogotá and the liaison office in Washington, D.C. Figures containing statistical information on ECLAC documents and publications are also presented.

The structure of this section is basically consistent with that of the programme derived from the United Nations medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 and thus differs somewhat from the format used in the draft programme of work for the 2006-2007 biennium, which will be considered by the Commission at its thirtieth session.

² See <http://www.eclac.cl/cumbres>.

This section now also includes a summary of the training activities conducted by ILPES (subprogramme 7: Planning of public administration), along with data and graphs on the international courses delivered. Information on the training courses offered in specific fields under the other 11 substantive subprogrammes is provided on the relevant pages of the ECLAC web portal. The programme of ECLAC and ILPES courses held in the 2002-2003 biennium is published on the ECLAC web site on training and on the ILPES web site.³ In March 2003, ILPES received confirmation of its role as the Commission's training hub and, as such, is responsible for standardizing procedures for the design, implementation and evaluation of the training activities carried out by the Commission's substantive divisions.

Each substantive division responsible for executing subprogramme elements keeps its outputs updated on its web site in the ECLAC web portal; documents are to be found in the publications catalogues, which can be obtained in printed or digital format through the web site.⁴

The second section of part II lists cooperation activities in the following subsections: (a) overview and general trends of international cooperation; (b) legislative mandate for the Commission's TCDC activities; and (c) cooperation activities conducted during the 2002-2003 biennium by technical assistance missions and by projects financed with extrabudgetary resources. This last subsection is further divided into three points: (i) total expenditure, by donor; (ii) technical cooperation projects; and (iii) TCDC projects and activities. Each of these subsections is illustrated using figures, tables and boxes on the relevant activities and technical cooperation projects.

Lastly, part III recapitulates the main dissemination and communications activities implemented by the Documents and Publications Division, the Library, the *CEPAL Review* (with an overview of the articles published both in the *Review* itself and in *Notas de Población*, the Information Services Unit and the Internet Development and Coordination Unit of ECLAC. In some cases, figures are used to illustrate various aspects of these activities.

³ See <http://www.eclac.cl/capacitacion/> and <http://www.eclac.cl/ilpes>.

⁴ Catalogue of publications 2002 (LC/G.2181/B); Catalogue of publications 2003 (LC.G.2206/I).

I. CENTRAL ISSUES ON THE INSTITUTION'S AGENDA

(i) *The Latin American and Caribbean context*

According to the Commission's findings, the biennium covered by this report was marked by a contraction in regional output in 2002 and an inadequate recovery in 2003, which made this period part of the six years that were "lost" in terms of economic growth.

The upturn in 2003 (1.5%) was insufficient to reverse the stagnation of the last few years and per capita GDP was 1.5% lower than it had been in 1997. As a result, social conditions also deteriorated. After six years of negative per capita growth and sluggish labour-market activity, poverty is estimated to have increased in 2003, bringing the number of poor people in Latin America and the Caribbean to 226.6 million—including 102 million indigents— or 44.4% of the population.

In the 2002-2003 biennium, the Latin American and Caribbean region was hard hit by negative external factors, which were amplified by the weaknesses in the region's economies. The contraction and near-zero growth were attributable to a common source: the international economy and, in particular, the volatility of international financial markets, which had a devastating effect. Foreign direct investment (FDI) flows slowed during the period to stand at US\$ 29 billion in 2003, far below the average for 1990-2002 (US\$ 38 billion) and 25% lower than the 2002 level.

The region's economic performance strengthened in the last quarter of 2003, reflecting international economic trends particularly the signs of recovery in the United States and Japan and strong growth in China. Thus, for the first time since 1997, the Latin American economies will not show negative growth in 2004.

Against the backdrop of these recent economic and social trends, ECLAC considers that the region faces the dual challenge of assuming a dynamic role within the globalized economy and, at the same time, overcoming the equity gap, exclusion and environmental degradation. In this regard, the situation described above illustrates the difficulties that the countries of the region face in attempting to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with respect to poverty reduction.

In the past five years, the region has made little progress in alleviating poverty, as poverty and indigence rates have remained practically unchanged since 1997. Between 1999 and 2002, the poverty rate increased by two tenths of a percentage point, moving from 43.8% to 44.0%, while extreme poverty grew by nine tenths of a point to encompass 19.4% of the regional population.

Moreover, the region is concerned about issues closely associated with poverty, namely the lack of food security, undernourishment and malnutrition. In a number of studies, ECLAC has analysed questions of poverty and inequality from a gender perspective and patterns of public spending, which showed a significant increase in the amounts allocated to social sectors in the 1990s.

Similarly, ECLAC data show that unless income distribution is improved, average growth will need to be around 3.6% for the next 12 years in order to halve extreme poverty by 2015 with respect to its 1990 level. The more ambitious goal of halving total poverty calls for a growth rate of close to 5% a year. These values contrast with the region's average annual growth rate of only 2.6% over the past 13 years.

In the area of sustainable development, the Commission has sought to identify more precise indicators of the loss of natural resources. At the regional level, it has attempted to harmonize the Millennium Development Goals with the agreements reached at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. In addition, ECLAC, in conjunction with UNDP and other United Nations organizations, is evaluating existing data for indicators relating to this issue at the world level, which countries can apply in their efforts to monitor compliance at the national level.

Lastly, ECLAC has conducted studies within the framework of the debate on the information society. It considers that from the point of view of Latin America and the Caribbean, it is essential to determine how this new paradigm can contribute to the achievement of broader development objectives and to the region's full integration into the world information society. Thus, in the Commission's view, the answers to three fundamental questions should help to incorporate the issue in the development agenda: What type of information society does the region hope to build? What are the basic characteristics and peculiarities of the transition to an information society in Latin America and the Caribbean? What policy measures could be adopted to speed up this transition?

Thus, given the challenges faced by the region, ECLAC opted for a coordinated approach to the prevailing economic and social phenomena and structured its analytical agenda accordingly. This was reflected, during the biennium, in a long list of publications and activities which are reviewed in detail in this report.

(ii) *Impact of the reform of the United Nations on ECLAC*

In September 2002 the Secretary-General proposed a set of reforms⁵ to the General Assembly whose premise was that the United Nations should align its activities with the priorities defined in the Millennium Declaration and the global conferences of the past decade. To accomplish this, it was necessary to carry out a comprehensive review of the work of the Organization aimed at identifying activities whose relevance had diminished over the years and new issues, or ones that had acquired new urgency, such as globalization and its impact on development. In order to better reflect the priorities agreed upon at the Millennium Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted a thoroughly revised version of the proposed programme budget for the 2004-2005 biennium.

As a contribution to the Secretary-General's effort in this regard, the ECLAC secretariat carried out two interconnected processes: (i) a self-assessment exercise to take stock of the Millennium Development Goals and adjust the activities of the Commission accordingly; and (ii) active participation in a detailed review of all outputs produced by the members of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs.⁶ The review of these outputs, which were classified in 10 thematic clusters, was aimed at identifying areas in which better synergies could be created and coordination could add value, to the benefit of Member States. As a result of this work, ECLAC was able to reallocate resources for advisory services and training activities and to address emerging social and sustainable development issues, such as international migration, financing for development and environmental assessment of natural disasters in the region. These changes are reflected in the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system for the 2004-2005 biennium.

⁵ Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change (A/57/387).

⁶ The Executive Committee was established in 1997 with the aim of enhancing the contribution that the different United Nations entities working in this field make to the overall objectives of the Organization by reducing duplication of effort and facilitating greater complementarity and coherence and, more generally, facilitating joint strategic planning and decision-making.

A cornerstone of the Secretary-General's reform proposal was the need to replace the former planning and budgeting system, which was complex and labour-intensive, with a simpler process that would enable Member States to focus their attention on objectives and results instead of quantitative measures of input and output. This new process should also allow them to make the necessary link between programmes of work and choices with respect to resource allocation within a realistic planning horizon. The new system will also include: (i) the replacement of the four-year medium-term plan with a two-year strategic framework, which will comprise a plan outline reflecting the policy orientation of the Organization and its longer-term objectives, and a biennial programme plan; (ii) a shorter and more strategic budget, with supplementary detail provided separately; and (iii) a strengthened system of evaluation and monitoring that will measure the impact of the Organization's work more accurately.

Key to success in this area is the consolidation of the results-based budgeting and results-based management approaches introduced in 2001 to ensure a fully results-oriented Organization. ECLAC has been firmly committed to the implementation of these approaches since their introduction and has gradually made significant progress in this connection. The methodology was first used as a planning tool for the preparation of the draft programme of work of the Commission for the 2002-2003 biennium and, more recently, as a performance evaluation tool for the activities carried out during that period. Thanks to the provision of training and the application of lessons learned, ECLAC programme managers were able to acquire an adequate command of the methodology. This has resulted in greater ownership on their part of the preparation of the draft programme of work for the 2004-2005 biennium.

Another significant aspect of the reform process has focused on the need to clearly define the specific roles and responsibilities of the different entities of the United Nations, particularly in the delivery of technical cooperation to developing countries. The aim of this part of the reform process was to facilitate and improve coordination, in order to make such cooperation more effective. In this connection, the Secretary-General commissioned an in-depth review of technical cooperation activities carried out by different entities of the United Nations Secretariat. The main findings of the review, which were reported by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly in September 2003,⁷ were that "A complex and at times under-resourced system appears to be performing reasonably well" and that "The variety of differing mechanisms that exist within the system for the delivery of technical cooperation continue to attract funding support from donors, and their services continue to be of value to developing countries". According to the report, the activities of the regional commissions in all areas seemed to be "logical components of their broader responsibilities" and were not seen to pose significant issues.

(iii) ECLAC and the Millennium Development Goals

Since the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals, the secretariat has adopted its programme of work to better assist its member States in their efforts to meet these commitments, especially those dealing with poverty and hunger reduction, gender equity and environmental sustainability. Activities in all three areas have been aimed at addressing one of the main challenges facing the region in meeting these Goals, that is, the lack of sound, reliable and comparable statistical data; indeed such data are indispensable for formulating and implementing policies that create an enabling environment for reaching the relevant targets within the time frames agreed upon in the Millennium Declaration.

In this regard, the secretariat has pointed out that even though the Millennium Development Goals are an essential general reference for all countries, given the prevailing conditions in Latin America

⁷ Review of technical cooperation in the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (A/58/382).

and the Caribbean, not all of them are of direct relevance for the countries of the region, since reaching some of them would not represent a significant improvement in the living standard of their peoples. Work is therefore necessary to bring these Goals in line with regional conditions by fine-tuning and/or disaggregating each indicator or even defining complementary ones. In addition, the secretariat has drawn attention to the major implications of the acute and multidimensional inequities prevailing in the region for both the measurement of progress and the formulation of policies. The measurement of progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals must go beyond simple national averages and the data must account for the socio-economic, gender, ethnic and geographical dimensions of inequity.

Regarding Goal 1, Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, during 2002 ECLAC worked with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) of Brazil on an evaluation of the feasibility of attaining the goal of poverty reduction in 18 countries of the region and an assessment of the impact of different policy instruments in reducing poverty. The results of this work were presented in a joint publication entitled *Meeting the Millennium Poverty Reduction Targets in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/G.2188-P), published in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese in December 2002 (*Libros de la CEPAL* No. 70). An assessment of the chances of halving extreme poverty by 2015, based on the analysis of poverty and indigence estimates for 2001 and 2002 —the most recent available— was presented in the 2002-2003 edition of the ECLAC publication *Social Panorama of Latin America*. In addition, as a result of a joint initiative with the World Food Programme (WFP), the *Social Panorama* also included a chapter providing background information on the scale of undernourishment and child malnutrition —the two dimensions of hunger considered in the Millennium Development Goals— in 23 countries of the region over the past decade and trends towards achieving the Goals.

In the case of Goal 3, Promote gender equality and empower women, ECLAC has provided basic data disaggregated by sex; enriched the set of basic indicators (particularly on poverty) by looking at them from a gender perspective; and made an important contribution to the analysis of the context that would allow countries to meet the Goal. In collaboration with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), UNDP, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Government of Italy, ECLAC has concluded individual country case studies progress towards the Goal in nine countries: Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru. These studies will be published in the first half of 2004. Four more case studies will be conducted in 2004.

In relation to Goal 7, Ensure environmental sustainability, progress has been made in identifying more precise indicators relating to the loss of natural resources, complementing the Millennium Development Goals with the commitments derived from the World Summit on Sustainable Development. In addition, ECLAC, UNDP and other United Nations agencies are assessing the usefulness of existing data for the indicators already defined at the global level for the targets regarding access to safe drinking water and improvements in the lives of slum dwellers, to be applied by countries in their efforts to monitor progress at the national level. In this regard, in 2003 ECLAC developed a methodology to assess, on the basis of census and household survey data, the relationship between urban poverty and substandard housing.

In addition, in June 2002 ECLAC signed a letter of intent with the UNDP Regional Bureau, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) which includes three main lines of work: (i) development of methodologies for the assessment of specific goals and targets, paying special attention to the issue of comparability; (ii) implementation of pilot projects in four countries (Brazil, Colombia, Peru and another country not yet decided upon); and (iii) advocacy to strengthen national

ownership of the Millennium Development Goals, by both governments and civil society. ECLAC is actively participating in all three lines of action, taking the lead role in the methodological work, for the purpose of extending the definition of methodologies for Goals 2, 3 and 7, building upon the work already done with UNDP and IPEA regarding Goal 1.

To help disseminate information on the regional follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, ECLAC is currently designing an institutional web site for the regional follow-up of the Goals, which, in addition to describing the relevant interdivisional work carried out by ECLAC, will allow the dissemination of the work of other United Nations and regional agencies in this regard. The web site will have links to global Millennium Development Goals sites and to the ECLAC web site on the regional follow-up to United Nations conferences and summits, and may eventually become an inter-agency web site.

In addition to the individual and inter-agency activities described above, ECLAC has been participating in the United Nations Millennium Project. It participates directly in the Expert Group, the Task Force on Poverty, and Economic Development, and the Task Force on Environmental Sustainability, and indirectly in the Task Force on Education and Gender Equality, through the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE).

(iv) *Multidisciplinary documents produced by ECLAC*

The multidisciplinary documents produced by ECLAC were prepared with inputs from its different substantive divisions and coordinated by the Office of the Executive Secretary. This work gives rise to a participatory process and discussions which help to reinforce the Commission's integrated approach to economic and social development alternatives in the countries of the region and to the factors that condition this development.

During the reporting period, a number of documents of this kind were prepared. They are listed in the sections devoted to the different subprogrammes. Special reference is made to the following titles:

- (a) The document to be presented at the thirtieth session of the Commission (San Juan, Puerto Rico, 28 June-2 July 2004), entitled *Productive development in open economies* (LC/G.2234(SES.30/3)), was prepared in 2003 and the first few months of 2004.

This document looks at productive development policies in Latin America and the Caribbean in the context of open economies. In the early 1990s it was thought that economic openness, together with macroeconomic stability and more active private-sector participation in the production of goods and services, would generate faster growth in the region. However, the experience of the past 15 years shows that, although substantial progress was made in implementing liberalization, deregulation, privatization and macroeconomic stabilization policies, the region's average growth was very low (2.6% a year) and very little headway was made in reducing poverty.

As a result, a new paradigm is emerging, based on the understanding that the countries need not only "more market", but also better government. What is more, there is a growing consensus that "more market" without complementary public policies not only is insufficient, but also may be counterproductive, in many cases, for achieving sustained growth and better income distribution.

The need for public policies designed to boost productive development immediately raises the question of what strategies are most appropriate in this regard. Some of the ground rules for such

strategies are that they must be shaped by a sense of the region's history, with its hits and misses; be based on an understanding of each country's current circumstances and future potential; reflect an awareness that productive development policies pose different challenges in open economies than they did during the import-substitution period; take into account both the budgetary constraints related to social demands and the countries' institutional capacity for economic policy-making; and build on the premise that the implementation of public policies and the achievement of certain objectives go beyond the scope of State initiatives and require interaction with the private sector.

A survey of current conditions in the region shows, as ECLAC has pointed out time and again, that development is substantially more uneven in Latin America and the Caribbean than in other regions and that this situation largely prevents productivity gains in certain sectors from generating spillovers for the rest of the production system. This persistent unevenness is reflected by the existence of three types of actors in the production system, which progress at different speeds and may be grouped into three broad categories based on their size or their legal status in the economy: informal enterprises, small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and large enterprises. Informal enterprises, owing to the features of their structure and capacity, have the lowest productivity and operate in an environment that affords them few learning opportunities. Formal SMEs have few resources with which to build their capacities, usually operate in undemanding markets and have little chance to benefit from externalities that would boost their competitiveness. Lastly, the most advanced segment, consisting of large firms whose productivity comes close to the international frontier, generally lacks the capacity for innovation.

Thus, the challenges still facing the region in this area are to narrow the productivity gap vis-à-vis the international frontier, to reduce the unevenness of development and to promote a more knowledge-intensive pattern of external economic integration with higher local value added. Productive development policies must therefore focus on the incorporation of knowledge or innovation, defined as the capacity to adopt, adapt and create knowledge.

It is also necessary to implement specific sectoral policies. While these policies must take existing comparative advantages into account, they should seek not only to enhance competitiveness but also, in particular, to add value and knowledge to activities that can capitalize on the dynamism of external markets. The creation of new sectors linked to primary export activities is part of a successful strategy used in a number of countries rich in natural resources, and may be an interesting option for the region. In addition, manufacturing sectors that do not depend on natural resources —an area in which the region's linkages with the world economy have increased— would benefit from policies for developing new activities that would enable the countries to export more domestic value added and, in particular, more knowledge. Lastly, the generation of dynamic comparative advantages in areas where there are human or natural resources whose potential has not yet been tapped would open up opportunities for creating new activities.

The design of productive development strategies must be based on the recognition that the resources available for this purpose are far more modest today than they were in the days of import substitution. This means that policy makers must be very selective in terms of policy orientation and must design instruments with great care, adapting them to the need to offer "soft incentives" instead of the "hard incentives" of the import-substitution period. Moreover, special attention must be paid to implementation-related issues and to the strengthening of impact assessment mechanisms if the policies put in place are to be effective and enjoy public legitimacy.

Productive development strategies face an enormous challenge, since faster productivity growth cannot be confined to a specific area of the economy (big companies, export firms or high-productivity

enclaves), but must also boost the efficiency of technologically backward firms, shortening the distance between them and the top performers. In other words, the structural unevenness that has characterized the region for decades must be smoothed out.

Productive development policies cannot live up to their potential unless they are implemented in an environment conducive to productivity gains. The document accordingly discusses the need to reform the labour market to make it compatible with globalization, while not neglecting the need for social safety nets.

Furthermore, growth without due regard to environmental protection is not only undesirable, but also unsustainable in the long term. This consideration is particularly relevant for countries whose exports are based on natural resources. Moreover, as argued in the document, environmental sustainability represents an opportunity for productive development in the region. Other key issues are the need for adequate infrastructure development and for regulatory frameworks that enable productivity gains to be transmitted to the entire production system.

The analysis also covers the issue of appropriate institutional frameworks for development, and notes that macroeconomic policies should be geared to preventing the wide swings in GDP growth rates seen in the last decade and to generating sufficient financing for productive activities. Lastly, on the subject of development in open economies, the document completes the analysis with an overview of the international environment and of the challenges and constraints it imposes on the region. In this connection, one of the highlights of the document is a discussion of mechanisms for forging linkages with the global economy through bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements.

- (b) In 2002 and the first half of 2003, the secretariat prepared a document entitled *Road maps towards an information society in Latin America and the Caribbean*,⁸ which served as a basis for the deliberations at the Regional Preparatory Ministerial Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Bávaro, Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, in January 2003.

New information and communication technologies have enabled countries to make major strides in terms of development, which transcend the economic sphere and extend to education and research, health, public administration, politics and culture. At the same time, however, a new form of exclusion—the digital divide—has been emerging at two levels: an international divide, which threatens to widen the abyss that separates developed from developing countries, and a domestic divide, which tends to accentuate the enormous social differences found within countries. Three fundamental issues are raised in the document: the model sought for the region; the basic characteristics and specific features of the transition to the information society and the digital age; and the public policy measures that should be adopted to propel this process. Reproduced in the annex to this document is the Bávaro Declaration, which was adopted at the Regional Preparatory Ministerial Conference as the Latin American and Caribbean contribution to the World Summit on the Information Society, to be held in two phases: in December 2003 in Geneva and in November 2005 in Tunis.

⁸ LC/G.2195/Rev.1-P, July 2003.

- (c) The document entitled *The sustainability of development in Latin America and the Caribbean: challenges and opportunities*⁹ was originally conceived as an input for the Regional Preparatory Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in October 2001.

The latest revision of this document, prepared by ECLAC and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and presented at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 2002), presents an overview of economic performance and the main trends in social development, population dynamics, the environmental situation and socio-environmental vulnerability in the region in the 1990s.¹⁰ It also analyses public policy on the environment and sustainable development, the international context and the role of the region within a global alliance. Lastly, it assesses the challenges and opportunities that should be taken into account with a view to the adoption of future measures for sustainable development in the region, identifies the individual characteristics of the countries concerned and analyses issues such as the protection and sustainable use of natural ecosystems, biodiversity and access to genetic resources, vulnerability, water and energy management, urban issues and the need to strengthen the institutional underpinnings for a sustainable development process.

- (d) The ECLAC secretariat, in conjunction with the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) of Brazil and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), prepared a report entitled *Meeting the Millennium Poverty Reduction Targets in Latin America and the Caribbean*.¹¹

The report looks at the conditions under which 18 Latin American and Caribbean countries would individually be able to meet the extreme poverty reduction target established in the Millennium Declaration. Two scenarios are considered for each country: a “historical” one, which extrapolates the country’s growth and inequality dynamics of the 1990s into the future; and an “alternative” one which simulates movements that would take each country closer to a hypothetical “regional ideal” which is both richer and more egalitarian than any country in Latin America or the Caribbean actually is today. The report finds that unless economic growth affects income distribution, it will not have much impact in terms of improving the standard of living of the extremely poor population. It concludes that only seven of the 18 countries studied in Latin America and the Caribbean are expected to achieve the goal of halving extreme poverty by 2015 and that the economic remedy of reducing inequality seems difficult to prescribe.

- (e) The book *Social capital and poverty reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean: towards a new paradigm* is a compilation of texts that represents the tangible outcome of the international conference “Social capital and poverty reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean toward a new paradigm”, held in Santiago, Chile, in September 2001 by ECLAC and Michigan State University, United States, under a cooperation agreement between the two entities.¹² From the ECLAC perspective, social capital refers to a set of social relations based on trust, cooperative behaviours and reciprocity which make it possible to progress further in reducing poverty in the region.

⁹ LC/G.2145(CONF.90/3), October 2001.

¹⁰ LC/G.2145/Rev.1-P, July 2002.

¹¹ LC/G.2188-P, February 2003.

¹² LC/G.2194-P, January 2003.

These texts analyse social capital and its relationship to development, public policies, urban poverty, the gender dimension, the rural sector and environmental sustainability. One of the main future challenges identified in this book is the need to consider how social capital can be developed and maintained in Latin American and Caribbean societies, given their high degree of inequality and segmentation.

(v) *Integrated follow-up to world conferences on economic and social issues*

As part of its efforts to facilitate regional consensus-building, ECLAC has continued to undertake preparatory and follow-up activities for United Nations conferences and summits. Significant progress was made during this biennium in the implementation of an integrated approach to the follow-up to some of these events. This was the case of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women, on the one hand, and the International Conference on Financing for Development and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, on the other.

The Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC and the Women and Development Unit have developed, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), a single system of indicators for the regional follow-up to both the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action. This was an enriching exercise that included the review of the conceptual and methodological aspects of the two previously independent systems developed for the Conferences, the identification of common areas and indicators and the assessment of the comparability of the information, leading to the identification of compatible criteria and definitions. These compatible criteria are also of great relevance to the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals. The system's technical platform is the retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer (REDATAM) system, developed by CELADE, which allows for easy retrieval of information and for its presentation in tables, graphs and thematic maps.

Even though the user can access the set of indicators for each Conference, the information available in each case is the same, since there is one common database. What varies depending on the entry point is the perspective from which the data are analysed, depending on the analysis required. For instance, there are indicators for the International Conference on Population and Development that provide background information for the follow-up to Beijing and viceversa. This is precisely the valued added offered by the system for the integrated follow-up to both Conferences.

The secretariat has been promoting the establishment of linkages between the implementation of the "leading actions" identified in the Monterrey Consensus and that of the Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. These follow-up actions have mainly focused on analytical work, promoting policy dialogue, capacity-building and sharing of best practices. During the World Summit itself, ECLAC, together with the Government of Mexico, UNDP and the Andean Development Corporation (ADC), co-organized a side event on "Financing and investment for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean: Regional perspectives on the fulfilment of the Monterrey Consensus and the Plan of Implementation for Johannesburg" (3 September 2002). The event was an opportunity to examine the challenges to financing for sustainable development in the region and to obtain additional resources —both public and private— for the creation of opportunities for cooperation between the public and private sectors and regional multilateral financial institutions.

In another effort to promote an integrated approach to the follow-up to both summits, in 2003 and 2004 the secretariat took advantage of its annual Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy, organized jointly

with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Government of Chile, and more recently also with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), to hold workshops on fiscal policy and environment in Latin America and the Caribbean. In August 2003 the secretariat and UNDP organized a methodological workshop on environmental expenditure and investment, aimed at promoting the use of uniform and comparable methodologies to quantify and classify public and private environmental expenditure and investment, in order to improve the quality of the information available to decision-makers in designing funding strategies for environmental purposes.

Another contribution from ECLAC has been the inter-agency web site for the integrated follow-up to United Nations summits and conferences (www.eclac.cl/cumbres). The web site, developed and maintained by ECLAC, includes a decentralized management module to allow each agency to present its contributions to the different international conferences, thus facilitating the exchange of information required for improving inter-agency coordination, as well as the dissemination of information on the work carried out by the United Nations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In addition to these efforts for integrated follow-up, the secretariat has been assisting member States with the formulation of regional consensus documents to take to upcoming United Nations conferences and summits and with the follow-up to the implementation of commitments derived from those events.

World Summit on the Information Society

The ECLAC secretariat, in conjunction with the Government of the Dominican Republic and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), organized the Regional Preparatory Ministerial Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the World Summit on the Information Society, which was held in Bávaro, Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, from 29 to 31 January 2003. This meeting led to the formulation of a regional position, as set forth in the Bávaro Declaration, which was submitted at the first phase of the World Summit, held in Geneva in December 2003. For this event, the secretariat prepared a technical discussion paper entitled *Road maps towards an information society in Latin America and the Caribbean*.

International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

The secretariat also worked with the Government of Paraguay and the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States in organizing the Regional Preparatory Meeting of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, which was held in Asunción, Paraguay, on 12 and 13 March 2003. For this meeting the secretariat prepared two documents: *Towards development in landlocked economies* (LC/L.2075-P) and *Estudio preliminar del transporte de los productos de comercio exterior de los países sin litoral de Sudamérica* (Spanish only).

International Meeting for the 10-Year Review of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

In October 2003 the secretariat collaborated with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UNDP in assisting the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in convening the Caribbean subregional preparatory meeting for the

International Meeting to undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, to take place in Mauritius in August 2004. As a contribution to intergovernmental discussions, the secretariat prepared a report entitled “Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS POA) in the Caribbean Subregion 1994-2003” (LC/CAR/G.749 and 750).

International Conference for Renewable Energies

At the request of the Brazilian Government, the secretariat acted as technical secretariat of the Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean on Renewable Energies (Brazil, 29-30 October 2003), convened in preparation for the International Conference for Renewable Energies to be held in Bonn, Germany, in 2004. At the Regional Conference, the countries adopted the Brasilia Platform on Renewable Energies, in which they agreed on 19 actions essential for the region’s energy future, including the formulation of the long-term public policies needed to further the development of renewable energy sources; the adoption of regulatory and institutional frameworks that incorporate instruments which internalize the social and environmental benefits of renewable energy, and the need for financial institutions to finance national, subregional and regional renewable energy projects.

The secretariat prepared the following three documents for the Conference: *Energy sustainability in Latin America and the Caribbean: the share of renewable sources* (LC/L.1966-P); *Renewable energy and energy efficiency in Latin America and the Caribbean: constraints and prospects* (LC/L.1977-P); and *Entorno internacional y oportunidades para el desarrollo de las fuentes renovables de energía en los países de América Latina y el Caribe* (LC/L.1976-P) (Spanish only). In this task the secretariat received support from UNEP, the German Government and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE).

World Summit on Sustainable Development

Pursuant to the Johannesburg Declaration and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the secretariat has carried out several activities in support of the work of the Economic and Social Council’s Commission on Sustainable Development in follow-up to the World Summit.

At the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, the ECLAC secretariat organized, jointly with UNDP, a regional implementation forum (New York, 29 April 2003) on the initial steps taken in Latin America and the Caribbean to implement the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

The secretariat took advantage of three regional meetings to promote debate and the formulation of regional inputs on measures to speed up implementation and mobilize action to overcome obstacles and constraints in the three core themes of the twelfth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, i.e., human settlements, water and sanitation. These activities were the twelfth Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI) and the eighth Ibero-American Forum of Ministers of the same sector (La Paz, Bolivia, 5-7 November 2003); the fourteenth meeting of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean (Panama, 20-25 November 2003); and the International Seminar on the Analysis of the Johannesburg Summit Outcomes, organized jointly by the secretariat and the Government of Spain (Santiago, Chile, 17-18 November 2003).

Second World Assembly on Ageing

The secretariat, in conjunction with the Government of Chile and the members of the Inter-Agency Group on Ageing (ECLAC, UNFPA, ILO, PAHO/WHO, IDB and the World Bank), convened the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing (Santiago, Chile, 19-21 November 2003). The Conference provided a forum for analysing the status of older persons in the countries of the region and for defining actions aimed at improving their situation; it was also an opportunity to strengthen cooperation among Governments and among relevant international institutions working in this area.

The countries of the region adopted the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. The general purpose of this agreement is to set the priorities for implementing the Madrid International Plan of Action, adopted at the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held by the United Nations in 2002, which built on the United Nations Principles for Older Persons (independence, participation, care, self-fulfilment and dignity), adopted in 1991, and the Millennium Declaration. The Regional Strategy defines a general goal and several objectives for each of the main issues dealt with at the Conference: older persons and development, fostering health and well-being during old age and creation of an enabling and supportive environment.

Fourth World Conference on Women

In cooperation with the Government of Mexico, the secretariat will convene the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean in Mexico City from 10 to 12 June 2004. At the Conference, member States will review the implementation of the international commitments made in the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, which was adopted in 1994 at the sixth session of the Regional Conference and extended in 2000 under the Lima Consensus; this Programme of Action translates the Beijing Platform for Action into an agenda adapted to the regional context.

The preparations for the ninth session of the Regional Conference consisted of three subregional meetings that took place in Central America (Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 5 and 6 February 2004), the Caribbean (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 11-13 February 2004) and South America (Brasilia, Brazil, 23 and 24 March 2004). The subregional preparatory meetings were the culmination of a long process of intergovernmental dialogue concerning the assessment carried out by the secretariat and presented in the document "Roads and short cuts towards gender equity in Latin America and the Caribbean". This participatory methodology was highly appreciated by government representatives, since it greatly enhanced the member States' ownership of the assessment presented by the secretariat.

International Conference on Population and Development

The secretariat convened an open-ended meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Commission's sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development to review the progress made in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in the Latin American and Caribbean region (Santiago, Chile, 10 and 11 March 2004). As the basis for that regional appraisal, the secretariat presented the report "Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development: actions undertaken to implement the Programme of Action of the Conference in Latin America and the Caribbean".

The countries participating in the open-ended meeting adopted a Declaration in which they recognized the steps taken by the countries of the region to make progress in fulfilling the objectives of the Programme of Action and reaffirmed their commitment to the principles, objectives and actions contained in the Programme of Action itself and in the document “Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development”, adopted five years after the Conference. The Declaration also highlighted that the implementation of those commitments was essential for the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration. In addressing broader issues, the countries stated that their populations, economies and societies had been hurt by structural adjustment programmes, heavy debt burdens and inequitable trade practices. They called on the international donor community to increase financial support for the Caribbean subregion’s implementation of the Programme of Action.

The open-ended meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Commission’s sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development was preceded by a Caribbean subregional meeting, which took place in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 11 and 12 November 2003.

In the context of population and development issues, the secretariat and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in collaboration with various institutional partners in the region and within the United Nations system, organized the Hemispheric Conference on International Migration: Human Rights and Trafficking in Persons in the Americas (Santiago, Chile, 20-22 November 2002). The Conference reinforced intergovernmental cooperation in the field of international migration and contributed to the identification of mechanisms for protecting and promoting the human rights of migrants and for combating and preventing the traffic in human beings.

(vi) Activities of subsidiary bodies

Twenty-second session of the Committee of the Whole and seventh meeting of the ad hoc working group established pursuant to resolution 553(XXVI)

The twenty-second session of the Committee of the Whole and the seventh meeting of the ad hoc working group established pursuant to resolution 553(XXVI) took place in New York on 20 April 2004. At that meeting, the Executive Secretary presented the document “ECLAC: Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean in the coming years”, which reviews the economic and social situation in Latin America and the Caribbean in the past decade and identifies the five major challenges that ECLAC will have to address in the coming years: hemispheric integration, productive development, international migration, social cohesion and sustainable development. He also outlined the main issues that will be addressed in the document which the secretariat is preparing for the thirtieth session of the Commission.

Most delegations endorsed the priorities identified in the ECLAC document and added others, reiterating that the core issues on which the Commission should continue to focus should be economic and social development. They also stressed that ECLAC played a dual role in the region, not only as a think-tank and centre for sharing ideas but also as an operational organization that promoted and implemented actions aimed at solving the problems of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

All the delegations recognized the importance and relevance of the meeting, which had given the permanent missions to the United Nations of the countries members of ECLAC insight into the substantive work that the Commission was carrying out. They suggested that the Committee of the Whole should meet more frequently. They also pointed out that the representatives of the permanent missions

who participated in the different bodies and committees of the General Assembly would benefit considerably from closer communication with Santiago and more familiarity with the central issues addressed by ECLAC.

Lastly, they proposed enhancing the participation of ECLAC in the meetings and forums of the Economic and Social Council with a view to improving the coordination of the work of the Council's regional and functional commissions.

Nineteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)

The nineteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 14 and 15 March 2002. The participants examined the progress made in implementing the programme of work for the 2000-2001 biennium and considered the programme of work for the 2002-2003 biennium and the programme of work of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean for the 2004-2005 biennium.

Three main recommendations were adopted at the meeting: that the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean should play a more active role in the review process relating to small island developing States to ensure a balance between environmental, economic and social issues; that the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat should foster stronger participation by its member States and associate member States in the activities of the United Nations system; and that ECLAC should continue to provide adequate resources in support of technical cooperation to member States through the CDCC secretariat.¹³

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

The eleventh meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 10 April 2003.

The participants in this meeting reviewed the progress made up to 31 March 2003 in implementing the programme of work for the 2002-2003 biennium, as well as the status of projects funded with extrabudgetary resources. The draft programme of work for the 2004-2005 biennium was analysed. A report was presented on the approval process for the CDCC Constituent Declaration. The participants also considered the situation of trade flows between Puerto Rico and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), integration prospects and recent developments relating to the proposal for securing international recognition of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development.¹⁴

Twentieth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)

The twentieth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) was held in Saint Croix, United States Virgin Islands, on 22 and 23 April 2004. The Committee considered the implementation of the programme of work for the 2002-2003 biennium and the progress report on the implementation, up to March 2004, of the programme of work for the 2004-2005 biennium. The subregional secretariat also presented the draft programme of work for the 2006-2007 biennium.

¹³ Report of the nineteenth session of CDCC (LC/CAR/G.692/Rev.1).

¹⁴ Report of the eleventh meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) (LC/CAR/G.743).

The Committee reviewed the preparations for the International Meeting for the 10-Year Review of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; the obstacles to the implementation of the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society; and the subregional response to the challenges posed by the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA).

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

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 25 and 26 March 2002. The delegations welcomed the progress report on the activities of the Programme of International Statistical Work for Latin America and the Caribbean, June 2001-June 2003, as well as the proposals contained in the document “Statistical Conference of the Americas: Modus Operandi”, which outlines working methods for enhancing the efficiency of the Conference’s work and for making full use of the opportunities provided by this forum for analysing in detail the substantive issues identified by the countries. The ECLAC secretariat also presented a preliminary report on the main issues discussed at the thirty-third session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, held in New York in March 2002.

The Executive Committee agreed to use the Millennium Declaration as a frame of reference for the preparation of the programme of international statistical work, and selected three substantive issues for the second meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC: the public credibility of national statistical institutes, the preparation of directories and the management of data quality in national statistical institutes.¹⁵

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

The second meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC was held in Panama City, Panama, on 11 and 12 December 2002. On that occasion, the Executive Committee adopted guidelines for the preparation of the programme of international statistical work for Latin America and the Caribbean for the period July 2003 to June 2005 and decided to hold the second meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC in Santiago, Chile, from 18 to 20 June 2003. The Committee also took note with interest of the International Comparison Programme project, which was coordinated at the international level by the World Bank and at the regional level by ECLAC, and instructed the ECLAC secretariat to keep it duly informed of any developments relating to that initiative.¹⁶

Second meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC

The second meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC was held in Santiago, Chile, from 18 to 20 June 2003. The members of the Conference reviewed the report on the Programme of International Statistical Work for Latin America and the Caribbean, June 2001-June 2003. They also adopted the Programme of International Statistical Work for Latin America and the Caribbean

¹⁵ Report of the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1721).

¹⁶ Report of the Second Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1832).

for the period July 2003-June 2005. Three substantive issues were addressed: the public credibility of national statistical institutes; the preparation of directories and use of administrative registers as a primary information source and as a framework for surveys and other statistical research; and management geared to ensuring the quality of data produced by national statistical institutes. Lastly, the participants elected the following members to serve on the Executive Committee of the Conference for the period 2003-2005: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile (chair), Panama, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago and United States of America.¹⁷

ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development

The ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development met in Brasilia, Brazil, on 7 May 2002. The Chairman of the Committee reported on the progress achieved with the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development and the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994).

The Committee analysed the situation of the Latin American and Caribbean population, as set out in a working paper prepared by the ECLAC secretariat summarizing the dimensions and origins of sociodemographic vulnerability in the region.¹⁸ The Committee also studied the progress made between May 2000 and May 2002 and the activities planned for the period 2002-2004 with respect to the priority issues identified at its preceding meeting (Mexico, May 2000) and at the open-ended meeting of the Presiding Officers (Santiago, Chile, 4 and 5 December 2001).¹⁹ The findings of the Ad Hoc Committee's meeting were reflected in resolution 590(XXIX), "Population and development: priority activities for 2002-2004".

Caribbean subregional meeting to assess the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development 10 years after its adoption

The subregional meeting for the Caribbean was convened to review the implementation in the Caribbean of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 11 and 12 November 2003.

The participants in the meeting considered the challenges that Caribbean countries faced in incorporating the issue of population in their development strategies. Those challenges included the need to strengthen institutions and refine data compilation and analysis, the issue of migration, reproductive health and, above all, the fact that the subregion ranked second in the world in terms of HIV infection.

The participants in the meeting adopted a declaration in which they reaffirmed the Caribbean countries' commitment to the principles, goals and actions contained in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and to the key actions for its further implementation, and agreed to continue to take steps to produce information, to provide sexual and reproductive health education and services aimed specifically at young people and to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS.

¹⁷ Report of the Second Meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1939(CEA.2003/10)).

¹⁸ Socio-demographic vulnerability: old and new risks for communities, households and individuals. Summary and conclusions (LC/G.2170(SES.29/16)).

¹⁹ ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development: annotated provisional agenda (LC/G.2169(SES.29/15)).

In the declaration, countries were urged to intensify their efforts to strengthen gender equity and the rights of women; to incorporate demographic elements in sustainable development strategies and in the formulation of public policies and plans; to study the effects of international migration; to continue preparing policies and programmes in support of families in their many forms, including single-parent families; to consider and implement legislation guaranteeing the responsible exercise of reproductive rights; to ensure that health-sector reforms included public policies for the provision of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services; to redouble efforts to reduce maternal, infant and child morbidity and mortality; to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls; and to give priority to the collection and dissemination of statistical data disaggregated by age, sex, ethnicity and other variables of national interest.

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

The open-ended meeting of the Presiding Officers of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development was held in Santiago, Chile, on 10 and 11 March 2004.

It was convened to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development at the national, regional and global levels. The meeting considered a technical report presented by the secretariat on the implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development 10 years after its adoption, and adopted the agenda for the regular meeting of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development to be held during the thirtieth session of the Commission (San Juan, Puerto Rico, 28 June to 2 July 2004).

The participants in the open-ended meeting expressed concern at the adverse social effects of structural adjustment policies, which ranged from the fragmentation of social policies and the heavy burden of external debt servicing to the persistence in the region of high levels of poverty and profound inequalities associated with gender, indigenous origin and ethnic origin, all of which jeopardized the construction of inclusive and equitable development models.

The participants adopted a declaration urging the Latin American and Caribbean countries to take steps to follow up on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals and to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions agreed upon five years after the Conference by devoting more national resources to that effort.

In that connection, the Presiding Officers took note with concern of the decline in financial support for the region, and requested the international community to implement the Monterrey Consensus in order to strengthen financial flows to the region and make adequate financing available to the countries for accelerating the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions, as part of their efforts to combat poverty and inequality.

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

The twenty-first meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES was held in Brasilia, Brazil, on 8 May 2002, within the framework of the twenty-ninth session of ECLAC. The participants considered the activities report for the period January 2000 to December 2001 as well as

the introduction of new activities in the proposed programme of work for 2002-2003. They adopted the proposal on the preparation of an institutional report, "Overview of public management", which would summarize the Institute's activities. In addition, the member States serving as Presiding Officers considered a proposed agenda for the eleventh session of the Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean and for the twelfth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning. At the end of the meeting, the member States adopted several resolutions covering topics such as the expansion of cooperation activities between the Institute and ministries of foreign affairs, the Latin American Parliament and national parliaments in their countries.²⁰

Eleventh session of the Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean and twelfth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning

The eleventh session of the Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean and the twelfth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning were held on 6 November 2002 in Madrid, Spain. The Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean is an intergovernmental forum established by the States members of ECLAC for sharing experiences and research on strategic planning and public policy administration. In Madrid, ministers and high-level government representatives discussed issues of strategic planning, macrofiscal rules and decentralization, together with programme evaluation, results measurement and performance agreements. The participants in the twelfth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning considered the activities carried out by ILPES in 2002 and its programme orientations for 2003-2006. They also endorsed the note prepared by the Office of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC (LC/IP/R.225) on institutional aspects of ILPES, which specified that the Institute, in addition to carrying out activities in its substantive area of work (focusing on public management), should serve as the Commission's training hub and, as such, should help to disseminate the documents produced by the ECLAC system, particularly those of an institutional nature. At the end of the meeting, the member States adopted various resolutions covering this and other relevant subjects.

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

The thirty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean was held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile, on 5 and 6 September 2002. The Presiding Officers analysed national machineries for the advancement of women in terms of governance and public policy. ECLAC, through its Women and Development Unit, reported on the activities carried out under the project on democratic governance and gender equality in Latin America and the Caribbean. The participants identified the main issues to be considered at the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in 2004; those issues included poverty, violence, human rights and political participation. The ECLAC secretariat informed the participants that the Government of Mexico had offered to host the ninth session of the Regional Conference, and furnished them with a programme of future regional, subregional and international meetings relating to women and gender, with a view to avoiding duplication of effort and facilitating planning.

²⁰ Informe de actividades del ILPES: enero-diciembre 2002 (LC/IP/L.222).

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

The thirty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Havana, Cuba, on 28 and 29 April 2003. At that meeting, the secretariat introduced a report on the ECLAC activities carried out between 1 July 2001 and 31 March 2003 for the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean. The participants also considered the fulfilment of the regional commitments undertaken at the eighth session of the Regional Conference and at the Fourth World Conference on Women.

The Presiding Officers agreed that the ninth session of the Regional Conference should be held in Mexico between June and August 2004 and that it should address two themes, tentatively referred to as poverty, economics and gender equity and empowerment, institution-building and gender equity. In anticipation of the ninth session of the Regional Conference, they requested the secretariat to hold three subregional preparatory meetings: one for Mexico and Central America, one for the Caribbean and one for South America.

The subregional meeting for Mexico and Central America was held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on 5 and 6 February 2004; the subregional meeting for the Caribbean was held in Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, from 11 to 13 February 2004; and the subregional meeting for South America was held in Brasilia, Brazil, on 23 and 24 March 2004.²¹

(vii) Inter-agency activities

During the biennium ECLAC continued to expand and strengthen its collaboration and coordination with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and with other intergovernmental organizations both within and outside the region. Organizations in the first group include the other regional commissions and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (Habitat), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the World Tourism Organization (WTO); those in the second group include the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and subregional development banks, the Central American Integration System, the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), the Latin American Economic System (SELA), the Latin American Parliament, the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the European Union and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Both the monitoring of regional progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and the regional preparations for and follow-up to United Nations conferences and summits have served as a

²¹ Report of the thirty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1944(MDM.35/4)).

catalyst for strengthening inter-agency activities throughout the biennium. Since both processes have already been described in the preceding sections, this section will merely touch upon some of the most important features of the Commission's cooperation with other institutions.

First, ECLAC worked with the other regional commissions and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to improve coordination between the commissions' work and that of the rest of the system. The fundamental aim of this effort was to ensure that the United Nations as a whole makes the most of the capacities, comparative advantages and positioning of the regional commissions in their respective regions in order to make the whole system's work more consistent in this regard. Central to this endeavour will be the revival of the practice of holding coordination meetings between United Nations organizations for the Latin American and Caribbean region. The next such meeting will be held in the last quarter of 2004 under the chairmanship of the Deputy Secretary-General of the Organization.

Bilateral collaboration between ECLAC and entities of the United Nations system was diversified during the biennium covered by this report, since the Commission's strong partnership with UNDP and UNFPA is now complemented by other ties of cooperation and new initiatives. In March 2003 ECLAC and the World Tourism Organization signed a cooperation agreement on statistical matters with a view to consolidating cooperation between the two entities for developing tourism satellite accounts in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Similarly, in July 2003, ECLAC and Habitat signed a memorandum of understanding to formalize the cooperation activities that had already been undertaken in the area of applied research and training in human settlements and sustainable urban development. In terms of new initiatives, a memorandum of understanding was signed with WFP in March 2003 for the launch of a project aimed at standardizing and analysing information on hunger, malnutrition and lack of food security; carrying out comparative studies, including one on the countries' prospects for meeting the hunger reduction target of the Millennium Development Goals; and assessing food and nutritional security programmes to promote the dissemination of good practices. In April 2004 ECLAC and WIPO signed a cooperation agreement aimed at increasing their collaboration on research and training activities on issues relating to the links between intellectual property, technological innovation and economic development. ECLAC has worked on two activities with UNESCO: the preparation of a joint document on education management and financing in Latin America and the Caribbean, which will be presented at a high-level seminar to be held within the framework of the thirtieth session of ECLAC; and the conduct of a joint evaluation of the Latin American and Caribbean countries' prospects for meeting the education target of the Millennium Development Goals.

In March 2002, at the Commission's initiative, the international institutions involved directly or indirectly in activities aimed at improving the living conditions of older persons in the region formed the Inter-Agency Group on Ageing. The Group is made up of ECLAC, UNFPA, PAHO, IDB, ILO, the World Bank and the United Nations Programme on Ageing. The central objective of the Inter-Agency Group is to provide integrated support to countries for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, which was adopted at the Second World Assembly on Ageing. During the reporting period, the Inter-Agency Group's agenda focused on the implementation of a series of activities that culminated in the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing: Towards a Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (Santiago, 2003).

ECLAC has continued to collaborate with OAS and IDB within the Tripartite Committee, which provides technical support for the process of establishing the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). Its collaboration with IDB extends to various other thematic areas in which IDB finances activities carried out by ECLAC, particularly with respect to the above-mentioned joint initiatives concerning the

Millennium Development Goals. ECLAC has also consolidated its collaboration with IDB, IMF and the World Bank within the framework of the Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy, held every year by ECLAC with the collaboration of these institutions, the Ministry of Finance of Chile and, since 2003, OECD.

ECLAC has likewise continued to collaborate with subregional integration bodies, particularly the secretariats of the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Association of Caribbean States (ACS). ECLAC and SICA carried out a joint project on the costs and benefits of Central American integration, whose findings were presented at the Summit of Presidents of Central America, Belize and the Dominican Republic in December 2003. The heads of State decided that the SICA secretariat, with the support of ECLAC, should carry out a comprehensive consultation process whose outcome would serve as an input for the decisions to be taken at their next summit with respect to the renewal of the development agenda and subregional integration. At the request of ACS, ECLAC prepared a document entitled "The main trends in trade, trade policy and integration agreements in the countries of the Association of Caribbean States". Presented initially at the twelfth meeting of the ACS Special Committee on Trade Development and External Economic Relations (March 2003), this document was subsequently published with support from the SELA secretariat.

In conjunction with the National Energy Commission of Chile, ECLAC held a workshop in December 2003 on the formation of common electricity markets, with a view to bringing together experts from different multilateral organizations in Europe and Latin America to analyse the European Union's experience in this regard and to study proposals for electricity integration under the Initiative for Regional Infrastructure Integration in South America (IIRSA). This event was attended by representatives of the Andean Development Corporation (ADC), the Regional Electrical Integration Commission (CIER), the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the European Union and the Regional Association of Oil and Natural Gas Companies in Latin America and the Caribbean (ARPEL).

ECLAC has also maintained contacts with other intergovernmental forums. In April 2004 it supported a joint effort by the Latin American Parliament's Commission on Energy and Mines and the non-governmental organization Sustainable Southern Cone Programme to organize a preparatory seminar, held at ECLAC headquarters, for the International Conference for Renewable Energies. At that event, public policies on the use of clean and renewable energies in the region were analysed with a view to generating greater political will in that area. The seminar was attended by parliamentarians from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Efforts were made during the reporting period to establish closer links with academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and other civil-society entities in the context of the Commission's programme of work. In particular, collaboration agreements were signed with various universities in countries members of ECLAC, including both countries in the region and developed countries. Among these institutions were the University of Morón (Argentina), Alcalá de Henares University (Spain), the University of Santiago de Compostela (Spain), the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies at Harvard University (United States) and the University of Texas at Austin (United States). Similarly, in November 2002 the secretariat signed a framework cooperation agreement with the Latin American Association of Development Organizations (ALOP) to build the capacity of networks of non-governmental organizations in the region and to improve the dissemination of ECLAC studies among social and community leaders in the region.

II. SUBSTANTIVE ACTIVITIES

A. SUBPROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

ECLAC PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE FOR THE 2002-2003 BIENNIUM

ECLAC programme performance for the 2002-2003 biennium is summarized in two tables showing the results achieved in terms of final outputs, and is described in more detail under each subprogramme.

The first table concerns substantive activities (publications, meetings of experts, intergovernmental meetings, technical material (databases, computer software) and information services and material (booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, and information kits)); the second covers operational or technical cooperation activities (technical assistance missions, training courses, seminars and workshops and field projects).

As shown in table 1, the overall implementation rate for mandated outputs was 93%.

Of the total scheduled outputs, only 2% were not completed because it was considered necessary to eliminate them for various reasons. In some cases, they became irrelevant following unforeseen changes in the region; in others, they were eliminated in response to specific requests from end users.

Of the total planned activities for 2002-2003, 5% were not completed within the biennium and were carried over into the 2004-2005 biennium. Most of these outputs are already at the editing and publication stage.

With regard to the operational activities listed in table 2, financed for the most part with extrabudgetary resources, 652 technical assistance missions were conducted in countries of the region; 146 courses were organized, attended by 7,429 people; and 59 projects, financed with extrabudgetary funds, are being implemented.

Table 1
**SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE, AT THE OUTPUT LEVEL,
 OF SUBPROGRAMMES LISTED IN THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET
 FOR THE 2002-2003 BIENNIUM**

SUBSTANTIVE ACTIVITIES

Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates*	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation	67	5	0	7	78	0	0	1	99	99
Productive, technological and entrepreneurial development	29	2	3	25	57	1	1	0	97	98
Macroeconomic policies and growth	48	3	0	0	51	0	0	0	100	100
Social development and equity	21	0	2	18	38	0	3	0	96	93
Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development	23	0	0	0	15	1	5	2	70	70
Population and development	28	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	100	100
Planning of public administration	39	7	0	0	40	0	6	0	87	87
Environment and human settlements	25	2	4	23	53	0	0	1	97	98
Natural resources and infrastructure	46	0	0	12	53	0	3	2	89	91
Statistics and economic projections	52	2	4	0	55	0	3	0	95	95
Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America	58	0	0	3	58	3	0	0	100	100
Subregional activities in the Caribbean	94	0	0	29	98	10	7	8	84	88
Total	530	21	13	117	624	15	28	14	93	94

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

Table 1

Programmed: Outputs that appear in the proposed programme budget for the 2002-2003 biennium, including those financed with extrabudgetary resources.

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

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

Because the ECLAC programme of work is adopted two years in advance, certain outputs have to be modified to meet the requirements and reflect the priorities specified by the ad hoc working group established pursuant to resolution 553(XXVI) relating to the reform of the United Nations and its impact on ECLAC, whose mandate was renewed by the Commission in its resolution 589(XXIX), adopted at its twenty-ninth session (Brasilia, May 2002).

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) Added by legislation: Outputs added by a legislative decision of the specialized body that oversees the programme of work subsequent to the adoption by the General Assembly of the 2002-2003 programme budget.
- (ii) Added at the initiative of the secretariat: Outputs added in response to general legislation for programmatic reasons.

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

Implementation rates: The percentage of the programme described in the budget for the 2002-2003 biennium that was implemented. This ratio is represented by the number of outputs completed as planned expressed as a percentage of the total number of outputs provided for in the programme budget.

Mandated: (programmed+carried over+added by legislation) (Implemented+reformulated) - (additional outputs initiated by secretariat)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation).

Total: (programmed+carried over+added by legislation+additional outputs initiated by programme managers) (Implemented+reformulated)/(programmed+carried over+added by legislation+additional outputs initiated by secretariat).

Table 2
**SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE, AT THE OUTPUT LEVEL,
 OF SUBPROGRAMMES LISTED IN THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET
 FOR THE 2002-2003 BIENNIUM**

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

	Advisory services		Training			Field projects		
	Requests received	Requests implemented	Number of missions	Number of courses	Number of participants	Continuing from 2000-2001	New	Implemented
Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation	19	19	9	0	0	0	0	0
Productive, technological and entrepreneurial development	77	77	77	18	1 432	6	2	8
Macroeconomic policies and growth	7	7	7	0	0	2	1	3
Social development and equity	14	14	30	3	420	3	0	3
Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development	18	18	22	14	1 196	2	2	4
Population and development	41	41	41	15	365	8	9	17
Planning of public administration	9	7	19	16	528	0	1	1
Environment and human settlements	33	29	38	32	2 482	0	5	5
Natural resources and infrastructure	85	85	115	14	163	2	2	4
Statistics and economic projections	34	34	33	2	28	0	1	1
Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America	272	272	229	18	400	4	6	10
Subregional activities in the Caribbean	51	50	32	14	415	3	0	3
Total	660	653	652	146	7 429	30	29	59

Table 2

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

Requests received: The number of requests for technical assistance received from ECLAC member countries during the 2002-2003 biennium.

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

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

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

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

Continuing from 2000-2001: The number of projects initiated in 2000-2001 whose implementation was continued in 2002-2003.

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

SUBPROGRAMME 1: LINKAGES WITH THE GLOBAL ECONOMY, REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND COOPERATION

This subprogramme includes both the activities conducted by the Division of International Trade and Integration and the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C., and the activities relating to financing for development carried out by the Special Studies Unit.

Division of International Trade and Integration

During the 2002-2003 biennium, the Division of International Trade and Integration, the main body responsible for activities under this subprogramme, concentrated on the following areas: (a) development of subregional, regional and hemispheric integration; (b) new forms of linkage between the region's economies and the global economy; (c) harmonization and convergence of integration schemes; and (d) the impact of trade on selected groups.

Activities in the first of these areas were conducted to strengthen the decision-making capacity of institutions in member countries in order to generate concrete progress in the field of subregional, regional and hemispheric integration. Within the framework of the IDB/ECLAC/OAS Tripartite Committee, which provides technical support to the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) initiative, the Division, in close coordination with the ECLAC national office in Washington, D.C., reinforced its assistance to the negotiating groups by participating in the meetings of the Negotiating Group on Competition Policy as lead agency and in the analysis of different aspects of trade in services. The Division prepared special reports at the request of the Negotiating Group. The document "Economic Indicators of Latin America and the Caribbean" (LC/R.2106) was prepared for the Eighth Ministerial Meeting of FTAA (Miami, 17-21 November 2003), where it was circulated in both Spanish and English. The Division provided technical assistance to member States in building their negotiating capacity. Regarding the process of regional integration, the Division assisted member States in employing an approach that incorporates a concept of integration that goes beyond cooperation at the border to include domestic policy measures and tools, such as macroeconomic coordination, services, competition policy, procedures and verification of rules of origin, sanitary and phytosanitary measures and trade facilitation. In this connection, the Division was deeply involved in different areas concerning the improvement of the countries' participation in international flows of goods, services, capital, technology and labour. The results of this involvement, although difficult to assess, can be observed in the important role that Latin American countries played during the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO), held in Cancún, Mexico, from 10 to 14 September 2003, where the countries of the region were able to hold negotiation positions and to effectively defend their national trade interests.

Work in the second area involved supporting the countries of the region in developing and consolidating new forms of linkage with the international economy in the context of globalization and open regionalism. To this end, the Division prepared the Commission's annual publication on international trade, trade policy and regional integration, entitled *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy* (2001-2002 and 2002-2003 editions), consisting of various chapters and statistical information, and covering a large number of topics, including international trade trends, information technology, export barriers, market access, regional integration, trade negotiations and multilateral relations. With the 2001-2002 Internet edition, a new online readership survey was introduced to assess the applicability and usefulness of the information and analyses provided therein, with highly positive results. Also noteworthy were the publications "Main trade trends, trade policy and integration in the Greater Caribbean" (LC/CAR/G.756), prepared jointly with the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the

Caribbean and presented at the ninth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Association of Caribbean States, held in Panama in November 2003, and "La calidad de la inserción internacional de América Latina y el Caribe en el comercio mundial" (LC/L.1897-P). The Division intensified its efforts to provide member States with studies and statistics on services, with emphasis on the development of new kinds of services, particularly those incorporated in the production chain.

Activities in the third area aimed at the gradual improvement, harmonization and convergence of the numerous integration schemes, with a view to helping Governments in the region to better understand the domestic implications of the international commitments undertaken in bilateral, regional and multilateral trade negotiations. This involved the preparation of numerous documents containing policy recommendations to strengthen the international competitiveness of the Latin American and Caribbean countries in areas relating to trade promotion, product diversification and export markets. Moreover, the Division of International Trade and Integration will be responsible for the execution of an interregional project to be carried out jointly with the other four United Nations regional commissions, entitled "Interregional partnership for promoting trade as an engine of growth through knowledge management and information and communication technologies".

The Division also paid close attention to improving the analysis of the impact of trade on selected groups, placing special emphasis on the need to incorporate developing countries' small- and medium-sized enterprises into the area of e-commerce. In the context of trade facilitation, trade logistics and e-commerce, the Division published the documents "E-Business Innovation and Customs Renovation for Supply-Chain Management" (LC/L.2035-P) and "E-commerce Environment and Trade Promotion for Latin America: Policy Implications from East Asian and Advanced Economies' Experiences" (LC/L.1918-P), and implemented the project "Comparative Study on East Asian and Latin American Information Technology (IT) Industries", in collaboration with the Institute of Developing Economies of the Japan External Trade Organization (IDE/JETRO).

The execution of the Division's activities led to the publication of numerous documents under the ECLAC *Comercio internacional series* (whereas the national offices of ECLAC published under the *Estudios y perspectivas series*), the holding of meetings and seminars and the provision of technical assistance to various countries in the region.

Special Studies Unit

The activities carried out by the Special Studies Unit, which reports to the Office of the Executive Secretary, were centred on the issues of financing for development, social protection, macroeconomics and poverty.

In the area of financing, the Unit contributed to discussions on the conditions in which the transition from pay-as-you-go pension systems to fully funded ones in Latin America can become a catalyst for capital-market development and a source of long-term financial resources. The discussions emphasized the importance of the mechanism for financing fiscal responsibilities in the transition, and explored the conditions in which the accumulated funds could contribute to financing for development. The discussions were conducted with experts from Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay and were coordinated with the International Federation of Pension Fund Administrators, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Inter-American Center for Social Security Studies (CIESS).

Technical cooperation projects provided support for a regional consultation on financing for development and served as a follow-up to the recommendations of the Monterrey Consensus, which emerged from the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, in March 2002. In different phases, these projects focused on the implications of the very high concentration of technological progress in developed countries; the greater macroeconomic vulnerability of the developing countries; and the contrast between high capital mobility and the restrictions imposed on the international movement of labour, specially unskilled workers.

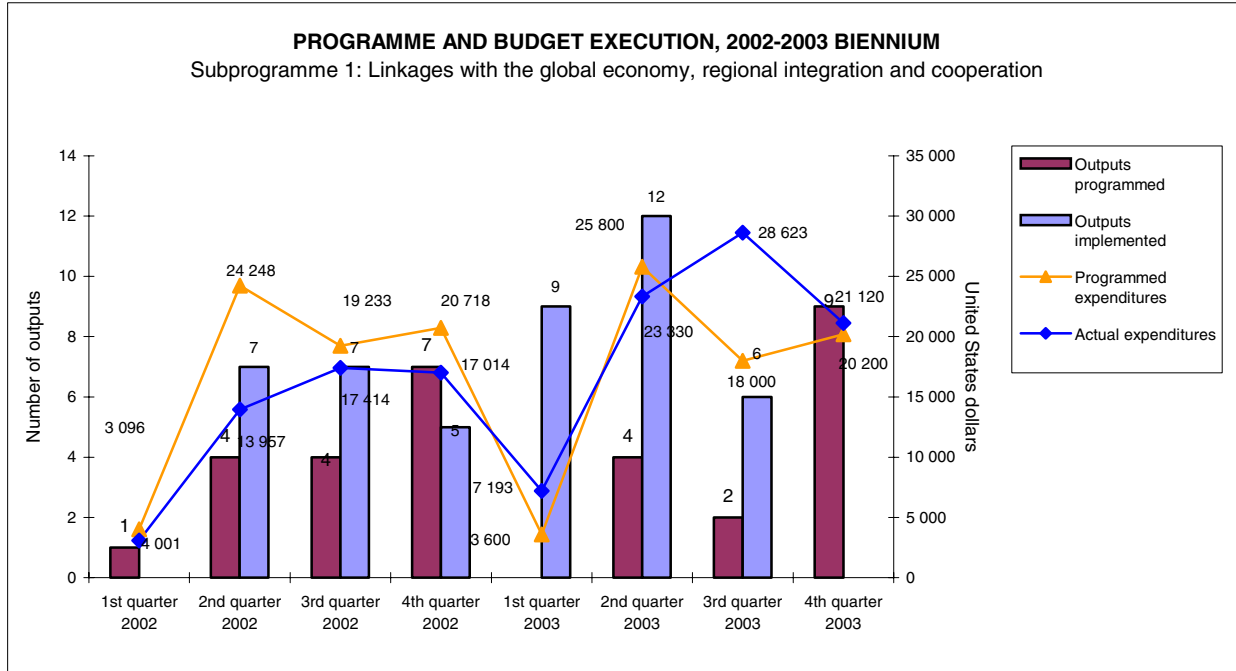
The projects also involved the analysis of the policies and institutional developments needed to enhance the opportunities offered by globalization in terms of the Latin American and Caribbean region's access to private and official international financing. In particular, they looked at ways in which regional and subregional institutions could contribute to the countries' development by facilitating easy and stable access to the international financial system, in particular by reducing financial volatility and vulnerability to contagion. These results were discussed in regional seminars with the participation of national experts.

Two projects were carried out in support of underdeveloped sectors in the region, one on saving in low-income sectors and the other on microfinance. The projects included comparative case studies which were published under the *Financiamiento del desarrollo series* and presented at an international seminar on lessons for Latin America with regard to saving in low-income sectors in the region and Europe, held in La Paz, Bolivia, in June 2002.

Technical cooperation projects in the areas of social protection, macroeconomics and poverty were aimed at analysing the management of public policies in a context of changing economic patterns as a consequence of globalization, privatization and deregulation. Comparisons were made between experiences in Europe (Ireland) and Latin America (Central America, Mexico, Argentina and Chile) and discussions were held on the status of social protection programmes. In particular, the effects of macroeconomic policies and their impact in terms of employment, poverty and equity, social security reforms, fiscal reforms and the management of fiscal accounts were analysed. In addition to being disseminated through publications, workshops and seminars—the most notable of which was a forum on macroeconomic policy and social vulnerability, held in Santiago, Chile, in November 2002—the outputs are being disseminated through two institutional networks: an annual course on social security financing and a panel on social protection financing within the annual ECLAC seminar on fiscal policy.

The above-mentioned results were achieved through the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2002-2003 biennium. The main features of programme execution are summarized below.

The following figure shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2002-2003 biennium.



The following table shows the actual programme performance of the Division of International Trade and Integration, the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C., and the Special Studies Unit in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final substantive outputs: publications, meetings of experts, intergovernmental meetings, technical material (databases, computer software) and information services and material (booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits).

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: substantive outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation	67	5	0	7	78	0	0	1	99	99

The following table shows actual programme performance under subprogramme 1 in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final operational outputs: technical assistance missions, training courses, seminars and workshops and field projects.

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: operational outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation	18	0	0	3	21	0	0	0	100	100

Lastly, the table below summarizes total actual programme performance under subprogramme 1.

Summary of actual programme performance under subprogramme 1 for the 2002-2003 biennium										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation	85	5	0	10	99	0	0	1	99	99

^a Implementation rates: "mandated" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation; "total" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation and the secretariat.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: PRODUCTIVE, TECHNOLOGICAL AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

During the 2002-2003 biennium, the Division of Production, Productivity and Management established and achieved the following three interrelated expected accomplishments for this subprogramme: (i) to enhance policy-making and/or policy-review capabilities for improving competitiveness and restructuring production sectors; (ii) to improve the design of institutional regulatory frameworks and policy instruments; and (iii) to increase the availability of new information, studies and technical support from the Commission to policy makers in the region.

In connection with enhancing policy-making and/or policy-review capabilities for improving competitiveness and restructuring production sectors, 237 missions, representing 120% of the target set for the subprogramme for 2002-2003, were requested and accomplished by the end of 2003, with wide coverage of the countries and stakeholders in the region and extensive feedback on client satisfaction. Objective milestones are further detailed in accomplishments 2 and 3 below. The purchase and distribution of the Competitive Analysis of Nations (CAN) software reached 360% of the target level, demonstrating the high demand for the subprogramme's productivity and competitiveness software package; the World Bank's signature of a third co-publishing agreement is further evidence of its impact. In both cases, the target audiences were policy makers, opinion leaders, the business community and specialized researchers and academics. Capacity-building and training were carried out by means of seminars and conferences, working groups and postgraduate courses. In 2002 and 2003 the Division developed and managed the summer school for postgraduate students on economic development in Latin America, held at the Commissions's Santiago headquarters.

In relation to improving the design of institutional regulatory frameworks and policy instruments, 77 technical assistance missions were carried out (300% of target). The clients were industry and small- and medium-sized firms; the thematic areas were clusters, rural development and agriculture, education sector reform, statistical capacity-building and the development of an information society. These efforts resulted in: (i) consensus on a regional strategy for the development of an information society (Bávaro Declaration); (ii) support to the Governments of Colombia, Bolivia and Brazil in determining priorities for industrial policy; (iii) support for the creation of a Permanent Observatory for Employment and Business Dynamics in the Ministry of Labour of Argentina; (iv) development of socio-economic indicator systems and capacity-building for implementing and evaluating desertification policies in Argentina, Brazil and Chile; (v) development, in the Division's capacity as a member for two years of the International Task Team on Statistical Capacity-Building, of a global set of guidelines that is being used internationally and by individual countries to gauge their statistical systems, which is a key input for productive development; (vi) advice to the Government of Mexico on cluster policies, culminating in the Second Latin American Congress on Clusters, held in Mexico in November 2003, and advice to the Government of Chile on mining and eco-tourism, which resulted in a national dialogue on mining and development and a project in southern Chile to network eco-tourism enterprises; (vii) capacity-building for the negotiation of regional agreements such as FTAA, through workshops and seminars for government officials in the region; (viii) technical assistance on the mobilization of local resources through micro-credit and the management of urban services with a view for developing performance indicators and setting up a client evaluation system in the city of Buenos Aires; and (ix) technical support to Andean institutions affiliated with CALZANDINO (the andean agreement for the leather and footwear industry) and the Corporation for the Development of the Leather, Footwear and Leatherwork industries.

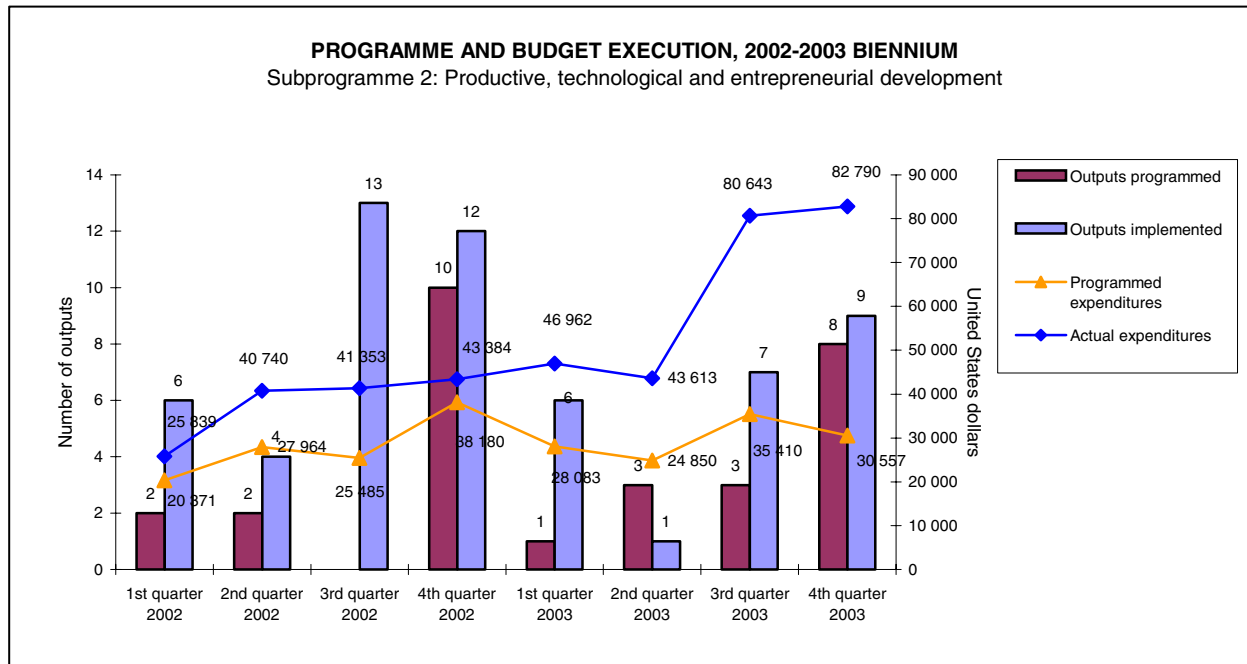
In 2002 and 2003, the Division maintained its tradition of producing relevant policy research relating to its mission, in quantities well over the target level and available in Spanish and English. The diffusion and impact of this work was greater than ever before because of the important supporting infrastructure provided by the ECLAC Internet portal, whereby all ECLAC publications and research papers were made available for browsing and downloading, along with their supporting databases and PowerPoint presentations. The annual flagship publication *Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean* was downloaded 300,000 times (all years/all parts). The 2002 report was downloaded 71,659 times. The 45 non-recurrent publications produced during the biennium were downloaded (in whole or in part) 372,433 times. Another 26 articles were published externally, attesting to the high quality of the policy-oriented research undertaken in the Division. Since policy-making should build upon a solid knowledge base, the Division's contributions have been aimed at informing policy and opinion makers of the areas that future policies should address.

In short, the Division has been very active in promoting ideas, discussing policy alternatives, providing hands-on technical assistance in putting policy ideas into practice and providing much demanded applications software to facilitate the work of the Division's clients. These accomplishments took place at a time when the need for active policy-making in relation to competitiveness and productivity has been gaining global importance.

Lastly, the Division was actively involved in the preparation of the document *Productive development in open economies*, which will be submitted to the next session of the Commission. This included the development of the analytical framework for the document, the evaluation of the region's recent economic performance and the assessment of recent policy practices in the areas of regulation, education and vocational training, innovation and industrial and enterprise development.

The above-mentioned results were achieved through the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2002-2003 biennium. The main features of programme execution are summarized below.

The following figure shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2002-2003 biennium.



The following table shows actual programme performance under subprogramme 2, implemented by the Division of Production, Productivity and Management, in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final substantive outputs: publications, meetings of experts, intergovernmental meetings, technical material (databases, computer software) and information services and material (booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits).

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: substantive outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Productive, technological and entrepreneurial development	29	2	3	25	57	1	1	0	97	98

The following table shows actual programme performance under subprogramme 2, in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final operational outputs: technical assistance missions, training courses, seminars and workshops, and field projects.

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: operational outputs										
	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
Subprogramme	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Productive, technological and entrepreneurial development	63	0	0	70	133	0	0	0	100	100

Lastly, the table below summarizes total actual programme performance under subprogramme 2.

Summary of actual programme performance under subprogramme 2 for the 2002-2003 biennium										
	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
Subprogramme	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Productive, technological and entrepreneurial development	92	2	3	95	190	1	1	0	99	99

^a Implementation rates: “mandated” includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation; “total” includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation and the secretariat.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: MACROECONOMIC POLICIES AND GROWTH

During the 2002-2003 biennium, the Economic Development Division, which is responsible for this subprogramme, concentrated on the following areas of activity: (i) macroeconomic policies and economic performance in the region; (ii) macroeconomic policies in the context of regional integration and cooperation; (iii) the gender dimension of macroeconomic policy; and (iv) macroeconomic policies for achieving long-term growth and social equity.

With respect to the first area, the Division, in accordance with the work programme established for the biennium, continued to report on the macroeconomic performance of the region as a whole and of individual countries in the flagship publications *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* (including *Current conditions and outlook*) (2001-2002 and 2002-2003 editions) and *Preliminary overview of the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2002 and 2003 editions), using inputs from the Statistics and Economic Projections Division of ECLAC. The number of countries covered increased in the *Preliminary Overview*; in particular, the coverage of the Caribbean subregion improved substantially. Both documents also include updated and detailed data that paint a more accurate picture of the economic situation in the region. A more forward-looking approach has been adopted in presenting content in an attempt to assess the outlook for the region in the near future. Projections for the following year were introduced in the *Preliminary Overview*, while a substantial effort was made in the *Economic Survey* to provide a consistent and comprehensive analysis of trends in the countries over the whole year.

Technical assistance in this area was also provided to the Governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico and Paraguay, particularly on issues of fiscal reform. Also noteworthy were the organization of the fourteenth regional seminar on fiscal policy and a complementary workshop emphasizing the e-fiscal area, held in Santiago, Chile, in January 2002, and the international conference Towards Regional Currency Areas?, held in Santiago, Chile, in March 2002. During the period, ECLAC was able to obtain funding for the execution of two new projects: “E-Fiscal Concepts and Issues in Latin America” and “Euro-Latin American Research of Macroeconomic Coordination Experts”.

The macroeconomic dimension of regional integration is another activity area highly valued by member countries. In this respect, ECLAC has consolidated a coordination position through a network (REDIMA) of macroeconomists from national and regional institutions interested in studying and promoting open regional integration in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Commission’s macroeconomic dialogue network, implemented with financial support from the European Union, has taken on an important role as a forum for discussion and the exchange of experiences among high-ranking government officials on macroeconomic issues linked to the integration process.

Efforts were undertaken with government officials and other decision-makers in the region to increase their awareness of the need to include the gender perspective in those areas of policy-making where it could have a significant impact on the economic context. These efforts were evinced, most prominently by the Division’s active participation in a variety of meetings addressing the above-mentioned issues.

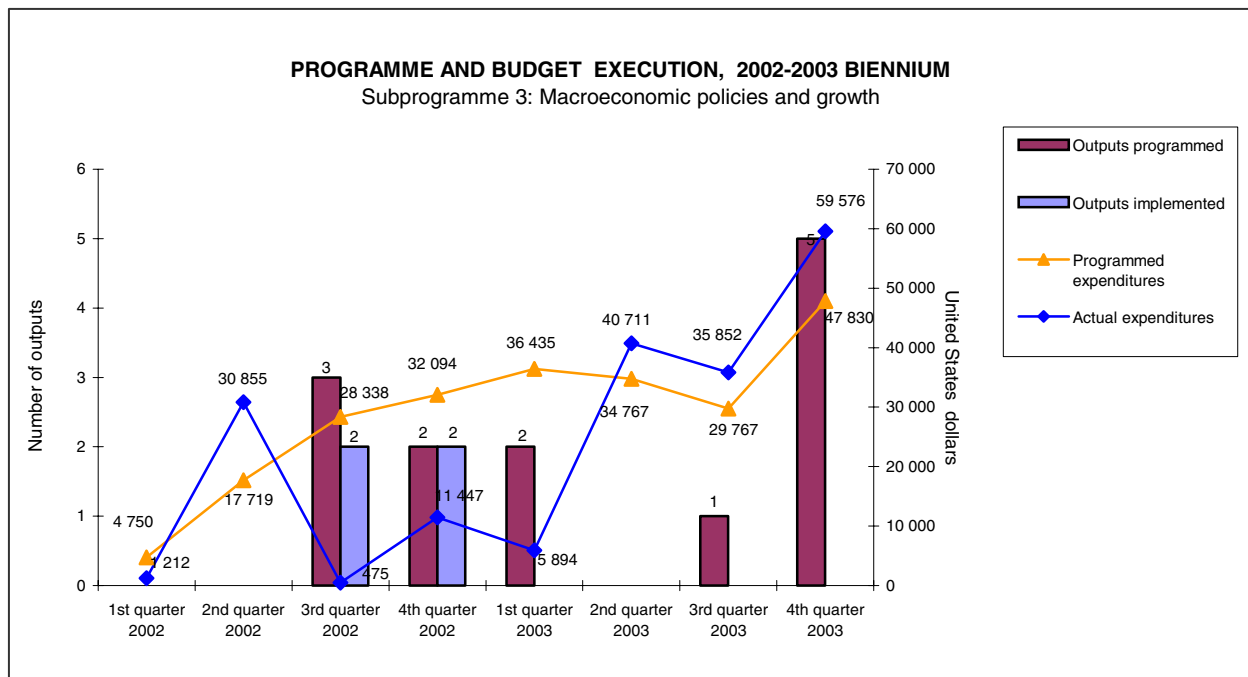
With the aim of increasing countries’ capacity to design macroeconomic policies that are more consistent with the objectives of long-term growth and with the goal of social equity, the Division, in response to requests from Governments in the region, focused its attention on the analysis of short-term issues related to external and internal macroeconomic imbalances, mainly through technical assistance

missions and relevant policy research. The Division continued to address emerging key structural issues in the region, mainly through its publications on issues of interest to member Governments. In particular it considered economic growth, employment, the development challenges faced by landlocked countries and the coordination of macroeconomic policies. The Division also organized meetings of experts and carried out collaboration activities requested by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC. Similarly, it coordinated activities with other multilateral organizations such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, exchanging views on how to tackle low growth in the region. In this context, particular mention should be made to the organization of the international seminar "Latin American Growth: Why So Slow?", held in Santiago, Chile, in December 2003. These efforts illustrate the continuing relevance of the research carried out by the Economic Development Division, not only at the policy level but also in terms of its conceptual framework.

Lastly, the Economic Development Division continued to issue working papers under the ECLAC *Macroeconomía del desarrollo series* (whereas the national offices of ECLAC published under the *Estudios y perspectivas series*), and carried out valuable studies in the above-mentioned areas, financed under extrabudgetary projects.

The above-mentioned results were achieved through the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2002-2003 biennium. The main features of programme execution are summarized below.

The following figure shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2002-2003 biennium.



The following table shows the actual programme performance under subprogramme 3, implemented by the Economic Development Division, in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final substantive outputs: publications, meetings of experts, intergovernmental meetings, technical material (databases, computer software) and information services and material (booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits).

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: substantive outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Macroeconomic policies and growth	48	3	0	0	51	0	0	0	100	100

The following table shows actual programme performance under subprogramme 3 in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final operational outputs: technical assistance missions, training courses, seminars and workshops, and field projects.

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: operational outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Macroeconomic policies and growth	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	100	100

Lastly, the table below summarizes total actual programme performance under subprogramme 3.

Summary of actual programme performance under subprogramme 3 for the 2002-2003 biennium										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Macroeconomic policies and growth	59	3	0	0	62	0	0	0	100	100

^a Implementation rates: "mandated" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation; "total" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation and the secretariat.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITY

During the 2002-2003 biennium, the Social Development Division, which is responsible for this subprogramme, concentrated on the following areas: (a) social policies targeting underprivileged groups; (b) follow-up of the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean in different aspects of social development; (c) the capacity of national social institutions to manage social policies, programmes and projects; (d) drug abuse prevention; (e) mainstreaming gender issues in social policies; and (f) a rights-based approach to development.

During the biennium, efforts were focused on strengthening the countries' capacity to design and implement policies that target the most underprivileged social sectors so as to increase the quality of human and social capital, foster social equity and reduce poverty, with a focus on overcoming gender inequality. In this respect, the Division is also providing technical support to the Third Regional Conference in Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development, to be held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, in the second half of 2004. For this purpose, since mid-2003 it has been preparing a substantive document on the situation and prospects of the poor in Latin American and Caribbean countries, including updated policies for poverty reduction in those countries.

In the context of the follow-up of the region's social development situation, the 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 editions of the *Social Panorama of Latin America* were published. New features in these editions include the evaluation of progress made and difficulties experienced by countries in the region in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in social areas such as extreme poverty reduction, education and health. The most recent edition of the *Social Panorama* analyses a number of issues relating to the Goals. Three of the document's five chapters —on poverty, hunger and gender-based inequalities— assess the Latin American countries' chances of achieving the targets set by the States Members of the United Nations for 2015. As a consequence of the need to construct indicators for measuring poverty and equity, a growing number of countries in the region are providing ECLAC with household survey data for systematization and processing. Also, the progress made in including the gender dimension has been demonstrated in the *Social Panorama*, the last two editions of which (2001-2002 and 2002-2003) include a section or a whole chapter that applies the gender perspective for a more comprehensive, effective and clearly-defined social analysis.

Moreover, social-policy-oriented research gave rise to the publication of three books entitled “El capital social campesino en la gestión del desarrollo rural. Diadas, equipos, puentes y escaleras” (LC/G.2185-P), “Meeting the Millennium Poverty Reduction Targets in Latin America and the Caribbean” (LC/G.2188-P), and “Social Capital and Poverty Reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean: towards a new paradigm” (LC/G.2194-P), *Libros de la CEPAL* Nos. 69, 70 and 71, respectively. In addition, a large number of documents published under the ECLAC *Políticas sociales series* included diagnoses and proposals in different areas of social development. Within the framework of the Italian-funded Social Capital and Poverty Reduction project, research and diffusion on the social capital approach and concept were undertaken through seminars and workshops, aimed at improving poverty-oriented social programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean and training public officials in charge of poverty-reduction programmes. Also, an online network of researchers and social practitioners was established.

Within the framework of the GTZ/ECLAC regional project "Policy strategies for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean: promotion of a socially sustainable economic policy (Equity II)", substantial research has been undertaken, with results already published, in relation to new

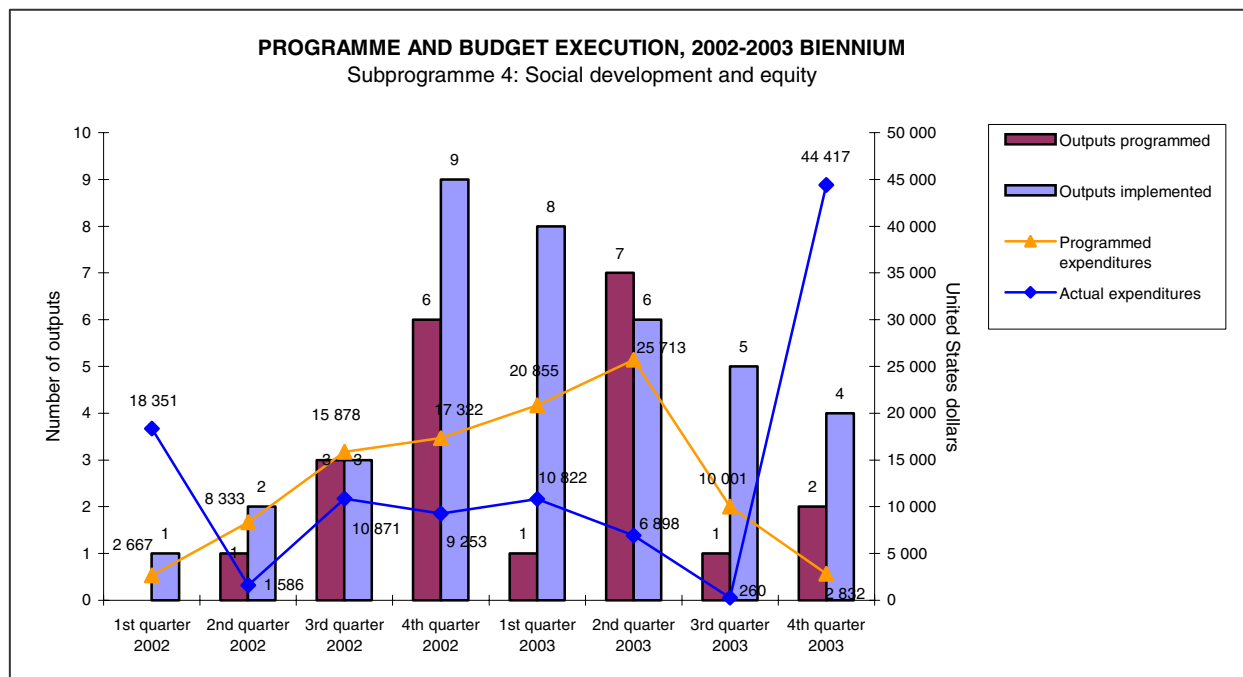
trends in social stratification within the region and the most recent data relating to ethnically-based social inequalities. The Division also continued its collaboration with the Integrated Project Formulation, Evaluation and Monitoring System (SIFEM), providing Governments of the region with a methodological tool for use as a guide in the design, implementation and follow-up of social policy. In addition, the Division started to develop an Internet directory of social institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean (DISALC), which is a shared inter-agency mechanism for electronic consultation on topics relating to housing, education, labour, health and social security. It is currently being used for social policy coordination and the sharing of experiences by more than 700 institutions and officials specializing in issues of social policy, poverty and equity.

In relation to drug abuse prevention policies, ECLAC has continued to develop a comprehensive vision by incorporating socio-economic and cultural aspects into its analyses, as well as the way in which the drug problem impacts on the more vulnerable sectors of society. Also, the Division provided support to the Government of Chile for the implementation of a comprehensive system of specialized information for the National Drug Control Council.

Lastly, in an effort to promote and consolidate a human-rights-based approach to development, the Human Rights Unit, which is part of the Social Development Division, in collaboration with the Office of the Regional Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, analysed the potential for strengthening the linkages between social policies and economic, social and cultural rights, and the role of these rights in peace and human security issues.

The above-mentioned results were achieved through the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2002-2003 biennium. The main features of programme execution are summarized below.

The following figure shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2002-2003 biennium.



The following table shows the actual programme performance of the Social Development Division in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium in terms of final substantive outputs: publications, meetings of experts, intergovernmental meetings, technical material (databases, computer software) and information services and material (booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits).

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: substantive outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Social development and equity	21	0	2	18	38	0	3	0	96	93

The following table shows actual programme performance under subprogramme 4 in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium in terms of final operational outputs: technical assistance missions, training courses, seminars and workshops and field projects.

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: operational outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Social development and equity	21	0	0	2	23	0	0	0	100	100

Lastly, the table below summarizes total actual programme performance under subprogramme 4.

Summary of actual programme performance under subprogramme 4 for the 2002-2003 biennium										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Social development and equity	42	0	2	20	61	0	3	0	93	95

^a Implementation rates: "Mandated" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation; "total" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation and the secretariat.

SUBPROGRAMME 5: MAINSTREAMING THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

During the 2002-2003 biennium, the work carried out by the Women and Development Unit, which is responsible for the execution of this subprogramme, focused on the following areas: (i) strengthening of institutional mechanisms in countries of the region for reducing the gender gap in various spheres of development; and (ii) increasing and systematizing the incorporation of the gender perspective into national sectoral institutions as well as in the main activities conducted under ECLAC subprogrammes and projects.

Activities in the first of these areas centred on the follow-up to the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean and to the Platform for Action, and were focused on the organization and holding of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 5 and 6 September 2002 and Havana, Cuba, 28 and 29 April 2003, respectively). By agreements 9 and 5 adopted at these meetings, the countries welcomed the methodology and modality of technical assistance currently being implemented in the region by the ECLAC Women and Development Unit and congratulated ECLAC for having provided technical assistance to countries under the following projects financed by multilateral cooperation: (i) "Democratic governance and gender equality in Latin America and the Caribbean", (ii) "Gender impact of pension system reforms in Latin America", and (iii) "Use of gender indicators in public policy-making". In addition, agreement 3 of the thirty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers commended ECLAC for its work in developing a system of gender indicators to facilitate region-wide comparability and requested technical assistance from the Commission for the definition of national systems of gender indicators for use in carrying out comparative analyses within countries. Detailed information on activities and meetings of subsidiary bodies can be found in the first section of this activities report and on the new ECLAC web site on United Nations summits and conferences (<http://www.eclac.cl/cumbres>).

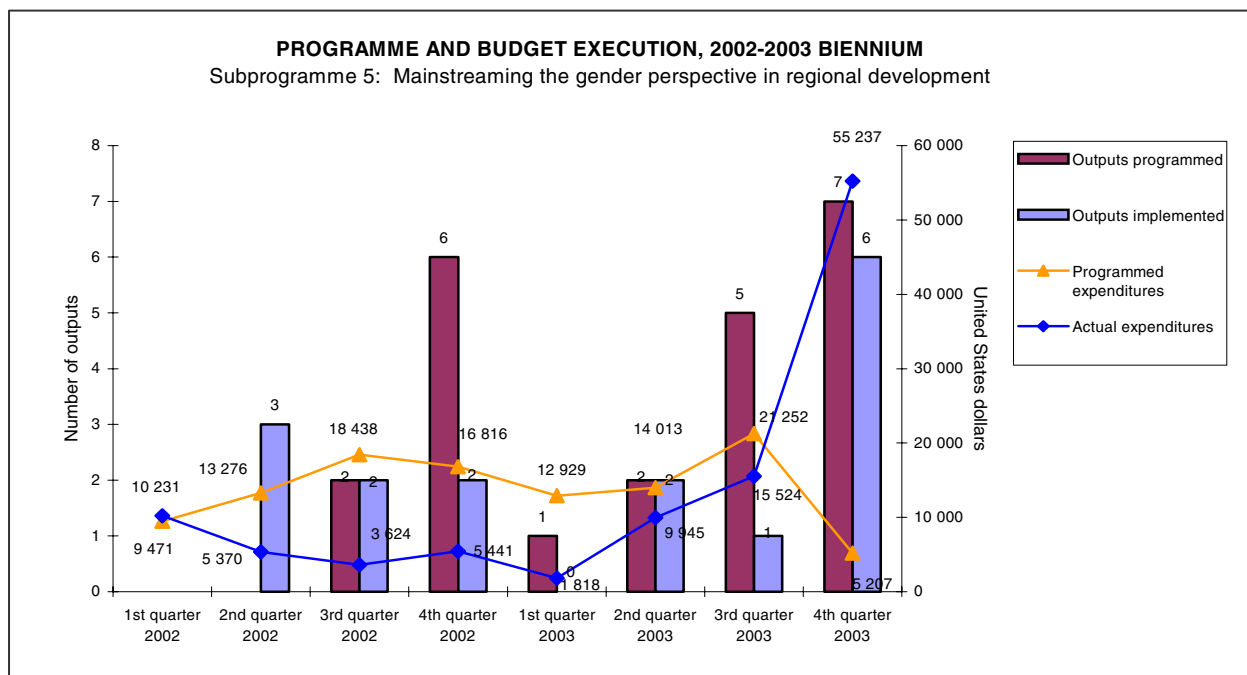
With respect to its second sphere of action, the Unit broadened and diversified its activities for mainstreaming the gender perspective in its work with the countries and within the ECLAC system. In this connection, at the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Lima, Peru, in February 2000, the Governments of the region indicated that the lack of official information and gender indicators for evaluating the progress of women was impeding an adequate evaluation of the objectives identified in the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995). As part of the activities undertaken in follow-up to the recommendations contained therein, ECLAC developed a strategy for collaboration with agencies of the United Nations system (UNIFEM, UNFPA, ILO and UNDP), as a result of which seven countries now have gender indicator subsystems (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama), some of which incorporate systems for follow-up on international commitments (Mexico and Panama). The other countries in the region have basic information disaggregated by sex, and all of them use the regional system of gender indicators. Over 11 countries have prepared civil-society reports using ECLAC indicators, and nine have prepared national reports on progress towards the Millennium Development Goals which included information from sources other than censuses and household surveys relating to domestic violence, reproductive health and women's use of time. Also, two international meetings were held (La Paz, Bolivia, November 2001 and September 2003) of producers and users of the ECLAC indicators of violence and poverty from a gender perspective, as part of the work of the Statistical Conference of the Americas in collaboration with national women's offices. To date, all 12 ECLAC subprogrammes report that their activities include a gender perspective.

The execution of the Unit's activities and projects led to the publication of more than 14 documents in the *Mujer y desarrollo series*, the holding of several meetings and thematic seminars, participation in numerous seminars and training courses and the provision of technical assistance to 12 countries in the region.

The Unit's Internet web site (www.eclac.cl/mujer/) provides information on publications, meetings and other activities performed during the biennium. The fact that this tool offers access to a wide range of gender indicators and serves to facilitate the exchange of views and experiences has led to media statements that the ECLAC web site was the best source of data on the situation of Latin American women.

The above-mentioned results were achieved through the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2002-2003 biennium. The main features of programme execution are summarized below.

The following figure shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2002-2003 biennium.



The following table shows the actual programme performance of the Women and Development Unit in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium in terms of final substantive outputs: publications, meetings of experts, intergovernmental meetings, technical material (databases, computer software) and information services and material (booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits).

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: substantive outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development	23	0	0	0	15	1	5	2	70	70

The following table shows actual programme performance under subprogramme 5 in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium in terms of final operational outputs: technical assistance missions, training courses, seminars and workshops and field projects.

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: operational outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development	31	0	6	1	38	0	0	0	100	100

Lastly, the table below summarizes total actual programme performance under subprogramme 5.

Summary of actual programme performance under subprogramme 5 for the 2002-2003 biennium										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development	54	0	6	1	53	1	5	2	88	89

^a Implementation rates: "Mandated" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation; "total" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation and the secretariat.

SUBPROGRAMME 6: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

During the 2002-2003 biennium, the work carried out by the Population Division (CELADE), which is responsible for the execution of this subprogramme, focused on the following areas: (i) incorporation of sociodemographic elements in social sectors; (ii) technical cooperation and regional training in population and development; and (iii) international migration.

The Population Division continued its efforts to incorporate sociodemographic elements into gender and social programming by supporting countries of the region in strengthening their capacity to produce updated and reliable sociodemographic information, mainly by using new data from the 2000 census round in combination with microdatabases in REDATAM format, and by developing new/improved methodologies for population estimates and projections on topics such as social vulnerability, fertility, housing deficits, residential segregation and internal migration. More specifically, and in response to a request from the countries of the region, the Population Division organized technical meetings and courses to follow up on the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid, Spain, from 8 to 12 April 2002. Particular mention should be made of the organization of the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing: Towards a regional strategy for the implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (Santiago, Chile, 19-21 November 2003), and of the document "Older persons in Latin America and the Caribbean: situation and policies" (LC/L.1973).

In the field of technical cooperation and regional training in population and development, activities were conducted to foster the exchange of experiences and lessons learned in relation to the countries' implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. In this respect, a significant exchange of information (particularly on the subject of sociodemographic vulnerability), which led to a new set of priorities for action, took place at the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development meeting, held in Brasilia in May 2002. In addition, the Population Division, together with UNFPA, provided support to the Caribbean subregional meeting to assess the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development 10 years after its adoption (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 11 and 12 November 2003) and hosted an open-ended meeting of the Presiding Officers of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development (Santiago, Chile, December 2003). Efforts were also made to devise and update appropriate indicators for the national and regional follow-up of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; in this regard, the Population Division further developed and updated the regional system of indicators and, with the support of the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC, developed indicators for monitoring the Beijing Platform for Action. This integrated system, available on CD-Rom as well as online at the Commission's web site, has also been used as the framework for the development of national indicator systems for monitoring the outcomes of international conferences and of national social policies and programmes. Two subregional training workshops (one for South America and one for Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean) were conducted during the biennium to discuss the most appropriate indicators and to train technicians from national statistical offices in the design, development and implementation of national indicator systems.

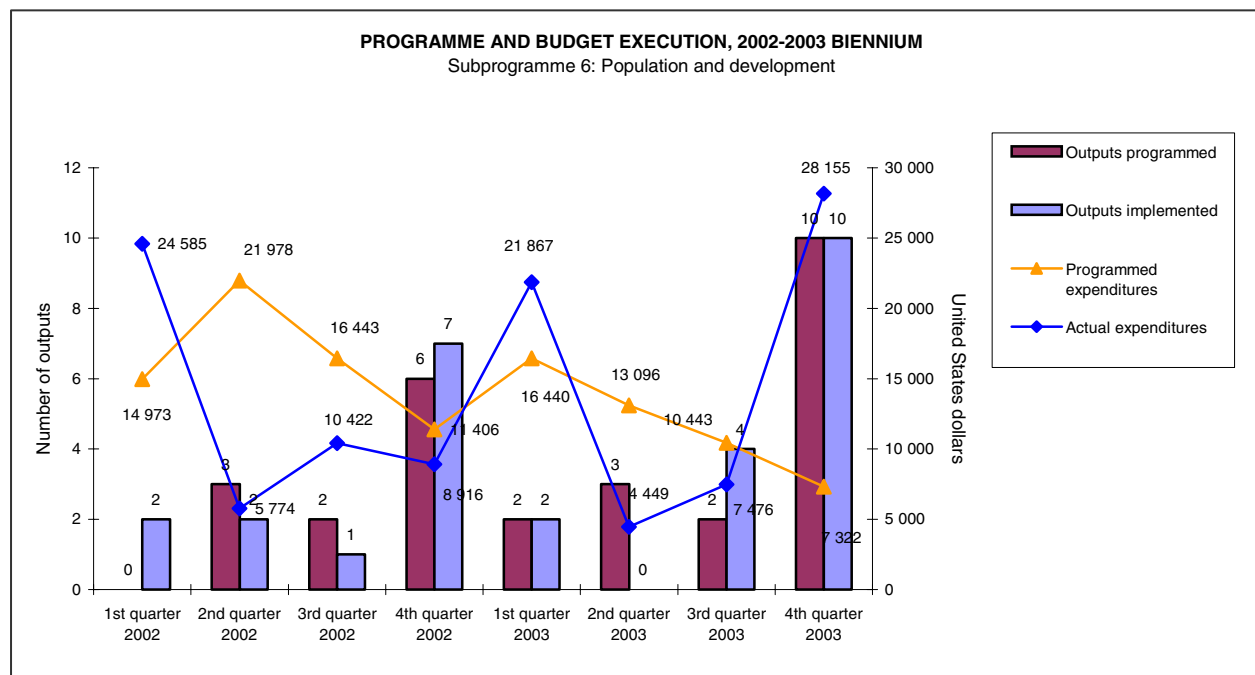
With respect to international migration trends, the Division focused on responding to requests from policy makers, civil-society actors and professionals, as well as from statistical and migration offices, for information and knowledge on the relationships between international migration and development. To meet their needs, the Population Division gathered and systematized information on

patterns and trends in international migration and identified priority areas for policy intervention through bilateral and multilateral agreements, focusing on topics such as human rights, regional integration, remittances, gender and the emigration of technicians and professionals. The Hemispheric Conference on International Migration: Human Rights and the Trafficking in Persons in the Americas (Santiago, Chile, 20-22 November 2002), organized jointly with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and attended by 40 countries, made a major contribution to awareness-raising and provided a significant opportunity to reinforce commitments, not only among policy makers but also in society at large. Five documents were prepared in the context of this conference (*Población y desarrollo series*, Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39).

The Population Division continued to produce its periodic publications *Demographic Bulletin*, *Notas de Población* (for the dissemination of research and studies on population issues in Latin America) and *REDATAM Informa* and also published a number of policy-oriented studies in the ECLAC *Población y desarrollo series*. Detailed information on activities and meetings of subsidiary bodies and on preparatory and follow-up activities related to world conferences on economic and social issues can be found in the first section of this activities report and on the new ECLAC web site on United Nations conferences and summits (<http://www.eclac.cl/cumbres>).

The above-mentioned results were achieved through the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2002-2003 biennium. The main features of programme execution are summarized below.

The following figure shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2002-2003 biennium.



The following table shows the actual programme performance of the Population Division in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final substantive outputs: publications, meetings of experts, intergovernmental meetings, technical material (databases, computer software) and information services and material (booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits).

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: substantive outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Population and development	28	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	100	100

The following table shows actual programme performance under subprogramme 6 in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final operational outputs: technical assistance missions, training courses, seminars and workshops and field projects.

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: operational outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Population and development	62	0	14	0	76	0	0	0	100	100

Lastly, the table below summarizes total actual programme performance under subprogramme 6.

Summary of actual programme performance under subprogramme 6 for the 2002-2003 biennium										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Population and development	90	0	14	0	104	0	0	0	100	100

^a Implementation rates: "Mandated" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation; "total" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation and the secretariat.

SUBPROGRAMME 7: PLANNING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

During the 2002-2003 biennium, the Latin American and Caribbean Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), in response to the guidelines provided by the intergovernmental forums that mandate its work and the permanent contacts it maintains with the authorities of member countries, carried out various activities relating to: (i) public and administrative procedures in the national, regional and local spheres; (ii) planning of public administration and State regulation; (iii) public planning and management; (iv) integration of the gender perspective into the activities of the subprogramme; and (v) technical assistance to countries in the region.

The most noteworthy events included the eleventh Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean and the twelfth meeting of the ILPES Regional Council for Planning (Madrid, Spain, 6 November 2002). Detailed information on the activities of these meetings may be found in the first section of this activities report and on the new ECLAC web site on United Nations summits and conferences (<http://www.eclac.cl/cumbres>). The Institute continued to produce its publications under the ECLAC *Gestión pública, Seminarios y conferencias*, and *Manuales series*. The capacity of member States to adjust their public and administrative procedures to better achieve national, regional and local goals was enhanced as a direct result of the ILPES training programme, as set forth below.

In order to enhance the capacity of member States to apply the basic principles of efficient public administration planning and State regulation, ILPES organized 25 expert meetings, seminars and workshops, attended by 1,750 participants from national, regional and local governments. ILPES also participated actively in more than 50 conferences and seminars on this same topic convened by various institutions in countries of the region.

ILPES has continued to update its capacity to respond to the member countries' growing demand for new information, studies and technical support regarding such public planning issues as decentralization and administration of public decisions, local development, regulation of public services and non-competitive sectors. In that connection, 43 documents and 13 CD-ROMs were distributed to 350 subscribers in 48 member countries. Moreover, 925 subscribers in the region and elsewhere received a quarterly electronic bulletin on project and programme appraisal and evaluation.

With a view to fostering the integration of the gender perspective into the capacity-building activities carried out under the subprogramme, most of the training courses, seminars and workshops offered have incorporated gender issues in the curricula, resulting in increased gender parity among participants. In 2003, 46% of the participants in these activities were women.

In the area of technical cooperation, ILPES continued to provide technical assistance to different governmental bodies in the countries in the region. Support was provided to the Secretary of the Treasury and Finance of the government of the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina, on public investment management systems. In Chile, assistance was provided to the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation in order to plan life-cycle and investment programming. Also, through a technical cooperation agreement with the Chilean Economic Development Agency, a study of an eco-tourism cluster in the Aysén region was conducted. In Mexico, assistance was provided to the planning secretaries of the states of the west-central region, and specifically to high-level officials. Also worth mentioning is the technical assistance agreement signed with the Ministry of the Presidency of the Government of Peru on decentralization and local and regional development issues. In the Dominican Republic, ILPES provided technical assistance

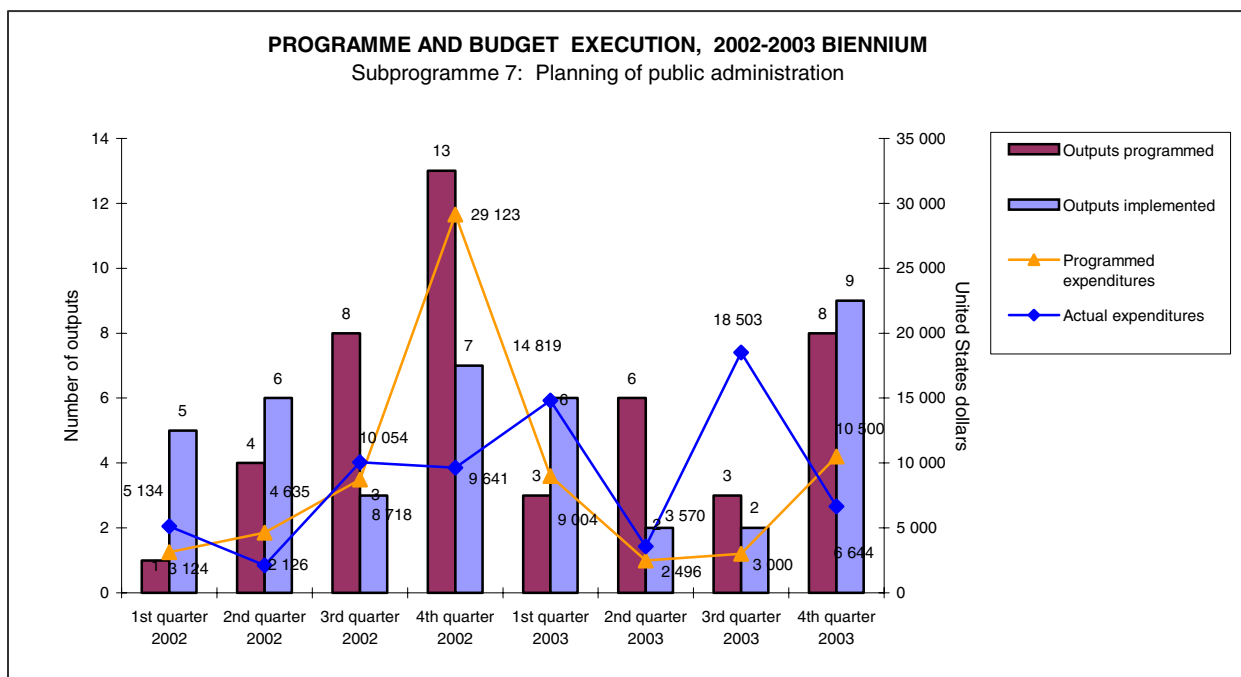
to the National Budget Office to implement a system of indicators for performance evaluation. The Institute also supported the Ministry of Planning and Development of Venezuela through an agreement for strengthening the National Public Investment System.

With regard to training, during the 2002-2003 biennium the Institute organized training activities on issues associated with its areas of work for State and private-sector officials and the teaching staff of universities and academic centres in the region. A total of 2,138 professionals from the national and local governments of 20 member States participated in 17 international and 73 national and subnational courses during the biennium. The knowledge they acquired will have a significant impact in terms of enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of public management in their countries, specifically in budget policies, investment appraisal, management and evaluation and local development, generating huge savings in public-sector spending. The quality of the training programme is reflected in the evaluations given by participants: 96% rated the international courses as "good" or "very good". Moreover, 91% of the participants in 2003 indicated that the course they took was of great or very great importance for their work.

Lastly, ILPES was confirmed in 2003 as the ECLAC training hub for standardizing all procedural matters regarding the design, implementation and evaluation of training activities carried out by ECLAC substantive divisions. Additionally, ILPES will conduct all interdivisional training activities, in accordance with the priorities established by the ECLAC Executive Secretary.

The above-mentioned results were achieved through the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2002-2003 biennium. The main features of programme execution are summarized below.

The following figure shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2002-2003 biennium.



The following table shows the actual programme performance of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final substantive outputs: publications, meetings of experts, intergovernmental meetings, technical material (databases, computer software) and information services and material (booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits).

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: substantive outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Planning of public administration	39	7	0	0	40	0	6	0	87	87

The following table shows actual programme performance under subprogramme 7 in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final operational outputs: technical assistance missions, training courses, seminars and workshops and field projects.

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: operational outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Planning of public administration	23	0	0	4	25	0	0	2	91	93

Lastly, the table below summarizes total actual programme performance under subprogramme 7.

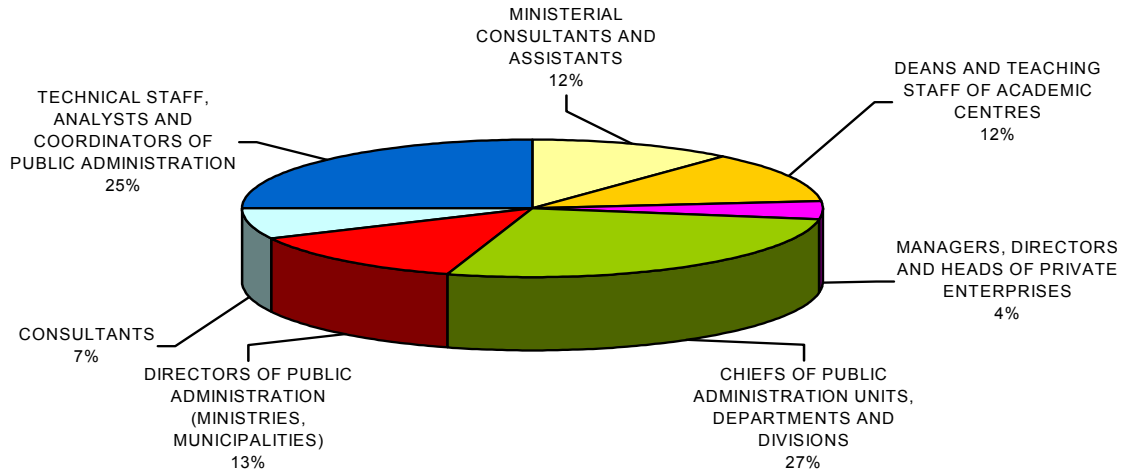
Summary of actual programme performance under subprogramme 7 for the 2002-2003 biennium										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Planning of public administration	62	7	0	4	65	0	6	2	88	89

^a Implementation rates: "Mandated" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation; "total" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation and the secretariat.

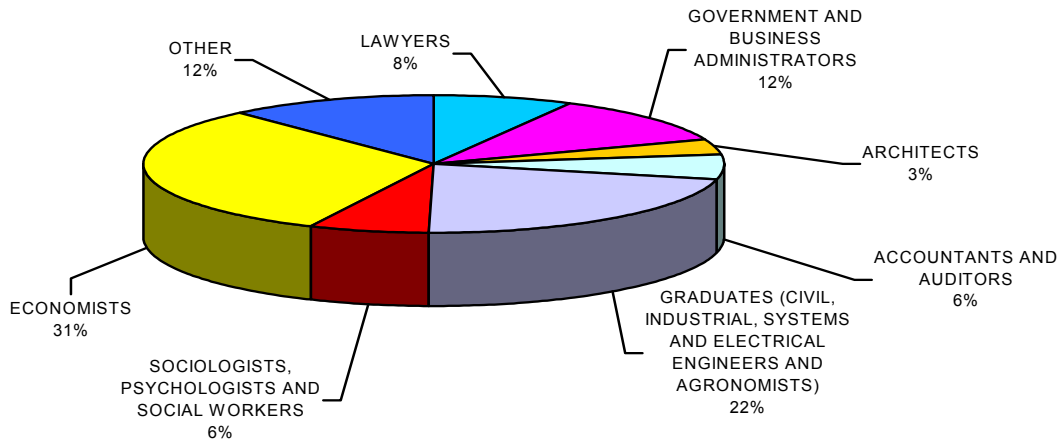
COURSES PROVIDED BY ILPES DURING THE 2002-2003 BIENNIUM

Course	Dates	Place	Country	Teaching hours	Number of participants
Courses in 2002					
1. Course on the management of local development projects	3-14 June	Santa Cruz de La Sierra	Bolivia	80	35
2. Course on the use of socio-economic indicators to assess the impact of projects and programmes to combat poverty	1-12 July	Cartagena de Indias	Colombia	80	25
3. Course on problem identification and the logical framework	19-30 august	Antigua	Guatemala	80	35
4. Fourth course/seminar on the provision and regulation of infrastructure services	2-13 September	Santiago	Chile	80	29
5. Second course/seminar on the financing of social security	2-13 September	Santiago	Chile	80	32
6. Eighth course on the preparation and appraisal of local development projects	30 September 18 October	Santiago	Chile	120	29
7. Fifth course on the strategic management of local and regional development	21 October 22 November	Santiago	Chile	200	42
8. Tenth course on economic reforms and strategic state management	11 November 5 December	Santiago	Chile	160	36
9. Methodologies for preparing strategic plans for local and regional development	11-15 March	Piura	Peru	40	100
10. Methodologies for preparing strategic plans for local and regional development	18-22 March	Arequipa	Peru	40	100
11. Course on the strategic management of local development	1-19 April	Cuenca	Ecuador	120	36
12. Course on the strategic management of local development	22-26 July 2-6 September 7-11 October 25-29 November	Guadalajara	Mexico	160	50
Subtotals				1 240	549
Courses in 2003					
1. Management of project implementation	5-16 May	Cartagena	Colombia	80	32
2. Use of socio-economic indicators to assess the impact of projects and programmes to combat poverty	9-20 June	Antigua	Guatemala	80	33
3. The logical framework and impact assessment	18-29 August	Santa Cruz	Bolivia	80	35
4. Fifth course/seminar on the provision and regulation of infrastructure services	1-12 September	Santiago	Chile	80	28
5. Third course/seminar on the financing of social security	8-12 September	Santiago	Chile	40	27
6. Tax estimates	22-26 September	Buenos Aires	Argentina	40	21
7. Ninth course on the preparation and appraisal of public investment projects	6-31 October	Santiago	Chile	160	23
8. Sixth course on the strategic management of local and regional development	27 October 28 November	Santiago	Chile	200	38
9. Eleventh course on economic reforms and strategic state management	3-28 November	Santiago	Chile	160	32
Subtotal				920	269
Grand total				2 160	818

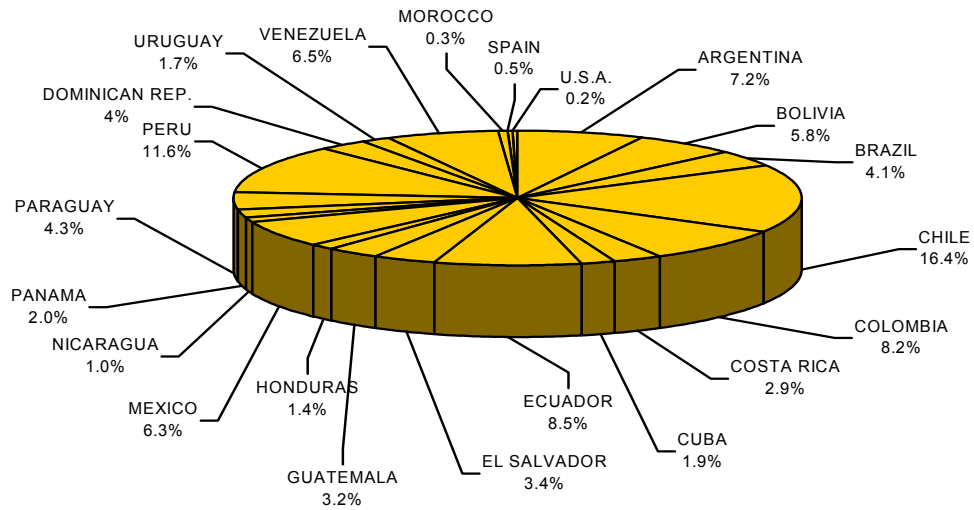
**MOST COMMON INSTITUTIONAL POSTS (%) OF PARTICIPANTS IN
INTERNATIONAL COURSES
2002-2003 BIENNIUM**



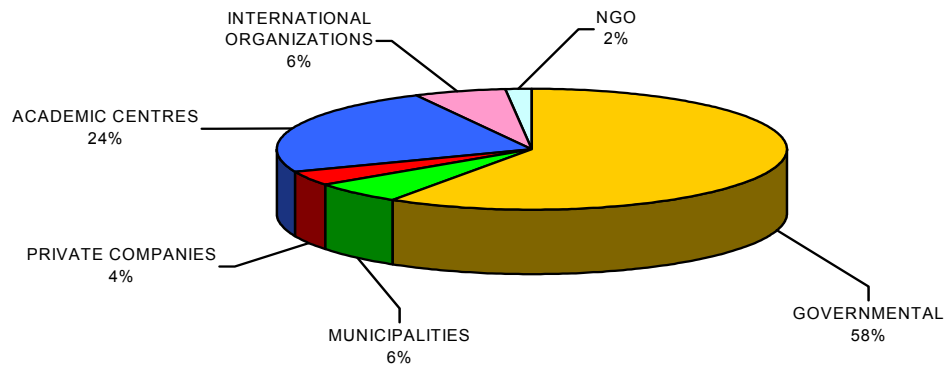
**MOST COMMON PROFESSIONS (%) OF PARTICIPANTS IN
INTERNATIONAL COURSES
2002-2003 BIENNIUM**



**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS (%) IN INTERNATIONAL COURSES
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
2002-2003 BIENNIUM**



**AREA OF EMPLOYMENT (%) OF PARTICIPANTS IN
INTERNATIONAL COURSES
2002-2003 BIENNIUM**



SUBPROGRAMME 8: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

During the 2002-2003 biennium, the work carried out by the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division, which is responsible for the execution of this subprogramme, focused on the following areas: (i) international environmental agreements; (ii) environmental management; (iii) sustainable development trends; and (iv) urban management and urban poverty.

In the first of these areas, the main accomplishment in the period under review has been the decision of the countries of the region to give top priority to the implementation of the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development, adopted at the seventh meeting of the Inter-Sessional Committee of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in São Paulo, Brazil, in May 2002. As a means of further implementing the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21, during a special meeting of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment held during the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, August-September 2002), ECLAC, acting jointly with the secretariat of UNEP, actively participated in the intense debate with the result that the Initiative was reopened for discussion to better reflect the singularities of some Caribbean countries, and was finally adopted and incorporated into the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

The incorporation of the environmental dimension into the design of economic policies and the results of studies (on Argentina, Cuba, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Peru) concerning the innovative use of economic instruments in environmental management were systematically transmitted to senior-level government decision-makers, mid-level officials, private-sector managers and civil-society members through several capacity-building courses (in Chile (2002), Colombia and Peru (2003)) and seminars. At the same time, the Division has been particularly active in launching an innovative approach to the interrelationship between trade and environment by integrating issues such as intellectual property rights, investment, services and environment, which led to the publication of a study entitled "Latin America and the Caribbean: from a strategy on trade and environment towards a strategy on trade for sustainable development" (LC/R.2104). Numerous courses and seminars continued to be offered as part of the training programme on sustainable development and environmental management in Latin America and the Caribbean, within the framework of the collaboration agreement between ECLAC, the World Bank Institute and the Swedish International Development Agency.

Empirical information for the systematic and comparative assessment of national and regional trends towards sustainable patterns of development has been greatly increased. A data bank containing more than 150 variables and indicators at the national level for the period 1980-2000 has been implemented, covering all the Latin American countries. In this regard, the Division provided technical assistance to the Governments of Argentina, Colombia, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico in the systematization and application of sustainable development indicators. As a result, gaps in the availability of empirical information were significantly reduced.

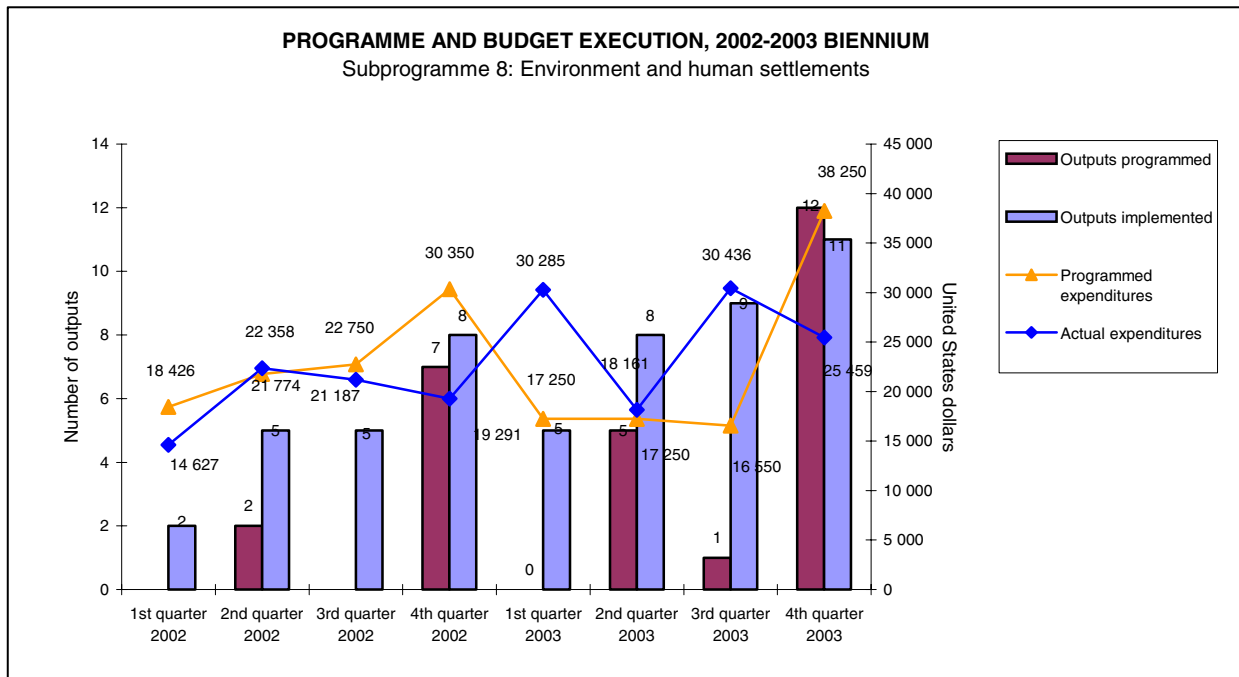
The activities relating to urban management practices and policies were conducted mainly through the provision of technical assistance, particularly in Ecuador, Argentina, Bolivia, Dominican Republic and Mexico. Also, a number of courses and workshops on urban management were held in Argentina (new centres on local management for decentralization), Bolivia (land strategy), Chile (local management to mitigate poverty), Colombia (land/urban observatory for sustainable development), Ecuador (recovery of central areas) and El Salvador (recovery of public centres), and three electronic forums were implemented on public services management, recovery of public centres and mitigation of

urban poverty. With respect to urban poverty, in October 2002 the Division provided substantive inputs for the Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI) by preparing an overview of urban poverty and precariousness in the countries of the region, and in January 2003 it organized a meeting of experts in the framework of a project entitled “Urban poverty: an action-oriented strategy for urban governments and institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean”.

The Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division published two books entitled *The sustainability of development in Latin America and the Caribbean: challenges and opportunities* (LC/G.2145/Rev.1-P) and *Contaminación atmosférica y conciencia ciudadana* (LC/G.2201-P), as *Libros de la CEPAL* Nos. 68 and 73, respectively. The Division continued to produce its publications under the ECLAC *Medio ambiente y desarrollo* and *Seminarios y conferencias series*, and carried out valuable activities in the above-mentioned areas under extrabudgetary projects.

The above-mentioned results were achieved through the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2002-2003 biennium. The main features of programme execution are summarized below.

The following figure shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2002-2003 biennium.



The following table shows the actual programme performance of the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final substantive outputs: publications, meetings of experts, intergovernmental meetings, technical material (databases, computer software) and information services and material (booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits).

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: substantive outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Environment and human settlements	25	2	4	23	53	0	0	1	97	98

The following table shows actual programme performance under subprogramme 8 in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final operational outputs: technical assistance missions, training courses, seminars and workshops and field projects.

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: operational outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Environment and human settlements	40	0	1	32	69	0	0	4	90	95

Lastly, the table below summarizes total actual programme performance under subprogramme 8.

Summary of actual programme performance under subprogramme 8 for the 2002-2003 biennium										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Environment and human settlements	65	2	5	55	122	0	0	5	93	96

^a Implementation rates: "Mandated" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation; "total" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation and the secretariat.

SUBPROGRAMME 9: NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

During the 2002-2003 biennium, activities under this subprogramme were carried out by the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division, which is also responsible for the activities of ECLAC in the area of transport. Activities were conducted in areas relating to (i) the sustainable development and equitable use of natural resources and infrastructure; (ii) the sustainable management of natural resources and infrastructure; and (iii) international and regional mechanisms for the sustainable development of natural resources and infrastructure.

In the first area, technical expertise was provided to ECLAC member countries with a view to designing suitable policies for promoting the sustainable development of natural resources and infrastructure. In this connection, ECLAC once again played a leading role in promoting a regional dialogue on renewable sources of energy at the Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean on Renewable Energies, held in Brasilia, Brazil, in October 2003. At this meeting two public policy actors were present: authorities of the energy sector, on the one hand, and environment and sustainable development officials, on the other. Discussions centred on the document prepared by the Division⁷ entitled "Energy sustainability in Latin America and the Caribbean: the share of renewable sources" (LC/L.1966). At the meeting, the 21 Governments of the region stressed the importance of the Commission's role by adopting the Brasilia Platform in which they requested ECLAC to prepare the regional document to be submitted to the International Conference for Renewable Energies, which will take place in June 2004 in Bonn, Germany.

ECLAC, as part of the Technical Committee of the Global Water Partnership, participated in the Third World Water Forum, held in Japan in March 2003. At that event, it presented the region's vision on the subjects of "water and governance" and "indigenous rights".

On the subject of mining, particular mention should be made of the Annual Conference of Mining Ministries of the Americas, for which ECLAC acts as technical secretariat and ensures wide distribution of information on the development of mineral resources in the countries of the region.

In the area of transport, ECLAC hosted a regional seminar on urban traffic congestion control held in Santiago, Chile, in March 2002. Sixty participants from most of the larger Latin American cities attended this event, where the book entitled *Traffic congestion: the problem and how to deal with it* (LC/G.2199) was launched. Activities relating to non-urban transport were conducted mainly through the provision of technical assistance, particularly to the Latin American Railways Association (ALAF) and entities in Colombia (road transporters association - COLFECAR) and Chile (Northern University and government authorities of the Third Region).

Also in connection with the first area (sustainable development and equitable use of natural resources and infrastructure), valuable activities financed under extrabudgetary projects were carried out, including active participation in several summits, forums, congresses and meetings organized by other institutions. The issues addressed at these events included the current state of water governance and water services in the global economy at the regional level, the sustainable development of natural resources and energy, transport and urban development policies.

In the second area, in order to increase the capacity of countries in the region to manage natural resources, energy, infrastructure and transport at the decentralized regional and local levels, ECLAC and ILPES have jointly trained 57 professionals from ministries, secretariats, public utility services,

regulatory institutions and others entities in 12 countries, who attended the fourth and fifth international courses on public utilities regulation (Santiago, Chile, 2-6 September 2002 and 8-12 September 2003). The Division also worked towards the improvement of regulatory mechanisms and the design of public policies on the subject, mainly through the provision of technical assistance, policy-oriented research (much of which was published as part of the *Recursos naturales e infraestructura series*) and the exchange of knowledge and information, particularly in Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela.

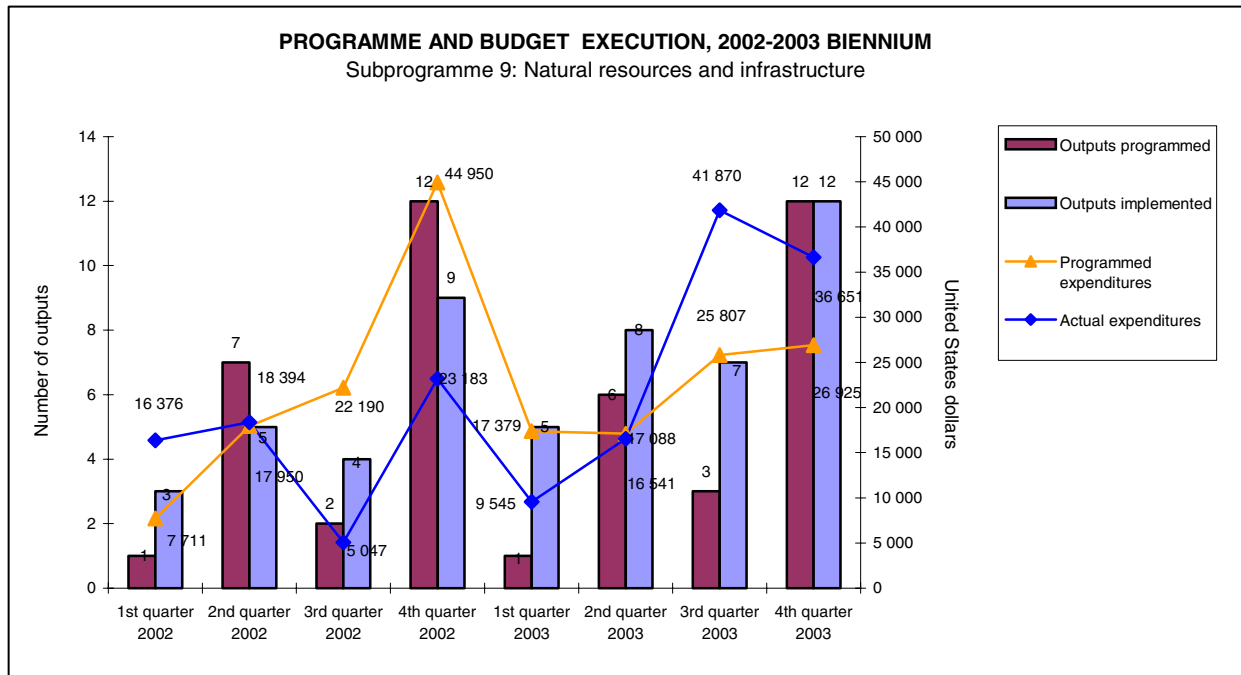
Under the third subject area, efforts were directed at strengthening the negotiating capacity of countries of the region in international and regional mechanisms dealing with the sustainable development of natural resources and infrastructure. In this context, at the request of the Chilean Government, ECLAC hosted the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Executive Steering Committee of the Initiative for Regional Infrastructure Integration in South America (IIRSA), held in Santiago, Chile, on 4 and 5 December 2003, and attended by ministers and authorities of the transport and energy sectors of 11 South American countries, as well as by representatives of regional and multilateral institutions, including the World Bank, IDB, the Andean Development Corporation (ADC), OLADE, LAIA, the Regional Association of Oil and Natural Gas Companies in Latin America and the Caribbean (ARPEL) and the Regional Electrical Integration Commission (CIER). Within this framework, ECLAC organized a meeting of regional energy institutions related to IIRSA with a view to coordinating their activities (Santiago, Chile, 2 December 2003). Also, ECLAC acted as technical secretariat of the Latin American Parliament's Commission on Energy and Mines, and made available to its members information on mining and energy legislation and on the results of mining and energy reforms, as well as on the important role of renewable sources of energy in the future.

In addition, at the request of the Office of the United Nations High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay, advice was provided on the basis of a study on the economic costs of being landlocked (FAL Bulletin No. 203). The main findings of this study were taken into account in drawing up the Almaty Programme of Action at the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in August 2003.

Lastly, the Maritime Profile of Latin America and the Caribbean, which is published entirely in electronic format (<http://www.cepal.cl/transporte/perfil/index.htm>), and the international transport database were both updated regularly. The FAL Bulletin (bulletin on the facilitation of trade and transport in Latin America and the Caribbean) was published monthly in two languages, with each issue devoted to a specific subject. The subjects addressed included the cruise-ship industry in South America, urban transport planning, traffic congestion, technologies applied to the transport sector, highway concessions, border crossings in MERCOSUR countries, maritime ports and e-commerce platforms, along with an overview of the region's transport sector during the previous year.

The above-mentioned results were achieved through the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2002-2003 biennium. The main features of programme execution are summarized below.

The following figure shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2002-2003 biennium.



The following table shows the actual programme performance of the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final substantive outputs: publications, meetings of experts, intergovernmental meetings, technical material (databases, computer software) and information services and material (booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits).

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: substantive outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Natural resources and infrastructure	46	0	0	12	53	0	3	2	89	91

The following table shows actual programme performance under subprogramme 9 in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final operational outputs: technical assistance missions, training courses, seminars and workshops and field projects.

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: operational outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Natural resources and infrastructure	95	0	1	10	106	0	0	0	100	100

Lastly, the table below summarizes total actual programme performance under subprogramme 9.

Summary of actual programme performance under subprogramme 9 for the 2002-2003 biennium										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Natural resources and infrastructure	141		1	22	159		3	2	96	97

^a Implementation rates: "Mandated" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation; "total" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation and the secretariat.

SUBPROGRAMME 10: STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

During the 2002-2003 biennium, the Statistics and Economic Projections Division conducted activities on a number of issues, including statistical data banks, statistics and regional indicators, national accounts, regional cooperation on statistics, prospective studies on development in the countries of the region and statistics and quantitative analysis on social trends in Latin America and the Caribbean. It focused mainly on the following areas of activity: (i) enlarging the regional framework of statistical information and generating analyses of current economic trends in the region; and (ii) expanding and improving the technical capacity of countries of the region to produce statistics and forecasts as inputs for the development of economic and social programmes in the short, medium and long terms.

During the biennium under review, the regional framework of statistical information was considerably enlarged and strengthened with respect to data banks of statistics on current economic trends, household surveys, foreign trade and national accounts. In matters relating to the dissemination of statistics, a web page (BADESTAT) was created under the subprogramme to provide online access to the databases of the Statistics and Economic Projections Division. Three new online products were offered to the public in 2003: the *Statistical Yearbook*, a database on international trade (BADECEL) implemented in cooperation with several regional organizations and a recently created information system on social statistics and indicators (BADEINSO).

The Division created one additional database on microdata from household surveys conducted in the countries (BADEHOG), for the use of specialized research and policy-making institutions. Additionally, new dimensions related to environment and gender indicators have been added to the data banks. These improvements have been recognized by Governments and institutions in the region, as expressed in the deliberations and conclusions of the meetings of the Steering Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, which took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in March 2002, and Panama City, Panama, in December 2002, and of the second meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, held in Santiago, Chile, from 18 to 20 June 2003.

The Division's capacity to produce harmonized statistics, develop and disseminate data banks and generate forecasts has increased the capacity of member countries and national institutions in the region to design and monitor development policies. In the context of policy-oriented research undertaken in the Division, the 2001 and 2002 editions of the *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean* were published, in addition to a large number of documents published under the *Estudios estadísticos y prospectivos series* and reports containing short-term indicators. Mention should be made of the large number of technical cooperation missions carried out and the strong demand for the meetings, seminars and training workshops organized under the subprogramme in relation to national accounts, international classifications and household surveys. Also, worthy of note is the continued cooperation received from multilateral and national institutions for the subprogramme's activities.

Work in the second area involved the expansion and improvement of technical capacity in countries of the region to produce statistics and forecasts as inputs for the development of economic and social programmes in the short, medium and long terms. Particular emphasis has been placed on the harmonization of methodologies and concepts at the regional level, to enhance the comparability of national statistics in Latin America and their adherence to international standards. With respect to the development, promotion and dissemination of statistics, the Division continued to prepare manuals and to transfer methodological and technological advances, especially with respect to the full implementation of the new System of National Accounts (1993 SNA) in the region (see the "Progress report on the activities

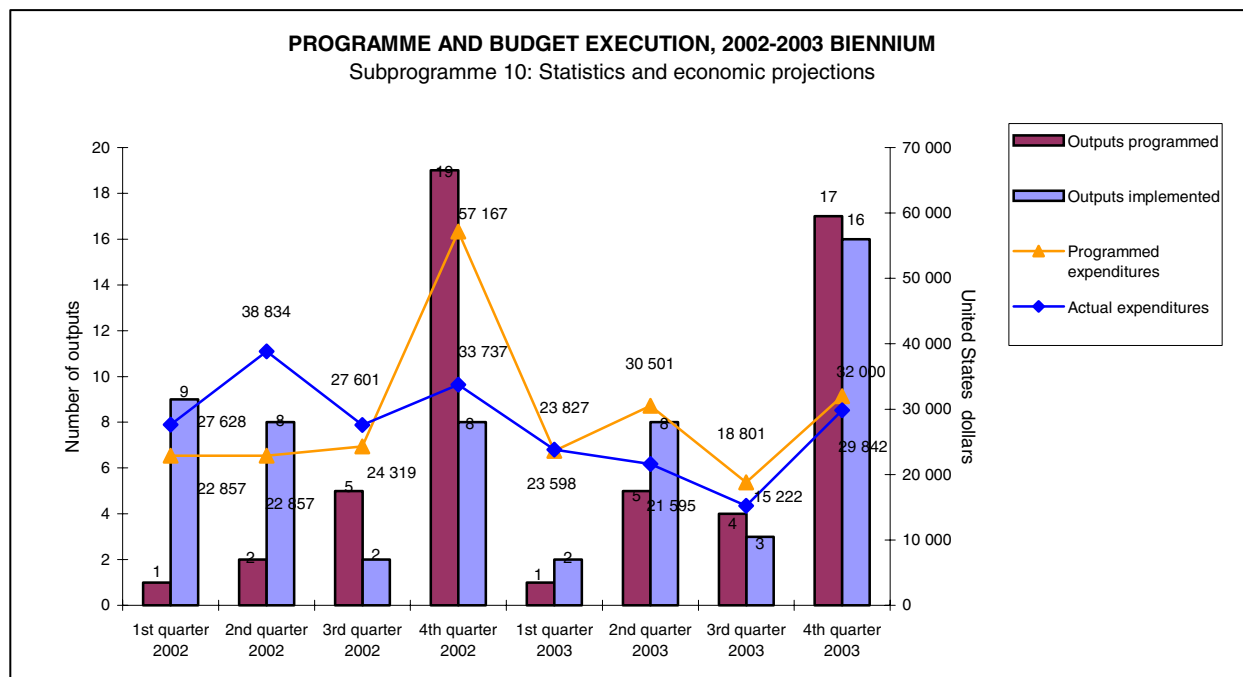
of the Programme of International Statistical Work for Latin America and the Caribbean, June 2001-June 2003” (LC/L.1697/Rev.2), available on the web site of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (<http://www.eclac.cl/deype/ceacepal/index2.htm>). In this regard, a number of countries in the region, especially smaller economies in Central America and the Caribbean, are increasingly interested in incorporating new satellite accounts on tourism. The progress achieved in this line of work prompted the World Tourism Organization to sign an agreement with ECLAC in 2002 to implement specialized satellite accounts for tourism in the region. Similar advances were registered in the field of social statistics and the harmonization of methods used for household surveys (MECOVI programme).

The regional integration schemes also decided to incorporate the statistical and modelling dimension in their activities, and in 2003 associated the subprogramme with their regional network on macroeconomic coordination (REDIMA). This strengthened the institutional role of statistics in the process of regional integration and economic convergence and led to technical advances in the harmonization of macroeconomic indicators and the modelling of regional interactions.

Lastly, the Statistics and Economic Projections Division collaborated with the Economic Development Division and the Social Development Division in the preparation and production of the following ECLAC publications: *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2001-2002 and 2002-2003 editions), *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* (2002 and 2003 editions), and *Social Panorama of Latin America* (2001-2002 and 2002-2003 editions).

The above-mentioned results were achieved through the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2002-2003 biennium. The main features of programme execution are summarized below.

The following figure shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2002-2003 biennium.



The following table shows the actual programme performance of the Statistics and Economic Projections Division in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final substantive outputs: publications, meetings of experts, intergovernmental meetings, technical material (databases, computer software) and information services and material (booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits).

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: substantive outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Statistics and economic projections	52	2	4	0	55	0	3	0	95	95

The following table shows actual programme performance under subprogramme 10 in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final operational outputs: technical assistance missions, training courses, seminars and workshops and field projects.

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: operational outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Statistics and economic projections	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	100	100

Lastly, the table below summarizes total actual programme performance under subprogramme 10.

Summary of actual programme performance under subprogramme 10 for the 2002-2003 biennium										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Statistics and economic projections	92	2	4	0	95	0	3	0	97	97

^a Implementation rates: "Mandated" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation; "total" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation and the secretariat.

SUBPROGRAMME 11: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

During the 2002-2003 biennium, the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico focused on providing relevant analyses and training and expanding technical assistance to build capacity in the countries of the subregion (Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama) to: (i) adjust to rapid changes in the international scene, maximizing the benefits and mitigating the adverse effects of globalization; (ii) improve policies and mechanisms aimed at reducing poverty and gender inequality; and (iii) harmonize energy policies and boost the efficiency of energy management.

Activities in the first of these areas included work on economic, industrial and agricultural development, trade and natural disasters. The most relevant contributions included those related to supporting trade negotiations, subregional integration and cooperation processes. This support helped to increase the capacity to negotiate trade agreements for 34 member States in the case of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), and for five member States in the case of the United States-Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), including the preparation of national strategies to strengthen trade-related capacities in four member States (the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti and Panama). In addition, technical assistance was provided, through the Tripartite Committee, to the FTAA Consultative Group on Smaller Economies and the CAFTA Committee on Trade Capacity Building. ECLAC provided access to systematized analyses on trade-related capacities and possible impacts in sensitive areas, such as agriculture, environmental products and services and the social sector. Another contribution in this area was the ECLAC presentation of its research document “Central American integration: benefits and costs” to the Summit of Presidents of Central America, Belize and the Dominican Republic held in December 2003. As a result, a new regional agenda for development strategies for integration in the context of open markets was set out by the Presidents. In addition, they called for a regional dialogue which should include civil society, to be coordinated by the secretariat of the Central American Integration System (SICA), with support from ECLAC, to provide input for the decisions to be taken at their next Summit. Technical and planning input was provided to the Executive and Technical Committees of the Puebla-Panama Plan on the environment, disasters, energy, rural development, telecommunications, health, education, tourism, gender and human development. Other results include: access to up-to-date economic analyses of the 10 countries served by the subregional headquarters; technical cooperation provided to Cuba for improvement of the national accounts system; the production of relevant knowledge regarding the opportunities and challenges of the agricultural sector and the establishment of a working group of Central American agricultural and statistical institutions to strengthen and harmonize agricultural statistics; and access to analyses on competition, tourism-related environmental services, export competitiveness and new market opportunities in immigrant populations in the United States for small businesses in Central America and Mexico.

The subregional headquarters in Mexico continued to act as the ECLAC focal point for issues related to natural disasters, and —with the cooperation of several substantive divisions and offices— to carry out evaluations of disasters as requested by countries of the region, in particular the earthquake that hit the State of Colima, Mexico; the floods in the Province of Santa Fe, Argentina; and the floods in various states of Mexico. Member States and the public now have access to the Commission’s comprehensive and tested methodology for assessing the socio-economic, environmental and gender effects of disasters, which has been published as a manual in both Spanish and English. This methodology has been adopted by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank, and ECLAC is responding to growing demand from member States for training and technical assistance. Funding from

the World Bank has enabled ECLAC to produce a larger print run of the manual and to increase training in this area. New work is being carried out on indicators for disaster prevention and risk management, with IDB funding.

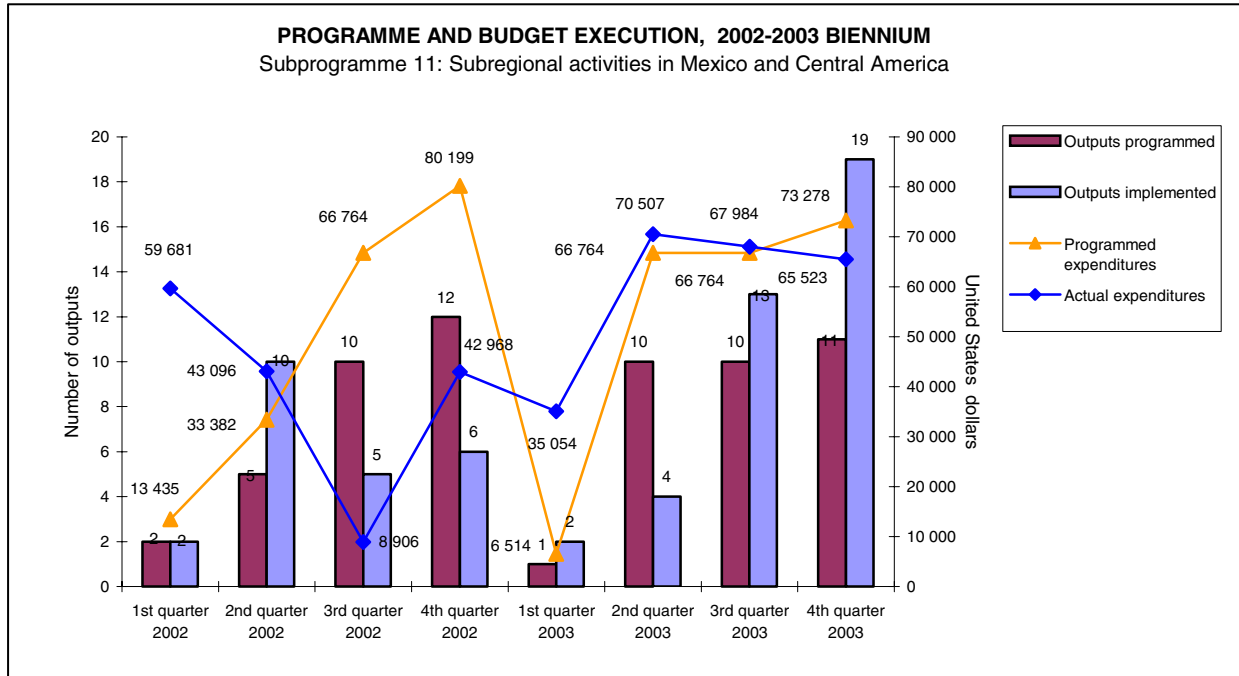
On the subject of improving the formulation and review of policies for reducing poverty and gender inequality in the region, the effects of the work performed can be summarized as follows: Central American legislatures and social and educational institutions acquired knowledge on the relationship between responsible fatherhood and poverty reduction strategies, resulting in a new law in one case and an implementation policy in another; improvements in three poverty reduction strategies/national action plans for children; incorporation of the subject into two public training programmes; preparation of a training manual; and a proposal for related indicators. Technical support requests from member States for the development of social statistics and indicators and for cross-cutting themes such as gender and migration were addressed with several contributions. A technical seminar on social indicators and statistics and follow-up technical assistance was provided to the subregional network for monitoring the Social Summit goals. The subregional headquarters has begun to process and analyse microdata from household surveys in the Central American countries, and now provides previously unavailable comparative analyses on unmet basic needs, poverty levels, social vulnerability, public social expenditures and the relationship between gender and poverty. Gender and migration have been the subject of mandatory documents in this period and the next biennium. Also, public institutions, non-governmental organizations and regional forums have been provided with technical assistance and analyses on the relationship between gender and poverty/economic development to support policy-making. Support has also been requested and provided on the health costs of drinking contaminated water and on the impact of poverty on children and adolescents and the challenges facing youth.

In the field of energy, support was provided for the gradual harmonization of energy policies and for increasing the efficiency of energy management in the subregion. Increased emphasis is being placed on sustainable energy development, particularly in the field of environmental externality guidelines and options for biofuels. The impacts of these efforts include the following: Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua used inputs on liquid petroleum gas to harmonize standards for the customs union; El Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica developed environmental guidelines for service stations; Guatemala negotiated with private-sector electricity providers using ECLAC information; El Salvador used ECLAC data to negotiate with private hydrocarbon providers and reduce margins in the supply chain, with the Ministry of Economic Affairs reporting savings of US\$ 20 million for gasoline consumers; the Central American Committee for Cooperation on Hydrocarbons (CCHAC), the Central American Electrification Council (CEAC) and the Coordinating Association of Electric Energy Regulatory Bodies of Central America (ACERCA) participated in designing and reviewing the studies produced by the subregional headquarters and used them to identify the major problems in national energy markets and possible solutions; technical staff of the Ministry of the Environment of Mexico received training on externalities and evaluated the environmental costs of 13 electric power plants; and national authorities of six countries in the region were provided with technical assistance in relation to biofuels, which has helped them to define national plans for implementing biofuels that are currently under discussion with private energy producers.

In summary, the subregional headquarters has sought to respond to the needs and requests of the member States, both those expressed at the previous session and those presented during the biennium in view of the changing challenges of the subregion. There has been an increase in the demand for and provision of technical advisory services, which has enabled ECLAC to more effectively disseminate and apply knowledge and support analyses, policy discussions and decision-making by member States.

The above-mentioned results were achieved through the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2002-2003 biennium. The main features of programme execution are summarized in the following annexes (see annex 1, 2 and 3).

The following figure shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2002-2003 biennium.



The following table shows the actual programme performance of the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final substantive outputs: publications, meetings of experts, intergovernmental meetings, technical material (databases, computer software) and information services and material (booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits).

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: substantive outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America	58	0	0	3	58	3	0	0	100	100

The following table shows actual programme performance of the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium in terms of final operational outputs: technical assistance missions, training courses, seminars and workshops and field projects.

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: operational outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America	298		1	4	298				100	100

Finally, the table below summarizes total actual programme performance under subprogramme 11.

Summary of actual programme performance under subprogramme 11 for the 2002-2003 biennium										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America	356		1	7	356	3			100	100

^a Implementation rates: "Mandated" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation; "total" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation and the secretariat.

SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

During the 2002-2003 biennium, the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, secretariat of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), focused on the analysis of issues of special relevance to economic and social development in the Caribbean subregion. In this context, the subregional headquarters set forth and attained the following three interrelated expected accomplishments: (i) to improve policies, programmes and projects to facilitate Caribbean societies' adjustment to rapid changes on the international scene; to maximize the benefits and mitigate the adverse effects of globalization; to boost the subregional integration process, incorporating the changes derived from the evolution of the multilateral trade regime; and to alleviate poverty and reduce gender inequalities; (ii) to strengthen member States' capacity to develop and apply indicators to measure the catalytic effect of science and technology on economic and social development in the subregion; and (iii) to strengthen national capacities to implement, in the Caribbean countries, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

With regard to the first of these areas, Caribbean member and associate member States continue to benefit from the programmes and policies implemented by the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean. In an effort to improve relations with member States, ECLAC/CDCC prepared research papers on economic trends in the countries of the subregion and disseminated 56 technical studies and reports that provided up-to-date information on trade and integration, science and technology, gender, sustainable development strategies, Caribbean tourism and other issues of interest that have an impact on Caribbean economies. Among the meetings convened by the subregional headquarters, particular mention should be made of the nineteenth session of CDCC, held in Trinidad and Tobago in March 2002, and the eleventh meeting of the Monitoring Committee of CDCC held in Puerto Rico, in April 2003. The latter was attended by 19 of the 23 member and associate member States, and reviewed the implementation of the work programme of the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean. Mention should also be made of the Caribbean Subregional Meeting to Assess the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Trinidad and Tobago on 11 and 12 November 2003.

In an effort to strengthen member States' capacity to utilize their limited resources, the subregional headquarters organized 12 training workshops during the biennium. As a result of these interventions, 364 people, of whom 128 were women, from 18 member States received training in the area of trade and social statistics, information technology, science and technology indicators, disaster assessment, protocols for evaluating domestic violence and diplomacy. Moreover, the subregional headquarters has set up fully searchable databases for trade and social statistics aimed at increasing the capacity of policy makers to formulate, implement and evaluate trade and social policies. At the same time, there were indications of a revitalization of the CDCC process as 332 people, from member and associate member States and selected regional institutions participated in the 13 meetings convened by the secretariat. The meetings examined issues such as small- and medium-sized enterprises, gender socialization and domestic violence, the production of statistics, protecting and promoting the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities, the construction of the social vulnerability index (SVI), the Free Trade Area of the Americas in the Caribbean and trade in services.

In the area of technical assistance, 90 missions were carried out in countries of the subregion, particularly in connection with regional integration and cooperation, information management for development, human and social development, review and development of a legislative agenda for dealing with domestic violence (especially violence against women), environmental sustainability, water

resources management and trade. In addition, the subregional headquarters provided wide-ranging support to the Association of Caribbean States, especially in the area of trade, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Caribbean Community in response to requests for the preparation of substantive papers for use at meetings of these institutions.

Furthermore, activities were undertaken through extrabudgetary projects, including the completion of an extensive assessment of the social impact of the closure of the sugar industry in Saint Kitts and Nevis, a marine-based tourism project focusing on the yachting sector in the Eastern Caribbean, development and establishment of databases for trade and social statistics and the development of a draft national human development agenda for the Government of Belize. National reports on the yachting sector, which were prepared for seven countries of the Eastern Caribbean, have so far brought results in Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Lucia, where dedicated yachting officers have been appointed within the Government to facilitate regular consultations between the Government and the private sector. In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Government has taken actions to establish a marine tourism task force with a view to developing a marine tourism policy. The project received widespread media coverage in the national and regional press and the Trinidad and Tobago report was extensively referred to in a feature story in the international magazine *Cruising World*. One consequence of the widespread media attention has been an increase in requests for assistance in dealing with the yachting sector.

With regard to science and technology, Caribbean countries have compelling reasons for collecting and analysing meaningful and disaggregated data on science and technology. One of these reasons is the critical role science and technology plays in the process of sustainable development, which involves the integration of social, economic and environmental components into policy decisions. To this end, the secretariat produced a methodological manual entitled "The development of science and technology indicators in the Caribbean" (LC/CAR/G.696). Member States have been urged to use this manual when collecting and collating indicators on science and technology for submission to ECLAC, which will serve as the basis for a database and for a document on science and technology indicators to be published in 2006. Although there was a slowdown in the training aspects of the development of science and technology indicators for the Caribbean subregion, as well as some difficulties in obtaining donor funds, the secretariat was able to achieve a 93% success rate. Another key area has been the dialogue with member States on the establishment of a Caribbean Water Partnership, as part of the Global Water Partnership.

As a result of the successful programme of preparing assessments of the socio-economic and environmental impact of natural disasters, member States have requested ECLAC/CDCC to conduct training workshops in this essential subject area. Training was intended to shorten the response time for evaluation after a natural disaster event. Accordingly, ECLAC/CDCC has reviewed the existing ECLAC methodology to take into account the peculiar nature of the small island States of the subregion. During the biennium 132 people, including 48 women, received training in the use of the Manual in Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago.

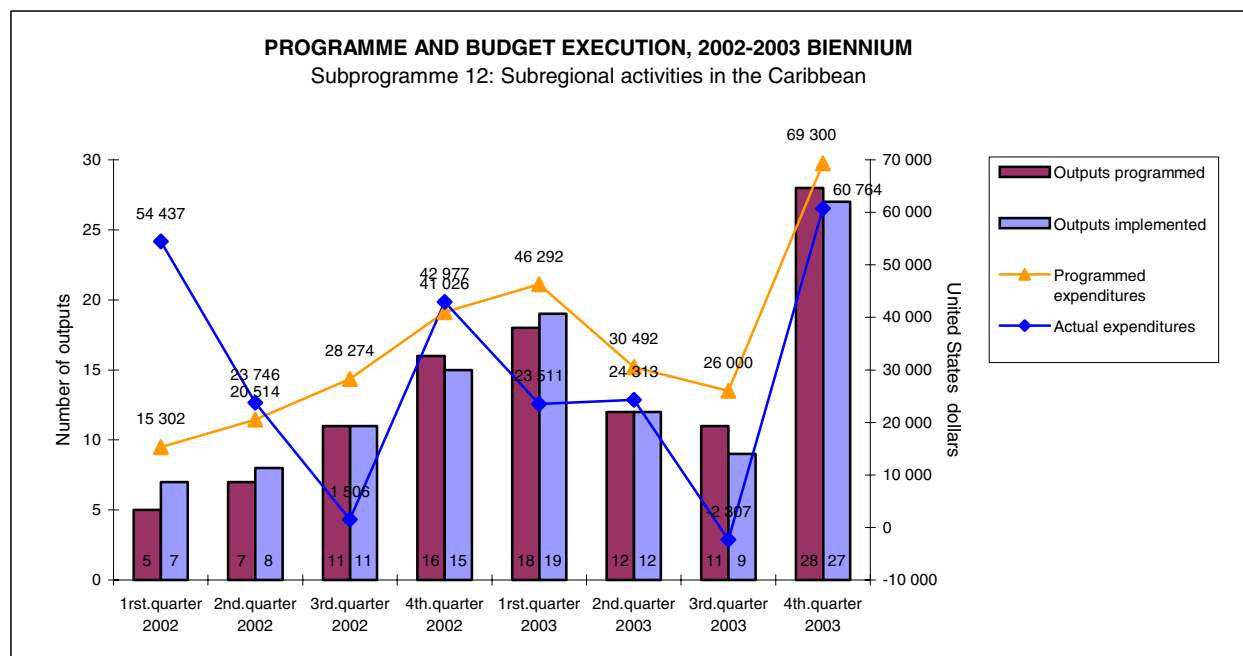
Lastly, ECLAC/CDCC continued to serve as the operational secretariat in the subregion for the implementation in the Caribbean countries of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. This activity was pre-empted by United Nations General Assembly resolution 57/262 of 20 December 2002, which provided for regional preparatory meetings in connection with an international meeting that is to convene in Mauritius in August 2004 to undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Programme of Action. In this context, the Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting was held at the technical level in Trinidad and Tobago (6-10 October 2003) and, to guide the discussions, the subregional headquarters prepared the background documents and

assisted with secretariat functions and other substantive aspects, in conjunction with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The interregional preparatory meeting, at the ministerial level, was convened in the Bahamas in January 2004.

All the above-mentioned activities have resulted in a significant increase in the number of member and associate member States participating in the various programmes of the secretariat aimed at achieving the goal of sustainable development in the subregion.

The above-mentioned results were achieved through the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the programme of work of the ECLAC system and the proposed programme budget for the 2002-2003 biennium. The most relevant features of programme execution are summarized below.

The following figure shows the quarterly progress of programme implementation vis-à-vis budget execution during the 2002-2003 biennium.



The following table shows the actual programme performance of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium, in terms of final substantive outputs: publications, meetings of experts, intergovernmental meetings, technical material (databases, computer software) and information services and material (booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits).

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: substantive outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Subregional activities in the Caribbean	94	0	0	29	98	10	7	8	84	88

The following table shows actual programme performance of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium in terms of final operational outputs: technical assistance missions, training courses, seminars and workshops and field projects.

Actual programme performance in relation to programme budget commitments for the 2002-2003 biennium: operational outputs										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Subregional activities in the Caribbean	62	0	0	9	70	0	0	1	98	99

Finally, the table below summarizes total actual programme performance under subprogramme 12.

Summary of actual programme performance under subprogramme 12 for the 2002-2003 biennium										
Subprogramme	Planned		Additions by		Implementation		Departures from programmed commitments		Implementation rates ^a	
	Programmed	Carried over	Legislation	Secretariat	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Mandated	Total
Subregional activities in the Caribbean	156	0	0	38	168	10	7	9	90	92

^a Implementation rates: "Mandated" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation; "total" includes final outputs programmed+reformulated+carried over+added by legislation and the secretariat.

B. COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

(a) Overview and general trends of international cooperation

This chapter reviews the cooperation activities conducted by ECLAC in the wider international context of cooperation for development and the United Nations system's approaches and reforms with respect to technical cooperation, with emphasis on technical cooperation among developing countries and regions (TCDC). This first section provides a general overview of international cooperation, while the second describes the legislative mandates that govern the Commission's TCDC activities. The third section, which constitutes the core of this chapter, reports on the full range of cooperation activities carried out by the Commission in the 2002-2003 biennium, with special reference to TCDC.

The overall context for international cooperation in 2002-2003 was marked by a number of changes with regard to the amount of resources made available, the modalities and new trends of cooperation efforts and their implementation by the United Nations system.

During the period there was a change of direction in the aggregate flow of official development assistance, which for the past decade had been stagnant in absolute terms while declining slightly in relation to world GDP. The total amount of such assistance increased from US\$ 52.3 billion in 2001 to US\$ 58.3 billion in 2002 and US\$ 68.5 billion in 2003,²² a record high in both nominal and real terms. Nevertheless, the net contribution of donor countries as a proportion of their GDP, at about 0.25%, is still far from the United Nations target of 0.7%. It is estimated that, even if the commitments to increase contributions undertaken at the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, March 2002) are honoured to the letter, in 2006 the total will amount to some US\$ 75 billion, meaning that contributions as a percentage of GDP will barely exceed their current level.²³

The projections of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)²⁴ indicate that, despite this significant improvement, it will be very difficult to meet many of the Millennium Development Goals which the international community, under the leadership and coordination of the United Nations, aspires to achieve by 2015. Hence the vital importance of further efforts on the part of the world's developed and developing countries to increase the effectiveness of cooperation resources and activities. To this end, significant improvements are needed in terms of the harmonization of donor practices, in addition to a more clearly defined focus on the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals at every level. Among other things, this will entail making more intensive and efficient use of specific instruments at the national level, such as poverty reduction plans and national development strategies.

In Latin America and the Caribbean this overall state of affairs is manifested in ways that are specific to the region, but are still in keeping with the same general assessment. Consequently, the region also needs to increase its resources and make more effective use of them in economic and social

²² Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2004), "Development Co-operation Report 2003", *The DAC Journal*, vol. 5, No.1, 2004; and <http://www.oecd.org>, "Modest Increase in Development Aid in 2003", 19 April 2004.

²³ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2004), "OECD report shows rising aid flows but more effort needed to reach Monterrey goals", on <http://www.oecd.org>.

²⁴ The countries members of the Development Assistance Committee provide about 95% of official development assistance worldwide.

programmes, particularly those geared to reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development. Cooperation among the less developed countries and regions can also play an important role in this area.

As part of the reform process launched by the Secretary-General, the United Nations system has embarked on a review of its entire array of technical cooperation activities in an effort to provide greater clarity, increase the flow of information and improve coordination within the system. To this end, steps are being taken to determine how responsibilities should be apportioned and to define the role and activities of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the regional commissions and operational funds and programmes such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). ECLAC, together with the other regional commissions, has been actively collaborating with the United Nations Secretariat in the deliberations of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs concerning the programme of work and institutional responsibilities with a view to achieving greater coherence among cooperation activities at the regional, subregional and national levels.²⁵

Against this backdrop, ECLAC and the other regional commissions play a fundamental role in regional technical cooperation by providing analytical and institutional support for the establishment of economically, socially and environmentally sustainable development patterns. They perform an equally important function in promoting regional cooperation and helping to build the political consensus needed to ensure that the international commitments undertaken at global summits and conferences are fulfilled at the regional, subregional and national levels. This is particularly the case of the commitments set forth in the Millennium Declaration, which are the focal points towards which the work of the entire United Nations system converges. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the main spheres of action in this regard are the harmonization and creation of macroeconomic policy networks, the design and implementation of fiscal policies and measures focusing on sustainable development and rational resource use, regional cooperation in statistical matters, action plans on issues of population and population ageing, the further advancement of women and gender equity in public policies and specific subregional integration initiatives, such as the Puebla-Panama Plan and the Initiative for Regional Infrastructure Integration in South America (IIRSA). The following section provides further details on the subject areas and specific projects on which the Commission has been working over the past biennium.

Technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) within the United Nations system receives its mandate and general direction from the meetings of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries. In the 2002-2003 biennium, States Members of the Organization undertook initiatives and adopted agreements for moving forward with TCDC within the system. At its thirteenth session, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 27 to 30 May 2003, the High-level Committee assessed the progress made by United Nations organizations and by Governments in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the decisions of the High-level Committee itself. The participants reaffirmed the validity and continued relevance of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, 25 years after its adoption, as an instrument for the promotion and implementation of TCDC. South-South cooperation has continued to be a useful and necessary tool, as has been demonstrated in the deliberations and resolutions of the Group of 77 South Summit (Havana, Cuba, April 2000), the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Brussels, Belgium, May 2001), the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, Mexico, March 2002) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, August-September 2002).

²⁵ Those exchanges served as inputs for a report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, entitled "Review of technical cooperation in the United Nations" (A/58/382).

The High-level Committee considered that TCDC in Latin America and the Caribbean had made significant progress, both in the framework of regional and subregional integration and in the establishment of networks and forums on specific issues, in which government representatives, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector took part. Regarding TCDC modalities, the Committee stressed the promotion of triangular cooperation and partnerships with governmental and non-governmental entities, including the private sector. The Committee also urged the international community to intensify its efforts to support South-South cooperation.

To fully understand the work of ECLAC with respect to TCDC at the regional level, it must be borne in mind that the countries members of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) have designated that body as the regional coordinator for the activities carried out by national TCDC focal points. This is the institutional context in which annual meetings are held for these focal points, which are located within national divisions or agencies for international cooperation. These meetings are now the foremost operational mechanism for the exchange of information and ideas and for hearing the views of the countries in the region on sectors and matters of interest. The periodicity of these meetings, which are convened by the permanent secretariat of SELA, makes it possible to obtain appropriate feedback from the technical agencies that coordinate cooperation at the national level.

During the 2002-2003 biennium, the fifteenth and sixteenth Meetings of Directors of International Technical Cooperation were held. The ECLAC secretariat has participated in such meetings on a regular basis, reporting on the Commission's activities in support of TCDC and collaborating with the SELA permanent secretariat and the UNDP Special Unit for TCDC, which has furnished the necessary financial support to the countries. The meetings were held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in March 2002 and in Panama City, Panama, in July 2003, respectively. (The issues discussed and the main conclusions drawn at each meeting are summarized in annex 1).

(b) The legislative mandate for the Commission's TCDC activities

The Commission's legislative mandate to implement TCDC activities arises from specific resolutions adopted following the establishment of SELA in 1975, the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action in 1978 and the creation of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions as the principal policy-making body of ECLAC in such matters. They include General Assembly resolutions, as well as resolutions adopted at sessions of the Commission, following their endorsement by the Economic and Social Council. The outcomes of the other meetings, reports and agreements that are listed in annex 2 round out the framework within which ECLAC carries out its activities in this area.

At the twenty-ninth session of ECLAC (Brasilia, Brazil, May 2002), the Committee on Technical Cooperation adopted a draft resolution that was later adopted in plenary session as resolution 591(XXIX) on technical cooperation among developing countries and regions. That resolution, which guided the secretariat's activities during the biennium, refers to various areas in which the ECLAC system can help promote TCDC in the region. These include: (i) intensifying activities aimed at incorporating modalities of technical cooperation among developing countries into the various areas of the secretariat's programme of work; (ii) strengthening the exchange of national and subregional experiences and best practices in technical cooperation projects; the identification of successful strategies for promoting small and medium-sized enterprises; trade, environmental, scientific and technological development, tourism, investment, macroeconomic management and gender policies; and disaster prevention and mitigation; (iii) identifying priority areas for technical cooperation among developing countries in close coordination with the Latin American Economic System and continuing to collaborate with that organization in all

relevant activities; and (iv) promoting joint activities with countries in the various developing regions in coordination with the competent organizations of the United Nations system.

As indicated in the following section, the cooperation activities carried out by ECLAC during the biennium, including those focusing on TCDC, have been financed both from its regular budget and with extrabudgetary resources obtained through the negotiation of agreements with bilateral and multilateral donors for the execution of cooperation programmes and specific projects. Such negotiations are particularly important in the case of TCDC, as most of the activities conducted by ECLAC in this area are financed with extrabudgetary resources.

(c) Cooperation activities during 2002-2003

(i) Technical assistance missions

Part II, section A, of the Report on the activities of the Commission since May 2002 (LC/G.2237(SES.30/5)) describes the work carried out under each of the Commission's subprogrammes, including those that comprise technical advice to countries in the region. The present subsection briefly, albeit more specifically, details the cooperation activities related to the technical assistance missions carried out by ECLAC experts and consultants during the biennium.

A total of 753 technical cooperation missions to 17 Latin American and 19 Caribbean countries were conducted in 2002-2003 (see figure 1, which shows the number of ECLAC technical cooperation missions in each country). A wide array of issues were addressed, such as the processing and analysis of information gathered in population and housing censuses, international trade and treaty negotiations, natural resource regulations and policies, environmental indicators and policies, State modernization and planning, refinement of household surveys and economic and social statistics, assessment of natural disasters and gender mainstreaming in government policies and programmes (see figures 2, 3 and 4, which show the number of ECLAC technical cooperation missions in each country by subject area: economic, social and environmental and sustainable development). These missions are carried out at the request of the Governments of member countries in the region and are coordinated with related activities or programmes carried out by other international organizations and with national entities at various levels (subregional, national and local).

Technical advisory services almost always involve an in-service training component when the mission does not specifically involve workshops or training courses. In a large and growing number of cases, however, advisory missions are taking the form of substantive collaboration with national authorities, professionals and technical experts.

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

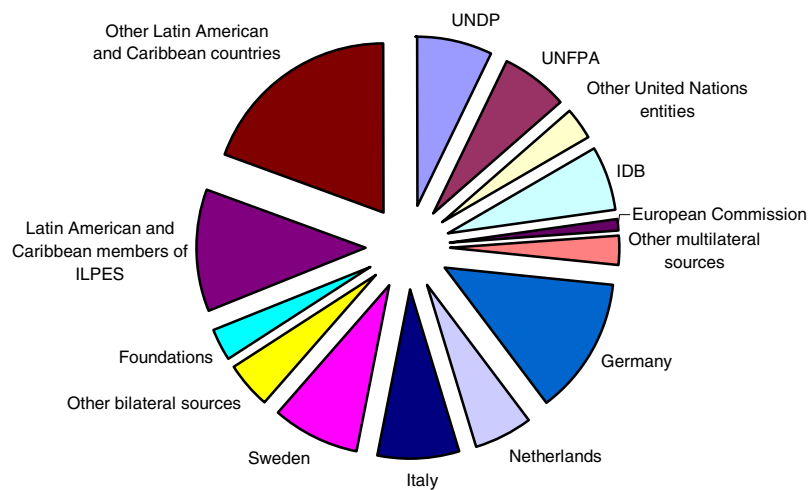
(ii) Projects financed with extrabudgetary resources

- Total expenditures by donor

During the 2002-2003 biennium, ECLAC executed a total of 176 technical cooperation projects financed wholly or partly with extrabudgetary resources. The subject areas and outputs of these projects are described at the end of this report. Total estimated expenditure for the period was US\$ 18,293,182, which was slightly lower than the total for 2000-2001. Nonetheless, this figure is higher than it was in any biennium of the 1990s and is equivalent to 26% of the regular budget of ECLAC.

As shown in figure 5 and the table that follows, the source of such funds continues to be predominantly bilateral, with a considerable proportion provided by European countries (France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden). These contributions, along with those of Japan and Canada, covered 39% of these expenditures. Among the countries of the region, which together provided 31.3% of the financing for these expenditures, the biggest contributions came from the Governments of Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Uruguay and from other countries members of ILPES.

Figure 5
FINANCING SOURCES FOR ECLAC EXTRABUDGETARY EXPENDITURE, 2002-2003 BIENNIUM^a



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official figures.

^a Total estimated expenditure in the biennium amounted to US\$ 18,293,182.

Table
**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: EXTRABUDGETARY
 EXPENDITURE, BY SOURCE OF FINANCING, 2002-2003 BIENNIUM**

Source of financing	Amount (dollars)	Percentage
MULTILATERAL		
United Nations system	3 043 937	16.6
United Nations Development Programme	1 338 931	7.3
United Nations Population Fund	1 156 782	6.3
United Nations Foundation	238 300	1.3
Other	309 924	1.7
Specialized agencies of the United Nations	1 851 831	10.1
Inter-American Development Bank	1 108 015	6.1
European Commission	213 793	1.2
World Bank	86 170	0.5
Central American Integration System	319 334	1.7
Other multilateral agencies	124 519	0.7
BILATERAL		
Developed countries	7 129 257	39.0
Germany	2 378 012	13.0
Netherlands	1 009 549	5.5
Italy	1 432 672	7.8
Sweden	1 526 011	8.3
Spain	416 821	2.3
France	131 505	0.7
Japan	157 565	0.9
Canada	25 338	0.1
Other	51 784	0.3
Latin American and Caribbean countries	5 682 136	31.1
Argentina	2 510 541	13.7
Chile	651 007	3.6
Colombia	114 653	0.6
Uruguay	136 061	0.7
Other Latin American and Caribbean countries	154 554	0.8
Latin American and Caribbean members of ILPES	2 115 320	11.6
Foundations, universities, private sector	586 021	3.2
Ford Foundation	381 604	2.1
University of Minnesota	82 019	0.4
Kellogg Foundation	83 497	0.5
Other	38 901	0.2
Total	18 293 182	100.0

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

The second largest source of project funding has been international organizations, including those that belong to the United Nations system (UNDP, UNFPA, UNFIP and others). These organizations contributed about 16.6% of the resources used for extrabudgetary expenditure. In addition, some of the technical cooperation projects executed by ECLAC were financed with resources from the Development Account. This account, which is part of the United Nations regular budget for operational activities, provided a total of US\$ 1,058,360 during the 2002-2003 biennium.²⁶ Other multilateral institutions, principally the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Commission and the Central American Integration System (SICA), financed 10.1% of these extrabudgetary expenditures.

In comparison to the preceding biennium, the most significant change was the relative increase in the contributions made by developed countries, which partially offset the decrease in contributions from countries of the region. In fact, the relative shares of the two groups of countries were practically reversed, largely because of widespread economic difficulties and, in particular, the depreciation of the local currencies of Latin American and Caribbean donor countries over the past few years. Contributions from international organizations have remained relatively stable, with decreases in both absolute and relative terms being registered in the level of financing provided by United Nations entities and an increase in the share contributed by IDB and the World Bank. The share of extrabudgetary resources provided by foundations, universities and other private-sector organizations increased from 1.2% to 3.2% and is likely to remain at this level or increase further in the future.

- Technical cooperation projects

During the biennium, the Project Management Unit of the Programme Planning and Operations Division continued to support the execution of numerous technical cooperation projects with extrabudgetary financing. Such operations are overseen, as appropriate, by ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile, the subregional headquarters in Mexico and the Caribbean, country offices in Buenos Aires, Brasilia, Montevideo and Bogotá and the liaison office in Washington, D.C.

Technical cooperation projects are designed in response to requests from Governments in Latin America and the Caribbean and pursuant to the guidelines of donor agencies. These projects enabled the ECLAC secretariat to strengthen and expand the scope of some of the activities included in the programme of work of the ECLAC system for the 2002-2003 biennium.

The projects implemented in the period under review included subregional or regional research and comparative studies, technical advisory services to individual countries, collaboration with subnational entities, training courses and workshops or seminars at the national, subregional and regional levels. An ongoing effort was made to disseminate information in the form of books and series published by ECLAC, co-publications and postings on the ECLAC web site in which the contributions of donors are duly acknowledged. The substantive outputs of these projects were also included in several of the Commission's flagship publications.

Annex 3 provides an overview of technical cooperation projects, grouped thematically, taking into account such factors as their substantive importance, their multisectoral scope and what impact they have had on ECLAC subprogrammes and divisions. The multidisciplinary, interdivisional work carried out under these projects, with the support of extrabudgetary resources, is a highly productive facet of the Commission's work and provides a different perspective on the regular activities conducted under the

²⁶ As these resources come from the United Nations regular budget, they have not been included in the figure and table on extrabudgetary contributions.

subprogrammes from that provided in part II, section A, of the activities report (LC/G.2237(SES.30/5)) and in the following subsection on TCDC.

- TCDC projects and activities

As mentioned earlier (see point 2 above), ECLAC carries out activities that support and promote technical cooperation among developing countries and regions within the general legislative framework of the United Nations on cooperation activities, and more specifically according to the recommendations formulated by member countries through the Commission's sessional Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions. In carrying out these activities, the ECLAC secretariat takes into account the regular programme of work and its complementarity with projects financed with extrabudgetary resources.

During the 2002-2003 biennium, ECLAC carried out numerous activities with significant TCDC components, such as comparative studies to broaden countries' awareness of the experiences of countries with a similar or higher level of development; the promotion of exchanges of experiences, best practices and new methodologies through discussion seminars and training workshops; and the establishment and broadening of formal and informal networks of government representatives or experts to facilitate more ongoing, longer-term contacts.

The range of issues covered was broad and spanned all the subprogrammes of work of the Commission. The ECLAC web site on cooperation²⁷ provides detailed information, in tabular format, on projects with significant TCDC components. The information below was taken from that web site.

In terms of linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation, two projects stand out. The first, financed by the Government of Japan, concerns free trade agreements in the Americas. The project involved the wide dissemination of experiences with negotiation processes, including the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and a number of bilateral agreements of special relevance to the Central American countries. The second project, also financed by the Government of Japan, compared the development of industries linked to information technologies. Although the study included only a few countries in the region, its benefits are broader in scope, since it provides information and analytical tools regarding policies and best practices for all interested countries. Furthermore, the project helped set up a web site open to all countries members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.

In the area of productive, technological and entrepreneurial development, several projects supported by cooperation funds from the Governments of Germany and Italy were carried out on issues ranging from technical, professional and vocational training to production linkages and microfinancing for small and medium-sized enterprises. The projects provided substantive inputs for an inter-American network on professional education and resulted in the creation of a new network; together, these networks serve Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay. In addition to the relevant technical assistance, there was an extensive process of debate and exchange of experiences among 10 Latin American and 3 Caribbean countries regarding policies on competitiveness, microcredit and the development of production clusters.

²⁷ See <http://www.eclac.cl/cooperacion/ctpd>.

In the field of macroeconomic policies and growth, one of two noteworthy examples is a project, financed with European Commission contributions and United Nations Development Account resources, for the creation of the Network for Macroeconomic Dialogue (REDIMA), which involved the establishment of both a regional network and subregional networks for the countries of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Andean Community and Central America. The second major project, funded with a contribution from IDB, studied the experiences of financial reforms in promoting equity and efficiency. The findings of this study have been widely disseminated in the region by way of publications, seminars and the ECLAC web site.

Concerning social development and equity, a project on socially sustainable development policies, financed by the Government of Germany, developed practical guidelines for policy-making in this area and set up forums for dialogue between various sectors and countries, particularly Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Uruguay, to discuss experiences with such policies and the adaptations required. Another project, which received financial support from the Government of the Netherlands, helped to disseminate lessons learned regarding institutional aspects of social policies and to establish a network of social institutions in Latin American and Caribbean countries, with the expectation that it will be strengthened in the future.

With respect to mainstreaming the gender perspective, various activities were carried out to establish networks, design and disseminate gender indicators for use in policy-making and spread best practices in this regard in the sphere of social security, labour and productive development policies. Fifteen Latin American countries benefited directly from these exchanges, but the experiences and networks are currently available to all countries in the region in printed form and on the Internet. The projects were financed with contributions from the Governments of the Netherlands, Italy and Germany.

In the area of population and development, the regional population programme financed by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) carried out various TCDC-related activities. One such activity was the discussion and sharing of national experiences in executing and following up on the Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development. In this context, training on population issues by way of horizontal cooperation mechanisms was specifically promoted and direct support was provided to the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, to the benefit of all member States. Furthermore, IDB financed two important projects on the dissemination and use of data from the 2000 census round and of indicators on indigenous populations, in which the experiences of Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Mexico and Nicaragua were studied and exchanged; other countries in the region will benefit from this exercise in the future.

With regard to the planning of public administration, the Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy is a useful mechanism for establishing contacts, exchanging experiences and forming government and expert networks. ECLAC holds this seminar every year in collaboration with the Government of Chile, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), IDB and the World Bank. The fourteenth Seminar was held in 2002 and the fifteenth, which received additional contributions from OECD, the Government of Germany and UNDP, was held in January 2003. The Seminar is attended each year by more than 80 experts, academics and authorities of Latin American and Caribbean central banks and economic ministries.

With respect to the environment and human settlements, a number of projects were implemented on policies for environmentally sustainable development, environmental management of national projects and territorial and urban management from the perspective of poverty reduction. These projects received financial support from the Governments of Germany, Italy, Sweden and the Netherlands. During their implementation, comparative and case studies were conducted, manuals were prepared, dialogue was

promoted and information on policy instruments and experiences was widely disseminated in 13 Latin American and 11 Caribbean countries.

With regard to natural resources and infrastructure, the Government of Sweden, via the Global Water Partnership (GWP), contributed to the establishment and expansion of the Latin American water network, officially set up in the GWP South American Technical Advisory Committee (SAMTAC), which promotes and facilitates dialogue, distributes up-to-date information and publications on water issues in the subregion and follows up on the targets established at the World Summit on Sustainable Development for groundwater and flood management.

In the area of statistics and economic projections, for several years IDB financed the programme for the improvement of surveys and the measurement of living conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (MECOVI), which involved the active participation of 22 Latin American and Caribbean countries and placed strong emphasis on exchanging experiences and increasing the comparability of indicators obtained from surveys, particularly those related to poverty. Additionally, and with financial support from UNDP, an assessment was conducted of the Latin American and Caribbean countries' chances of meeting the poverty reduction target established as part of the Millennium Development Goals; this exercise covered 17 countries of the region.

As part of its subregional activities in Mexico and Central America, ECLAC collaborated with UNDP and the Mexican Institute for International Cooperation to update and strengthen Mexico's development cooperation strategy, with special emphasis on TCDC. The existing legal framework, financing mechanisms and successful national TCDC experiences were analysed and a methodology was designed for monitoring and evaluating TCDC programmes and projects. Moreover, with financial support from IDB and the World Bank, training and experience-sharing activities were carried out in seven Central American and Caribbean countries regarding information on and the assessment of the economic and social impact of natural disasters.

Regarding subregional activities in the Caribbean, the Government of the Netherlands provided funding for social vulnerability and trade support projects in countries members of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), which enhanced the exchange of experiences and helped to strengthen technical cooperation networks, in addition to providing direct support to the Committee. Also noteworthy was the set of activities carried out in support of the subregional review of the Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, the preparation of a future plan of action for the Caribbean and the dissemination of experiences and best practices, for which UNFPA provided financial support.

Annex 1
**MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
DURING THE 2002-2003 BIENNIUM**

The periodic Meetings of Directors of International Cooperation of countries in the region, which are convened by SELA, have helped to strengthen coordination among regional bodies and forums that engage in TCDC activities.

The meeting held in Montevideo, Uruguay (March 2002) addressed the issue of “International cooperation in the twenty-first century: new forms and stakeholders”. The meeting’s conclusions and recommendations included: (i) the need to increase the use of national focal points for cooperation, to which end a programme to promote a data exchange network was proposed; (ii) the importance of promoting programmes and projects under a comprehensive, flexible and efficient scheme that would ensure their effectiveness, through triangular cooperation —among other financing mechanisms— and increased participation by new stakeholders such as the private sector and civil-society organizations; (iii) the advisability of summarizing specific experiences relating to cooperation processes and programmes in the countries, with a view to creating an information source focusing on shared technical abilities and know-how that would strengthen current and future regional cooperation; (iv) the relevance of designing methodologies and systematizing processes for following up and evaluating TCDC in order to assess and measure its impact and make it more efficient and effective; and (v) the importance of including the issue of migration on the agendas of international entities and meetings, considering that it affected not only the economies of countries, but family structures and society as well.

The meeting held in Panama City (July 2003) focused on “Financing for development and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean”, and was organized jointly with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance of the Republic of Panama, SELA and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). At the meeting, ECLAC presented a paper on the technical cooperation activities carried out by its experts within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals. The ECLAC representative stressed that the Goals had already been incorporated into its 2002-2005 medium-term plan and its regular programme of work for the 2002-2003 and 2004-2005 bienniums. The core objective was to increase the ability of member States to meet the Goals. ECLAC had identified three priority areas of action in relation to the Goals: (i) poverty reduction policies, including social policies and the impact of economic policies on poverty and equity; (ii) national policies and mechanisms for international cooperation, including the further integration of the countries of the region into the world economy and the improvement of the relationship between economic and social development in the context of globalization; and (iii) linkage between economic and environmental strategies.

The participants in the Panama meeting adopted the following conclusions and recommendations: (i) to pay special attention to the vulnerability of small economies, island States and landlocked countries in the region, which bore higher transaction costs in obtaining international cooperation; (ii) to reaffirm the importance of the Millennium Development Goals and the region’s commitment to achieving them within the established time frames by strengthening the countries’ ability to design and execute relevant strategies and policies; (iii) to increase dissemination activities and strengthen the commitment of national Governments and non-governmental organizations to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals; (iv) to urge countries in the region to increase budgetary allocations in the areas of education and health so that the Millennium Development Goals could be met; (v) to allocate more resources —both human and material— to South-South cooperation, making them available for exchange programmes, collaborative studies, training (including professional training), the exchange of experiences and strategic alliances, particularly in the area of science and technology; and (vi) to make full use of the human, institutional and national capacities developed by some Latin American and Caribbean countries to promote South-South cooperation activities in areas linked to the Millennium Development Goals.

Annex 2

**TIMETABLE OF EVENTS RELATING TO ECLAC ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF
TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (TCDC)**

Year	Event	Source of information
1975	Creation of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), headquartered in Caracas, Venezuela, and consisting of 27 Latin American and Caribbean countries, to serve as a regional coordinating body for activities to promote TCDC	Panama Convention
1978	Adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries	General Assembly resolution 33/134
1979	Establishment of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions as the Commission's principal policy-making body in matters of horizontal cooperation	ECLAC resolution 387(XVIII)
1981	First meeting of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions, held during the nineteenth session of ECLAC	E/CEPAL/G.1167
1984	Second meeting of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions, held during the twentieth session of ECLAC	E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.10
1986	Third meeting of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions, held during the twenty-first session of ECLAC	LC/G.1401(SES.21/22)
1988	Fourth meeting of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions, held during the twenty-second session of ECLAC	LC/G.1505(SES.22/10)
1990	Fifth meeting of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions, held during the twenty-third session of ECLAC	LC/G.1611(SES.23/12)
1992	Sixth meeting of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions, held during the twenty-fourth session of ECLAC	LC/G.1711(SES.24/13)
1993	Establishment of a cooperation programme between the Government of the Netherlands and ECLAC	Agreement
1994	Seventh meeting of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions, held during the twenty-fifth session of ECLAC	LC/G.1809(SES.25/16)
1995	The General Assembly recognizes the importance of the new directions for TCDC adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries	General Assembly resolution 50/119
1996	Cooperation agreement between ECLAC and IDB	Agreement
1996	Eighth meeting of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions, held during the twenty-sixth session of ECLAC	LC/G.1906(SES.26/11)
1998	Ninth meeting of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions, held during the twenty-seventh session of ECLAC	LC/G.2000(SES.27/14)
1999	Establishment of a voluntary contribution for annual programming with the Government of Italy	Exchange of letters
2000	Millennium Declaration	General Assembly resolution 55/2
2000	Tenth meeting of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions, held during the twenty-eighth session of ECLAC	LC/G.2081(SES.28/13)
2001	Establishment of the programme modality for cooperation with the Government of Germany	Exchange of letters
2002	Fifteenth Meeting of Directors of International Cooperation of Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by SELA	XV.RDCIALC/DF-02
2002	Monterrey Consensus, adopted at the International Conference on Financing for Development	A/CONF.198/11 and General Assembly resolution 56/210B
2002	Eleventh meeting of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions, held during the twenty-ninth session of ECLAC	LC/G.2160(SES.29/6), section II.C.(iii)
2002	World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa	A/CONF.199/20
2003	Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement between the European Community and the United Nations	Agreement
2003	Thirteenth session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, organized by UNDP	TCDC/13/4
2003	Sixteenth Meeting of Directors of International Cooperation of Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by SELA	XVI.RDCIALC/DF

Annex 3

**CROSS-SECTORAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED
BY MORE THAN ONE DIVISION, BY SUBJECT AREA****1. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), productive development
and technological innovation**

The area of productive development and SMEs was primarily the responsibility of the Division of Production, Productivity and Management, the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division, the subregional headquarters in Mexico, the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, the ECLAC office in Buenos Aires and ILPES. Financing and external support came mostly from donations made by the Governments of the Netherlands, Italy and Germany. The German Government made its contribution through the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ).

Advisory services were provided to the four subregions in the design and implementation of SME-oriented policies, using innovative methodological approaches, which culminated in the release of a CD-ROM containing updated databases on the support framework and policies available to industrial SMEs in the region; in addition, a book is scheduled to be published in 2004 on experiences with coordination among SMEs in specific regions and sectors in Brazil, Chile and Mexico.

In the Andean countries, support was provided for the training of small-scale entrepreneurs in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru on how to plan and implement joint investment ventures. In the Caribbean, three videos were filmed to train microenterprise owners in how to form and build a business.²⁸ In the Southern Cone, assistance was provided to the Argentine Ministry of Labour in the compilation of databases on employment, particularly among SMEs, and in the preparation of studies on policies aimed at creating SME employment. This effort culminated in 2002 in the Ministry's decision to set up a permanent SME observatory.

Studies were conducted on the public and private sectors in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua on microenterprises and SMEs (micro/SMEs) in Central America, which led to a subregional seminar attended by representatives of the countries, GTZ, the Centre for the Promotion of Micro- and Small Enterprises in Central America (CENPROMYPE), the Foundation for Sustainable Development (FUNDES) and IDB. Another outcome was a GTZ/ECLAC joint publication on the competitiveness of micro/SMEs in Central America. Separate studies were also carried out on microfinancing in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico, all of which received technical assistance in this area.

With respect to the situation of SMEs and technological innovation, it was found that some sectors had incorporated major innovations (biotechnology in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, printing in Mexico and winemaking in Chile), together with appropriate instruments and policies. Opportunities in relation to "environmental goods" were identified in Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Mexico, taking into account existing regulations, international markets and companies' public and corporate image. It was found that significant progress had been made regarding certain technological policies in support of SMEs but that those steps were still insufficient for meeting the challenges of competitiveness, especially in a context of increasingly globalized production and trade.

²⁸ Distributed in English for the Eastern Caribbean, in Papiamentu for the Netherlands Antilles and in Creole for Haiti.

2. Preparation, analysis and use of censuses, surveys and databases in designing and implementing public policy

Databases and their analysis in the countries of the region are an increasingly important tool for the discussion, formulation, implementation and evaluation of economic, social and environmental public policies. In the 2002-2003 biennium, ECLAC significantly expanded the thematic and geographical coverage of its information on the countries' economic and social development, thanks to increased participation by a number of divisions and support from several donors, which enabled the Commission to address requests from member States in a timely manner. The Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC, the Statistics and Economic Projections Division, the Division of Production, Productivity and Management, the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division, the subregional headquarters in Mexico, the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean and the Women and Development Unit all collaborated on these activities. Financing and external support were provided mainly by the Governments of the Netherlands, Italy, Germany and France and by UNFPA, UNDP, UNIFEM, the United Nations Development Account, IDB, World Bank and the University of Minnesota, United States.

Numerous activities were carried out during the biennium, including the production of updated sociodemographic information, which gave rise to a system of indicators (available online) for the follow-up of the Cairo and Beijing Conferences.²⁹ ECLAC also made available to the Governments a system of gender indicators for following up on the Beijing Platform for Action (in partnership with other United Nations entities), public policies and the Millennium Development Goals; these indicators were discussed by the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Statistical Conference of the Americas.³⁰ A gender subsystem was created within the statistical systems of nine countries in the region.

As a result of technical assistance provided by the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC, databases of census microdata were created in REDATAM format for all the countries that had data available from the 2000 census round (Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela) and for some Caribbean countries. Moreover, substantial progress was made in revamping and expanding the regional data bank of information from censuses dating back to the 1960s.

A series of maps were developed in which various georeferenced socio-economic and environmental indicators were combined for use in analysing sustainability and specific issues such as the rate at which basic needs were being met, population density, biodiversity, soil characteristics, climate, water, natural disasters and agriculture. Based on this methodology and on databases compiled from household surveys and agricultural censuses (both in REDATAM format), a pilot project on socio-economic indicators was launched in Argentina, Brazil and Chile to study the causes and consequences of desertification. As a result of this project, consensus was reached on 12 indicators of desertified or degraded areas.

With a view to improving surveys and the measurement of living conditions, a series of regional discussion and analysis workshops were prepared and held jointly with IDB and were attended by some 225 representatives of countries in the region.³¹ Technical advice on household surveys was provided to

²⁹ Specifically in Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras and Panama.

³⁰ See <http://www.eclac.cl/mujer>.

³¹ Materials from the workshop are available on the ECLAC web page at <http://www.eclac.cl/deype/mecovi/>.

Argentina, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru.

The establishment of the Network of Institutions and Experts for the Development of Social and Environmental Statistics (REDESA) was supported through the creation of an Internet portal that has received numerous visits.³² In addition, a database of social statistics and indicators (BADEINSO) containing data that are comparable across all countries of the region was created and is available online. The production of social and environmental statistics in eight countries was evaluated and regional workshops on integrating systems of social indicators in Latin America and the Caribbean were held for experts in social statistics, attracting over 60 participants.

The capacity to produce current, detailed and comparable information on trade in the Caribbean has improved significantly, and the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, located in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, has implemented a very comprehensive database that has been available on its web site since January 2004.³³

The Comparative Analysis of Nations (CAN) software has become a widely used tool for analysing foreign trade data in order to evaluate countries' competitiveness trends in the medium and long terms. In 2002-2003 ECLAC, in collaboration with the World Bank, updated the database so that it could be used in Africa and Asia as well. The Commission's primary tool for analysing disaggregated trends and structures in the manufacturing industry in countries of the region—the PADI software for analysing industry dynamics— was updated to meet the increased demand from institutions specializing in industrial analysis, such as government entities, chambers of industry and universities.

3. Socially sustainable public policies

In addition to policies aimed at stimulating economic recovery, most countries of the region are in need of institutional reforms for promoting legal security and social reforms for facilitating the development of human capital, which form the basis for genuine competitiveness and sustainable growth. Accordingly, ECLAC carried out a number of activities on social equity, overcoming ethnic, racial and gender barriers, reconciling certain social policies with economic policies and the socio-economic effects of the demographic transition in the region. The Social Development Division, the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC, the Statistics and Economic Projections Division, the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division, the Special Studies Unit and the Women and Development Unit collaborated on such activities. Financing and external support were provided mainly by the Governments of Germany, Chile, France, Italy and the Netherlands and by United Nations entities (UNFPA, UNIFEM and the World Food Programme (WFP), among others), the World Bank, IDB and the University of Michigan, United States.

A systematic exchange of experiences and best practices with respect to social policies was initiated and, to date, 232 experiences in 13 countries of the region have been identified and will soon be accessible to all interested parties via an electronic directory.³⁴

³² See <http://www.eclac.cl/re desa>.

³³ See <http://www.eclacpos.org>.

³⁴ In October 2002 an electronic directory of public and private institutions linked to social policy was published online; the English version was launched in the second half of 2003. The information contained in the directory has evolved in terms of content, quantity and quality (www.eclac.cl/dds). Also, a specific web site for

The reconciliation of public social policies with economic or financial policies was analysed and proposals were formulated in the area of social protection, taking into account insurance and saving, distribution, solidarity, management efficiency, coverage and the gender perspective. Of particular note among the technical assistance missions, workshops, seminars and publications were the annual regional course on social security financing, the workshop on macroeconomics and poverty and a panel discussion on financing social protection, held during the Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy organized annually by ECLAC, IMF, the World Bank and IDB.

The approach taken to the design of policies for sustainable social development and for underprivileged segments of the population focused mainly on two topics: social stratification and mobilization and minority ethnic groups, which are among the most vulnerable segments of the population and are prone to extreme poverty and discrimination. With respect to indigenous populations with aboriginal languages, ECLAC continued to support activities aimed at encouraging dual literacy in Guatemala, Paraguay and Peru, using materials on topics such as reproductive health, the environment, the gender perspective and multiculturalism.

In collaboration with WFP, ECLAC addressed the issues of poverty and hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean in documents and at regional and subregional seminars and workshops in order to analyse their scope and characteristics, the potential for eradicating them and for providing food security, and how they relate to economic and social development. In the context of poverty reduction programmes, the issue of social capital was discussed in an interdisciplinary dialogue held at a seminar involving economists, sociologists and anthropologists, which created a network of specialists on the subject. This activity led to the publication of a book that includes contributions from experts both within and outside the region.

Studies were carried out on labour markets in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Mexico and Peru in order to analyse their role in reducing social inequities and in increasing the competitiveness of the region's economies. Support was provided for the formulation and implementation of cross-sectoral labour policies that incorporate the principle of gender equity in key sectors of the economy, such as sectoral and women's affairs ministries.³⁵ Furthermore, activities were undertaken in five countries to promote young people's integration into the workforce, in coordination with bilateral project activities carried out by GTZ.

The repercussions of the swift demographic transition taking place in the region's societies received a great deal of attention during the biennium. ECLAC provided support for the preparation of diagnostic studies and national policies, and collaborated on a regional study to assess the situation of older persons in preparation for the Second World Assembly on Ageing (Madrid, Spain, April 2002).³⁶ These activities culminated in the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing: Towards a Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (Santiago, Chile, November 2003), in which representatives of 30 countries

disseminating working papers and other publications on the subject has been established (www.eclac.cl/dds/noticias/proyectos/6/7796/index.asp).

³⁵ The relevant web site (www.eclac.cl/mujer/proyectos/gtz/Default.htm) was updated and work was begun on the expansion of the directory of experts on the gender approach.

³⁶ This led to the creation of a regional inter-agency group on ageing and socio-economic development (consisting of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNFPA, PAHO, ILO, IDB and the World Bank).

took part.³⁷ With cooperation funds from the Government of France, a seminar was held on the determinants and consequences of the decline in fertility, with the participation of the University of Paris X research centre on populations and societies.

4. Open regionalism and policy coordination

Since its inception, ECLAC has promoted and supported regional integration in Latin America and the Caribbean as a key pillar for the development of the region's production and trade capacities and for the consolidation of harmonious relations and cooperation among neighbouring countries. This dynamic resulted in the establishment of various trade integration schemes, such as the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) and the Central American Common Market (CACM) in the early 1960s, followed 10 years later by the Andean Community and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and more recently by the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR). During the biennium, ECLAC carried out a series of activities in relation to the current international context and new integration schemes and to the challenges they pose. The Economic Development Division, the Division of International Trade and Integration, the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and the Special Studies Unit collaborated on these activities. Financing and external support were provided mainly by the Governments of France and Japan and by the European Community and the United Nations Development Account.

One focus of attention was the coordination of macroeconomic policies among Governments and regional and subregional entities to cope better with the economic and social consequences of international volatility, prevent crises and create conditions conducive to more stable and sustainable growth. This was achieved through the creation of the Network for Macroeconomic Dialogue (REDIMA) and three subregional networks in MERCOSUR, the Andean Community and Central America. Within this network, high-level officials of ministries of economic affairs and central banks, with the Commission's support, exchange information and views on national macroeconomic policies and opportunities for regional and subregional coordination. The results of these exchanges are disseminated more widely through seminars, documents and electronic means, such as online forums and conferences.

The statistical dimension was incorporated into the studies in light of the need to support the coordination and monitoring of macroeconomic policies using an up-to-date and reliable regional information system. Special support was provided for initiatives aimed at harmonizing statistical information in the three subregions covered by REDIMA. In MERCOSUR and the Andean Community, efforts focused specifically on harmonizing several key indicators and building models and simulations of the subregional economies, while in Central America, support was provided for the institutionalization of regional cooperation in statistical matters.

The European experience served as a historical frame of reference, as a trade integration scheme that strengthened its policy coordination mechanisms, which culminated in the creation of a single currency. These issues were discussed at the international seminar "Towards Regional Currency Areas?" and in a book that included contributions from experts in Africa, Asia, Europe (notably France) and throughout the Americas. The result was a compendium of over 70 presentations and documents on the subject.

³⁷ The Conference adopted the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing.

A network of national experts analysed the impact of macroeconomic policies on employment, poverty and equity, in areas that engender insecurity, uncertainty and tension in individuals, families and society as a whole. They also looked at social security reforms and ways in which the functions of insurance and saving, distribution and solidarity, universal coverage and benefits could and must be reconciled within the State's fiscal responsibilities.

With respect to integration dynamics in the region, the principal free trade agreements in the Americas were analysed, especially from the perspectives of Mexico and Chile, in relation to compatibility with World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments. Emphasis was also placed on the negotiation processes of various trade agreements, identifying areas of difficulty and conflict during negotiations and implementation. The outputs of these activities include a comprehensive study with important background information on the subject.

5. Financing for development

The generation, attraction and efficient allocation of the financial resources necessary for attaining the Millennium Development Goals are major challenges for the Latin American and Caribbean countries. ECLAC has been analysing financial systems, institutions and instruments at the national, subregional and regional levels in terms of their development, their relationship to long-term saving and ways of orienting them towards meeting development needs. In the past few years, these areas have been addressed through projects on debt, saving and capital formation; banking regulation and supervision; and pension-system financing. A cross-cutting approach was taken to the analysis of these issues, which involved several different divisions, including the Division of Production, Productivity and Management, the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division and the Special Studies Unit. Financing and external support were provided mainly by the Governments of the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden and Germany and by UNDP, the World Institute for Development Economics Research of United Nations University and IDB.

During the biennium, support was provided for a regional consultation prior to the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, Mexico, March 2002). The book *Growth with stability* was widely disseminated during and after the Conference. The Commission also supported the efforts of various countries to follow up the Monterrey Consensus recommendations concerning the policy instruments and institutional arrangements needed to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by globalization for gaining access to international financing, both public and private.

Issues such as the availability of external financing for emerging economies, specific markets such as those for bank lending and derivatives, foreign direct investment and the performance of risk rating agencies were examined and compared across countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico). This activity also included an exchange of experiences with countries in Asia (Malaysia, the Republic of Korea) and Africa (South Africa).

Studies on low-income saving and microfinance were carried out, with emphasis on poor segments of the population. Case studies showed that the motivation to save is linked to families' acquisition of physical and/or human capital (housing, education), but that the success of the initiatives put into practice has been limited by the absence of instruments suitable for low-income individuals. Comparative studies concluded that in order to improve low-income sectors' access to formal financial services, a distinction must be made between transfer policies aimed at alleviating poverty and assistance provided to solvent economic stakeholders through microfinancing institutions that are able to handle

credit risks, information asymmetries and transaction costs. Other issues addressed were the credit access problems encountered by microenterprises and small businesses and proposals for practical solutions, which prompted the participating countries to make institutional changes and offer specific training.

Work was also carried out with regard to the evaluation of strategies for financing environmentally sustainable development in the region. During the biennium, studies on seven countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago) were published, in addition to the book *Financing for Sustainable Development: visions and proposals for action from a Latin American and Caribbean perspective*, which gives a general overview of the region. Two high-level meetings were held, the first of which took place in the framework of the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, Mexico, March 2002) and focused on the issue of public-private partnerships for environmental investment in the region. The second meeting was held during the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002) and focused on financing and investment for sustainable development and regional prospects for implementing the Monterrey Consensus and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The results of these activities provided important inputs for the programme of regional courses on economic instruments and sources of financing for sustainable development.

Moreover, inputs were provided for the debate on pension-system transition and reform and on the effects of these changes on capital markets, particularly with respect to long-term investment financing. Attention was drawn to the fiscal responsibilities associated with the reforms and to the coverage problems observed in most countries of the region, as well as their impact on minimum and welfare pension costs. The conditions which accumulated funds must meet in order to contribute to development financing in accordance with investment rules were analysed, together with the impact of pension reform on the situation of women. Research and policy proposals were formulated.

6. Sustainable development, productivity and the use of natural resources

The Latin American and Caribbean region faces a major challenge in implementing innovative policies to achieve economic and environmental sustainability, especially in natural resource sectors, while simultaneously reducing poverty. This policy focus requires sharpening after the unsatisfactory macroeconomic, social and environmental experiences of the region over the last decade (1993-2003). The pressing issues in this area were globally recognized at the United Nations Millennium Summit (September, 2000) and in the Millennium Development Goals on sustainable development and poverty reduction, and were taken up again in 2002 at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

The cross-cutting nature of environmental and sustainability issues has naturally called for interdisciplinary analyses undertaken through cooperation across projects and ECLAC divisions in major policy areas, including fiscal, economic, energy, water, social, environmental and agricultural policies. The seventh Millennium Development Goal, on the integration of environmental policy into macroeconomic and sectoral policies, helped to structure this collaboration. The Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division, the Division of Production, Productivity and Management, the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division, the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC and the subregional headquarters in Mexico collaborated on these activities. Financing and external support were provided mainly by the Governments of the Netherlands, Sweden and Germany and by UNDP, the World Bank and the Global Water Partnership (GWP).

A systematic and comprehensive evaluation was undertaken of the progress made towards greater sustainability in the region. In particular, support was provided to the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean and dialogue was promoted between fiscal and environmental authorities, in an attempt to identify the obstacles faced by environmental authorities in their efforts to implement economic policies under current conditions. Activities were initiated to systematize environmental, economic and social indicators at the national level. Desertification and land degradation processes were studied under a pilot project covering Argentina, Brazil and Chile, which yielded a small number of agreed indicators. To support countries seeking to manage their water resources sustainably, the South American Technical Advisory Committee (SAMTAC) of GWP coordinated various national activities on issues such as governance, water and food and privatization, including the regulations governing it.³⁸

For the first time, high-level meetings took place between environmental authorities, the energy sector and government authorities responsible for economic and fiscal policy, inaugurating a regional process of dialogue between environmental and sectoral authorities. In January 2003 the Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy, held every year by ECLAC,³⁹ brought together high-level public decision-makers, academics and international experts to address specific questions and analyse the potential benefits of combining fiscal and environmental policy.

With regard to the environment and energy, the total primary energy supply has been estimated for most countries in the region. This includes the renewable energy supply (baseline 2000) for the assessment of the progress made on commitments undertaken by the countries of the region at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. A complementary study on regulatory frameworks for renewable energy sources was presented at the Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean on Renewable Energies (Brasilia, Brazil, October 2003), held in preparation for the International Conference for Renewable Energies (Bonn, Germany, June 2004). Studies on environmental problems in large cities showed how fiscal policy may run counter to energy and environmental policy aimed at combating pollution, and lessons were drawn in order to avoid such policy conflicts. Close collaboration with energy-sector authorities of the Central American isthmus facilitated the formulation of a proposal for standardizing legal and regulatory guidelines to attain more sustainable and efficient use of hydrocarbons and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

Other activities included identifying business opportunities in environmental technology and protection, especially for SMEs, to provide new opportunities for processes, products and services that could help improve technical and human resources and create more competitive conditions for gaining access to international markets.

Education and training modalities linked to the improvement of companies' indoor environments (occupational safety and health), the external environment and the implementation of quality standards in public, business and union policies and regulations were evaluated. Training activities played a major role in all the above-mentioned activities. Among them, an ECLAC/World Bank/Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency programme offered training for Latin American and Caribbean professionals —particularly those working in the public sector— in the areas of public policies for sustainable development; environmental economics and environmental policies; environmental governance and justice; international treaty/agreement negotiation; and indicators, data and information on sustainable development in the region within the global context.

³⁸ The GWP secretariat was established through a joint project with ECLAC.

³⁹ The seminar was held in collaboration with IMF, the World Bank and IDB.

III. DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

The Documents and Publications Division edits, translates, processes, reproduces, distributes and sells the documents prepared by the secretariat in both English and Spanish and, to a lesser extent, in French. Since 2002, a special effort has also been made to start publishing in Portuguese. The Division also provides these services at conferences and meetings sponsored by the Commission at ECLAC headquarters and elsewhere. In fulfilment of the policies established by the Publications and Information Services Committee, it produces printed documents for cost-free distribution and publications for sale, using its own printing facilities or external printers, or through co-publishing agreements with outside publishing houses. It also produces electronic documents for publication on the Internet. The latter two activities have expanded considerably, thanks in part to the conclusion of multilateral agreements with other agencies for the publication of books in Spanish and English. The fact that almost all ECLAC documents are published on its web site has both expedited and expanded their dissemination. The Division collaborates with the United Nations Sales Section in the task of commercial distribution; it also acts as technical secretariat to the Publications and Information Services Committee and draws up and implements the ECLAC Publications Programme.

The Division has continued to enhance its work through technical innovations and to outsource editing, translation and graphics services where necessary. The small in-house staff, which is seen as a highly qualified core group, is mainly responsible for the documents of greatest institutional importance. The use of new computer software, progress in electronic communications and the acquisition of on-demand printing technology has enabled the Division to deliver a high-quality product within very short time frames and in a minimum of two languages.

In the 2002-2003 biennium the Division consolidated the changes that were proposed and agreed upon with the Office of the Executive Secretary with a view to implementing a more consistent editorial policy (begun in 1998). The policy objectives that have been met include the following:

- (i) ECLAC flagship publications in English and Spanish, produced with a standard format so that they can be readily distributed and identified as a set.
- (ii) A collection of ECLAC books, with their own distinguishing features and an improved presentation. During the biennium 22 of these ECLAC books were published.
- (iii) Replacement of traditional institutional documents with “series” publications. Research and studies carried out by ECLAC are disseminated through series of publications on various themes, produced by the respective substantive divisions. The Division has trained a large number of staff from different areas of the Commission in the formatting of these series. The publications programme of the subregional headquarters and the national offices also includes the production of series.

- (iv) Co-publishing: Having been delegated the authority to sign joint publication and distribution agreements with commercial publishing houses, ECLAC considerably increased the number of such agreements. In the 2002-2003 biennium 13 books were produced as joint publications, with ECLAC providing financial contributions in most cases, using either regular-budget or extrabudgetary resources.
- (v) Development of electronic publications as a contribution to the ECLAC web site. The number of documents available electronically on the site increased significantly.
- (vi) Marketing: during the biennium the Division waged an intensive campaign to market and disseminate its publications at book fairs, high-level seminars and book launches.

During the 2002-2003 biennium the Division provided a variety of support services to 25 conferences and meetings sponsored by ECLAC. It edited, translated and revised 10.1 million words and produced 1,014 documents and publications, including 47 substantive publications and 373 titles in series. It printed a total of 75.3 million pages (49.1 million internally and 23.2 million externally); it distributed 722,000 copies of documents and publications free of charge and delivered 62,000 copies of publications to the United Nations sales network. The Division delivered 852 documents in electronic format for publication on the ECLAC web site (some of which were processed externally) and produced 13 publications in conjunction with external commercial publishers (see figure showing production statistics for the 2002-2003 biennium).

ECLAC LIBRARY

1. United Nations libraries in the Organization's reform process

One of the goals defined by the Secretary-General as part of the second round of reforms of the Organization refers specifically to the modernization and integration of United Nations libraries. A concrete measure aimed at achieving such integration was the establishment, in January 2003, of the Steering Committee for the Modernization and Integrated Management of United Nations Libraries, which reports to the Deputy Secretary-General through the Department of Public Information and whose deliberations are regularly reported to the United Nations Committee on Information. The offices in New York, Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna and the regional commissions are also involved in this initiative.

The Steering Committee has been very active in defining the basis for integration and the tools for facilitating concerted action by all the information services involved. This requires the Organization to define standards and common working tools that contribute significantly towards integrating library services and strengthening their activities. The ECLAC Library has been actively involved in all of the Steering Committee's deliberations, with results that are extremely promising in terms of achieving the objectives identified.

The adoption of common terminology for the processing of information facilitates exchanges and makes it possible for resources to be shared across the entire Organization. In 2003 the Library adopted the United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS) thesaurus, which is used to describe all United Nations programmes and activities and provides simultaneous access to information in all the official languages of the Organization.

The Secretary-General's mandate has significantly supported the activities carried out independently by the various information services of the United Nations, whose uneven development has mainly been due to differences in the resources allocated for their work. Coordinating the information services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies—including the libraries and information services of the ECLAC subregional headquarters and national offices—is of direct benefit to users, who receive integrated information services based on resources that libraries have made available to the Organization as a whole.

2. ECLAC in the United Nations Official Document System (ODS)

During the biennium, considerable headway was made with the digital library project for digitizing important ECLAC texts and helping to preserve them. ECLAC is now part of the United Nations Official Document System (ODS), which will facilitate the creation of a centralized system to provide documents in digital form. This will directly benefit ECLAC offices in the region, which will be able to replace their collections of printed documents.

The Library received equipment to digitize texts for ODS in November 2002. Since then, a significant number of documents have been digitized and a link has been established with Headquarters to make the material available for Internet searches.

Prior to the Commission's incorporation into the system, the Library carried out the relevant studies, structured the basis for operations, defined the internal workflow and trained staff in how the system operated. An assessment was made of the human resources and equipment required for the project, which is being implemented in coordination with the Official Document System at Headquarters and in consultation with other ECLAC units involved in the process.

ECLAC JOURNALS

CEPAL Review

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

In the 2002-2003 biennium, issues 76 to 81 of the *CEPAL Review* were published, with articles on development options available to countries of the region (3 articles), structural features of these countries (2 articles), processes of integration into the world economy (8 articles), macroeconomic, fiscal and financial policies (10 articles), policies for restructuring production (9 articles), social policies (12 articles), policies and problems relating to employment, income distribution and poverty (13 articles) and political aspects of development (3 articles).

For the fifth consecutive year, the full text of the *Review* (Spanish version) was published on the ECLAC web page (<http://www.cepal.cl/publicaciones/>). For the second year in a row, the full text of the *Review* in English was also published on the web site at the same time as the printed version. The Internet edition has consistently attracted a readership of over 50,000, judging by the number of users who downloaded the files within the first two years of the appearance of each issue. In addition, the *Review* is distributed to universities, research institutes, other international organizations and individual subscribers.

The press releases produced by the Information Services Unit on the main articles appearing in each new issue of the *Review* have undoubtedly contributed to such wide circulation.

The *Review* encourages ECLAC experts to adapt as articles some of the working documents from ECLAC series that might appeal to a wider readership. The *Review* also seeks out contributions from researchers and policy makers all over the world.

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

Notas de Población

In the 2002-2003 biennium, issues 74 to 77 of the journal *Notas de Población* were published and are available in full on the ECLAC web site (<http://www.cepal.cl/publicaciones/> and <http://www.cepal.cl/celade/>).

Notas de Población No. 74 contains five articles, plus the statements delivered by two of the region's distinguished demographers: the incoming and outgoing Presidents of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP). The articles cover highly topical issues such as differential fertility and Nicaraguan migrants in Costa Rica, the formation and dissolution of unions in Argentina, the family life cycle and labour in Uruguay, pension system reforms in Chile and the economic capacity of households in Argentina.

Notas de Población No. 75 presents the latest advances in population and housing censuses. The articles deal with conceptual issues such as the application of modern technologies and the analysis of their potential. The articles are based on activities carried out in recent years as part of the preparations for this decade's round of censuses

Notas de Población No. 76 includes a variety of articles dealing mainly with methodological aspects of demographic research, as a contribution to the formulation of public policies. The subjects covered are: multiregional population and labour-force projections, methods for measuring adult mortality in developing countries, a multi-level model for studying the effects of contraceptive use and a study on the occupational status of workers according to their migratory status.

Notas de Población No. 77 is a special issue on older persons, focusing mainly on the diagnostic analysis of and outlook for support networks, quality of life, social participation, living arrangements, informal transfers and other issues, in specific social and economic contexts. Several of the articles analysed the results of the health, well-being and ageing surveys carried out in eight countries of Latin America and the Caribbean with the sponsorship of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and other organizations.

INFORMATION SERVICES UNIT

In 2002-2003 the Unit continued to implement the Commission's communications policy. A special effort was made to disseminate the institutional views of ECLAC on the most important events and processes in economic and social development, public policy and international financial architecture in the region. The Unit also designed specific communication products for the Office of the Executive Secretary and for each division on the basis of their needs.

One of the main tasks of the Unit is to assist the Office of the Executive Secretary or Deputy Executive Secretary in drafting opinion pieces on ECLAC or United Nations issues, for submission to newspapers in the region. The Unit also worked with the "Grupo de Diarios América" newspaper consortium under a cooperation agreement with that entity. Interviews with ECLAC experts were arranged at the request of journalists who use the Commission as a source of economic information on the region, which considerably raises the profile of ECLAC. The Unit also organized visits to the ECLAC building and gave talks to students and the general public.

Also worth mentioning are the dissemination campaigns organized to present the ECLAC flagship publications to the public. The last such launch in 2003, for the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*, generated a record 240 articles or references. A third of these were comments by columnists or public authorities, which shows the importance that opinion-makers in the region attach to that ECLAC document.

The other flagship publications that were the subject of press launches were the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*, the *Social Panorama of Latin America*, *Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean* and *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy*.

The Unit continued to publish *ECLAC Notes*, a newsletter distributed by electronic and regular mail to more than 8,000 opinion-makers. The Unit was also responsible for updating the ECLAC web site's home page, the Press Centre page and the page for the Office of the Executive Secretary. During the biennium, the Unit increased its production of audiovisual material in order to improve those parts of the web site for which it has some responsibility.

The Unit was involved in the dissemination and promotion of the *CEPAL Review* and other ECLAC publications, and in communication activities concerning the new Executive Secretary.

The main activities of the biennium included the dissemination of information on some of the regional and international meetings in which ECLAC participated, such as the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing, the International Conference on Financing for Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (for the 10-year review of the progress achieved in implementing the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) and the twenty-ninth session of the Commission, at which the publication *Globalization and Development* was presented.

The Unit continued to work with the United Nations Secretariat and its Department of Public Information for the purposes of communication activities in Chile. The Unit also worked closely with the Secretary-General's delegation during his visit to Chile in November 2003, and helped to publicize the annual reports of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

INTERNET DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION UNIT

The ECLAC Internet portal includes 22 specialized sites on the main aspects of the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean, and constitutes the primary means of electronically disseminating the Commission's ideas and proposals.

The Internet Development and Coordination Unit is responsible for the technological administration of the portal, while a network of over 30 focal points in all units that produce content—including divisions, subregional headquarters and ECLAC national offices— maintains the specialized sites. These sites contain a wide selection of texts, abstracts and complete documents in digital format, including periodic reports, documents presented at the sessions of the Commission, ECLAC books, co-publications with publishing houses, the *CEPAL Review*, the journal *Notas de Población*, the *Demographic Bulletin* and the ECLAC series produced by the various divisions and units. Most of these are available free of charge in English and Spanish, and some in Portuguese and French.

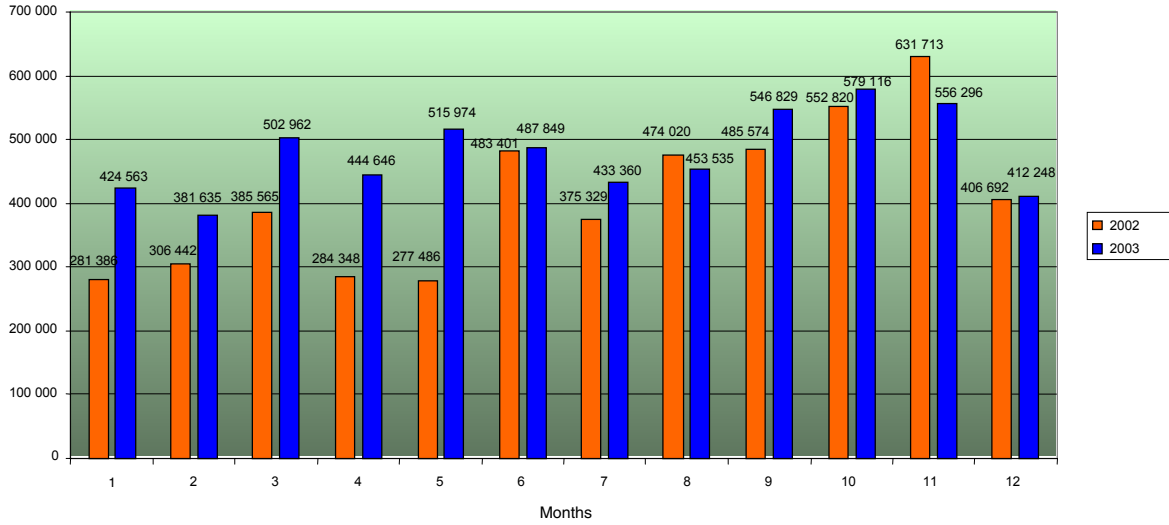
The Unit is also responsible for many other products and services, including press releases, the calendar of events, online statistical and demographic databases, directories, electronic conferences, software, reference material on the Commission and information on training courses provided by ECLAC and extrabudgetary projects implemented by the Commission. The services offered by the Unit include *CEPAL News*, which enables users to register to receive monthly e-mail alerts on new additions to the web site. Many public electronic conferences are also held and may be “attended” by users interested in the issues involved. At the end of 2003, new interactive systems were introduced to survey users' opinions on ECLAC publications and documents. Similarly, new multimedia elements compatible with the Internet's technological advancement are now being included in the portal, with a view to taking better advantage of the multiplier effects of communications media that facilitate mass access to the knowledge offered by the Commission.

Statistics on user access and downloads of complete documents confirm that the ECLAC Internet portal was the Commission's main means of electronic distribution during 2002-2003. In 2002, 2,334,914 users visited the portal and downloaded 4,940,788 document files, while in 2003, the figures show 2,706,847 visitors and 5,695,163 document file downloads.

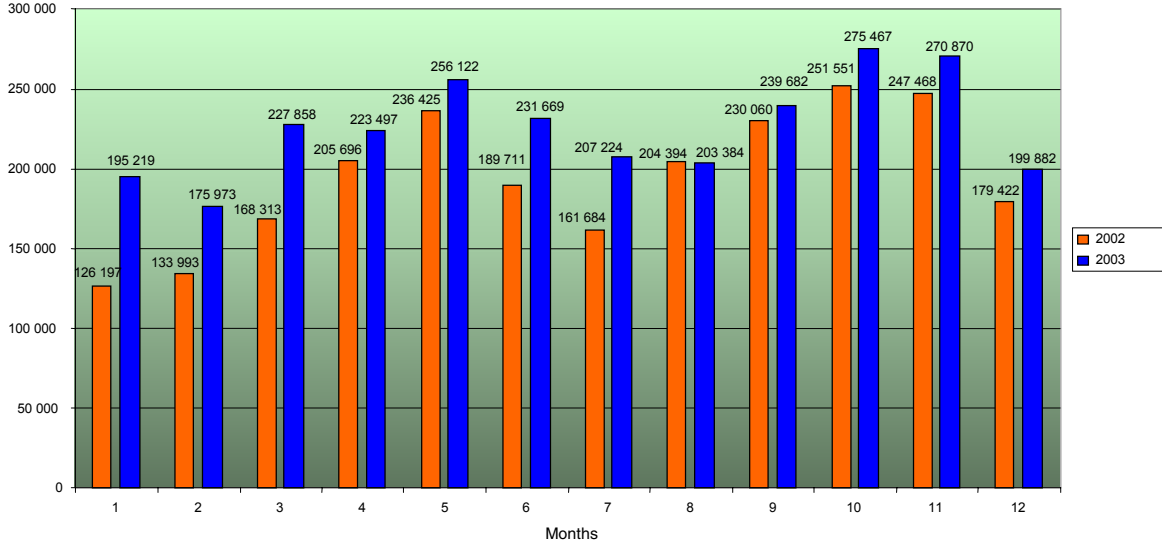
PROFILE OF CEPAL NEWS SUBSCRIBERS

Position/institution	Government		Public	Educational		Private	International			NA	Total
	Ministry	office	enterprise	University	institution	enterprise	NGO	bodies	Independent		
Senior members of the executive or legislature	340	454	24	22	3	16	41	14	15	3	932
Executives and administrators	74	142	57	79	24	128	208	53	77	10	852
Company directors	27	26	33	25	6	307	71	10	75	4	584
Department heads or managers	206	501	195	105	22	771	202	81	110	19	2 212
Company owners and managers	5	3	5	13	3	243	14	2	115	4	407
Professionals, researchers, scientists and intellectuals	699	986	457	3099	189	935	1010	558	1 608	161	9 702
Teaching professionals	28	39	28	1215	192	29	73	22	182	204	2 012
Technical professionals	236	393	172	129	21	260	192	175	288	22	1 888
Office workers	25	45	27	27	1	81	15	19	44	5	289
University students	59	73	63	6 324	153	162	102	64	1 466	89	8 555
Other students	4	6	7	209	101	12	10	8	176	44	577
Other	64	89	34	105	7	114	106	96	386	16	1 017
Non-classified	4	9	3	40		14	6	-	22	8	106
Total	1 771	2 766	1 105	11 392	722	3 072	2 050	1 102	4 564	589	29 133

NUMBER OF DOCUMENT FILE DOWNLOADS, 2002-2003



VISITORS IN 2002-2003



IV. REPORT OF THE THIRTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the session

1. The thirtieth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, from 28 June to 2 July 2004.

Attendance⁴⁰

2. The session was attended by representatives of 41 States members of the Commission: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

3. Six associate members of the Commission were also represented: Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico and United States Virgin Islands.

4. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of the terms of reference of the Commission, the following States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission were present in a consultative capacity: China, Germany, Greece, Japan, Malta, Romania and Sweden.

5. Representatives of the Holy See attended as observers in a consultative capacity.

6. A representative of the Cayman Islands, which is not a Member of the United Nations, attended as a special guest in a consultative capacity.

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

8. The United Nations Secretariat was represented at the session by the Chief of the Regional Commissions New York Office, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Director of the Division for Sustainable Development.

9. The following United Nations bodies were represented: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Population Fund and World Food Programme.

⁴⁰ The list of participants appears as annex 4 to this report.

10. The following specialized agencies of the United Nations were represented at the session: International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization, World Meteorological Organization and World Intellectual Property Organization.

11. The following intergovernmental bodies were also represented: Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions, Central American Bank for Economic Integration, Inter-American Development Bank, European Commission, Central American Monetary Council, Andean Development Corporation, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, Andrés Bello Agreement and Ford Foundation.

12. In addition, 38 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were represented.

Credentials

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

Election of officers

14. At the first plenary meeting, the delegations elected the officers of the thirtieth session.

15. The officers elected to preside over the thirtieth session were as follows:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Puerto Rico
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Cuba Nicaragua Peru Saint Lucia United States Uruguay
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Chile

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

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Brazil
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Panama Trinidad and Tobago
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Bolivia

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

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Mexico
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Canada Dominican Republic
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Colombia

18. The officers elected to preside over the meeting on sustainable development were as follows:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Antigua and Barbuda
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Costa Rica Ecuador
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Argentina

Organization of work

19. In addition to the plenary meetings held during the ECLAC session and in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions, concurrent meetings were held by the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions. The States members of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) held a caucus on 28 June in the afternoon, and an all-day meeting on sustainable development was held on 30 June.

20. ECLAC and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) organized and held a seminar on education financing and management in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Commission also held a high-level seminar entitled "Productive development in open economies", in which a number of special guests took part.

Documentation

21. A list of the working documents submitted by the secretariat to the Commission at its thirtieth session is provided in annex 5.

B. AGENDA

22. The Commission adopted the following agenda:
1. Election of officers
 2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the thirtieth session
 3. Presentation and discussion of the document “Productive development in open economies”
 4. Report on the activities of the Commission since the twenty-ninth session
 5. Consideration of the review of the Constituent Declaration and Functions and Rules of Procedure of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)
 6. Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2006-2007
 7. Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2004-2006
 8. Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
 9. ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development
 10. Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions
 11. Meeting on sustainable development
 12. High-level Seminar on Productive Development in Open Economies
 13. Seminar on Education Financing and Management in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC-UNESCO)
 14. Other matters
 15. Consideration and adoption of the resolutions of the Commission at its thirtieth session

C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Opening of the working meetings

23. On 28 June 2004, at the opening of the working meetings, statements were made by José Miguel Izquierdo Encarnación, Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and José Luis Machinea, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

24. The Secretary of State of Puerto Rico said that the ECLAC session being held in Puerto Rico was a historic event and would provide an opportunity for discussion and reflection on the region’s economic and social development. Puerto Rico was eager to share its development experiences with the rest of the region and to benefit from the experiences of other nations. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shared the Commission’s view that Governments should strengthen their democratic institutions by promoting transparent actions. Another imperative was to achieve greater efficiency in the execution of government programmes, which should be subject to independent monitoring and assessment.

25. The entire region faced the challenge of finding innovative solutions to its problems through policies that would help its economies to reposition themselves successfully and harmoniously within the global system. The success or failure of those policies would be measured by the extent to which the quality of life of the inhabitants of Latin America and the Caribbean improved, since that was the ultimate objective of all the decisions that were taken. The restructuring of the economic and social landscape made it more crucial than ever to design new strategies within a regional context. In the case of the

Caribbean, the elimination of trade preferences and the small size of the economies made it even more urgent to pursue regional agreements. In conclusion, he expressed his gratitude to the delegations that had unreservedly supported Puerto Rico's offer to host the thirtieth session of the Commission, and thanked the Executive Secretary for the trust placed in the Puerto Rican people.

26. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC welcomed the participants to the session and recalled that the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC, at its meeting in New York in April, had provided strong support and a wealth of ideas that had been useful in the preparation of the thirtieth session of the Commission. He briefly reviewed the Commission's principal activities and proposals of the preceding two years: the strengthening of interactive cooperation with the countries, the analysis of the impact of economic and social developments, the creation of a political and methodological platform for supporting countries in the follow-up to world conferences and summits, cooperation with the other regional commissions and coordination between the Commission and other intergovernmental organizations that did not belong to the United Nations system.

27. The document prepared by ECLAC for the current session, "Productive development in open economies", continued with the tradition of presenting an analysis of a substantive issue set in a historical context. As indicated in the document, the Latin American and Caribbean region had wagered heavily on its integration into the global economy over the past 15 years. A review of that period revealed that important progress had been achieved, but also that the strategy used had not been successful in terms of raising the growth rate or reducing structural heterogeneity. Lastly, he urged those present to participate actively in the meetings in order to conclude the session with satisfactory resolutions that would chart the course of the Commission's work and spell out its commitments for the coming years.

Opening of the thirtieth session of the Commission

28. On 1 July 2004, at the opening of the session, statements were made by José Luis Machinea, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; Gelson Fonseca, Ambassador of Brazil to Chile, representing the country that had chaired the Commission's preceding session; and Sila María Calderón, Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

29. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC thanked the Government and people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for their hospitality and for their support in organizing the meeting. He appreciated the trust displayed by the delegations in the work of ECLAC. In the half-century since its founding, the Commission had made significant contributions to the region's economic and social development through cooperation with its member States. At the previous session, the focus of analysis had been the globalization process, with emphasis on the contrast between the speed of the changes it had brought about in the economic, financial and cultural spheres and the slow development of an institutional network capable of meeting the challenges it posed, and an agenda had been formulated for expanding the developing countries' room for manoeuvre in that regard.

30. At the current session, the implementation of productive development policies in the context of that globalized world would be discussed on the basis of the document "Productive development in open economies". He summed up the main features of the region's recent economic and social development, with special emphasis on trade openness and its consequences, and pointed out that dissatisfaction with the effects of the economic reforms of the 1990s in terms of economic growth and social equity was giving way to an alternative vision based on the principle that the "more market" approach called for better government. He underscored the need to strike a balance between private initiative and the public interest, paying special attention to social cohesion and equal opportunity; adopt active public strategies

for reducing the economy's heterogeneity; increase the transparency of the policies applied; and evaluate their implementation.

31. He expressed the hope that the work of the session would open up new prospects for the design and application of productive development policies in the region. If the work of ECLAC enabled the countries to make tangible progress in that direction, the institution would have made a positive contribution to development in the region.

32. The Ambassador of Brazil to Chile, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the outgoing Chairperson, commended ECLAC for the invaluable contribution it had made, ever since its establishment, to economic thought in the region, as well as for its remarkable capacity to offer fresh contributions, identify changes in the international context and propose ways of addressing them. The persistence of daunting challenges to the countries' efforts to find a sure path to economic and social growth called for a vital and creative Commission that continued to demonstrate the acute social perceptiveness and competence that it had always displayed. He underscored the relevance of the proposals and instruments identified at the previous session for overcoming global asymmetries, as well as the importance of considering new issues with a view to achieving more dynamic integration in the international economy. Lastly, he handed over the Chair to Puerto Rico, thanked the host Government for its hospitality and wished the participants success in their deliberations.

33. After welcoming the participants, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico said that it was the first time Puerto Rico had hosted a United Nations meeting attended by representatives of all the countries of the region and international organizations. She thanked ECLAC for its study on the Puerto Rican economy, which contained valuable public policy guidelines. She trusted that the debates to be held on development in open economies would be based on the principle that economic development was not an end in itself, but a means of achieving progress and justice that should take into account the circumstances and values of each of the societies in the region.

Presentation and discussion of the document "Productive development in open economies" (agenda item 3)

34. In his presentation of the document "Productive development in open economies", the Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that in the last two decades, economic reforms and the wide-ranging process of liberalization in the region had, among other things, boosted exports and foreign direct investment flows and consolidated macroeconomic management. Yet growth had been insufficient and volatile, the heterogeneity of production structures had increased, social exclusion had worsened and institutional deficiencies persisted.

35. The development process had proved to be more complex than was generally believed in the early 1990s; policies were needed to improve the quality of international linkages, increase competitiveness and productivity and strengthen institutions. Such policies went far beyond the scope of macroeconomics to encompass investment in infrastructure; the sustainable use of resources; support for production sectors, including the informal sector; a "social cohesion covenant" designed to achieve equity with respect to income, employment, social security, education and training; and the development of sound institutional solutions that were appropriate for supporting and evaluating those processes.

36. The following delegations took the floor to comment on the document: Mexico, Chile, Cuba, Barbados, Venezuela, United States, Colombia, Haiti, Argentina, Honduras, Brazil, Puerto Rico, Ecuador, Canada, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic. They all thanked the Government of Puerto Rico for its

hospitality and warm welcome and for the efficient organization of the meeting. They also welcomed the new Executive Secretary of ECLAC and wished him success in his term of office.

37. In connection with the document, all the speakers expressed satisfaction with its content and underscored the relevance of the issues addressed. One of its main merits was that it opened up prospects for the design of important public policies relating to development with equity, respect for workers' rights as citizens and civic participation. They also appreciated the fact that it recognized the opportunities provided by the global economy, bearing in mind the macroeconomic policy options and integration agreements necessary for addressing the constraints posed by integration asymmetries and financial volatility. They underscored the importance attached to sustainable development and infrastructure, productive development policies, the concept of production linkages with export sectors, and science and technology. They welcomed the concern shown for the gender dimension and social cohesion, as well as the call for a more humane approach to labour relations, for market access as an essential aspect of trade, for wider access to education and research as key factors for overcoming the productivity gap and for active public policies for narrowing what had up to the current time been a growing inequality gap, with a view to achieving social equity. The delegations also appreciated the importance attached to good governance and institution-building and to the informal sector as a source of work and income, as well as the fact that there were no single, universal solutions in the quest for development.

38. The delegations also mentioned a number of points that should be taken into consideration to enrich the proposals set out in the document. Among other things, they recommended greater recognition of the domestic development divide associated with differences between rural and urban areas; fuller consideration of the gender dimension; more explicit references to the problems of the Caribbean; and a study incorporating the perspectives of indigenous peoples, communities and organizations in the region.

39. Several delegations highlighted the Commission's role as the regional authority on matters relating to economic and social development. In their view, the document could be the basis for defining a new economic development paradigm for the region, with the active and direct collaboration of ECLAC. A systemic approach should be taken in analysing the relationship between export growth and GDP growth and in reassessing the nature of the maquila industry.

Report on the activities of the Commission since the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 4)

40. The Director of the Programme Planning and Operations Division gave a brief account of the activities carried out by the Commission since May 2002, placing them in the context of the 2002-2005 medium-term plan. The four-year plan had been replaced by the strategic framework, which would cover only a single biennium starting in 2006-2007. She referred also to the central issues addressed in 2002-2003, namely progress towards internationally agreed goals, including those in the Millennium Declaration, the integrated follow-up to world conferences, the increase in multidisciplinary institutional activities and the impact of United Nations reform on ECLAC. Issues of regional interest included the situation of landlocked developing countries, the sustainable development of small island developing States and the information society.

41. In terms of the integrated follow-up to world conferences, she referred to the synergy that had been generated between the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg in 2002, and the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey in 2002, which had enabled ECLAC to integrate the commitments adopted at those forums in order to derive specific mandates for carrying out activities at the regional level.

42. She drew attention to the meetings of the Commission's subsidiary bodies and ad hoc committees and to the training activities offered by ILPES and ECLAC. She concluded by highlighting the most important aspects of the work carried out under the 12 substantive subprogrammes by the ECLAC secretariat, both in Santiago and in the subregional headquarters in Mexico and in the Caribbean, the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C., and the national offices in Brasilia, Montevideo, Bogotá and Buenos Aires.

43. The Chief of the Internet Development and Coordination Unit outlined the important features of the ECLAC web portal, which was the main medium for the electronic dissemination of the institution's ideas and proposals. The web site was a consolidated system for the dissemination of information, and involved the participation of the Commission's various divisions, units, subregional headquarters and national offices. He presented statistics on the web site, referring in particular to the increase in the number of visitors and the frequency with which documents were downloaded.

44. In the ensuing debate, several delegations commended ECLAC for its efforts; in particular, they expressed appreciation for the technical cooperation it had provided, which had proved extremely useful for implementing national policies and boosting the economies of the countries of the region. Some delegations also referred to the concrete effects of that cooperation, including the development of a methodology for coping with natural disasters and the conduct of studies on economies in other regions.

45. Most of the delegations agreed that ECLAC had helped to maintain the regional perspective as the subject of discussion, and welcomed the Commission's continued practice of including the study of cross-cutting issues, such as gender, in its analyses. They also appreciated the multidisciplinary character of its approach, which had always been a hallmark of the Commission's work.

46. Several Caribbean delegations expressed appreciation for the work of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, and said that they hoped the post of Director in that office would be filled as expeditiously as possible. In response to the concerns they expressed, the representative of the secretariat acknowledged and pledged to meet the need to provide greater support to that office and to take swift action to appoint a Director, in accordance with the relevant selection procedures.

Consideration of the review of the Constituent Declaration and Functions and Rules of Procedure of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) (agenda item 5)

47. The delegations considered the review of the Constituent Declaration and Functions and Rules of Procedure of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, including a draft revised text which the Committee had adopted at its nineteenth session, held in March 2002, with a view to strengthening CDCC as a regional institution, and which it was submitting for consideration and adoption by the full membership of ECLAC.

Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2006-2007 (agenda item 6)

48. In his general introduction to the draft programme of work for the 2006-2007 biennium, the Executive Secretary emphasized that it was structured around critical economic, social and environmental issues and that the planned activities were aimed at achieving sustainable development objectives and growth with equity and social cohesion.

49. In that context, the Commission's priorities were to promote development on the basis of a broad vision of macroeconomic stability that would support growth and reduce volatility, facilitate international

integration while heightening the importance of the regional level, increase the region's productive potential, strengthen social cohesion, build global institutions, promote sustainable development and improve financing for development.

50. The Officer-in-Charge of the Division of International Trade and Integration presented an outline of subprogramme 1, Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation. The subprogramme included the study of global trends in the international economy, integration and national trade policies, issues relating to specific markets of interest to the region and the social dimension of economic integration.

51. Some delegations commented on the need to promote trade facilitation and strengthen inter-agency collaboration. Also in relation to trade, ECLAC was asked to pay more attention to the small Caribbean economies, as they faced disadvantages in the process of hemispheric integration.

52. Several delegations asked ECLAC to clarify how the subprogrammes were expected to contribute to efforts to tackle the problems caused by the deficiencies of the international architecture in dealing with globalization and the steady increase in poverty despite increased social spending. They also expressed concerns about the social dimension of economic integration, particularly the effects of international linkages on employment and the informalization of labour markets.

53. In the presentation on subprogramme 2, Production and innovation, the Director of the Division of Production, Productivity and Management emphasized the growing importance being attached to productive development on government agendas. The priorities of the subprogramme were to deepen the analysis of heterogeneity in production systems and the effects of regional integration processes on the production structure, and to work more closely with Governments in the design, execution and evaluation of public policies in that field.

54. The delegations that took the floor expressed their satisfaction with the overall orientation of the subprogramme, and some of them asked for more in-depth study of the repercussions of foreign investment with regard to exports, the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), the coordination of production linkages and the determining factors of productivity.

55. The Coordinator of the Economic Development Division introduced subprogramme 3, Macroeconomic policies and growth, which also included the activities carried out by the Special Studies Unit. He cited financing for development and the special importance of macroeconomic policy coordination in the context of integration agreements as areas of particular significance. He also referred to the Division's efforts to enhance and update its recurrent publications, and described the measures taken to expand the overall scope of those publications and to include more data on the Caribbean, especially small island developing States.

56. Various delegations said that the technical assistance provided by ECLAC in the area of fiscal policy was very valuable. Reference was made to the need to study business cycles in the region, with a view to promoting the coordination of national macroeconomic policies in the context of integration. Other issues mentioned by several delegations were the importance of developing human and social capital and the links between financial development and long-term growth.

57. The Officer-in-Charge of the Social Development Division said that the objective of subprogramme 4, Social development and equity, was to strengthen Governments' institutional and executive capacity by providing social policy analyses and proposals for reducing poverty and promoting

equity. Network access, communication and the exercise of citizenship were new determinants of social integration and cohesion, and those issues were taking on growing importance on the social agenda.

58. In relation to the role of civil society in implementing public policies and the secretariat's proposal to promote a social covenant to mitigate the social costs of globalization, some delegations expressed concern about the absence of a regional vision to deal with that phenomenon, and invited ECLAC to encourage reflection on the issue, highlighting the fact that equity and social development were outstanding challenges. They also mentioned that financing for development was significantly constrained by the unwieldy deficits which the economies had accumulated, their low saving capacity and the scant room for manoeuvre available to economic policies.

59. In introducing subprogramme 5, Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development, the Chief of the Women and Development Unit referred to the mainstreaming of the gender perspective in public policies and indicated that one of the Unit's innovative activities was the follow-up of world summits on issues relating to gender equity, especially the International Conference on Population and Development and the Millennium Summit.

60. The most important issues to be addressed under the subprogramme from the gender perspective included poverty and economic autonomy, empowerment, institution-building and political participation, along with the emerging issues of international migration and information and communication technologies.

61. After the presentation, the delegations that made statements congratulated the Unit for the work carried out, and some of them requested increased support for national women's offices and more in-depth research on migration and information and communication technologies.

62. The delegations greatly appreciated the activities undertaken to mainstream the gender perspective in areas such as employment, governance and indicators disaggregated by gender. They also recognized the value of ECLAC as a focal point for national women's offices and the growing participation of women ministers in the sessions of the Commission.

63. The Officer-in-Charge of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC said that the activities to be carried out under subprogramme 6, Population and development, would address changes in the population's age structure, international migration and the persistence of profound sociodemographic inequalities, which represented emerging risks for the region. The overall objective was to strengthen the countries' technical capacity to deal with population issues and to support the countries' efforts to implement the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, in the context of internationally agreed goals, including those in the Millennium Declaration.

64. Activities under the subprogramme would include the production of sociodemographic information and the development of methodological instruments for that purpose; the provision of technical assistance and training services; action-oriented research; and coordination with other agencies working on population and development issues.

65. In introducing subprogramme 7, Planning of public administration, the Officer-in-Charge of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) indicated that the current areas of substantive work would be maintained in the 2006-2007 biennium. The innovations to be

introduced included the development of information platforms and the implementation of an ECLAC training strategy.

66. The Director of the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division listed the main areas of action for subprogramme 8, Environment and human settlements, for the 2006-2007 biennium: evaluation of progress towards sustainable development in the region, the follow-up of international and regional agreements and land-use and human settlements development. Emerging issues included markets for carbon dioxide emissions reduction, the use of renewable energies, the links between biodiversity and biotechnology, urban mobility, land use and pollution, as well as the regularization of precarious settlements.

67. In their ensuing statements, various delegations said that they welcomed the progress made by ECLAC with regard to methodologies and the design of sustainable development indicators, as well as its joint proposal with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to conduct a peer review of the environmental performance of a selected country in the region. It was suggested that inter-agency coordination should be improved to avoid the duplication of activities and that the risk of ecological accidents should be included in country assessments. One of the participating delegations requested that the subprogramme on environment should include a study on the transit through the Caribbean Sea of ships carrying hazardous waste and on how that practice affected the zone, with a view to taking steps to report and prevent such transit.

68. The Director of the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division explained that the objective of subprogramme 9, Natural resources and infrastructure, was to systematize and promote the exchange of experiences and best practices in the management of natural resources, public utilities and infrastructure. Emerging issues included corporate social responsibility and the regulatory challenges posed by physical integration.

69. The delegations that made statements expressed their agreement with the strategic orientations of the subprogramme. It was proposed that the valuation of natural resources as a public service should be incorporated into policies and that ECLAC should play an active role in the Initiative for Regional Infrastructure Integration in South America (IIRSA) and should systematize and disseminate national experiences with public-private partnerships in that area.

70. The Director of the Statistics and Economic Projections Division identified three main areas of work under subprogramme 10, Statistics and economic projections: economic statistics and national accounts, social statistics and poverty analysis and macroeconomic projections. He also referred to three emerging areas: environment, gender and information and communication technologies.

71. In their statements, delegations asked the Division to strengthen several aspects of its work: the statistical capacities of national agencies for the follow-up of international commitments; demography, sampling and econometric projections; the development of tools to measure the economic and social effects of trade and integration agreements; the harmonization of indicators at the regional level; and training in the areas covered by the subprogramme, in coordination with universities. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of developing more diversified poverty indicators.

72. In introducing subprogramme 11, Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America, the Director of the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico presented the new areas of action identified for 2004-2005, including the Commission's willingness to contribute to the efforts being made to stabilize the situation in Haiti.

73. Some delegations suggested that steps should be taken to promote cooperation for the prevention of the socio-economic effects of natural disasters, the struggle against HIV/AIDS and the replacement of traditional energy sources with alternative ones. They also expressed concern about issues relating to the social cost of integration, taking into account the scarce resources available for re-engineering the primary and secondary sectors and the informal sector. It was recommended that coordination between the two ECLAC subregional headquarters—in Mexico and in the Caribbean— should be strengthened.

74. The Officer-in-Charge of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean outlined the objectives of subprogramme 12, Subregional activities in the Caribbean: to help enhance cooperation and integration among the countries of the subregion so that they could achieve sustainable development, improve their linkages with the international economy and meet internationally agreed goals, including those in the Millennium Declaration.

75. A number of delegations said that, while they were satisfied with the content of the subprogramme, they were concerned about the narrow approach taken by the activities on sustainable development, science and technology and water resources management, and about the marginal consideration of the interests of the small Caribbean States. However, they acknowledged the efforts being made to improve the quality of economic and social data on the subregion. Issues relating to the Caribbean should be incorporated into the subprogrammes executed by ECLAC headquarters, and efforts should be made to evaluate the effects of hemispheric initiatives on associate member States and to facilitate their participation in the United Nations system. With regard to the application of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, inter-agency coordination should be strengthened in order to rationalize interventions in support of national policies.

76. The Director of the ECLAC office in Brasilia, speaking on behalf of the national and liaison offices, reported on the main activities planned for the 2006-2007 biennium, which could subsequently be complemented by other activities carried out in response to requests from the Governments of the countries in which those offices were situated. The activities included collaboration on the work carried out by the various divisions of ECLAC, systematic contributions to and dissemination of the Commission's recurrent publications, technical cooperation with Governments and support for subregional studies carried out by ECLAC, in addition to participation in inter-agency activities of the United Nations system.

77. Following the presentation, various delegations acknowledged the important work of the national and liaison offices in disseminating the Commission's ideas, and recommended that those offices' coordination with each other and with the substantive divisions at ECLAC headquarters should be strengthened. It was proposed that elements of the social agenda should be included among the issues dealt with by the ECLAC office in Buenos Aires and that South America should be regarded as a subregion, so that the national offices could work in a coordinated and complementary way.

78. The general thrust of the statements made by delegations was that the draft programme of work was a good frame of reference for the activities of ECLAC. In addition, the secretariat was asked to analyse the market access barriers that affected small and medium-sized enterprises in the region. There was also a need to move forward with training in public management, geared both to public policy and programme formulation and to the development of integrated information systems for monitoring and evaluating the effects of those policies and programmes on the target population.

Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2004-2006 (agenda item 7)

79. The Secretary of the Commission reported that a recent study on ECLAC carried out by the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services included some recommendations concerning the calendar of conferences and meetings of the Commission and the structure of its subsidiary bodies. Specific reference was made to the recommendations on the review of the Commission's intergovernmental machinery and on the adjustment of its budget to reflect that review. The Secretary noted that the ECLAC intergovernmental machinery had been reviewed in 1987 and in 1996, and that those reviews had resulted in a decision not to make any changes. Currently, the secretariat once again recommended that the existing structure should be maintained.⁴¹

80. Reference was also made to the recommendation that ECLAC should review the issue of the participation of some member countries which did not regularly attend its meetings. That problem was basically due to the cost of participation for some small island Caribbean States. Two delegations commented on the need to achieve a better thematic balance in the calendar of conferences and to reduce the frequency of some of those events.

Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) (agenda item 8)

81. The twelfth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning, the intergovernmental body which directs the work of the Institute, was held on 29 June. At the opening meeting, statements were made by Santiago Marcovich, Under-Secretary for Multilateral Affairs of Peru, in his capacity as Chairperson of the Council; José Luis Machinea, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; and Ángel David Rodríguez, Chairman of the National Planning Board of Puerto Rico.

82. The participants reviewed the Institute's activities in the 2002-2003 biennium, as provided for in the agenda, with special emphasis on the training activities carried out and on the general outline of the Institute's programme of work for 2004-2005. The document *Panorama de la gestión pública* was also presented for the consideration of the Presiding Officers, and a number of institutional issues relating to the Council and the Institute were examined.

83. At the end of the meeting, the delegations of the member countries serving as Presiding Officers adopted a resolution expressing support for the work of the Institute.

84. Lastly, ECLAC was requested to organize a regional meeting to explore opportunities for implementing economic instruments as a complement to direct instruments for environmental regulation. Two countries endorsed the request, and the secretariat agreed to act on it.

ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development (agenda item 9)

85. The report of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development appears in annex 3 to this report.

⁴¹ United Nations, "Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on its audit of the regional commissions" (A/58/785).

Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions (agenda item 10)

86. The report of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions appears in annex 2 to this report.

Meeting on sustainable development (agenda item 11)

87. On Wednesday, 30 June, a one-day meeting was held on sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The countries that served as presiding officers of the meeting, which were selected at the meeting of heads of delegation held on 28 June 2004, were as follows: Antigua and Barbuda (Chairperson), Costa Rica and Ecuador (Vice-Chairpersons) and Argentina (Rapporteur).

88. The meeting was attended by members of national delegations and representatives of government entities in 26 countries of the region in the areas of foreign affairs, economic affairs, the environment and natural resources, sustainable development, housing, health and planning. In addition, a number of eminent persons had been specially invited for the occasion. They included John W. Ashe, Chairperson of the thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development; Joanne DiSano, Director of the Division for Sustainable Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and Bruno Stagno Ugarte, former representative of Latin America and the Caribbean on the Bureau of the Commission on Sustainable Development. Representatives of United Nations organizations attended, as did a number of other special guests.

89. At the opening meeting, statements were made by José Luis Machinea, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; Esteban Mujica Cotto, Chairperson of the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board; and John Ashe, in his capacity as Chairperson of the thirteenth session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development. There followed a brief exchange of ideas on the development of the issue since the holding of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972).

90. Three panel discussions were held, entitled respectively: “Guidelines for sustainable development in the global framework and in the framework of regional initiatives”, “Evaluation of sustainability in the region” and “Integration, consistency and coordination of public policies for sustainable development”.

91. Panel 1 was moderated by the Chairperson of the thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development. The first speaker was the Director of the Division for Sustainable Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, who referred to the role that the regional commissions could play in the Commission’s new system of operation. Consideration was given to the progress made in implementing the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, adopted at Global Conference held in Barbados (1994), and to the status of implementation of the Regional Plan of Action and the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development. The links between health and environmental policies were analysed, as was the region’s role in international activities to promote the use of renewable energies. Lastly, it was recognized that additional financial resources must be mobilized for those purposes.

92. The speakers referred to the strategic importance of creating, within the framework of ECLAC, a forum for analysing and monitoring the global agenda for sustainable development from a Latin American and Caribbean perspective, with a view to making regional contributions to the process of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

93. In panel II, information was given on the methodologies developed and the progress made in assessing regional sustainability. Three delegations described the institutional and methodological advances made in their countries, especially with respect to sustainable development indicators. One participant underscored the importance of efforts to assess sustainability and suggested that the countries of the region should develop tools for that purpose, as a basis for policy-making.

94. In panel III, emphasis was placed on the potential offered by the integration of environmental and fiscal policies in various areas. As a concrete example of such integration, a description was given of the peer review of environmental performance being conducted by ECLAC and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in one country of the region. The exercise was described as a good opportunity for public policy integration with a view to ensuring sustainability. ECLAC, it was stressed, could make a significant contribution to similar exercises in the future.

High-level Seminar on Productive Development in Open Economies (agenda item 12)

95. The high-level seminar “Productive development in open economies” included five panel discussions entitled, respectively, “Major challenges for the productive development of Latin America and the Caribbean”, “Productive development and linkages with the international economy”, “Technological innovation as an engine of productive development”, “Employment and social cohesion in the framework of productive development” and “Challenges and opportunities for productive development within the framework of the free trade agreement between Central America and the United States”.

96. The first panel discussion, moderated by José Miguel Izquierdo Encarnación, Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, opened with a statement by José Luis Machinea, Executive Secretary of ECLAC. Also participating were Enrique V. Iglesias, President of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); José Antonio Ocampo, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs; and Rubens Ricupero, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

97. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC highlighted the role of productive development policies in helping countries to make the transition to open economies in a context of globalization. Such policies included both cross-cutting policies aimed at enhancing the economy’s systemic productivity and targeted policies focusing on the production system and the different enterprise segments of which it consisted. Moreover, countries should complement access policies with policies for forging linkages and should formulate a covenant for social cohesion.

98. In their statements, the panellists said that they appreciated the inputs contributed by the document “Productive development in open economies”. The President of IDB underscored the relevance of the analysis of the region’s development in the 1990s and of the obstacles it currently faced with regard to growth and participation in the international economy. The report also reflected a concern for social equity and called for the overhauling of institutional frameworks in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs highlighted the document’s emphasis on seizing the opportunities which globalization and integration agreements opened up for productive development policies; the study of the determinants of productivity gains; the distinction between inclusion, modernization and densification policies; and the proposed social cohesion covenant. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD pointed to the need for a more cautious approach to macroeconomic issues—given the persistence of debt, dependence and volatility problems—and to private involvement in infrastructure development.

99. Participating in the panel discussion on productive development and linkages with the international economy, moderated by José Miguel Izquierdo Encarnación, Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, were Lourdes Dieck, Under-Secretary of Economic Relations and International Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico; Osvaldo Rosales, Director-General of International Economic Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile; Gelson Fonseca, Ambassador of Brazil to the Government of Chile; and Rubens Ricupero, Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

100. The first two speakers referred to their respective countries' strategies for forging international linkages. The case of Mexico was analysed in terms of the country's trade integration process and its advantages and challenges, and emphasis was placed on the importance of diversifying exports and increasing their value added—through activities that generated employment and enhanced social equity—and of reducing vulnerability to trends in the United States economy. Using the case of Chile as a point of departure, the liberalization options available to small open economies were examined, with emphasis on their links to innovation strategies; to trade, macroeconomic and development policies; and to the institutional framework. The Ambassador of Brazil discussed a number of issues related to integration efforts, including the difficulty of reconciling different interests in negotiations on integration agreements, the importance of the regulatory framework in promoting trade—bearing in mind that it was insufficient in itself to generate trade flows—and the relevance of the World Trade Organization in that regard. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD recalled the contributions made by Raúl Prebisch. Greater openness was not synonymous with greater development, and it was important to continue to emphasize the quality of exports in terms of value added, industrialization opportunities and the potential of South-South trade.

101. The panel discussion “Technological innovation as an engine of productive development” was moderated by Orlando Jorge Mera, President of the Dominican Institute of Telecommunications (INDOTEL) of the Dominican Republic. The panellists were Christian Nicolai, Under-Secretary of Communications of Chile; Alfonso Casanova Montero, Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Planning of Cuba; Alejandro Roca, Director of the Cooperation for Development Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); and César Belloso, Vice-President of the No-till Farmers' Association of Argentina. In analysing the challenges faced by the region in seeking to participate actively in the so-called knowledge economy, the panellists highlighted the imperative need for the countries to redouble their efforts in the areas of research and development, innovation systems, education and the adaptation of knowledge.

102. The Under-Secretary of Communications of Chile said that his country was firmly committed to increasing investment in research and development and that it planned to boost spending in that area to 1.5% of its GDP by 2010. He stressed the need to integrate innovation systems and to enhance public and private participation in that area. The Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Planning of Cuba noted that his country had historically given priority to research and development and to the creation of technological innovation centres. In that connection, a good, universally accessible educational system was indispensable. The Director of the WIPO Cooperation for Development Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean said that property rights were becoming increasingly important in the international sphere because they influenced private-sector incentives for innovation and were a potential source of sizeable economic rents. Lastly, the Vice-President of the No-till Farmers' Association of Argentina described his country's successful experience with biotechnology and no-till farming, and said that the agricultural innovation model was based on sustainability, high output, growth promotion and demand for industrial development and services.

103. The panel discussion “Employment and social cohesion in the framework of productive development” was moderated by Henri Bazin, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs of Haiti. The panellists were Miguel Székely, Under-Secretary of Social Development of Mexico; Marcelo Carvalho, Under-Secretary of Planning and Cooperation of Chile; Sebastián Katz, Under-Secretary of Economic Programming of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Production of Argentina; and Daniel Martínez, Deputy Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

104. The moderator emphasized the relevance of the social cohesion covenant proposed by ECLAC and mentioned the need to enrich the analysis of the relationship between trade and employment. The first three panellists discussed the situation in their respective countries, among other issues. The Under-Secretary of Social Development of Mexico described the determinants of job creation and the role of social policy, which should boost efforts to adapt the labour supply to changes in labour demand in the context of new conditions of competitiveness. The Under-Secretary of Planning and Cooperation of Chile said that his country’s growth in the past decade had helped to generate employment and reduce poverty. He referred to the importance of public policies in affording opportunities to the poorest and most marginalized sectors—as well as minimum standards of well-being and protection, regardless of employment status—and of policies that targeted specific segments of the labour market and the population. The Under-Secretary of Economic Programming of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Production of Argentina described the relationship between globalization, the macroeconomy, the labour market, poverty and inequality with respect to the crisis that had broken out in his country, and enumerated the principal challenges that remained in that regard. The Deputy Regional Director of ILO noted that the ECLAC proposal dovetailed with his organization’s proposal for the creation of quality employment. He mentioned some of the elements that should be included in those proposals and expressed the hope that the two institutions would unite their efforts to that end.

105. The panellists in the discussion on challenges and opportunities for productive development within the framework of the free trade agreement between Central America and the United States, moderated by Harry Brautigam, President of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), were Alberto Trejos, Minister of External Trade of Costa Rica; Marcio Cuevas, Minister of Economic Affairs of Guatemala; Manuel Díaz, Adviser to the Office of the Secretary of Industry and Trade of the Dominican Republic; Blanca Imelda de Magaña, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry of the Ministry of Economic Affairs of El Salvador; Melvin Redondo, chief negotiator of the United States-Central American Free Trade Agreement for the Secretariat of Industry and Trade of Honduras; and Álvaro Porta, Director of External Trade of the Ministry of Development, Industry and Trade of Nicaragua.

106. The panellists said that they appreciated the Commission’s decision to hold the event. They agreed that the United States-Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) would open up enormous opportunities for their countries’ economies, and recognized the urgent need to develop the national capacity to seize those opportunities. All of them underscored the importance of ensuring that CAFTA helped to strengthen social cohesion and to reduce poverty and inequality. To that end, it was necessary to implement policies directly aimed at the most disadvantaged sectors of the population.

107. The countries urgently needed to carry out programmes to boost their economies’ productivity and competitiveness, with special emphasis on small and medium-sized enterprises. In that connection, one panellist mentioned the need to coordinate public and private actions and to improve the quality of education as a key requirement for increasing competitiveness, which, in turn, was essential for success in the framework of the free trade agreement. The speakers also referred to the various policy measures

applied in their respective countries to enhance the benefits of CAFTA, including initiatives to reduce poverty by increasing the competitiveness of the least developed sectors of the economy and generating employment; efforts to raise productivity; and the positive effects on the regional integration process.

Seminar on Education Financing and Management in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC-UNESCO) (agenda item 13)

108. At the opening meeting, statements were made by José Luis Machinea, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; Ana Luiza Machado, Director of the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean; and César Rey Hernández, Secretary of Education of Puerto Rico. The speakers drew attention to the key role played by education in the development process, the Latin American and Caribbean countries' efforts to increase the amount and efficiency of the resources devoted to education, the need for a social covenant that would mobilize stakeholders to increase educational achievement and the importance of taking an integrated approach to education by opening a dialogue between finance and education authorities.

109. The Director of the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Officer-in-Charge of the ECLAC Social Development Division summarized the proposals contained in the document "Financing and management of education in Latin America and the Caribbean", which their organizations had prepared.

110. A panel discussion was held on education financing and management, moderated by Alicia Bárcena, Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC. The panellists were Maxime Henry-Wilson, Minister of Education, Youth and Culture of Jamaica; Javier Sota Nadal, Minister of Education of Peru; Alfonso Casanova, Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Planning of Cuba; and Juan Carlos Ramírez, Director of the ECLAC office in Bogotá. It was pointed out that the completion of each cycle of education should translate into effective learning outcomes that would lead to good performance in subsequent cycles; that the participation and consensus of multiple social stakeholders would improve education quality, equity and efficiency; that education policies should have greater continuity; that authorities responsible for education financing and management should coordinate their actions; and that the material taught should be adapted to reflect changes in labour markets. Support was expressed for the proposal to study the feasibility of swapping part of the cost of debt servicing for investments in education geared to specific purposes and activities. In many countries of the region, it was not necessary to increase education spending as a proportion of GDP in order to reach the degree of coverage proposed in the document, meaning that additional resources could be used instead to enhance education quality.

111. In the ensuing debate, the participants indicated that they agreed with the position set forth in the ECLAC-UNESCO document and that they hoped the two institutions would continue to work together in that regard. The availability of suitable information was vital for enabling countries to learn from good practices and to monitor and assess the results of policies and reforms, to target investments carefully so as to optimize their impact and to develop mechanisms for implementing debt-for-education swaps. Lastly, since the right to education was recognized by all the countries, States had an obligation to provide egalitarian, non-discriminatory access to education and, to that end, to use tax and other mechanisms to raise the necessary funds.

Report of the Rapporteur

112. The representative of Chile, in his capacity as Rapporteur of the thirtieth session of ECLAC, outlined some of the salient points raised during the discussions, which would be reported on more fully in the final version of the report of the thirtieth session.

Closing meeting

113. At the closing meeting of the thirtieth session of the Commission, statements were made by the delegations of Uruguay and Haiti, the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Executive Secretary of ECLAC.

114. The representative of Uruguay said that her country valued the contribution made by ECLAC in promoting and implementing activities aimed at solving the region's problems. Given the Commission's considerable leverage, which enabled it to play a consensus-building role in the region, she hoped that it would continue to exercise its leadership with a view to achieving internationally agreed goals, including those in the Millennium Declaration.

115. In conclusion, she officially conveyed Uruguay's offer to host the thirty-first session of ECLAC, scheduled to be held in 2006. The offer was welcomed by the delegations.

116. The representative of Haiti expressed his thanks to the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for its hospitality, to ECLAC for preparing the meeting and the documents and to the delegations for showing tolerance towards differing points of view. After recalling the important contribution that women made to society, he said that the delegations were leaving with the assurance that due note had been taken of their statements, including the minor criticisms and suggestions they had made to ensure that the work of ECLAC met the countries' needs as fully as possible.

117. The Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico said that the holding of the Commission's thirtieth session in Puerto Rico represented a significant step towards revitalizing that island's ties with the rest of the Caribbean subregion.

118. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC reiterated his thanks to the authorities and people of Puerto Rico for their invaluable support. He also thanked the Governments for their support, which was reflected by the high turnout and by the enthusiasm and quality of their participation. In addition, he appreciated the contributions made by representatives of international organizations and non-governmental organizations, by the panellists and by all those who had made the meeting possible. If the discussions and their follow-up made a contribution, however small, to the building of more equitable societies, they would have served their purpose.

119. Lastly, the participants paid tribute to Daniel Blanchard, outgoing Secretary of the Commission, in recognition of his 30 years of service to the organization.

D. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY ECLAC AT ITS THIRTIETH SESSION

120. At its thirtieth session, the Commission adopted the resolutions reproduced below.

121. After the resolutions had been adopted, the delegations of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua and the United States presented explanations of position with regard to some of them. At the request of those delegations, their explanations of position are reproduced in extenso in annex 1.

**597(XXX) SUPPORT FOR THE WORK OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND
CARIBBEAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling its resolution 340(AC.66) of 25 January 1974, in which it directed that the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning should become a permanent institution of the Commission which would have its own identity and would be responsible directly to the Executive Secretary of the Commission,

Bearing in mind its resolution 581(XXVIII), in which it recommended that meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Institute's Regional Council for Planning that were to take place in the years when the Commission convened its session should be held within the framework of that session,

Highlighting the conclusions of the eleventh Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Madrid, Spain, on 6 November 2002,

Highlighting also the Ibero-American Investment Summit held at the Casa de America in Madrid, Spain, on 5 November 2002,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the resolutions adopted by the Regional Council for Planning at its twelfth meeting, held in Madrid, Spain, on 6 November 2002, the highlights of which are as follows:

- (a) Adoption of the report on the activities of the Institute in 2002;
- (b) The support provided for the programme guidelines received by the Institute for the period 2003-2006;
- (c) Institution-building within the Institute, in particular through a more precise definition of its substantive profile and its emphasis on public management, and the assignment of the task of establishing itself as the training hub of the Commission and, as such, of contributing to the dissemination of secretariat publications, especially those of an institutional nature;
- (d) The election of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning for the period 2003-2006;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the resolutions adopted by the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning at their twenty-second meeting, held within the framework of the thirtieth session of the Commission in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in June 2004, the highlights of which are as follows:

- (a) Adoption of the report on the activities of the Institute in the 2002-2003 biennium;
- (b) Adoption of the special report on training activities conducted by the Institute in 2003;
- (c) Approval of the first issue of the publication *Panorama de la gestión pública*;⁴²

⁴² LC/IP/L.243.

- (d) The strengthening of activities for cooperation and the exchange of experiences between the Governments of the member countries in the areas specified;
 - (e) The need to include issues relating to international economic negotiations and social policies in training activities, and to analyse public-private cooperation on investment projects;
3. Reiterates to the Governments of the States members of the Regional Council for Planning the importance of their contributions to the regular system of government financing, which is essential for the future continuity of the activities of the Institute;
 4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to continue to support the work of the Institute by providing human and financial resources so that the Institute may conduct its activities effectively;
 5. Thanks the Government of Cuba for offering to host the twenty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning, and agrees that the meeting should be held in mid-2005.

598(XXX) IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTICIPATION OF ECLAC ASSOCIATE MEMBER COUNTRIES IN THE FOLLOW-UP TO UNITED NATIONS WORLD CONFERENCES AND IN THE WORK OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling its resolution 574(XXVII) of 16 May 1998 on the “Participation of ECLAC Associate Member Countries in the Follow-up to United Nations World Conferences and in the Work of the Economic and Social Council”, and its resolutions 543(XXV) of 27 April 1994 on the participation of associate member countries in United Nations world conferences,

Welcoming relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly providing for the participation of associate members of regional economic commissions in the United Nations conferences in the economic and social sphere since 1992, and most recently in the 2003 World Summit on the Information Society,

Further welcoming relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, and the Economic and Social Council, in particular ECOSOC resolution 2033/51 of 17 July 2003, in favour of strengthening support for non-self-governing territories, many of which are associate members of regional economic commissions,

Aware of the established practice of formal participation of civil society in the work of ECOSOC and its subsidiary organs,

1. Welcomes the continued support of the international community for the inclusion of the relevant category providing for the participation of associate members of regional economic commissions in the United Nations world conferences, and in relevant special sessions of the United Nations General Assembly to review and assess the implementation of the programmes of action emanating from these conferences;

2. Reiterates its request, as contained in its resolution 574(XXVII), for the establishment of necessary mechanisms for the participation of associate members of regional economic commissions in the work of the Economic and Social Council, and in its subsidiary bodies;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to transmit the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council for inclusion as a matter calling for action by the Council.

**599(XXX) STATISTICAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAS OF THE ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling resolution 2000/7 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, whereby the Council approved the establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as a subsidiary body of the Commission,

Bearing in mind that the objectives of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean include the preparation of a biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities to meet the demands of the countries of the region, subject to the availability of resources,

Recalling also that the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas held its second meeting in Panama City, Panama, on 11 and 12 December 2002, and adopted a number of agreements,

Taking into account that, in its capacity as a subsidiary body of the Commission, the Statistical Conference held its second meeting in Santiago, Chile, from 18 to 20 June 2003, and on that occasion adopted resolution 2(II), "Programme of international statistical work for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2003-2005",

Takes note of the reports of both meetings⁴³ and endorses the agreements adopted by the Executive Committee and the resolution of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

⁴³ Report of the second meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1832).
Report of the second meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1939(CEA.2003/10)).

600(XXX) CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION COMMITTEE

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling its resolution 358(XVI) of 1975 establishing the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as a subsidiary organ of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to act as a coordinating body for activities relating to development and cooperation in that subregion,

Recognizing the important role of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as a forum in which the Governments of the subregion can exchange information and share experiences with a view to meeting the primary challenges posed by the process of sustainable development in the economic and social fields,

Bearing in mind that, as a subsidiary organ of the Commission, the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee held its twentieth session in Saint Croix, United States Virgin Islands,

Recalling its resolution 55(XVIII), entitled the “Chaguaramas Declaration”, by which it instructed the secretariat to prepare a proposal for a review of the Constituent Declaration of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee and bearing in mind that that proposal was presented and approved at the nineteenth session,

Having examined the document entitled “Draft revised text of the Constituent Declaration and Functions and Rules of Procedure of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as adopted by the 19th session of the CDCC 13-14 March 2002”,⁴⁴

Takes note of the report and endorses the resolutions of the twentieth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,⁴⁵

Takes note of and approves the Constituent Declaration and Functions and Rules of Procedure of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as presented in document LC/G.2251(SES.30/9).

⁴⁴ LC/G.2251(SES.30/9).

⁴⁵ Draft report of the twentieth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee.

**601(XXX) MODALITIES FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE
WORK PROGRAMME OF THE ECLAC SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS
FOR THE CARIBBEAN**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Welcoming the presentation of the “draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2006-2007”,

Emphasizing the special importance to the member countries of CDCC of the work programme of the Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean,

Taking into account the need to develop and adopt the work programme of the ECLAC system two years prior to the commencement of the corresponding biennium,

Cognizant of the need to incorporate into the work programme elements that are of central and long-term relevance to the sustainable development of the countries of the region,

Cognizant also of the possible need to adjust the work programme in order to permit the Commission to address new and emerging issues, as well as pre-existing elements that acquire greater salience during the life of the work programme for any given biennium,

1. Requests that the amendments proposed by the Monitoring Committee or adopted by the ministerial session of CDCC with respect to the work programme of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean should be incorporated into any revision of the work programme of the Commission;

2. Further requests the Executive Secretary to establish a time frame for the submission of proposals to amend approved work programmes.

602(XXX) MONITORING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the decisions adopted at the eleventh session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development regarding the role that the regional commissions should play in monitoring progress towards sustainable development at the regional level,⁴⁶

Bearing in mind also that monitoring such progress entails organizing regional meetings focusing on the issues to be addressed in the relevant implementation cycle,⁴⁷

Aware that it is necessary to make greater progress in the countries of the region in terms of integration, coordination, complementarity, coherence and long-term vision in the design and implementation of public policy in order to enhance the sustainability of development,

Highlighting the substantive contributions that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has been making in the sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development,

1. Commends the secretariat for taking the initiative to organize a special meeting within the framework of its session for the purpose of analysing the varied dimensions of the challenges and opportunities that sustainable development represents for the region;
2. Welcomes the document prepared by the secretariat entitled “Monitoring sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean: needs and a proposal”;
3. Agrees to proceed with the inclusion of a regional forum for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development within the framework of the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary to convene this regional implementation forum, taking into consideration the two-year action-oriented implementation cycles of the Commission on Sustainable Development;
5. Invites the international community and the member countries of the Economic Commission to collaborate in the organization of these meetings with a view to ensuring that they are held regularly and serve as a permanent forum for dialogue and consensus-building on the subject.

⁴⁶ A/CONF.99/20.

⁴⁷ E/2003/29; E/CN.17/2003/6. Commission on Sustainable Development, Report on the eleventh session (27 January 2003 and 28 April-9 May 2003). The work of the Commission is to be organized in a series of two-year action-oriented “implementation cycles”, which will include a “review session” and a “policy session”.

603(XXX) ECLAC CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES FOR THE PERIOD 2004-2006

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling resolution 419(PLEN.14) of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission on the rationalization of the institutional structure and the pattern of meetings of the Commission's system, in which it was decided that, at each of the Commission's regular sessions, the complete calendar of conferences and meetings planned up to the next regular session should be considered,

Taking into account resolution 489(PLEN.19) on the Commission's intergovernmental structure and functions, in which it was recommended that the current institutional structure should be maintained,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 40/243, entitled "Pattern of conferences", and the principle of rotation of the venue for the sessions of the Commission, laid down in rule 2 of its rules of procedure and reiterated in its resolution 480(XXI),

Taking into account also resolution 553(XXVI) on the reform of the United Nations and its impact on the Commission, in which it was recommended that the current pattern of conferences of the Commission's system should continue to serve as a basis for maintaining the simplicity, effectiveness and flexibility of the Commission,

Bearing in mind the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Commission establishing and governing the periodicity of the meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission,

Having been apprised of the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the United Nations relating to the review of the structure and pattern of meetings of the intergovernmental bodies of the Commission,

Having examined the proposed calendar of the Commission's intergovernmental conferences for the period 2004-2006 as set forth in annex 1 of the relevant document,⁴⁸

Considering the objectives and priorities established in the subprogrammes of the work programme and the regional programmes of action approved by the member States at the thirtieth session of the Commission,

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

2. Reaffirms that the Commission's current conference servicing system has been found to be efficient, both in terms of its substantive and organizational aspects and in terms of its cost-effectiveness, and recommends that these tasks continue to be the responsibility of the Executive Secretary with a view to an ongoing and sustained improvement in those services;

⁴⁸ Proposed ECLAC calendar of conferences for the period 2004-2006. Note by the secretariat (LC/G.2248(SES.30/7)).

3. Reaffirms also the importance of continuing to entrust the Commission with the task of organizing and holding regional and subregional meetings to prepare for and follow up on world conferences of the United Nations in the economic and social fields;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the relevant United Nations bodies such proposals as may be necessary to ensure implementation of the calendar of conferences as approved;

5. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its thirty-first session on the implementation of this resolution.

Annex

ECLAC CALENDAR ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES FOR THE PERIOD 2004-2006

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of funding
2004	Twentieth session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	a/ Second half of the year	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX); 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2004	Central American Economic Cooperation Committee	a/ Second half of the year	ECLAC resolution 9 (VI) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2004	Thirty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago, Chile, second half of the year	Regional Plan of Action on the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development para. 88.2 and ECLAC resolution 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2004	Fourth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	a/ Second half of the year	ECLAC resolution 580(XXVIII) and Economic and Social Council Resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget
2005	Regional conference preparatory to the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society	a/ February	General Assembly resolution 56/183	ECLAC regular budget
2005	Twenty-first session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	a/b/	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX); 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2005	Twenty-third session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC	a/b/	ECLAC resolutions 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2005	Thirty-eighth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	a/ First half of the year	Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2, and ECLAC resolution 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2005	Third meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	Santiago, Chile, June	ECLAC resolution 580(XXVIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget
2005	Regional implementation forum to execute the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation	a/ b/	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)	ECLAC regular budget
2005	Central American Economic Cooperation Committee	a/ b/	ECLAC resolutions 9(VI) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2005	Twelfth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	a/ b/	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI); 419(PLEN.14); 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2005	Thirty-ninth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago, Chile, second half of the year	Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2 and ECLAC resolution 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of funding
2005	Follow-up international conference to review the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development	a/ b/	International Conference on Financing for Development; United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 58/230 and 58/221	ECLAC regular budget, extrabudgetary contributions
2006	Twenty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES	a/ b/	ECLAC resolutions 51(XVI) and 553(XXVI)	Regular budgets of ECLAC and ILPES
2006	Thirteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES	a/ b/	ECLAC resolutions 340(AC.66) and 553(XXVI)	Regular budgets of ECLAC and ILPES
2006	Twelfth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean	a/ b/	ECLAC resolutions 340(AC.66); 371(XVII) and 553(XXVI)	ILPES budget
2006	Fortieth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago, Chile, first half of the year	Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2 and ECLAC resolution 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2006	Fifth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	a/ First half of the year	ECLAC resolution 580(XXVIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget
2006	Twenty-second session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	a/ b/	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX); 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget/
2006	Twenty-first session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	a/ First half of the year	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI); 419(PLEN.14); 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2006	Thirty-first session of ECLAC	a/ b/	ECLAC resolutions 419(PLEN.14); 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2006	Central American Economic Cooperation Committee	a/ b/	ECLAC resolutions 9(VI) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2006	Forty-first meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago, Chile, second half of the year	Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2 and ECLAC resolution 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2006	Sixth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	a/ Second half of the year	ECLAC resolution 580(XXVIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget

a/ Place to be decided.

b/ Date to be decided.

**604(XXX) POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT: PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
FOR 2004-2006**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development adopted in Mexico City in May 1993; the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in September 1994; the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development of 1994; the document entitled “Latin America and the Caribbean: review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development”;⁴⁹ the report of the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly entitled, “Overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly: Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development”; the United Nations Millennium Declaration of September 2000; and resolution 590(XXIX) on population and development: priority activities for 2002-2004, adopted by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in Brasilia in May 2002 at its twenty-ninth session,

Welcoming the technical report entitled “Review of the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action in the Caribbean (1994-2004): achievements and constraints;⁵⁰ the Declaration of the Caribbean subregional meeting to assess the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) 10 years after its adoption, as approved by the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 12 November 2003; the document entitled “Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development: actions undertaken to implement the Programme of Action of the Conference in Latin America and the Caribbean”; and the agreements of the Open-ended Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, held in Santiago, Chile, on 10 and 11 March 2004,

Taking note of the report of the Open-ended Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, held in Santiago, Chile, on 10 and 11 March 2004,

Taking into account the fact that, at the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing, held in Santiago, Chile, from 19 to 21 November 2003, the countries of the region approved the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, in which they define priorities for the implementation of that plan in the region,

Welcoming the conclusions of the Hemispheric Conference on International Migration: Human Rights and the Trafficking in Persons in the Americas, held in Santiago, Chile, from 20 to 22 November 2002,

Bearing in mind that the year 2004 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and that 10 years ago the

⁴⁹ LC/DEM/G.184, 1999.

⁵⁰ LC/DEM/G.767, 2003.

member States of the Economic Commission adopted resolution 535(XXV), whereby it took the decision to create the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development,

1. Endorses the Declaration of the Open-ended Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and urges the countries of the region to intensify their efforts to continue implementing the Programme of Action and the key actions;

2. Thanks the Chair for having presented the agreements reached at the Open-ended Meeting at the thirty-seventh session of the United Nations Commission on Population and Development and to the Ad Hoc Committee at its fifth meeting, held in San Juan, Puerto Rico;

3. Welcomes the document entitled “Population, ageing and development” and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, and adopts the recommendation that the Committee should take charge of the regional monitoring of the Strategy’s implementation in the region;

4. Recommends that at its next regular meeting, to be held in 2006, the Ad Hoc Committee should analyse the subject of international migration, human rights and development, and requests the secretariat of the Ad Hoc Committee, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, to prepare the relevant substantive documents;

5. Requests the Presiding Officers of the Ad Hoc Committee to examine, during the period between sessions and in coordination with the secretariat and the United Nations Population Fund the issues of indigenous peoples and other ethnic groups, ageing and human resources development in the area of population and development in preparation for the session of the Committee scheduled for 2006;

6. Calls upon the countries of the region to make all efforts necessary to provide the requisite resources to continue implementing the Programme of Action adopted in Cairo and the key actions and, in particular, to ensure their inclusion in policies aimed at reducing social inequalities, eliminating gender inequity and eradicating poverty, and urges the international community to increase its technical and financial cooperation for the fulfilment of these objectives;

7. Thanks the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC and the United Nations Population Fund for the support they have provided to the countries of the region in the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted in Cairo;

8. Expresses its gratitude to the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC for having organized activities to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Programme of Action’s adoption.

**605(XXX) REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling its resolution 558(XXVI), in which it adopted the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001,

Taking note of General Assembly resolutions 50/203 of 22 December 1995, 51/69 of 12 December 1996, 52/100 of 12 December 1997, 52/231 of 4 June 1998, 53/120 of 9 December 1998 and 54/142 of 17 December 1999 on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which emphasized the fundamental role played by the regional commissions in these tasks,

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

Recalling further that, since the previous session of the Commission, the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean have held the following meetings: the thirty-fourth meeting, in Santiago, Chile, on 5 and 6 September 2002; the thirty-fifth meeting, in Havana, Cuba, on 28 and 29 April 2003; and the thirty-sixth meeting, in Mexico City, on 9 June 2004,⁵¹

Taking into account that, as a subsidiary body of ECLAC, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean held its ninth meeting in Mexico City from 10 to 12 June 2004 and that, on that occasion, in compliance with the agreements adopted at the thirty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers, the secretariat presented the document entitled "Roads towards gender equity in Latin America and the Caribbean" and the following issues were examined: (i) poverty, economic autonomy and gender equity, and (ii) empowerment, political participation and institution-building,

1. Takes note of the report of the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean,⁵²

2. Reaffirms the Mexico City Consensus and reiterates that that document represents the regional contribution to the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, which is scheduled for March 2005.

⁵¹ Report of the thirty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1857(MDM.34/3)), 2002.

Report of the thirty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1944(MDM.35/4)), 2003.

⁵² Report of the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. LC/G.2256(CRM.9/6).

606(XXX) SUPPORT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS STABILIZATION MISSION IN HAITI

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Considering the content of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,⁵³

1. Welcomes the commitments undertaken by the countries of the region in connection with the efforts towards the reconstruction of Haiti;
2. Trusts that these commitments will be extended to all the spheres envisaged in the mandate of the Mission in Haiti, with special emphasis on economic and social development, in accordance with the spirit of Security Council resolution 1542 (2004);
3. Requests the ECLAC secretariat to support the countries of the region, in the context of this effort, in full cooperation with the transitional Government of Haiti and in close coordination with the Mission, with a view to optimizing the actions they seek to carry out under the Mission's terms of reference;
4. Instructs the Executive Secretary of the Commission to evaluate, in coordination with the transitional Government of Haiti, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Mission, the timing and modalities of such collaboration;
5. Expresses its satisfaction with the assistance being provided by the Governments participating in the Mission, and urges other Governments in the region, to the extent of their abilities, to join in this manifestation of solidarity.

⁵³ A/CONF.191/11.

**607(XXX) PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN FOR THE BIENNIUM 2006-2007**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind rule 24 of the rules of procedure of the Commission, the mandates issued by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on the preparation and consideration of the programmes of work of all the bodies of the system and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/32 E and Economic and Social Council decision 1984/101 regarding recurrent publications of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the Millennium Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session⁵⁴ and the tasks identified by the secretariat of the Commission to facilitate its implementation in the region,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 58/269 entitled “Strengthening the United Nations: an agenda for further change”, in which, in operative paragraph 5, it “requests the Secretary-General to prepare, on a trial basis, for submission to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, a strategic framework to replace the current four-year medium-term plan, which would comprise in one document (a) Part one: a plan outline, reflecting the longer-term objectives of the Organization; (b) Part two: a biennial programme plan, to cover two years”,

Bearing in mind also the draft biennial programme plan of the strategic framework of the Commission for the 2006-2007 biennium, which is being reviewed at the intergovernmental level by subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and regarding which the Commission initiated a consultation process at the meeting of the Committee of the Whole held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 20 April 2004,

Having considered the proposed work priorities of the Commission as set out by the Executive Secretary in his introduction to the draft programme of work of the system of the Commission for the 2006-2007 biennium,

Having considered also all aspects of the draft programme of work of the system of the Commission for the 2006-2007 biennium, which reflects a new results-based approach and which also covers the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning,

Bearing in mind the important work carried out by the national offices of the Commission in Buenos Aires, Bogotá, Brasilia and Montevideo and by the liaison office in Washington, D.C.,

1. Approves the programme of work of the system of the Commission for the 2006-2007 biennium,⁵⁵ which includes the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning and which, with the guidance provided by the resolutions adopted at the thirtieth session of the Commission, shall become the legislative mandate for the Commission’s execution of programmes, projects and technical cooperation activities and for the production of the recurrent publications included therein;

⁵⁴ General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁵⁵ Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2006-2007 (LC/G.2238(SES.30/6)).

2. Endorses the proposed priorities for the work of the Commission for the 2006-2007 biennium presented by the Executive Secretary, which encompass the promotion of a broader vision of macroeconomic stability to fuel growth and reduce volatility, integration into the rest of the world and the importance of regional affairs, an increase in the region's production potential, an increase in social cohesion, improvements in global institutions and the importance of migration, sustainable development and financing for development;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the national offices and the liaison office of the Commission for the tasks that they carry out in support of the countries' activities as well as for their contribution to incorporating the regional perspective in national agendas;

4. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to strengthen the structure of the national offices and the liaison office of the Commission within the context of existing resources;

5. Notes that the allocation of the necessary resources for implementing the activities described in the programme of work is subject to consideration by the relevant United Nations bodies before it can be carried out;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit any proposals required for the execution of the approved programme of work to the relevant bodies;

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

8. Expresses its appreciation to the Chair of the ad hoc working group for the tasks it has carried out, which have resulted in the satisfactory fulfilment of the mandate contained in resolution 553(XXVI);

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

**608(XXX) PROMOTION OF COORDINATION IN STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES
CONCERNING SOUTH AMERICA**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Taking into account the important work carried out by the Commission in relation to the South American countries, both in its divisions and in its national offices in the subregion,

Considering the studies and projects to be conducted under subprogrammes 1 to 10 of the Commission's programme of work for the biennium 2006-2007,

Taking into account the interest expressed by the South American countries in strengthening the coherence of studies and projects concerning the subregion, so as to avoid the duplication of efforts and promote complementarity,

1. Recommends that the secretariat encourage the national offices and the various organs of the Commission to carry out joint studies and activities that focus more in depth on the South American subregion in an integrated and complementary manner;

2. Highlights, in this connection, the need to guarantee coordination and unity in the work of the divisions and of the national offices in the subregion, especially in the areas of physical integration, international trade and the analysis of macroeconomic convergence in South America, without prejudice to other relevant issues, such as those relating to the social sphere and sustainable development.

609(XXX) FINANCING AND MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATION

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Considering that education is a right and makes a contribution to development in its ethical, social, productive, cultural and political dimensions; that the countries of the region have made significant efforts in the areas of educational reform and the allocation of financial resources in order to attain quality education within a framework of equity, but without having major impacts in terms of the educational achievement of students; and that the countries of the region still face enormous challenges in the development of education with efficiency, quality and equity,

Considering also that the situation with regard to education in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean is extremely heterogeneous and inequitable, and it is therefore necessary to support those that have lagged further behind in order to ensure that the region as a whole makes harmonious progress and that it achieves the goals set forth in the World Declaration on Education for All by 2015 and the World Education Forum; that all the countries should at least meet the four priority goals by 2015, which are to provide universal pre-primary education, ensure universal completion of the primary cycle, raise the coverage of secondary education to 75% and eradicate adult illiteracy, and that the challenges that remain to be met make it necessary to assess what has been done and redirect and increase their efforts so that more significant results can be achieved,

Taking into account the fact that the additional resources needed to achieve these targets are estimated at US\$ 149 billion, which is the equivalent of 7.5 percentage points of Latin America's GDP in 2000; that the countries' ability to finance the achievement of these targets with public resources raises difficulties and varies depending on the extent of coverage and actual yield at each level of instruction, on trends in GDP and on the proportion of GDP that is allocated to public spending on education,

Aware that more public, private and international resources must be mobilized in order to make progress towards the fulfilment of educational goals and that the authorities in charge of financial and educational matters in the countries should jointly analyse, design and evaluate other options for financing education,

Highlighting the valuable contribution to the debate provided by the document entitled "Financing and management of education in Latin America and the Caribbean", which was prepared by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the conviction that education is the best means of ensuring economic growth together with the growth of production and social equity, strengthening democracy by promoting the broader exercise of citizenship without exclusions, furthering the information and knowledge society at a more rapid pace and enriching the dialogue among persons of different cultures,

1. Decides to undertake the following activities in conjunction with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

- (a) To undertake a deeper analysis of innovative options for financing and managing education in Latin America and the Caribbean and to promote the formulation of public policy agendas that help the countries to reach the targets they have established in the field of education;

- (b) To pursue an in-depth analysis of the causes of educational inequity in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and to stimulate the formulation of regional strategies with a view to reducing existing inequalities in the areas of economic, social and educational development;
- (c) To follow-up and backstop the fulfilment of the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals referring to education;
- (d) To contribute to the mobilization of the different stakeholders in society, in coordination with the Governments of the region, in order to uphold the principle of social responsibility for education, as reflected in the Regional Education Project for Latin America and the Caribbean;
- (e) To promote interaction among the authorities responsible for education and finance with a view to arriving at agreements regarding efforts to seek out new forms of management, supplementary sources and financing options;
- (f) To include the subjects of the management and financing of education on the agenda for the forthcoming regional seminar on fiscal policy, as well as other meetings organized by the Economic Commission, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization or both, as the case may be;
- (g) To promote joint activities with other United Nations bodies and multilateral agencies to follow up issues relating to the financing and management of education in the region and formulate proposals on those subjects;
- (h) To promote South-South cooperation activities, taking advantage of the potentials existing in countries of the region.

2. Support the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the fulfilment of its mandate to follow up on the educational goals agreed upon in international forums such as the World Education Forum.

610(XXX) FOLLOW-UP TO THE WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETYThe Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recognizing the technical capacity of the Commission to compile statistics, produce analyses and provide technical support in areas linked to the development of an information society in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming the content of the Bávaro Declaration, adopted in the Dominican Republic in January 2003, in which the Commission was asked “to support the countries in following up on the agreements adopted in this Declaration and in implementing the conclusions and recommendations of the World Summit on the Information Society”,

Recognizing the substantive contribution made by the Commission in supporting the countries of the region in the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva in December 2003, which highlights, in particular, the importance of the regional dimension in promoting the emergence of a global information society,

Bearing in mind the need to promote a Latin American and Caribbean vision in the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, to be held in Tunis in November 2005,

Requests the Commission to provide support to prepare the countries of the region for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, taking as a frame of reference the goals agreed upon in the Plan of Action adopted in December 2003, by:

- (i) Developing and updating indicators for the ongoing assessment of progress in the region;
- (ii) Carrying out studies and analyses of issues relevant to the region;
- (iii) Supporting national initiatives and promoting subregional or thematic preparatory meetings;
- (iv) Supporting the organization and holding of a regional preparatory meeting for the purpose of defining goals and proposals for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society;
- (v) Developing a work plan that includes the monitoring of progress, the conduct of analyses, the development of networks of policy makers and the organization of meetings in follow-up to the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, with the aim of building an inclusive information society that facilitates social cohesion.

611(XXX) COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Considering General Assembly resolution 58/220 on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, in which the Assembly endorsed the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries at its thirteenth session, including the reaffirmation of the validity of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,⁵⁶ and decided to change the name of the Committee to High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, with no change in its mandate or in the scope of its activities,

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

Recalling its resolution 591(XXIX) on cooperation among developing countries and regions,

1. Takes note of the report on the activities carried out by the ECLAC system the Commission to support such cooperation, contained in the note by the secretariat entitled “Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support technical cooperation among developing countries and regions during the biennium 2002-2003”,⁵⁷ which was reviewed at the present session of the Commission;

2. Acknowledges the high level of cooperation received by the Commission from cooperating institutions and countries, both members and non-members, which have found in the Commission a strategic partner for cooperation, as shown by the debate that took place at the meeting of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions,

3. Specifically acknowledges, in this connection, the support received from Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay, among others, as well as from the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Foundation/United Nations Fund for International Partnerships, Inter-American Development Bank, European Commission, World Bank and Central American Integration System, among others;

4. Reiterates the importance of South-South cooperation among the countries of the region for the achievement of their economic and social development objectives, especially through the exchange of experiences in the design and implementation of policies relating to the principal aspects of the new directions for cooperation among developing countries, such as the eradication of poverty and social exclusion, sustainable development, production and employment, scientific and technological

⁵⁶ Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum, chap. I.

⁵⁷ LC/G.2242(SES.30/18).

development, tourism, support for small and medium-sized enterprises, gender, trade, investment and macroeconomic management;

5. Stresses the need to broaden South-South cooperation in areas related to strategies for productive development in open economies, such as the promotion of technological innovation in areas that include environmental sustainability, the identification of new markets, the exchange of recent experiences in educational systems and their contribution to productive development, trade negotiations with economic blocs and international competitiveness in general;

6. Underscores the need to strengthen support for the activities of the Governments of the region aimed at improving and extending the use of mechanisms and modalities of South-South cooperation at the subregional, regional and interregional levels in priority areas of public economic and social development policy;

7. Underscores also the need to arrange for greater financial participation by cooperating countries and agencies to strengthen cooperation for development, both from developed countries and multilateral institutions and from developing countries, as noted in the Monterrey Consensus adopted at the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002;

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

- (a) Modernize the Commission's strategic approaches with respect to international cooperation for development, including South-South, North-South and multilateral cooperation, in accordance with the new mandates and approaches adopted by the General Assembly;
- (b) Intensify activities aimed at incorporating modalities of South-South cooperation into the various areas of the programme of work of the secretariat for the biennium 2006-2007, especially with regard to the formulation and execution of technical cooperation projects financed with extrabudgetary resources from bilateral or multilateral sources of cooperation;
- (c) Continue to strengthen strategic partnerships with donor countries and institutions, both within and outside the region, to increase levels of North-South and South-South cooperation;
- (d) Take advantage of the ample networking opportunities offered by the Commission's new Internet site on cooperation to widely disseminate projects and activities, both of the Commission and of member countries, that promote and strengthen South-South cooperation;
- (e) Request the international community to support the efforts of the Latin American and Caribbean countries to respond effectively to the opportunities and problems associated with globalization so that they can position themselves advantageously in the global economic system, benefit from international trade and investment, strengthen productive development and environmental sustainability and institute appropriate systems of social protection;
- (f) Strengthen contacts and collaboration with the development organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, and especially with other regional commissions, to foster interregional cooperation in the context of globalization;

- (g) Participate in regional or subregional coordination activities and mechanisms for South-South cooperation in areas in which the Commission has recognized competence;
- (h) Support the regional activities envisaged by the United Nations Development Programme and the Latin American Economic System with a view to promoting the use of South-South cooperation in the work carried out by organizations of the United Nations system in the region;

9. Decides to change the name of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions to Committee on South-South Cooperation, in accordance with the new mandates and approaches adopted by the General Assembly.

**612(XXX) SAN JUAN RESOLUTION ON PRODUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT
IN OPEN ECONOMIES**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind resolution 595(XXIX) as adopted at its twenty-ninth session, in which it urged the secretariat to analyse the relationship existing between the liberalization agendas of the countries of the region and the associated productive development policies, including, in particular, their links with trade, national and international financing and social and environmental issues, in order to ensure that those policies take into account the interests of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recognizing that progress has been made in the gradual dissemination of economic and social reforms but that this has not been manifested in high, stable rates of growth that would create the necessary conditions to provide the individual and shared resources that would meet the inherent need for economic, social and cultural rights, as is emphasized, in particular, in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Noting that the emergence of signs of growing interdependence among countries in a number of areas, such as trade, international finance and the environment, opens up new opportunities but also hinders national authorities' policy-making autonomy,

Aware of the profound processes of productive, trade and financial restructuring now taking place worldwide, with the active participation of transnational corporations at the helm of internationally integrated production systems into which some countries of the region are being incorporated,

Observing that the expansion of trade has not resulted in rapid worldwide economic growth, that the inflow of capital to the region, including foreign direct investment, has declined, and that this has been a factor in widening the gap in knowledge and technological innovation with the industrialized countries,

Noting that a trend towards income disparities across countries persists; that, within the countries of the region, the low density of the processes involved in changing production patterns has exacerbated the heterogeneity of the production structure, with some sectors displaying differing patterns; and that, through their impact on the composition and quality of employment, they have an influence on the disparity among households' levels of well-being,

Underlining, in sum, that the current phase of access to international markets offers a range of opportunities for productive development, some of which have been fully utilized by some sectors in developing countries, but that it also entails negative consequences owing to the structural change required to adapt to changing conditions in terms of competitiveness,

Underlining also the tradition and vitality of subregional integration schemes and the potential for deepening them within a framework of open regionalism, along with the rich pool of regional institutions present in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Aware of the various means demonstrated by the countries of the region of expanding their trade both within and outside the region and the difficult conditions under which they attract financial resources, including resources in the form of foreign direct investment, and the fact that in many cases the procyclical behaviour of capital flows to the region has led to unsustainable indebtedness,

Highlighting the progress attained by many countries in the area of macroeconomic management, especially with regard to the control of public finances and inflation; the strides made towards a more effective incorporation of the sustainable development agenda; the expansion, in many cases, of public expenditure on education, which has made it possible to increase the coverage of basic and intermediate education and to launch activities aimed at giving the population access to computerized information networks and audiovisual media; the efforts being devoted to making the labour market more adaptable by introducing new worker training arrangements and unemployment insurance; the participation of the private sector in the modernization of various infrastructure sectors and in interacting with the public sector to develop innovative approaches in the area of social security; and the fact that, nonetheless, efforts should be made to place greater emphasis on devoting attention to the difficulties that the implementation of pension reforms has raised in some countries,

Observing that obstacles to the process of changing production patterns with social equity and environmental sustainability in the region persist; that poverty levels regrettably persist; that economic growth has been insufficient and volatile; that the increase in productivity has not narrowed the gap with the developed world; that the linkages of export activities and foreign direct investment with other economic activities remain insufficient; that institutions for sustainable development have few instruments and scant resources at their disposal; that the insufficient creation of quality jobs continues to impede a reduction in open unemployment and informal employment; that the educational gap with the developed world persists in terms of both coverage (secondary and higher education) and learning outcomes; and that increased demands are being made for social security systems to cover traditional risks (health care, old age and illness) and new risks associated with the increased vulnerability of employment and income,

1. Welcomes the document prepared by the secretariat, entitled “Productive development in open economies”, considering that, thanks to the concepts it explores, the information it contains and the proposals it sets forth regarding international linkages, productive development and social vulnerability, it makes a significant contribution to the current phase of trade liberalization, levels of competitiveness and development of labour markets, education and training;

2. Welcomes the proactive agenda proposed by the secretariat for meeting the challenges posed by the current phase of the productive development process, in particular the reaffirmation of national strategies for improving linkages with the world economy as pillars of the process of strengthening competitiveness; the region’s potential contribution to building cohesive societies that can mitigate social vulnerability and give the countries greater room for manoeuvre in restructuring production systems; and the stress laid on the importance of an integral approach in which macroeconomic solvency is consistent with productive development and social cohesion policies;

3. Requests the secretariat to ensure the wide dissemination of the document “Productive development in open economies” and to encourage its consideration in the following areas:

- (i) Political, social, academic and business spheres and civil-society organizations in the region, through national, subregional and regional dialogues on the chief components of the proposed agenda, and
- (ii) International organizations dealing with the various dimensions of economic development, with a view, in particular, to fostering an exchange of ideas regarding proposals for correcting asymmetries and gaps in the international agenda, especially with the International Labour

Organization in relation to employment and social cohesion policies and the creation of decent jobs for a just form of globalization;

4. Urges the Executive Secretary to undertake a more in-depth analysis of the following issues:
- (i) Education, science and technology, highlighting the development of national and regional innovation systems that unite the efforts of the public and private sectors;
 - (ii) Social protection and active labour-market policies aimed at achieving complementarity between public and private mechanisms in order to broaden coverage and adopt solidarity-based approaches, as part of a major effort to enhance social cohesion;
 - (iii) Countercyclical macroeconomic management, adding national, subregional and regional measures to complement the changes required at the international level;
 - (iv) Production linkages, defining policies for developing and deepening them and for forming production clusters;
 - (v) Sustainable development and competitiveness, devoting special attention to the economic valuation of environmental goods and services and to the improvement of their market access conditions;
 - (vi) Financing for development, placing special emphasis on the financial development needed to replace intermediation systems dominated by banks with systems that include large capital markets; strengthening of development banks with a view to promoting the institutional changes needed to capture and extend long-term financing and to design risk management instruments to give different types of enterprises easier access to financing; reliance on subregional financial institutions to provide countercyclical financing, correct situations of illiquidity and support investment programmes for sustainable development; and the role of infrastructure in productive development and competitiveness;
 - (vii) Trade integration and development, paying special attention to trade in agricultural goods and access to markets that can enable the region's economies to capitalize on their competitive advantages and use appropriate technology;

5. Calls upon the secretariat to pursue its examination of the development strategies of the Latin American and Caribbean countries in the context of the globalization process, based on an integrated approach to economic, social and environmental issues which also incorporates gender analysis, and to identify the measures that should be adopted at the national, regional and international levels.

613(XXX) PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of its terms of reference and rules 1 and 2 of its rules of procedure,

Considering the invitation of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay to host the thirty-first session of the Commission,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Eastern Republic of Uruguay for its generous invitation;
2. Accepts this invitation with pleasure;
3. Recommends that the United Nations Economic and Social Council approve the decision to hold the thirty-first session in the Eastern Republic of Uruguay in 2006.

EXPLANATIONS OF POSITION**EXPLANATION OF POSITION SUBMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF COSTA RICA**

Costa Rica affirms that the concepts mentioned in the draft resolution adopted in San Juan, Puerto Rico, by the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development and the agreements contained in the declaration adopted at the open-ended meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development held in Santiago, Chile, on 10 and 11 March 2004 shall not contradict the Costa Rican legal regime in matters relating to the family, reproductive and sexual health, abortion, parents' rights concerning the education of their children or the country's traditional respect for international principles and standards regarding the protection of human rights.

EXPLANATION OF POSITION SUBMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA

Cuba wishes to reiterate its unconditional support for the Programme of Action adopted in Cairo and to reaffirm its full commitment to population and development issues and to the resolution adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development.

Nonetheless, given that the delegation of the United States has reiterated its explanation of position and reservations to the Mexico City Consensus, Cuba hereby reiterates the reply put forward by its delegation in Mexico City at the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**EXPLANATION OF POSITION SUBMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF
EL SALVADOR**

The delegation of El Salvador understands the Cairo Consensus and the Santiago Declaration to be broad frameworks that respect each country's sovereignty and cultural context, in accordance with the principles laid down in chapter II of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

Within the broad framework of these two consensuses, El Salvador wishes to place on record its reservations (including abortion and the reservation regarding the term "various forms of the family" and the term "individuals") and its interpretation of certain concepts contained in the draft resolution of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development.

In this connection, El Salvador reaffirms:

Respect for the right to life from the moment of conception, as laid down in article 1 of our Constitution, in our Family Code and in the Pact of San José, to which we are a signatory. In this connection, El Salvador does not believe that abortion or methods of abortion can be regarded as part of "reproductive rights".

With respect to the family, we express specific reservations, as we have done since the adoption of the Cairo Consensus, with regard to the term "various forms of the family", and we point out that our Constitution and Family Code define the family as the union between a man and a woman.

El Salvador also considers that the rights of parents, who have the primary responsibility for educating their children, should be protected, in line with paragraph 7.45 of the Cairo Plan of Action.

Lastly, El Salvador endorses the call on the countries of the region to make all efforts necessary to provide the requisite resources to continue implementing the Programme of Action adopted in Cairo, and urges the international community to increase its technical and financial cooperation for the fulfilment of these objectives.

EXPLANATION OF POSITION SUBMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA

The Nicaraguan State reaffirms the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development, including the specific reservations expressed by the delegation of Nicaragua in Cairo in 1994, in relation to the consensus on the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development and to the priorities highlighted at the special session, known as ICPD+5, held by the United Nations General Assembly in 1999 to review the Programme's goals.

Welcomes the Cairo Programme of Action as a tool for contributing to development and poverty reduction. Nicaragua recognizes that the further implementation of the principles, objectives and measures deriving from the International Conference on Population and Development is consistent with our Constitution and also entails compliance with the provisions of the principal international human rights instruments.

Accepts all the documents emanating from this thirtieth session of ECLAC and reiterates its reservations in respect of those terms, concepts and references that run counter to those reservations and to the Constitution of the Republic.

Finally, Mr. Chairperson, the Government's decision to include on its agenda solutions to the problems caused by inequalities between men and women is conducive to the modernization of the State.

The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, recognizing our multiculturalism, is committed to working for the reduction of inequities and social exclusion by implementing public policies that are in keeping with the Latin American and Caribbean regional consensus on the recommendations of the Cairo Programme of Action for achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

**EXPLANATION OF POSITION SUBMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

The United States has joined consensus on the resolutions presented by the Commission for adoption and offers explanations of position on three resolutions: the resolution on Population and Development, the resolution on the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the resolution on the Follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society.

Resolution on Population and Development: Priority Activities for 2004-2005 (PLE/8)

Regarding the resolution on Population and Development, and as a country in the Region of the Americas, the United States is pleased to participate in this meeting of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) aimed at our shared goals of improving health and well-being throughout the hemisphere.

In ten years since the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), the Region has made important advances toward achieving the ICPD objectives of expanding access to health care, including reproductive health and voluntary family planning, universal access to education, promoting gender equality, reducing maternal mortality, and preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Nonetheless, improvements have been uneven across the region, with gaps between rich and poor, between developing and developed countries, and within countries. Looking toward the next ten years, our biggest challenge will be to bridge these gaps, and the United States will continue to work towards this end.

The United States supports the comprehensive approach contained within the goals and objectives of the ICPD Programme of Action and would like to emphasize some areas of priority concern. The United States is firmly committed to the empowerment of women and the need to promote women's fullest enjoyment of universal human rights and fundamental freedoms. We would like to emphasize the essential need to ensure that all women, as well as men, are provided with the education necessary to realize their full potential. As noted in the ICPD, the United States shares the belief that population and development programs are most effective when steps have simultaneously been taken to improve the status of women.

Furthermore, we strongly believe that older persons can and should become a force for development. Formal and informal support systems need to be developed to improve the lives of older persons, their families, and their caregivers.

The United States wishes to note in joining consensus that it is essential to recognize the rights, duties, and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for adolescents to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the adolescent, appropriate direction and guidance in sexual and reproductive matters, education, and other aspects of children's lives for which parents have the primary responsibility.

The United States strongly supports a balanced approach to the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, such as the ABC model: Abstinence, Be faithful, and, when appropriate, use of Condoms. The ABC approach can target and balance A, B, and C interventions according to the needs of different at-risk populations and the specific circumstances of a particular country confronting the epidemic.

The United States fully supports the principle of voluntary choice in family planning, and demonstrates that commitment through its annual funding request for reproductive health, including family planning, at US\$ 425 million. We have stated clearly and on many occasions, consistent with the ICPD, that we do not recognize abortion as a method of family planning. The United States does not promote abortion. The United States understands that the term “reproductive rights”, as used in these documents or in previous UN or UN Conference documents, does not constitute support, endorsement, or promotion of abortion or abortion-related services or the use of abortifacients. The United States supports the treatment of women who suffer injuries or illnesses caused by legal or illegal abortion, including for example post-abortion care, and does not place such treatment among abortion-related services.

Resolution on the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLE/9)

In joining consensus on the resolution, regarding the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, the United States notes that, at the 9th Regional Conference we made an explanation of position and took a reservation on the Mexico City Consensus. The United States reiterates that explanation of position and reservation.

The Mexico City Consensus introduces the term “sexual rights”, a term that has no definition in the international community. It could be interpreted to include harmful sexual activities affecting children, adolescents, and adults. For this reason, the United States reserves its position on the term “sexual rights”.

Resolution on the Follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society (PLE/14)

In joining Consensus on the resolution, regarding the Follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society, the United States brings to the Commission’s attention that we took a reservation on the Bávaro Declaration. Specifically, the reservation said, “The United States of America reserves on the text of paragraph 1j and submits its objection to the language, which is inappropriate and is inconsistent with the purpose of the Conference”. We reaffirm that reservation here.

The United States requests that this statement be reflected in full in the written report of this meeting.

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

1. The Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions met during the thirtieth session of ECLAC, as scheduled, on 30 June 2004. As had been agreed at the opening of the session, the following countries served as the Committee's presiding officers:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Mexico
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Canada
	Dominican Republic
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Colombia

2. The Committee adopted the following agenda:

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. Report on activities carried out within the ECLAC system to promote and support cooperation among developing countries and regions since the previous meeting of the Committee, held during the twenty-ninth session of the Commission
3. Opportunities and challenges for international cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean as viewed by cooperating countries and institutions

3. Under agenda item 2, the Committee considered the work carried out by ECLAC, on the basis of the document presented by the secretariat, entitled "Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support technical cooperation among developing countries and regions during the biennium 2002-2003. Note by the secretariat".⁵⁸

4. The Executive Secretary said that, at the current time, the main strategic objective of the technical cooperation promoted by the entities members of the United Nations Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs was to help the member countries meet the commitments undertaken at the Millennium Summit and at the international conferences held under the Organization's auspices since 1992. The secretariat was making efforts to extend cooperation activities, diversify the range of contributors and collaborators in programme implementation and progress towards new forms of partnership, as exemplified by the new programme approach applied in the case of joint activities with the Government of Germany. It also planned to strengthen cooperation with the other regional commissions, particularly by making use of the facilities and resources available from the United Nations Development Account.

5. The secretariat representative then described the current situation of international cooperation and general trends in recent years, underscoring the need to make cooperation activities more effective by gearing them more specifically to the development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration. In line with the process of United Nations reform, renewed emphasis was being placed on the regional commissions' role in implementing and promoting horizontal cooperation; that approach had been endorsed at the recent meetings of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation

⁵⁸ LC/G.2242(SES.30/18).

among Developing Countries and in the deliberations and resolutions of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) on the subject.

6. The participants reviewed all the cooperation activities carried out by ECLAC in the biennium 2002-2003, including technical assistance missions and technical cooperation projects financed with extrabudgetary resources. Mention was made of the principal bilateral donors, which included countries both within and outside the region (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden, among others), and of multilateral institutions both within and outside the United Nations system (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), European Commission, World Bank). Those resources contributed significantly to the interdivisional implementation of cross-sectoral projects and studies, especially projects that facilitated and promoted activities involving technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC), a few outstanding examples of which were described in more detail.

7. The secretariat representative also gave a presentation on the new ECLAC web site on cooperation, noting that it was still an initial version that would have to be improved and constantly updated through a project information and follow-up system automatically linked to the site. A demonstration was given on how the site could be used to obtain information on all donors, projects under way, relevant publications, contact information and details on the division in charge of implementing each project. The site also included a special section on TCDC, which listed the projects with horizontal cooperation components being executed by the Commission.

8. The delegations welcomed the report of the secretariat and made a variety of comments. They referred to the need to update the terminology concerning horizontal cooperation to incorporate the term “South-South cooperation” into the Committee’s texts and deliberations on the subject, in line with General Assembly resolution 58/220, by which the Assembly had noted and endorsed that term, proposed by the High-level Committee, which had been renamed the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation.

9. It was pointed out that technical cooperation should be considered in conjunction with economic cooperation, since the two were closely related, and that mechanisms for triangular cooperation were important for supporting the implementation of horizontal cooperation activities. The scarce resources available for that purpose should be used as efficiently as possible and should be more tightly focused on the areas most relevant to the Commission’s sphere of competence. In addition, more intensive use should be made of the expertise available in the region itself, including “prime movers”, in horizontal cooperation activities in different areas.

10. At the same time, it was necessary to promote greater resource mobilization if the countries of the region were to achieve their development objectives, even the most basic ones, which were reflected in the development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration. That would help to offset, at least in part, the effects of the downturn in aggregate flows of official development assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean in recent years.

11. Several delegations reported in detail on their horizontal cooperation programmes and activities, which had been carried out with the countries’ own resources and with contributions from third parties under the triangular cooperation arrangements referred to earlier.

12. Statements were also made by representatives of cooperating countries and institutions, such as France, Italy, Germany, UNFPA and the European Commission, who described their vision of the priorities and achievements of cooperation with ECLAC and with countries in the region. As a collaborator in their cooperation activities, the Commission had a number of comparative advantages because of its academic excellence. They reiterated their desire to strengthen and expand their ties with the Commission in the near future and recommended that training activities and technical cooperation missions should be stepped up.

13. In her reply and concluding comments, the representative of the secretariat thanked the participants for their observations and inputs and said that all the comments made would be taken into consideration in the Commission's work in that area over the coming biennium. Specifically, given the high level of cooperation activity carried out by the countries of the region, she proposed that the new ECLAC web site on cooperation should also be used as a platform for the compilation and wider dissemination of the Commission's horizontal cooperation programmes and projects.

14. She also referred to the comment on the need to focus efforts on priority areas, which ECLAC had already begun to do by redefining the approach taken in a growing number of cooperation activities to shift the perspective from individual projects to more integrated programmes; placing strong emphasis on activities directly related to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; and integrating its activities in follow-up to the most relevant international summits and conferences in the Commission's substantive areas of action. Lastly, she reaffirmed the Commission's commitment to modernizing the approach used in international cooperation for development, taking into account the new mandates from the General Assembly in that area.

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

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

1. The ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development met on 29 and 30 June 2004. The following countries served as presiding officers:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Brazil
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Panama Trinidad and Tobago
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Bolivia

2. The meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee was attended by representatives of 47 States members of ECLAC and by a number of observer delegations that participated in a consultative capacity, as well as representatives of international organizations and non-governmental organizations.

3. The Ad Hoc Committee adopted the following agenda without amendment:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Report of the Chairperson of the Presiding Officers of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development
4. Progress made in Latin America and the Caribbean in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development 10 years after its adoption: presentation of the outcomes of the open-ended meeting of the Presiding Officers of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development (Santiago, Chile, 10 and 11 March 2004)
5. Population, ageing and development
6. Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (Madrid, 2002)
7. Presentation of national activities relating to the follow-up of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing
8. Round table discussions on HIV/AIDS and Population and poverty
9. Other matters
10. Conclusions

4. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC read out a message from the Secretary-General wishing the participants success in their deliberations; pointing out that population issues were not a matter of statistics, but concerned human beings and their natural right to a decent life; underscoring the Commission's activities in that regard; and urging it to redouble its efforts.

5. The Executive Secretary of the Commission then said that the fact that the Committee's meetings took place in the framework of the Commission's sessions attested to the importance which ECLAC attached to the close links between population issues and the economic and social development process. Those links, far from becoming less relevant, had taken on renewed and larger significance in the light of

the current demographic transition, poverty, HIV/AIDS, international migration and gender equity in the region, among other issues. He referred to the comprehensive work that the Commission had carried out and would continue to carry out in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund. Lastly, he trusted that, after the meeting, the delegations would find that the region had strengthened its capacity to respond with unity, seriousness and responsibility to the complex and challenging economic, social, political and demographic circumstances it currently faced and would be facing in the years ahead.

6. The Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund said that, 10 years after the adoption of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the countries had made unprecedented strides in implementing its guidelines while adapting them to their cultures and circumstances, as shown by the findings of a survey organized by the Fund. The process had, however, been hampered by the poverty and inequality that prevailed in the region. It was therefore necessary to build on the progress made thus far and to respond forcefully to the challenges that remained by implementing actions that would take into account the groups targeted by policies —older persons, young people, indigenous groups, persons of African descent and others—, involving them as participants and regarding them as part of the solution, not part of the problem.

7. The representative of Cuba, in his capacity as outgoing Chairperson, outlined the activities carried out since the Committee's preceding meeting, held in Brasilia, Brazil, in 2002, on the occasion of the twenty-ninth session of ECLAC. They included the development of an integrated regional system of indicators for the follow-up of the agreements reached at international conferences; the development —on the basis of the REDATAM platform— of national systems of indicators; the holding of training workshops on the subject; the organization of conferences on international migration and ageing; the analysis and dissemination of the results of the 2000 round of population censuses; and the open-ended meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Committee. Lastly, he pointed to the pressing need to train human resources in the field of demography, population and development and to formulate a regional strategy for that purpose.

8. The Director a.i. of CELADE - Population Division of ECLAC gave a presentation on the activities carried out by the Division in its capacity as technical secretariat for the Ad Hoc Committee, pursuant to ECLAC resolution 590 (XXIX). They included the organization of meetings and workshops, the preparation of documents and the provision of technical assistance to countries for the follow-up of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and with respect to the issues of ageing, international migration, the analysis and dissemination of census information and human resources training.

9. With regard to the advances made in Latin America and the Caribbean in implementing the Programme of Action, the outgoing Chairperson reported on the outcome of the open-ended meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Committee, which had been held in Santiago, Chile, in March 2004. He referred to the new institutional mechanisms established to integrate population issues into the programming and planning of economic and social development, policies relating to migrants, national programmes on sexual and reproductive health and the incorporation of those health services into primary care services, measures to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality, efforts to increase the supply of contraceptives, actions to stop the spread of AIDS, initiatives to combat violence against women and to champion the rights of older persons and the increasing use of sociodemographic information in policy formulation.

10. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago referred to the Port of Spain Declaration, which had been adopted at the November 2003 meeting of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

and had been presented at the open-ended meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Ad Hoc Committee. In that document, the countries of the Caribbean subregion affirmed that they were fully committed to the principles and actions of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the conclusions of the five-year review of the Programme and internationally agreed goals, including those in the Millennium Declaration.

11. The Officer-in-Charge of the Population and Development Area of CELADE presented an overview of population ageing, which was a widespread and heterogeneous process that posed major challenges for all the countries of the region. Those challenges included the need to develop inclusive, solidarity-based social security systems, to adapt health-care systems to the needs of an older population and to create environments conducive to the inclusion of older persons in different spheres of social and political participation.

12. A CELADE research assistant described the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, adopted at the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing. The strategy, which was based on the principles of active ageing, independence, recognition of heterogeneity, the life-cycle approach, intergenerational solidarity and mainstreaming ageing issues in public policies, encompassed three components: older persons and development, health and well-being in old age and enabling environments. He listed the commitments made by the countries with a view to implementing the strategy, as well as the past and current activities of CELADE in that respect.

13. The delegations reaffirmed their commitment to the principles and the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Santiago Declaration. They reiterated that the rights-based approach taken in those instruments made them an essential framework for guiding the formulation of laws, institutions, policies and programmes in the countries to reduce poverty and inequalities and to promote gender equity, health, sexual and reproductive health and related rights. Most of the delegations felt that those commitments were linked to the achievement of internationally agreed goals, including those in the Millennium Declaration.

14. In that regard, they reviewed the advances made in their countries in the following areas: eradicating domestic violence; reducing unwanted pregnancies, especially among adolescents; disseminating information and providing assistance to young people, women and the population as a whole with a view to guaranteeing a full life and safe sex; combating HIV/AIDS and assisting people infected with the virus; providing universal access to health services; reducing maternal and child mortality; improving the quality of life; providing education services; protecting migrants; and fostering respect for ethnic minorities and their cultures, among other issues. They also pointed to the challenges that remained to be addressed in those areas.

15. Delegations also referred to the requirements arising from the stage of demographic transition reached in their respective countries and, on that basis, described the policies and programmes that had been formulated and put into practice to address the problems posed by population ageing and to take advantage of the opportunities it afforded. All the delegations recognized that the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing was a fundamental frame of reference for achieving those aims.

16. The delegations said that the participation of civil-society organizations, the cooperation of the Commission and other international organizations, especially the United Nations Population Fund, and

collaboration among countries were prerequisites for building on their achievements and addressing the problems identified.

17. Lastly, statements were made by representatives of non-governmental organizations of women, young people, parliamentarians and indigenous peoples, on behalf of their respective organizations and networks.

18. In the round-table discussion on HIV/AIDS, reference was made to the need for Mexico to link its national HIV/AIDS policy more closely to policies, programmes and services relating to sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. The situation of HIV/AIDS in Latin America and the Caribbean was reviewed, with special reference to women. Emphasis was placed on the following four areas: working with at-risk groups, eliminating the stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS, strengthening responses using a rights-based approach and monitoring and assessing the use of funds received by the region to combat the epidemic. The paramount importance of financing and supporting appropriate policies for stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS was underscored, as was the effective initiative taken in Brazil to promote the use of condoms. Other issues addressed in the debate were sex education, the feminization of the epidemic and the commitment of all segments of society to a dialogue aimed at putting an end to the problem.

19. In the round-table discussion on population and poverty, reference was made to the new faces of poverty in the region, in the context of an overview of the situation and of the relationship between changes in society and the new structure of sociodemographic risks, the scant contribution of growth to redistribution and strategies for addressing the structure of inequality and poverty. Participants also drew attention to the impact of sociodemographic changes, which encompassed many areas that had not yet been explicitly considered in strategies, such as disparate trends in fertility rates, rapid population ageing, specific territorial circumstances and internal and international migration. Such sociodemographic changes were linked to global transformations that manifested themselves in the supply of and demand for employment, and women and education had a vital role to play in that respect.

20. The conclusions adopted at the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee are reflected in the resolution entitled "Population and development: Priority activities for 2004-2006" (see also annex 1, Explanations of position).

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- Shermain Jeremy, Special Assistant to the Ambassador, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

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Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Luisa Portugal, Diputada

REINO UNIDO/UNITED KINGDOM

Representante/Representative:

- Thomas Woodroffe, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Foreign Commonwealth Office

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- John Worley, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Representante/Representative:

- Frank Moya Pons, Secretario de Estado de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Olga Luciano López, Directora de Planificación, Secretaría de Estado de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
- Leonardo Abreu Padilla, Director del Departamento de Asuntos Económicos, Secretaría de Estado de Relaciones Exteriores
- Altigracia Balcácer, Departamento de Políticas y Programas, Secretaría de Estado de la Mujer
- Magaly Caram, Directora Ejecutiva, Asociación Dominicana pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA)
- Giselle Scanlon, Directora, Instituto Nacional de Salud
- Sergia Galván, Directora Ejecutiva, Colectivo Mujer y Salud
- Orlando Jorge Mera, Presidente, Instituto Dominicano de las Telecomunicaciones (INDOTEL)
- Rafael Espinal, Subsecretario de Cooperación Internacional, Secretaría de Estado de Educación

- Hugo Rivera, Asesor de la Secretaria de Industria y Comercio
- Manuel Díaz, Asesor de la Secretaria de Industria y Comercio
- Bienvenida Lorca, Asistente del Secretario de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
- Marie-Laure Aristy, Gerente de Asuntos Internacionales, Instituto Dominicano de las Telecomunicaciones (INDOTEL)

SAINT KITTS Y NEVIS/SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Representante/Representative:

- Earl Asim Martin, Minister of Health and Environment

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Mary Wigley, Supervisor, Ministry of Social Development, Community and Gender Affairs

SAN VICENTE Y LAS GRANADINAS/SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Representante/Representative:

- Webston Selmon Walters, Minister of Social Development

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Michael Browne, Minister of Education, Youth and Sports
- Ro-Anne Quashle, Population Policy Coordinator, Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Planning
- Samuel Connor, Parliamentary Secretary

SANTA LUCÍA/SAINT LUCIA

Representante/Representative:

- John Ferguson, Minister of Physical Development, Environment and Housing

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Fidelis Williams, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health, Human Services, Family Affairs and Gender Relations
- Helen Charles, President, Ministerial Advisory Council for Older Persons

SURINAME

Representante/Representative:

- Ewald W. Limon, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Jeanelle van Glaanenweygel, Head of the Office of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mina Mangre, Coordinator for Social Sectors, Ministry of Planning and Development
- Julia Terborg, Director, Pro Health Foundation
- Arunkoemar Hardien, Chief Policy Advisor, Ministry for Home Affairs

TRINIDAD Y TABAGO/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGORepresentante/Representative:

- Anthony Edghill, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Kathleen Thomas, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education
- Jennifer Hussain, Director of Education Planning, Ministry of Education
- Desmond Hunte, Chairman, Population Council, Ministry of Planning and Development
- Jennifer Rouse, Director, Division of Ageing, Ministry of Social Development
- June Williams, Director a.i., Socio Economic Policy Planning, Ministry of Planning and Development
- Ann Marie Seenarine, Research Officer, Population Unit, Ministry of Planning and Development
- Jacqueline Sharpe, Member, Population Council

URUGUAYRepresentante/Representative:

- Margarita Percovich, Diputada

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- María Amalia Sereno, Directora de Asuntos Multilaterales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Juan Pablo Wallace, Cónsul de Distrito en Puerto Rico
- Raquel Rosa, Directora de Salud de la Población, Ministerio de Salud Pública
- Italo Savio, Ministerio de Salud Pública
- Alejandra López, Mujer y Salud
- Lilian Abracinskas, Mujer y Salud
- Carlos Enrique Gasparri, Presidente, Banco de Previsión Social
- Gastón Inda, Banco de Previsión Social

VENEZUELARepresentante/Representative:

- José Rivas Alvarado, Viceministro de Planificación

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Aristóbulo Isturez, Ministro de Educación
- Armando Rojas, Viceministro de Educación
- Cruz Martínez, Viceministro de Producción y Comercio
- Orangel Rivas, Director General de Planificación del Corto Plazo, Ministerio de Planificación
- Nora Castañeda, Presidenta, Banco de la Mujer
- Marelis Pérez, Diputada, Vicepresidenta de la Comisión Familia, Mujer y Juventud, Asamblea Nacional
- Reina Arratía, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer
- Victoria Ferrara, Universidad de Los Andes
- Pedro Miguel Arroyo, Presidente, Instituto Nacional de Geriátrica (INAGER)
- Nelly Vargas, Cónsul Adjunta en Puerto Rico
- Vinicio Romero, Cónsul General en Puerto Rico

B. Miembros asociados
Associate members
États membres associés

ANGUILA/ANGUILLA

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Sanford Richardson, Commissioner for Social Development, Ministry of Social Development and Lands
- Blondell Rodgies, Special Assistant for Social Development, Ministry of Social Development and Lands

ANTILLAS NEERLANDESAS/NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Representante/Representative:

- Errol Cova, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Lucita Moenir Alam, Director, Directorate of Foreign Relations
- Aimée L. Kleinmoedig, Consul, Consulate General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Miami
- Gedion L. Isena, Policy Advisor, Directorate of Foreign Relations
- Aignald Panneflek, Senior Policy Staff Member, Ministry of Education
- Roland Antonius, Ministry of Health and Social Development

ARUBA

Representante/Representative:

- Maria Dijkhoff-Pita, Deputy Director, Department Economic Affairs, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Merrill Robles, Department Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry, Foreign Economic Relations
- Wilbert G. Marchena, Planning Officer, Department of Social Affairs
- Martijn Balkestein, Deputy Director, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)
- Rendolf Lee, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)
- Frank Eelens, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)

ISLAS VÍRGENES BRITÁNICAS/BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Representante/Representative:

- Alvin Christopher, Minister of Natural Resources and Labour

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Sheila Brathwait, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of National Resources and Labour
- Merlene Harrigan, Acting Assistant Director, Development Planning, Ministers Office

ISLAS VÍRGENES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS/UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDSRepresentante/Representative:

- Carlyle Corbin, Minister of State for External Affairs

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members

- Frank Mills, University of the Virgin Islands

PUERTO RICORepresentante/Representative:

- Sila María Calderón Serra, Gobernadora
- Ramón Cantero Frau, ex Secretario del Departamento de Desarrollo Económico y Comercio (DDEC)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- José Miguel Izquierdo Encarnación, Secretario de Estado para Relaciones Exteriores
- Harry Vega Díaz, Subsecretario de Estado
- Rafael Subero Collazo, Secretario Auxiliar de Relaciones Exteriores
- Efraín Vásquez Vela, Asesor de Relaciones Exteriores
- María Díaz Pagán, Directora de Asuntos Legales
- Linda Colón, Coordinadora, Oficina de Comunidades Especiales
- Luis García Pelatti, Asesor de la Gobernadora, Desarrollo Económico y Finanzas
- William Vázquez, Asesor de la Gobernadora, Asuntos Legales
- Ana Carrión, Asesora de la Gobernadora, Asuntos Federales e Internacionales
- Carlos López Freites, Asesor de la Gobernadora, Recursos Naturales y Ambientales
- Severo Colberg Toro, Representante del Senado
- José Ortíz Daliot, Senador
- Manuel Fiol, Asesor del Presidente del Senado
- Milton Segarra, Secretario de Desarrollo Económico y Comercio
- Lilly Oronoz, Subsecretaria del Departamento de Desarrollo Económico y Comercio (DDEC)
- Sandra Pomales, Directora de Comunicaciones
- Maruxa Rosselli, Directora, Relaciones Públicas
- Juan Antonio Flores Galarza, Secretario de Hacienda
- Antonio Fernós, Secretario Auxiliar de Estudios Económicos
- Luis E. Rodríguez Rivera, Secretario de Recursos Naturales
- Javier J. Rúa, Asesor Legal
- Angel David Rodríguez, Presidente Junta Nacional de Planificación
- Giovanna Fuentes, Ayudante Especial del Secretario de Recursos Naturales
- Erika Fontánes Torres, Ayudante Especial del Secretario de Recursos Naturales
- Maritza Santana, Ayudante Especial del Secretario de Recursos Naturales
- Yolanda Zayas, Secretaria del Departamento de la Familia
- Marta Elsa Fernández, Subsecretaria del Departamento de la Familia
- Carmen R. Nazario, Administradora, Administración de Familias y Niños
- Jannette Perea, Subadministradora, Administración de Familias y Niños
- Gretchen Coll, Administradora, Administración de Desarrollo Económico de la Familia
- Vanessa Pintado, Subadministradora, Administración de Desarrollo Económico de la Familia
- Aleida Varona, Administradora, Administración para el Sustento de Menores
- Carnen Arraiza, Subadministradora, Administración para el Sustento de Menores
- Gloria de Llovio, Administradora, Administración para el Cuidado y Desarrollo Integral de la Niñez

- Ivette del Valle, Administradora, Administración para el Cuidado y Desarrollo Integral de la Niñez
- Luis River Cubano, Secretario de Agricultura
- Francisco Aponte, Subsecretario de Agricultura
- Carmen Oliver, Secretaria Auxiliar de Servicios Especiales del Departamento de Agricultura
- César Rey Hernández, Secretario de Educación
- Juan J. Babá, Director de Emergencias Ambientales, Junta de Calidad Ambiental
- Francisco Márquez, Ayudante General, Agencia Estatal para el Manejo de Emergencias y Administración de Desastres
- Juan E. Colón García, Oficial Ejecutivo para Asuntos Estatales, Agencia Estatal para el Manejo de Emergencias y Administración de Desastres
- Nazario Lugo Burgos, Subdirector de la Agencia Estatal para el Manejo de Emergencias y Administración de Desastres
- Hiram Ramírez Rangel, Director, Compañía de Fomento Industrial
- Juan Manuel Rodríguez Santos, Análisis Económico y Planificación Estratégica, Compañía de Fomento Industrial
- Gamaliel Pérez Figueroa, Análisis Económico y Planificación Estratégica, Compañía de Fomento Industrial
- Esteban Mujica Reyes, Presidente, Junta de Calidad Ambiental
- Flor del Valle López, Vice-Presidenta, Junta de Calidad Ambiental
- Angel O. Berrios Silvestre, Miembro Asociado, Junta de Calidad Ambiental
- Julio Iván Rodríguez, Miembro Alterno, Junta de Calidad Ambiental
- José Ramos Fuentes, Director, Junta Calidad Ambiental
- José Alicea Pou, Director, Junta Calidad Ambiental
- Virgilio Vega Vega, Director, Junta Calidad Ambiental
- Evelyn Rodríguez, Director, Junta Calidad Ambiental
- Mavelin Méndez, Director, Junta Calidad Ambiental
- Teófilo de Jesús, Director, Junta Calidad Ambiental
- Juan O. Ayala Cruz, Director, Junta Calidad Ambiental
- Yaritza Martínez, Director, Junta Calidad Ambiental
- Melvin Sotomayor, Director, Junta Calidad Ambiental
- Luis Martínez, Director, Junta Calidad Ambiental
- Sandra Badillo, Director, Junta Calidad Ambiental
- Royston De Lannooy, Director, Junta Calidad Ambiental
- Rubén González, Director, Junta Calidad Ambiental
- Cinthia Hernández, Director, Junta Calidad Ambiental
- María Flores de Otero, Presidenta, Instituto de Ingenieros Civiles
- Haraldo Otero, Instituto de Ingenieros Civiles
- Israel Otero Rosario, Presidente, Colegio de Ingenieros y Agrimensores
- José R. Matos Dávila, Presidente, Colegio de Arquitectos y Arquitectos Paisajistas
- Joel Katz, Consejo de la Construcción
- Anselmo De Porto, Sociedad Puertorriqueña de Planificación
- Marta Bravo, Sociedad Puertorriqueña de Planificación
- José M. Auger Marchand, Director, Programa de Planificación Económica y Social
- Herminio Hernández, Director, Subprograma de Análisis Económico del Programa de Planificación Económica y Social
- William Echevarría, Director, Subprograma de Análisis Social, Modelos y Proyecciones
- Luis Gautier, Director, Subprograma de Estadísticas
- Lillian Torres, Directora, Oficina del Censo
- Miguel Soto Lacourt, Director Ejecutivo, Autoridad de Puertos

- María Dolores Fernós, Procuradora, Procuraduría de la Mujer
- Aileen Navas Auger, Subprocuradora, Procuraduría de la Mujer
- Olga López Báez, Procuradora Auxiliar de Asuntos Legales
- Marta Mercado Sierra, Procuradora Auxiliar de Educación
- Antonio García Padilla, Presidente, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- Sara Irizarry, Ayudante del Presidente, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- Luz del Alba Acevedo, Directora, Departamento de Ciencias Políticas, Recinto de Río Piedras, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- Roberto Mori, Director, Departamento de Ciencias Políticas, Recinto de Humacao, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- Dagmar Guardiola, Decana Asociada a Asuntos Académicos, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- Javier Colón, Departamento de Ciencias Políticas, Recinto de Río Piedras, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- Angel Israel Rivera, Departamento de Ciencias Políticas, Recinto de Río Piedras, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- Edgardo Meléndez, Departamento de Ciencias Políticas, Recinto de Río Piedras, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- Antonio Gastambide, Departamento de Ciencias Políticas, Recinto de Humacao, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- Yolanda Acevedo, Profesora de Investigación, Facultad de Derecho, Universidad Interamericana
- Roberto García, Profesor y Vicepresidente del Senado Universitario, Universidad Católica de Ponce
- Antonio Sosa Pascual, Director Ejecutivo, Compañía de Comercio y Exportaciones de Puerto Rico
- Moisés Méndez, Subdirector Ejecutivo, Compañía de Comercio y Exportaciones de Puerto Rico
- José Raúl Perales, Asesor de Comercio Exterior, Compañía de Comercio y Exportaciones de Puerto Rico
- Roberto Pando, Director, Promoción Internacional, Compañía de Comercio y Exportaciones de Puerto Rico
- David Lewis, Vicepresidente, Manchester Trade Ltd., Consultor y Asesor de Comercio Exterior, Compañía de Comercio y Exportaciones de Puerto Rico
- Rossana López León, Directora Ejecutiva, Oficina para los Asuntos de la Vejez
- José A. Collazo, Director, Unidad de Educación, Investigación y Recursos Externos, Oficina para los Asuntos de la Vejez
- Juanita Aponte, Directora, Unidad de Programas y Planificación, Oficina para los Asuntos de la Vejez
- Pedro J. Rivera, Consultor, Instituto de Estudios del Caribe
- Francisco Martínez, Consultor, Unidad de Investigación Económica, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- Juan Lara, Consultor, Departamento de Economía, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- Orlando Sotomayor, Consultor, Departamento de Economía, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- Paul Latortue, Consultor, Departamento de Administración de Empresas, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- Carlos M. Padín, Director, Escuela de Asuntos Ambientales, Universidad Metropolitana (UMET)
- Santos Rohena, Catedrático, Universidad Metropolitana (UMET)
- Juan Rosario, Misión Industrial
- Mariam González, Presidenta, Consejo Asesor Ambiental de la Gobernadora
- Alfredo Vivoni, Consejo Asesor Ambiental de la Gobernadora
- Ariel Lugo, Consejo Asesor Ambiental de la Gobernadora
- Wanda Colón, Consejo Asesor Ambiental de la Gobernadora
- José E. Rivera, Consejo Asesor Ambiental de la Gobernadora
- Marta Quiñones, Consejo Asesor Ambiental de la Gobernadora
- Abel Vale, Consejo Asesor Ambiental de la Gobernadora

- Ana Irma Rivera Lassén, Representante en Puerto Rico, Comisión Latinoamericana de los Derechos de las Mujeres
- Ana Luisa Dávila, Directora, Programa de Demografía de la Escuela de Salud Pública de la Universidad de Puerto Rico (UPR)
- Carmen Rivera Céspedes, Directora Ejecutiva, Asociación Puertorriqueña Pro Bienestar de la Familia
- Hermenegildo Ortiz Quiñones
- Palmira Ríos, Presidenta, Comisión de Derechos Civiles Compañía de Comercio y Exportaciones de Puerto Rico
- Manuel Cidre, Presidente de la Asociación de Industriales
- Héctor Mayol, Presidente de la Cámara de Comercio
- Atilano Cordero Badillo, Presidente de la Asociación Mayoristas de la Industria de Alimentos (MIDA)
- Antonio J. Colorado, Ex Secretario de Estado
- José González, Concilio de Exportación
- Federico González Denton, Concilio de Exportación
- Salvador Vassallo, Concilio de Exportación
- Víctor Rivera Hernández, ex Secretario del Trabajo
- Nelson Rochet, Profesor de Comercio Internacional, Universidad Interamericana
- Luis Avilés, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- Jeannette Graulau, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- Yamira Acevedo, Universidad Interamericana
- Roberto Lorán, Vice-rector, Universidad del Turabo
- Rodrigo Fernós, Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología
- Alberto Maldonado-Ruiz, Universidad del Este
- Mario Sverdlik, Universidad Interamericana
- Elizabeth Robles, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- Harald Acevedo, Dirección Desarrollo Empresarial
- Israel Arroyo, Ayudante Pres. Junta Planificación
- Mónica Pérez, Asesora de la Gobernadora en Familia y Salud
- Fernando Quiles-Franco, Universidad Interamericana
- Jorge Irizarry, Pontificia Universidad Católica
- Miguel Ferrer, Presidente, UBS Financial Services
- Deepak Lamba Nieves, Centro para la Nueva Economía
- José García, Banco de Fomento
- Sergio Marxuach, Centro para la Nueva Economía
- Agustín Márques, Vicepresidente Ejecutivo, Asociación de Industrias Farmacéuticas de Puerto Rico
- Vilma González Castro, Coordinadora Planificación y Desarrollo
- María Muñoz Berríos, Decana, Universidad Este
- Leonardo Cordero, Presidente, Cámara de Comercio
- Cirilo Cruz, Cámara de Comercio
- Edgardo Bigas, Cámara de Comercio
- Manuel Sánchez-Biscombe, Autoridad Distrito Convenciones
- José Eduardo Rey Otero, Especialista en Relaciones Exteriores
- Evelisse Colón Carrera, Junta de Calidad Ambiental
- Ana Rivera, Servicios Científicos y Técnicos
- Inés Rodríguez, Servicios Científicos y Técnicos
- Arelias Arroyo, Oficina de Comunidades Especiales
- Ronald Sutliff, Junta de Calidad Ambiental
- Amparo Chávez, Patrimonio Natural, Departamento de Recursos Naturales

- Eduardo Báez, CVD
- Martha Bravo, Sociedad Puertorriqueña de Planificación
- Marta Burguera, B&B Manufacturing
- Orlando Burguera, B&B Manufacturing
- Reynaldo Encarnación, Asociación de Industriales
- Simón González, Euro Caribe Packing Company
- Gerardo Jeannot, Laboratorio Investigaciones Ambientales
- María Teresa Rodríguez, Banco Gubernamental Fomento
- Enid Toro, Centro Unido
- Margarita Mergal, Organización Puertorriqueña de la Mujer Trabajadora

**C. Estados miembros de las Naciones Unidas que no lo son de la Comisión
y participan con carácter consultivo**

**Member States of the United Nations not members of the Commission and participating
in a consultative capacity**

**États membres des Nations Unies qui ne sont pas membres de la Commission et y participant
à titre consultatif**

ALEMANIA/GERMANY

Representante/Representative:

- Johannes Lehne, Counselor, German Embassy in Washington, D.C.

GRECIA/GREECE

Representante/Representative:

- Christos Tsigopoulos, Embassy Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

JAPÓN/JAPAN

Representante/Representative:

- Yasushi Noguchi, Primer Secretario, Embajada de Japón en Estados Unidos de América

ORDEN SOBERANA MILITAR DE MALTA/SOVEREIGN MILITARY ORDER OF MALTA

Representante/Representative:

- Ricardo Angulo y Castro-Chanes

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Emilio González Mazorra

REPÚBLICA POPULAR CHINA/PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Representante/Representative:

- Zhao Wuyi, Consejero de la Dirección General de América Latina y el Caribe, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

RUMANIA/ROMANIA

Representante/Representative:

- Ion Vilcu, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de Rumania en Chile

SUECIA/SWEDEN

Representante/Representative:

- Mikael Ståhl, Desk Officer, Dirección de Desarrollo Global, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

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

SANTA SEDE/HOLY SEE

Representante/Representative:

- Monseñor Timothy Broglio, Nuncio Apostólico en República Dominicana

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Pedro Silverio
- Alberto Castro Toro
- Aníbal Colón-Rosado

**E. Países invitados que no son miembros de las Naciones Unidas y que participan
con carácter consultivo
Countries invited not members of the United Nations and participating
in a consultative capacity
Pays inviteés non membres des Nations Unies et participant à titre consultatif**

ISLAS CAIMÁN/CAYMAN ISLANDS

Representante/Representative:

- Mary Rodríguez, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education

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

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

- Sulafa Al-Bassam, Jefa/Chief

Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales (DESA)/Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)/Département des affaires économiques et sociales

- José Antonio Ocampo, Secretario General Adjunto de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales/Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs
- JoAnne DiSano, Directora/Director, División de Desarrollo Sostenible, DESA/Division for Sustainable Development, DESA

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

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

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

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

- Rubens Ricuperio, Secretario General/Secretary-General

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

- Alfredo Missair, Director Regional Adjunto para América Latina y el Caribe/Deputy Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Susana Sottoli, Asesora Regional de Políticas Públicas/Regional Adviser on Public Policies
- Garren Lumpkin, Asesor Regional de Educación/Regional Adviser on Education

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

- Thoraya Ahmed Obaid, Directora Ejecutiva/Executive Director
- Marisela Padrón, Directora/Director, División de América Latina y el Caribe/Latin America and the Caribbean Division (UNFPA/LACD)
- Rogelio Fernández-Castilla, Director, Equipo de Servicios Técnicos a los Países/Country Technical Services Team (UNFPA/CST), México
- José Ferraris, Director Adjunto/Deputy Director, División de América Latina y el Caribe/Latin America and the Caribbean Division (UNFPA/LACD)
- Esteban Caballero, Asesor Principal de Programa/Senior Programme Adviser, División de América Latina y el Caribe/Latin American and the Caribbean Division (UNFPA/LACD)
- Mercedes Borrero, Especialista de Programa/Programme Specialist, División de América Latina y el Caribe/Latin America and the Caribbean Division (UNFPA/LACD)
- Jaime Nadal, Especialista de Programas/Programme Specialist, División de América Latina y el Caribe/Latin America and the Caribbean Division (UNFPA/LACD)
- Luisa Kislinger, Consultora/Consultant, División de América Latina y el Caribe/Latin America and the Caribbean Division (UNFPA/LACD)

- Evelyn Guzmán, Secretario/Secretary, División de América Latina y el Caribe/Latin America and the Caribbean Division (UNFPA/LACD)
- Richard Snyder, Jefe/Chief, Executive Board Branch, División de Información y Asuntos Públicos/International and External Relations Division (IERD)
- Abubakar Dungus, Oficial Superior de Informaciones/Senior Information Officer, División de Información y Asuntos Públicos/International and External Relations Division (IERD)
- Linda Demers, Coordinadora/Coordinator ICP at 10, División de Apoyo Técnico/UNFPA Technical Support Division (TSD)
- Laura Laski, Asesor Técnico Principal/Senior Technical Adviser, División de Apoyo Técnico/Technical Support Division (TSD)
- Raquel Child, Asesora Regional en VIH/SIDA/Regional Adviser on HIV/AIDS, División de Apoyo Técnico de UNFPA en México/UNFPA Technical Support Division (TSD), Mexico
- Luis Mora, Asesor Regional/Regional Adviser on Gender, División de Apoyo Técnico/UNFPA Technical Support Division (TSD), México
- Margareth Arilha, Asesor Regional/Regional Adviser on RH Policies, División de Apoyo Técnico/UNFPA Technical Support Division (TSD), México
- Ralph Hakkert, Asesor Regional, División de Apoyo Técnico/Regional Adviser on Population and Development Strategies (PDS), UNFPA Technical Support Division (TSD), México
- Mirka Negroni, Consultora/Consultant, Equipo de Servicios Técnicos a los Países/Country Technical Services Team (CST)
- Hetty Sarjeant, Representante para Jamaica/Representative for Jamaica
- Caspar Peek, Deputy Representative for Jamaica
- Ivonne White-Roberts, UNFPA National Information Officer, Jamaica
- Hernando Clavijo, Representante para Haití/UNFPA Representative for Haiti
- Gilka Meléndez, UNFPA Assistant Representative, Dominican Republic
- Iris Lujambio, UNFPA National Programme Associate, México
- Hendrik Van der Pol, Representante para Guatemala/Representative for Guatemala
- Raúl Rosenberg, Oficial de Programas Nacionales/UNFPA National Programme Officer, Guatemala
- Sietske Steneker, Representante del UNFPA para Honduras/UNFPA Representative for Honduras
- Alanna Armitage, Deputy Representative, Honduras
- Noemí Espinoza Madrid, Oficial de Programas Nacionales/National Programme Officer, Honduras
- Tomás Jiménez Araya, Representante para Nicaragua/Representative for Nicaragua
- Eduardo Mangas, UNFPA Advocacy Officer, Nicaragua
- Sonia Heckadon, Representante Auxiliar, Panamá/UNFPA Assistant Representative, Panama
- Mona Kaidbey, Representante para Colombia/Representative, Colombia
- Lucy Wartenberg, Representante Auxiliar/Assistant Representative, Colombia
- Moni Pizani, Representante Auxiliar/Assistant Representative, Venezuela
- Alba Aguirre, Representante para Ecuador/UNFPA Representative for Ecuador
- Jairo Palacio, Representante para Perú/UNFPA Representative for Perú
- Pedro Pablo Villanueva, Representante para Bolivia/UNFPA Representative for Bolivia
- Iván Prudencio Pol, Oficial de Programas Nacionales/UNFPA National Programme Officer, Bolivia
- María del Carmen Feijoo, Oficial de enlace/UNFPA Liaison Officer, Argentina
- Tania Patiota, Representante Auxiliar para Brasil/UNFPA Assistant Representative, Brazil
- Manuelita Escobar, Representante Auxiliar/UNFPA Assistant Representative, Paraguay
- Patricia Salgado, Representante Auxiliar/UNFPA Assistant Representative, Costa Rica
- Valeria Ambrosio, UNFPA Focal Point, Chile
- Stirling Scruggs, Asesor/Advisor
- Arturo Montenegro, Consultor/Consultant

- Lilia Rodríguez, Representante Auxiliar/UNFPA Assistant Representative, Ecuador
- Viviana Maldonado, Representante Coordinadora Política Juvenil

Programa Mundial de Alimentos (PMA)/World Food Programme (WFP)/Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM)

- Deborah Hines, Asesora Regional Principal de Programas/Regional Senior Programme Advisor

Fondo de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer (UNIFEM)/United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)/Fonds de développement des Nations Unies pour la femme (UNIFEM)

- Marijke Velzeboer-Salcedo, Jefa/Chief, Sección América Latina y el Caribe/Latin America and Caribbean Section
- Rosa Celorio, Especialista de Programa, Sección América Latina y el Caribe/Programme Specialist, Latin America and Caribbean Section

**H. Organismos especializados
Specialized agencies
Institutions spécialisées**

**Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)/International Labour Organization (ILO)/
Organisation internationale du travail (OIT)**

- Jean Maninat, Oficina del Director General/Office of the Director-General
- Daniel Martínez, Director Regional Adjunto para América Latina y el Caribe/Regional Deputy Director for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Virgilio Levaggi, Especialista Regional en Integración Socioeconómica y Trabajo Decente, Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe/Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO)/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO)

- Winston R. Rudder, Representante Subregional para el Caribe/Sub-Regional Representative for the Caribbean

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO)/United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)/Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO)

- Ana Luiza Machado Pinheiro, Directora, Oficina Regional de Educación para América Latina y el Caribe (OREALC)/Director, Regional Education Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Hélène-Marie Gosselin, Director, UNESCO-Jamaica
- Ana María Corvalán, Consultora/Consultant
- Marcelo Avilés, Editor de Publicaciones y Comunicaciones

Organización Mundial de la Propiedad Intelectual (OMPI)/World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)/Organisation mondiale de la propriété intellectuelle (OMPI)

- Alejandro Roca Campaña, Director, Oficina de Desarrollo Económico para América Latina y el Caribe/Economic Development Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean

**Organización Mundial de Meteorología (OMM)/World Meteorological Organization (WMO)/
Organisation météorologique mondiale (OMM)**

- Oscar Arango, Representante/Representative, Oficina Subregional para las Américas y el Caribe/Subregional Office for North and Central America and the Caribbean

**I. Otras organizaciones intergubernamentales
Other intergovernmental organizations
Autres organisations intergouvernementales**

Asociación Latinoamericana de Instituciones financieras para el Desarrollo (ALIDE)/Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE)/Association latino-américaine d'institutions pour le financement du développement (ALIDE)

- Rommel Acevedo, Secretario General/Secretary-General

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE)/Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)/Banque centraméricaine d'intégration économique (BCIE)

- Harry E. Brautigam, Presidente/President
- Claudia Rodríguez, Directora/Director, Colombia
- Víctor Fabiano, Director, Argentina

Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)/Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)/Banque Interaméricaine de Développement (BID)

- Enrique V. Iglesias, Presidente/President
- Janine Ferreti, Directora, División de Medio Ambiente/Director, Environment Division

Comisión Europea/European Commission/Commission Européenne

- Romain Zivy, Encargado de Asuntos Económicos y Comerciales

Consejo Monetario Centroamericano (CMC)/Central American Monetary Council (CAMC)/Conseil monétaire centraméricain

- Miguel A. Chorro, Secretario Ejecutivo/Executive Secretary

Convenio Andrés Bello/Andrés Bello Agreement

- Omar Muñoz, Secretario Adjunto

Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)/Andean Development Corporation (ADC)/Société andine de développement (SAD)

- Claudia Martínez, Vicepresidente de Desarrollo Agrícola y Ambiental
- Miguel Castilla, Director de Estudios Económicos
- Fidel Jaramillo, Vicepresidente de Estrategias de Desarrollo

Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA)/Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture (IICA)/Institut interaméricain de coopération pour l'agriculture (IICA)

- Rafael A. Trejos, Especialista en Modernización Institucional

J. Organizaciones no gubernamentales reconocidas como entidades consultivas por el Consejo Económico y Social
Non-governmental organizations recognized by the Economic and Social Council as having consultative status
Organisations non gouvernementales auxquelles le Conseil économique et social reconnaît le status consultatif

Alternativas de Desarrollo para la Mujer en la Nueva Era/Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)

- Aziza Ahmed, Barbados
- Glennis Hyacinth, Trinidad y Tabago

Association of United Families International (UFI)

- Guadalupe Arellano
- Luis Matos
- Douglas Clark
- Sandra Herrera López

Asociación del Caribe para la Investigación y Acción Feministas (CAFRA)/Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (CAFRA)/Association antillaise pour la recherche et l'action féministes (CAFRA)

- Margaret Gill, Barbados
- Sonia Cuales, Trinidad y Tabago
- Jeanne D. Henríquez, Antillas Neerlandesas
- Casandra Martha
- Sarah Malavé-Lebrón, Puerto Rico

Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir (CDD)/Catholics for a Free Choice (CFFC)

- Adriana Stella, Argentina
- Silvia Julia, Argentina
- Coca Trillini, Argentina
- María José Rosado Nunes, Brasil
- Dulcelina Javier, Brasil
- Verónica Díaz Ramos, Chile
- Sandra Mazo, Colombia
- Silvia Trasloheros, México
- María de la Luz Estrada Mendoza, México
- Serra Sippel, Estados Unidos
- Teresa Lanza, Bolivia
- Andrea Ramírez
- Claudia Arroyo
- María de la Luz Estrada

Centro de derechos reproductivos/Centre for Reproductive Rights (CRR)/Centre pour les droits reproductifs

- Kathy Bonk, Representative, Estados Unidos
- Joanne Omang, Representative, Estados Unidos
- Luisa Cabal, Representative, Estados Unidos

Centro de la Mujer Peruana “Flora Tristán”

- Cecilia Olea Mauleón, Perú

Centro Paraguayo Estudio de Población (CEPEP)

- Víctor Raúl Romero

Coalición Internacional sobre la Salud de la Mujer/International Women’s Health Coalition (IWHC)/ Coalition internationale pour la santé de la femme

- Françoise Girard, Representative, United States of America
- Melisa Dickie, Representative, United States of America
- Angeles Cabria, Representative, United States of America
- Frescia Carrasco, Representante, Perú
- Marcela Rueda, Colombia,
- Tania Rodríguez, Panamá,
- Nicole Bidegain Ponte, Uruguay

Comisión Andina de Juristas/Andean Commission of Jurists/Commission andine de juristes

- Silvia Loli Espinoza

Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer (CLADEM)/ Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights/Comité de l’Amérique latine et des Caraïbes pour la défense des droits de la femme

- Dinorah La Luz, Puerto Rico
- Julieta Montaña, Bolivia
- Dessy Bones, Puerto Rico
- Marta María Blandón, Nicaragua (IPAS Centroamérica)

Comunidad Internacional Bahá’í/ Bahá’í International Community/Communauté internationale Bahá’íe

- Phillip Roe, Representante ante Naciones Unidas para América Latina y el Caribe
- Nereida Iris Feliciano, Secretaría Asuntos Externos para Puerto Rico

Concerned Women for America

- Wendy Wright
- Auxiliadora Guerrero
- Lorena Marquez
- Betty Lou Martin

Corporación Casa de la Mujer

- Olga Amparo Sánchez Gómez, Colombia

David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies

- Joy Lundberg
- Gary Lundberg

Federación Internacional de Planificación de la Familia/International Planned Parenthood Federation, Western Hemisphere Region, Inc. (IPPF/WHR)/Fédération internationale pour le planning familial

- Carmen Barroso, Regional Director
- Lucella Campbell
- Marta Trabanino
- Reynold M. Eustace
- María Consuelo Mejía
- Lorenzo Martínez
- Gilbert Kulick

Fundación Hernandiana

- Juan Horacio Sefercheoglou, Argentina, Presidente
- Claudia Favalli

Grupo Parlamentario Interamericano sobre Población y Desarrollo (GPI)/Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development (IAGP)

- Carla Rivera-Avni
- Daniel E. Parnetti, Representante
- Neil Datta
- Víctor Velarde Arrunategui
- Joseph Crowley
- Carolyn B. Maloney
- Christopher S. McCannell
- Martha Cajas de Velarde
- Kasey Crowley
- Virginia Maloney
- Ann Mette Kjaerby, U.K. (All Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Development and Health Rights)
- Euan Wilmshurst
- Christine McCafferty MP, U.K. (All Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Development and Health Rights)

International Lesbians and Gays Association (ILGA)

- Gloria Angélica Careaga Pérez, México

IPAS - México

- Mina Piekarewicz Sigal
- Martha María Juárez Pérez
- María Eugenia Chávez

Life Ethics Education Association (LEEA)

- Iván de Jesús
- Gustavo Lorenzo Salazar
- Lourdes A. Torres
- Jesús Rivera
- Luis Molina

Marie Stopes International

- María de la Cruz Silva Cajina, Representante, Nicaragua
- Sally Hughes, Oficial de Programas-Latinoamérica

National Right to Life Educational Trust

- Jeanne Head, Vice President for International Affairs
- Daniel Zeidler
- Raymundo Rojas
- David Tennessen

National Wildlife Federation

- Caron Whitaker

Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc. (PPFA)

- Kirsten Sherk
- Allie Stickney
- Alia Khan
- Betsy Illingworth
- Frederick Cox

Population Action International (PAI)

- Terri Bartlett
- Mercedes Mas de Xaxas
- Zonibel Woods
- Julia Slatcher

Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres (REPEM)

- Alejandra Domínguez, Argentina
- Araceli Leprón, México

Red de Fondos Ambientales de Latinoamérica y el Caribe (REDLAC)/Latin America and the Caribbean Network of Environmental Funds (REDLAC)

- Gemma Eliuth Castro Torres, Nicaragua
- Jerónimo Israel Herrera Mesa, Nicaragua
- Mariana Arantes Nasser, Brasil
- Ligia Odaly Rivas, El Salvador,
- Fernando Carcache, Nicaragua

Red Nacional de Mujeres

- Beatriz Quintero
- Luz Helena Sánchez Gómez

Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe (RSMLAC)

- Rosa Cifrián Izquierdo, Puerto Rico
- Margarita Sánchez de León, Puerto Rico
- Esperanza Cerón Villaquirán, Chile
- María de Fátima Oliveira Ferreira, Brasil
- Mary Rivera Montalvo, Puerto Rico
- Sarah Malave-Lebrón, Puerto Rico

- Jeanne Henríquez, Curaçao
- Casandra Martha, Curaçao
- Nirvana González Rosa, Puerto Rico
- Nancy Palomino, Perú
- Ana María Pizarro Jiménez, Nicaragua
- Ximena Machicao Barbero, Bolivia
- Emma María Reyes Rosas, México
- Ruth Cecilia Polanco García, El Salvador
- Adriana Gómez Muñoz, Chile
- Isabel Laboy Lloréns, Puerto Rico
- Olga Orraca Paredes, Puerto Rico
- Liza Gallardo, Puerto Rico
- Aída Cruz Alicea, Puerto Rico
- Mérida María López Nodarse, Cuba
- Celia Sarduy Sánchez, Cuba
- Elizabeth Crespo, Puerto Rico
- Yolanda Cedeño, República Dominicana
- Myriam Merlet, Haití
- María de Jesús Tenorio, Nicaragua (SI MUJER)
- Roseline Cruz
- Altagracia Carvajal Díaz, República Dominicana (Colectiva Mujer y Salud)
- Mirla Hernández Núñez, República Dominicana (Colectiva Mujer y Salud)
- Wendy Alba Mendoza, República Dominicana (Colectiva Mujer y Salud)
- Rebeca Guízar Ruíz
- Ester Shapiro

Red Siempre

- Aida Cruz
- Elizabeth Crespo

World Population Foundation (WPF)

- Judith Zaire van Arkel

World Wide Organization for Women

- Andrea Bauzá de Sainz
- Aida Milagros Iguina
- María Elena Cantina
- Jasmina de Flores

Youth Coalition

- María Antonieta Alcalde, México
- Shannon Kowalski-Morton
- Gabriela Cano Azcárraga, México
- Claudia Ahumada, Chile
- Claudia Arroyo, Bolivia
- Leandro Santos, Brasil
- Luis Augusto Rivera Pulido, Colombia
- Adriana Maroto Vargas, Costa Rica
- Ligia Odaly Rivas, El Salvador

- Luz McNaughton, Estados Unidos
- E. Paúl Flores Arroyo, Perú
- Nalia Aliled Rodríguez, Venezuela
- Sahienschadebie Ramdas, Suriname
- Melissa Josane Gabriel, Trinidad y Tabago
- Annetta Pinto, Jamaica
- Tifarra Watler, Belize
- Sherlock Rose, Guyana
- Gleeson Job
- María Alejandra de Ramírez

**K. Otras organizaciones no gubernamentales
Other non-governmental organizations
Autres organisations non gouvernementales**

Asociación Ciudadana por los Derechos Humanos

- María José Lubertin

Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES)

- Silvina Ramos, Directora, Argentina

Centro Las Libres de Información en Salud Sexual Región Centro A.C.

- Verónica Cruz, México

Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú (CHIRAPAQ)

- Tarcila Rivera Zea, Perú

Colectivo Feminista de Mujeres Universitarias

- Cristina Alvarado, Coordinadora, Área de Salud, Honduras
- Merly Eguigure, Coordinación, Honduras
- Valeska Ferreira, Gestión, Honduras

Comisión Investigación contra el Maltrato de Género

- Claudia Martínez

Confederación Unida del Pueblo Taíno/United Confederation of Taíno People (UCTP)

- Naniki Reyes

Consortio Nacional de Derechos Reproductivos y Sexuales (CONDERS)

- Martha Rosenberg, Argentina

Coordinadora por el Desarrollo Integral de las Mujeres (CODIM)

- Jessica Dávalos

Feministas en Acción - RED

- Susana Haydee Arguello
- Noemí Aumedes

Fundación Pájara Pinta

- Jhanina Campoverde

Las Melidas

- Enilda Flores

Mujer y Salud en Uruguay (MYSU)

- Alejandra López

Organización de Mujeres para el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo/Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)/Organisation des femmes pour l'environnement et le développement

- Rosalind Petchesky, Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors

Proyectos Laubach de Alfabetización en México A.C.

- Martha Patricia Aguilar Medina

Real Women of Canada

- María Eugenia Cárdenas

Rede Saúde

- Neusa Cardoso de Melo, Brasil
- Ana María Silva Soares, Brasil
- Gilberta Santos Soares, Brasil
- Wilsa Villela, Brasil
- María de Fatima Oliverira Ferreira

RUTA PACÍFICA

- Diana María Montealegre

TIERRA VIVA

- Vivianne Dardón

Universidad de las Regiones Autónomas de la Costa Caribe/University of the Autonomous Regions of the Caribbean Coast (URACCAN)

- Mirna Cunningham, Nicaragua

**L. Panelistas
Panelists**

Seminario de Alto Nivel Desarrollo Productivo en Economías Abiertas

- César Belloso, Vicepresidente, Asociación Argentina de Productores de Siembra Directa, Argentina
- Harry Brautigam, Presidente del Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCEI)
- Alfonso Casanova Montero, Viceministro Primero de Economía y Planificación, Cuba
- Marcelo Carvalho, Subsecretario, Ministerio de Planificación y Cooperación (MIDEPLAN), Chile
- Marcio Cuevas Quezada, Ministro de Economía, Guatemala

- Blanca Imelda de Magaña, Viceministra de Comercio e Industria, Ministerio de Economía, El Salvador
- María de Lourdes Dieck, Subsecretaria de Relaciones Económicas y de Cooperación Internacional, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, México
- Gelson Fonseca, Embajador de Brasil en Santiago de Chile
- Marco Aurelio García, Asesor Especial de Relaciones Exteriores, Brasil
- Sonia Guzmán de Hernández, Secretaria de Industria y Comercio, República Dominicana
- Enrique V. Iglesias, Presidente, Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)
- José Miguel Izquierdo Encarnación, Secretario de Estado para Relaciones Exteriores, Puerto Rico
- Sebastián Katz, Subsecretario de Programación Económica, Ministerio de Economía y Producción, Argentina
- Daniel Martínez, Director Regional Adjunto, Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)
- Orlando Jorge Mera, Presidente, Instituto Dominicano de las Telecomunicaciones (INDOTEL), República Dominicana
- Christian Nicolai Orellana, Subsecretario de Telecomunicaciones, Ministerio de Transportes y Telecomunicaciones, Chile
- José Antonio Ocampo, Secretario General Adjunto de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales/Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs
- Alvaro Porta, Director General de Comercio Exterior, Ministerio de Fomento, Industria y Comercio, Nicaragua
- Melvin Redondo, Jefe Negociador del Tratado de Libre Comercio entre Centroamérica y los Estados Unidos, Secretaría de Industria y Comercio, Honduras
- Rubens Ricupero, Director General, Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre Comercio y Desarrollo (UNCTAD)
- Alejandro Roca Campaña, Director, Economic Development Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, Organización Mundial de la Propiedad Intelectual (OMPI/WIPO)
- Olvaldo Rosales, Director General de Relaciones Económicas Internacionales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile
- Miguel Szekely, Subsecretario, Secretaría de Desarrollo Social, México
- Alberto Trejos, Ministro de Comercio Exterior, Costa Rica

Sesión de Desarrollo Sostenible

- John William Ashe, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations
- Homero Bibiloni, Subsecretario de Recursos Naturales, Ministerio de Salud, Argentina
- Luiz Augusto Cassanha Galvão, Gerente de Área, Desarrollo Sostenible y Salud Ambiental
- Joanne DiSano, Directora de la División de Desarrollo Sostenible del Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales de las Naciones Unidas
- Guido Gelli, Director, Geociencias, Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística (IBGE)
- Francisco Giner de los Ríos, Subsecretario de Gestión para la Protección Ambiental, Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, México
- Olga Luciano, Directora, Oficina Sectorial de Planificación y Programación, Secretaría de Estado de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, República Dominicana
- Esteban Mujica Reyes, Presidente, Junta de Calidad Ambiental de Puerto Rico
- Paulina Saball Astaburuaga, Directora Ejecutiva, Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente, Chile
- Bruno Stagno Ugarte, Embajador, Representante Permanente de Costa Rica ante Naciones Unidas
- Gabriel Vega Yuil, Secretario General, Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente, Panamá
- Everton Vieira Vargas, Director, División de Medio Ambiente, Control Ambiental, de Tecnologías, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, Brasil

Seminario Financiamiento y Gestión de la Educación en América Latina y el Caribe

- Alfonso Casanova Montero, Viceministro Primero, Ministerio de Economía y Planificación
- Maxine Henry-Wilson, Ministra de Educación, Juventud y Cultura, Jamaica
- Ana Luiza Machado, Directora, Oficina Regional de Educación para América Latina y el Caribe, UNESCO
- César Rey Hernández, Secretario de Educación, Puerto Rico
- Javier Sota Nadal, Ministro de Educación, Perú

M. Invitados especiales
Special Guests

- Stephen Gibbons, Head of Aid, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Canada
- Christian von Haldenwang, Asesor Principal, German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
- Carlos Filgueira, Sociólogo, Uruguay
- Carmen Miró, ex Directora de CELADE, Panamá
- Daniel Hernández, Coordinador de Asesores, Secretaría de Desarrollo Social, México
- Abelardo Martín Miranda, Coordinador Comunicación Social
- Oscar Altimir, Director Revista de la CEPAL

N. Otros invitados
Other Guests
Autres invités

Centro de Cooperación Regional para la Educación de Adultos en América Latina y el Caribe

- Raúl Valdés Cotera, Coordinación de Planeación y Desarrollo Institucional

Fundación Ford/Ford Foundation

- Mario Bronfman, Representante para México y Centroamérica

Ñ. Secretaría
Secretariat
Secrétariat

Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)/Commission économique pour l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes (CEPALC)

- José Luis Machinea, Secretario Ejecutivo/Executive Secretary
- Alicia Bárcena, Secretaria Ejecutiva Adjunta/Deputy Executive Secretary
- Daniel S. Blanchard, Secretario de la Comisión/Secretary of the Commission
- Miriam Krawczyk, Directora/Director, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones/Programme Planning and Operations Division
- Katya Hanuch, Directora/Director, División de Administración/Division of Administration

- Ricardo Carciofi, Coordinador/Coordinator, División de Desarrollo Económico/Economic Development Commission
- Martín Hopenhayn, Oficial a Cargo/Officer in charge, División de Desarrollo Social/Social Development Commission
- Mikio Kuwayama, Oficial a Cargo/Officer in charge, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración/Division of International Trade and Integration
- Joao Carlos Ferraz, Director, División de Desarrollo Productivo y Empresarial/Division of Production, Productivity and Management
- Hubert Escaith, Director, División de Estadística y Proyecciones Económicas/Statistics and Economic Projections Division
- Fernando Sánchez Albavera, Director, División de Recursos Naturales e Infraestructura/Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division
- José Luis Samaniego, Director, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- Laura López, Directora/Director, División de Documentos y Publicaciones/Documents and Publications Division
- Miguel Villa, Oficial a Cargo/Officer in Charge, División de Población-CELADE/CELADE Population Division of ECLAC
- Juan Martín, Asesor Especial de la Secretaría Ejecutiva, ILPES
- Andras Uthoff, Coordinador/Coordinator, Unidad de Estudios Especiales/Special Studies Unit
- Dirk Jaspers, Jefe/Chief, Área de Información y Capacitación sobre Población, CELADE-División de Población/Population Information and Training Area, Population Division
- Gilberto Gallopin, Asesor Regional/Regional Adviser, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- José Javier Gómez, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- Roberto Guimaraes, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- Sonia Montaña, Jefa/Chief, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Women and Development Unit
- María Elisa Bernal, Asistente Especial de la Secretaría de la Comisión
- Víctor Fernández, Jefe/Chief, Unidad de Servicios de Información/Information Services Unit
- Raúl García-Buchaca, Unidad de Planificación y Evaluación de Programas, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones
- Juan Rojo, Asesor/Adviser, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones/Programme Planning and Operations Division
- Paul Dekock, Jefe/Chief, Unidad de Gerencia y Capacitación/Management and Training Unit, Instituto Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)/Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
- Ricardo Martner, Instituto Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)/Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
- Edgar Ortégón, Instituto Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)/Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
- Jorge Bravo, Asesor/Adviser, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones/Programme Planning and Operations Division
- Guillermo Acuña, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- Luis Fidel Yáñez, Asesor Legal/Legal Counsel
- Gerardo Mendoza, Oficial de Programas/Programmes Officer

- José Miguel Guzmán, Oficial a cargo/Officer in charge, Área de Población y Desarrollo/Population and Development Area, CELADE-División de Población/CELADE Population Division
- Jorge Martínez, CELADE-División de Población/Population Division
- Jorge Rodríguez, CELADE-División de Población/Population Division

Sede Subregional de la CEPAL para el Caribe/ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean/Bureau sous-régional de la CEPALC pour les Caraïbes

- Rudolf Buitelaar, Oficial a Cargo/Officer in Charge
- Arthur Gray, Asesor/Adviser, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones/Programme Planning and Operations Division
- Radcliffe Dookie
- Karoline Schmid

Sede Subregional de la CEPAL en México/ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico/Bureau sous-régional de la CEPALC à Mexico

- Rebeca Grynspan, Directora/Director
- Jorge Mattar, Director Adjunto/Deputy Director
- Jorge Mario Martínez

Oficina de la CEPAL en Bogotá/ECLAC office in Bogota/Bureau de la CEPALC à Bogota

- Juan Carlos Ramírez, Director

Oficina de la CEPAL en Brasilia/ECLAC office in Brasilia/Bureau de la CEPALC à Brasilia

- Renato Baumann, Director

Oficina de la CEPAL en Buenos Aires/ECLAC office in Buenos Aires/Bureau de la CEPALC à Buenos Aires

- Bernardo Kosacoff, Director

Oficina de la CEPAL en Montevideo/ECLAC office in Montevideo/Bureau de la CEPALC à Montevideo

- Pascual Gerstenfeld, Director

Oficina de la CEPAL en Washington, D.C./ECLAC office in Washington D.C./Bureau de la CEPALC à Washington, D.C.

- Inés Bustillo, Directora/Director

WORKING DOCUMENTS

LC/G.2240(SES.30/1)	Provisional agenda
LC/G.2241(SES.30/2)	Annotated provisional agenda and organization of the thirtieth session
LC/G.2234(SES.30/3)	Productive development in open economies
LC/G.2247(SES.30/4)	Productive development in open economies. Summary
LC/G.2237(SES.30/5)	Report on the activities of the Commission since May 2002
LC/G.2238(SES.30/6)	Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2006-2007
LC/G.2248(SES.30/7)	Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2004-2006. Note by the secretariat
LC/G.2250(SES.30/8)	Documents presented at the thirtieth session of the Commission
LC/G.2151(SES.30/9)	Draft revised text of the Constituent Declaration and Functions and Rules of Procedure of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as adopted by the 19 th session of the CDCC, 13-14 March 2002. Note by the secretariat
LC/G.2245(SES.30/10)	Provisional agenda of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development
LC/G.2246(SES.30/11)	Annotated provisional agenda of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development
LC/G.2243(SES.30/12)/Rev.1	Provisional agenda of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions
LC/G.2244(SES.30/13)/Rev.1	Annotated provisional agenda of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions
LC/G.2249(SES.30/14)	Financing and management of education in Latin America and the Caribbean. Preliminary version
LC/G.2253(SES.30/15)	Financing and management of education in Latin America and the Caribbean. Summary
LC/G.2235(SES.30/16)	Population, ageing and development

- LC/G.2252(SES.30/17) Monitoring sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean: needs and a proposal
- LC/G.2242(SES.30/18) Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support technical cooperation among developing countries and regions during the biennium 2002-2003. Note by the secretariat
- LC/IP/L.243 El panorama de la gestión pública
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