



XVII

Meeting of the Regional Council for
Planning of the Latin American and
Caribbean Institute for Economic
and Social Planning (ILPES)

Montevideo, 29–30 August 2019

Distr.
LIMITED
LC/CRP.17/4
22 August 2019
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH
19-00552

Seventeenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning
of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute
for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

Montevideo, 29–30 August 2019

**REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE LATIN AMERICAN
AND CARIBBEAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL PLANNING (ILPES), 2018–2019**



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
INTRODUCTION	7
A. ACTIVITIES	9
1. Results related to strengthening competencies and capabilities in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in matters of planning and public administration for development with a regional perspective and gender sensitivity	9
2. Results related to increased coordination and the exchange of best practices, and enhanced cooperation between governments in the region and other stakeholders in matters of planning and public administration for development	12
B. METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS	14
1. PlanBarometer	14
2. Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	15
C. STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS	16
D. WORKING DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS	19
E. OTHER INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION RESOURCES	21
F. REFLECTIONS ON ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTCOMES	22
Annex A1	23
Annex A2	27
Annex A3	29

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In accordance with the mandates issued by its governing body, the Regional Council for Planning, the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) submits this activity report that covers the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019. The activities detailed in the present report are in line with the objective of the programme of work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), which is to improve planning processes in the region within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

To accomplish this objective, ILPES provides technical services in the form of three working modalities: technical cooperation; training; and applied research. The Institute also has a number of strategic knowledge-management tools for activities undertaken, these are the Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the PlanBarometer, expert networks and learning communities.

Furthermore, four years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ECLAC and ILPES are committed to actively supporting countries' efforts not only to devise strategies to implement the 2030 Agenda, but also to use instruments, methodologies and tools that will improve public policy coherence with a comprehensive approach as is required by sustainable development. In this regard, the activities set out in this report are in line with the road map of the 2030 Agenda.

Consequently, the activities undertaken in accordance with the first expected accomplishment of the secretariat, namely strengthening of competencies and capabilities in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in matters of planning and public administration for development with a regional perspective and gender sensitivity, included training courses during this period with the following institutions of the region:

- Ministry of Production of the province of Buenos Aires, on methodologies for planning, formulating and executing production development projects.
- Ministry of the Interior, Public Works and Housing of Argentina and the ECLAC office in Buenos Aires, on tools to devise a local development strategy in the context of the 2030 Agenda.
- Municipality of Renca (Chile), on the launch of the first communal open government plan.
- National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) of Mexico, on consolidating the monitoring system for social programmes and policies 2018, the objective of which was to strengthen the monitoring system for social policies and programmes.
- The Civil Aviation Authority (AAC) of Panama, to strengthen the Authority's institutional and results-oriented public management capabilities.
- Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance of Panama, for the project on strengthening planning for the mainstreaming and territorialization of the Sustainable Development Goals in Panama's public policies, and for laying the foundations of a national planning system that ensures the coherence and financing of priority policies, programmes and projects in Panama's planning instruments.
- The Office of Planning and the Budget of Uruguay, in connection with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, participatory planning and territorial development.

Training courses were also held on the following topics: open government strategies in the Americas; foresight for development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda; results-based management; logical framework and performance management for projects (face-to-face and distance learning courses); planning for development with a gender perspective. In addition, the following courses were undertaken within the framework of the technical cooperation programme of ECLAC and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID): evaluating planning for development, institutional public management for development and the 2030 Agenda, and territorial and land-use planning.

Since the second half of 2018, distance-learning courses have been reactivated and the content and format of the course on the logical framework for the formulation of development projects has been updated, in which more than 80 students enrolled. In addition, a new course on implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and tools for a comprehensive approach were prepared during the first half of 2019. The first stage of the programme will offer training in English and Spanish on topics such as integrated planning for the 2030 Agenda, planning for disaster resilience and assessment, national statistical systems and the construction of environmental indicators for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

In summary, during the period under review, a total of eight international courses, five national courses, one distance-learning course and 25 seminars and workshops were organized. A total of 1,771 people participated in these training sessions. With regard to the gender balance of the participants, 44% of them were women.

Meanwhile, the activities undertaken in line with second expected accomplishment of the secretariat, namely increased coordination and exchange of best practices, and enhanced cooperation between governments in the region and other stakeholders in matters of planning and public administration for development, were:

- The twenty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning
- Latin American and Caribbean Network of National Public Investment Systems (SNIP)
- Planning Network for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
- International seminar on Governing the Future
- Technical workshop on public policy developments to reduce multidimensional poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Seminar on 70 years of ECLAC: forward-looking development planning
- Events organized by ILPES on the side lines of the third meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development: (i) The role of open government in planning for development and compliance with the 2030 Agenda: different stakeholders' outlook; and (ii) Poverty, inequality and rural territories in Latin America and the Caribbean: towards integrated territorial development strategies. The Institute also organized two panels during the plenary sessions of the third meeting of the Forum, panel 2 on institutional framework, planning and budgeting for the 2030 Agenda, and panel 3 on implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the subnational level.

With regard to the Institute's methodological tools, in the case of the PlanBarometer, particular attention is drawn to the methodology's incorporation into the latest version of Argentina's Strategic Territorial Plan and to the development of a complementary methodology for the new Territorial PlanBarometer, which will be presented at the seventeenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning. The Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean gathers and analyses information on the open government action plans undertaken in the 33 countries of the region, and the preparation of quarterly bulletins and concept notes. The first concept note addresses the experiences of the countries of the region with regard to the territorialization modalities of the 2030 Agenda. Likewise, the launch of the Planning Network for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, composed of 690 members, mostly former participants in ILPES courses, who have created a dynamic learning community to reflect on issues related to planning for development. As it represents a critical mass of professionals, it also creates public value.

The workplans of strategic partnerships with international donors were wide-ranging: with the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), training courses have been undertaken in the framework of the component on public management competency development; the project on sustainable development paths for middle-income countries in Latin America and the Caribbean in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as part of the cooperation programme between ECLAC and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) of Germany, implemented by ECLAC together with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and financed by BMZ; and cooperation with the Republic of Korea, the objective of which is to maximize the impact of efforts to promote sustainable urban and rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Lastly, during the period covered by this report, ILPES published five new documents: *Compendio del Primer Congreso Internacional de Evaluación Social de Proyectos*; "Methodological guide on planning for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean"; "Disaster assessment methodology exercise guide"; "Ruralidad, hambre y pobreza en América Latina y el Caribe" and "Prospectiva en América Latina y el Caribe: aprendizajes a partir de la práctica".

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for the seventeenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), which will take place in Montevideo, on 29 and 30 August 2019.

The present report offers an overview of the activities carried out by ILPES from 1 July 2018 until 30 June 2019, in fulfilment of the programme of work adopted by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) at its thirty-seventh session, held in Havana, in May 2018.

Implementation of the programme of work was also guided by the strategic guidelines issued by the planning ministers and authorities at the sixteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), which took place in Lima, on 12 October 2017, and at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Council, held in Santo Domingo, on 30 August 2018.

The general objective set out in the ILPES programme of work for the biennium 2018–2019 was “to improve planning processes in the region within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.¹ The expected accomplishments focused on two areas:

- (i) Strengthening of competencies and capabilities in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in matters of planning and public administration for development with a regional perspective and gender sensitivity.
- (ii) Increased coordination and exchange of best practices, and enhanced cooperation between governments in the region and other stakeholders in matters of planning and public administration for development.

The indicators of achievement established to measure the first accomplishment were the following: (i) increased number of planning processes in Latin America and the Caribbean in which ILPES contributions are acknowledged by countries; (ii) increased number of participants that acknowledge having benefitted from the training services provided under the subprogramme to develop more efficient planning and public administration programmes; and (iii) increased percentage of readers that acknowledge having benefitted from the analysis and recommendations contained in publications prepared under the subprogramme to develop more efficient planning and public administration programmes. For the second expected accomplishment, two indicators were proposed: (i) increased number of public agencies and other key stakeholder organizations that participate in seminars and networks supported under the subprogramme that acknowledge enhanced cooperation, improved institutional coordination and best practices feedback; and (ii) increased percentage of participants in forums supported under the subprogramme that acknowledge having benefitted from activities and improved their coordination and exchange with participants from other governments of the region.

The activities undertaken to meet these objectives and indicators have consisted of organizing meetings of the Regional Council for Planning and its Presiding Officers; holding international expert meetings; preparing publications on specific topics; organizing international courses, national courses,

¹ See “Subprogramme 9: Planning of public administration”, *Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2018-2019* (LC/G.2665(SES.36/8)), 2016, adopted at the thirty-sixth session of ECLAC (Mexico City, 2016).

combined courses and workshops, seminars and distance-learning courses; providing technical assistance and advisory projects and services; maintaining and updating manuals and databases; contributing to ECLAC publications; updating the Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean; developing new applications of the PlanBarometer; supporting the learning community, the Planning Network for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean; updating the SNIP Network; and undertaking other generic, intermediate or support activities.

On the basis of this structure of general objectives, activities and indicators, within the framework of the mandates and regulations established by the competent bodies, the Council is invited to consider this report on the activities carried out in 2018–2019 at its seventeenth meeting, and to convey its conclusions at the thirty-eighth session of ECLAC, to be held in Costa Rica in May 2020.

A. ACTIVITIES

The work agreements adopted by the Regional Council for Planning have focused ILPES activities on achieving the expected accomplishments, as detailed below.

1. Results related to strengthening competencies and capabilities in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in matters of planning and public administration for development with a regional perspective and gender sensitivity

Technical assistance, applied research and training in support of the planning and public management processes of the countries of the region were carried out under the programme of work. These activities were restricted to a limited number of participants from seven public institutions and other entities of five countries of the region, namely Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay.

In the framework of an agreement with the Ministry of Production of the province of Buenos Aires and the ECLAC office in Buenos Aires, the programme to strengthen and develop the capacities of municipalities and territorial stakeholders in the province of Buenos Aires was carried out. Courses ran from August 2018 to April 2019 in La Plata, Bahía Blanca, Tandil and Junín. As a result, technical assistance was provided to local governments in the province of Buenos Aires on methodologies for planning, devising and implementing production development projects.

Another important collaboration was with the Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing and the ECLAC office in Buenos Aires, pursuant to which the territorial development course was carried out within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The programme included training activities in the provinces of Catamarca and Buenos Aires, carried out between April and June 2019. Both activities had an impact at the national level as participants included representatives from 16 provinces of Argentina and they discussed tools to devise a local development strategy in the context of the 2030 Agenda.

The first communal open government plan of action was launched in March 2019 in conjunction with the Municipality of Renca (Chile). This process was supported by the Tribu Foundation and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, while ECLAC acted as an observer of the co-creation process and facilitator of the design and evaluation of Chile's open government action plans. The event was attended by more than 70 representatives of different neighborhood organizations of the commune of Renca.

Between July 2018 and June 2019, an agreement was entered into with the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) of Mexico, to consolidate the monitoring system for social programmes and policies for 2018.

As part of that agreement, technical assistance was provided to improve the design of 32 federal social programmes and 20 training courses were carried out on logical frameworks or federal-level indicators in 10 Mexican states. Through these activities, 904 officials were trained, and the indicators matrices of all social programmes and actions in Mexico (152) and of 12 federal contribution funds for federal entities and municipalities were evaluated. In addition, a study was prepared examining the partnership between CONEVAL and ECLAC in the framework of Mexico's monitoring system, which examines the output and results achieved over the course of 10 years of cooperation.

Between December 2018 and March 2019, a training programme was undertaken in Panama City to strengthen the management of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) of Panama. The objective was to strengthen the results-based institutional and public management capacities of CAA by implementing four sequential and related training modules. A study of the aviation sector was also undertaken, which is of major importance to Panama, given that it has a large service sector and is a regional hub and a tourist destination, meaning that the aviation sector played an important role in the country's economy, accounting as it does for 15% of Panama's total GDP.

The four sequential and related training modules were titled: Foresight; Institutional Strategic Management; Monitoring and Evaluation; and Open Government. They sought to build the capacities of 32 officials from 12 CAA offices of Panama. The aforementioned study of the aviation sector in Latin America focused on Panama in particular.

A three-year agreement was signed in March 2019 with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance of Panama, which includes a project to strengthen planning for the mainstreaming and territorialization of the SDGs in public policies. The project aims to lay the foundations of a national planning system that ensures the coherence and financing of policies, programmes and projects prioritized in Panama's planning instruments.

Within the framework of the agreement, various face-to-face and mixed modality training courses for 25 civil servants are planned on various topics related to the different stages of the public management cycle, in addition to developing methodologies, manuals and technical material to attain the aforementioned objective. During the period covered by this report, two courses have been carried out on planning for development and territorial planning. Four more are expected to be held during the remainder of the first year of the agreement (on results-based management, results-based management tools, relationship skills, and project development and evaluation). This programme is very important for the country as it concentrates on strengthening institutions' public policy planning capabilities and recognizes the importance of promoting a more equitable society that achieves inclusive and sustained economic growth through a social agenda focused on the country's most vulnerable groups, as well as making significant progress towards the comprehensive development of the Panamanian population. To that end, the One Country Government Strategic Plan, 2015–2019, is in the process of being implemented, which proposes to eliminate the regional and social imbalances that characterize Panamanian society, to improve the population's quality of life and environmental sustainability, and to achieve economic growth for all. Panama adopted the SDGs and established the Interinstitutional and Civil Society Commission for the Support and Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals pursuant to Executive Decree No. 393 of 14 September 2015.

The Office of Planning and Budget of Uruguay and ILPES organized a workshop on participatory planning for the central region, held in Durazno in August 2018. This workshop was part of the agreement between ECLAC and the Office of Planning and Budget to work together on topics linked to the 2030 Agenda, participatory planning and territorial development.

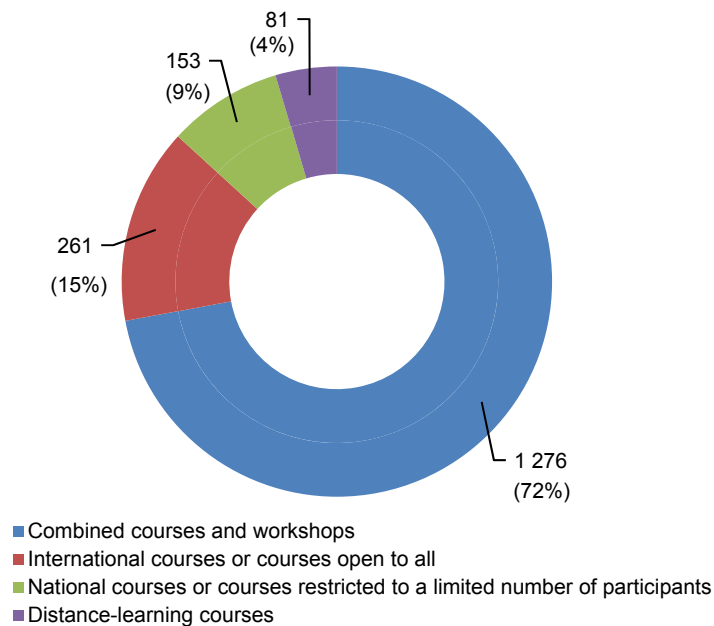
The purpose of the workshop was to inform public officials and other territorial agents from the central region of Uruguay about the proposed interministerial work programme. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which calls for no one is left behind, this programme aims to reactivate a region of the country that has low social and economic indexes and indicators, meaning that existing territorial inequalities within the country must be overcome.

This workshop marks the beginning of a close collaboration between ILPES and the Office of Planning and Budget, adopting a multilevel and multi-stakeholder logic to work on public interventions in a territory, by promoting intersectorality among the ministries involved in the programme and the cross-cutting nature of certain approaches, such as the gender approach, for example, in each of the interventions, as well as the comprehensive approach required by the three dimensions of sustainable development of the 2030 Agenda.

With regard to regular ILPES training courses open to the general public, the following topics were covered: open government strategies in the Americas; foresight for development and the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda; results-based management; logical frameworks and performance management for projects (face-to-face and distance learning courses); and development planning with a gender perspective. In addition, within the framework of the ECLAC-AECID technical cooperation programme, courses were undertaken on evaluating development planning, institutional public management for development and the 2030 Agenda, and territorial planning and land-use management.

Consequently, ILPES supports capacity-building and competency-strengthening in the countries of the region through different work modalities, such as training courses, technical assistance or seminars and workshops. During the period under review, a total of eight international courses, five national courses, one distance-learning course and 25 seminars and workshops were organized. A total of 1,771 people participated in these training sessions (see figure 1). With regard to the gender balance, 44% of participants were women (see figure 2).

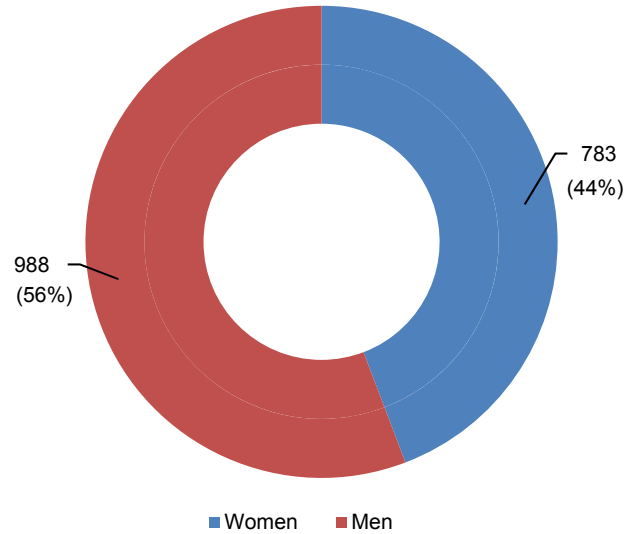
Figure 1
Total participants in ILPES courses, by type of course, July 2018–June 2019^a
(Number of persons and percentages)



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

^a Percentages are calculated on the basis of 1,771 total participants.

Figure 2
Total participants in ILPES courses, by gender, July 2018–June 2019^a
(Number of persons and percentages)



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

^a Percentages are calculated on the basis of 1,771 total participants.

2. Results related to increased coordination and the exchange of best practices, and enhanced cooperation between governments in the region and other stakeholders in matters of planning and public administration for development



With regard to this expected accomplishment, progress was made in various activities under the programme of work including a number of events organized by ILPES or co-organized with other stakeholders, networking and, most notably, in strategic outputs or tools that promote the exchange of good practices, for example, within the framework of the Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and the PlanBarometer (see next section). The main initiatives are detailed below:

The twenty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning was held in Santo Domingo, in August 2018. The meeting was preceded by an international seminar entitled “Territorialization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: policy challenges”. Senior representatives of planning authorities from 15 countries of the region attended both events.

The annual meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Network of National Public Investment Systems (held in conjunction with the ninth seminar of the SNIP Network) was held in Santo Domingo in May 2019, where the milestones reached during the period 2018–April 2019 were discussed. It was organized in conjunction with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and GIZ, represented by the Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management and ILPES. The following topics were discussed: how to strengthen the evaluation and approval processes of public-private partnership projects in the framework of national public investment systems; strategic planning in public investment; methodologies for considering disaster risk management variables in public investment; public investment in the context of climate change; monitoring and evaluation systems for public investment; use of information technologies in public investment management; ongoing institutional training processes; and sectoral and investment planning experiences.

The countries confirmed their willingness to continue working within the Network on issues and activities that were discussed at the annual meeting.

The Planning Network for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean is a forum for meeting, exchanging experiences and discussing development planning in the region. This learning community was created in response to the need for participants in courses organized ILPES and AECID to keep in contact once the training activities were completed, both to enhance students’ application of the knowledge acquired during the courses, and to maintain the dialogue and networks created within the framework of the activities of the ECLAC-AECID technical cooperation programme and, thus, promote peer learning.

As of June 2019, the Planning Network for Development had 690 users from 22 countries of the region. The countries that registered the highest number of sessions on the Network’s virtual platform were Chile, Mexico and Peru. The discussion groups are organized around four main themes: public leadership; foresight; open government; and planning, governance and development.

The international seminar, entitled “Governing the Future: Trust, Public Innovation and Institutional Capacities for Sustainable Development. Beyond SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions”, was held in May 2019 and was organized by ILPES, AECID, the Research Group for Government, Public Administration and Public Policies (GIGAPP) and the Institute of Public Affairs (INAP) of the University of Chile. The seminar was attended by 80 people and sought to promote in-depth reflection and discussions on State configurations, institutional capacities and potential forums for the work of different stakeholders (State, market and civil society) required to successfully meet the challenges of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the regional level.

ILPES also organized the seminar on 70 years of ECLAC: forward-looking development planning. The seminar offered a space for reflection on and discussion of global trends of change, understood as engines of long-term transformation, which represent challenges for the region, particularly in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. It focused on four topics: global trends of change; the new technological revolution and its challenges; democratic governance and future challenges; the 2030 Agenda and foresight: theory and experiences. In parallel

with the seminar, the Fifth Symposium on Planning was held, at which panels were held on papers selected by ILPES covering studies from all over the region. The Symposium was attended by 182 people.

ILPES staff participated in the technical workshop on advances in public policies for the reduction of multidimensional poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Asunción, on 3 and 4 June 2019. The main objective of the workshop, organized by the permanent secretariat of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA), the Ministry of Social Development of Paraguay and the MERCOSUR Social Institute, was to help social development policy experts to understand and make better use of the methodologies used to construct a multidimensional poverty index and to promote good public policy practices that address multidimensional poverty.

Within the framework of the third meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, held in Santiago, in April 2019, ILPES organized two side events: The role of open government in planning for development and compliance with the 2030 Agenda: different stakeholders' outlook, organized by ILPES and the Open Government Partnership; and Poverty, inequality and rural territories in Latin America and the Caribbean: towards comprehensive territorial development strategies, organized by ILPES and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). ILPES also organized two of the panels of the plenary sessions of the Forum, panel 2 on institutional framework, planning and budgeting for the 2030 Agenda, and panel 3 on implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the subnational level.

B. METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS

1. PlanBarometer



The PlanBarometer tool that was presented at the sixteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning, held in Lima in October 2017, was an important step forward in the design of new applications. One of the main regional impacts of using this tool was the adoption of the PlanBarometer's methodology in the updated version of Argentina's Strategic Territorial Plan,² which allowed the main features of the national planning for development system to be synthesized, creating the basis for strategies to be devised to improve the Plan and its links with territorial development policies. This process was finalized in November 2018 with the official publication of the document by the Ministry of the Interior, Public Works and Housing.



As a result of the work carried out in Argentina, there appeared to be a slight tendency for a system focused on implementing actions, a so-called projects' system. Social actors' participation in planning processes was highlighted as one of the necessary elements that must be introduced. Despite

² See Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing, *Plan Estratégico Territorial Argentina: avance 2018*, Buenos Aires, 2018, pp. 68–71.

the links between the Plan and budget being deemed positive, participants in the workshop on the application of the PlanBarometer in the national planning system indicated that there were still limitations in that regard.

2. Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean



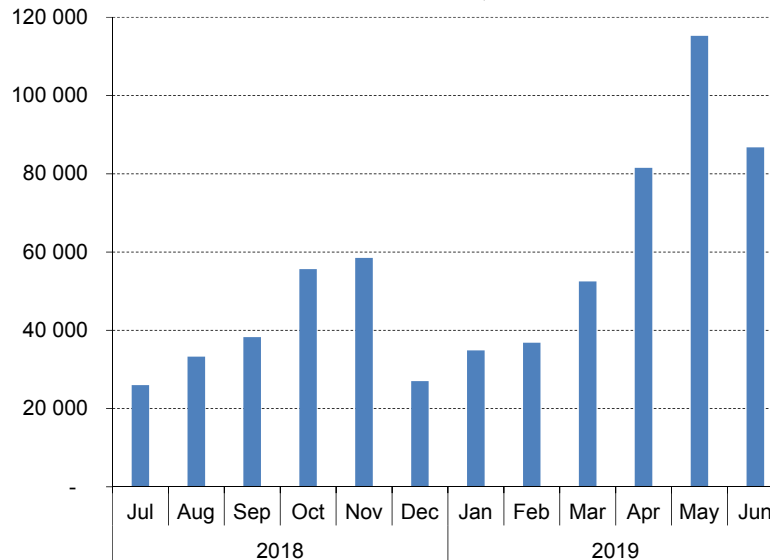
In addition to the PlanBarometer, the Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean was presented to the governments of the region at the sixteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning, held in Lima in October 2017. The Observatory is a dynamic space for analysis, information and collective knowledge-building on planning for development in Latin America and the Caribbean, intended for the use of governments, academia, the private sector and civil society. It focuses on the planning processes of the 33 countries of the region, covering a broad spectrum, which includes national development plans or government plans, sector plans, urban development plans, land-use plans and other areas of planning that are of interest to the countries, all linked to the processes to implement the 2030 Agenda.

The Regional Observatory's working protocol allows the information contained therein to be standardized, thus helping to foster a systemic, comparative perspective that promotes dialogue among the different planning systems that exist in the countries of the region. In this regard, during the period covered by this report, progress has been made in the following areas:

- State-of-the-art matrix on the open government plans of the 33 countries of the region.
- Publishing of a quarterly newsletter, which disseminates information on the Regional Observatory's latest developments, planning-related regional initiatives and relevant ILPES activities.
- Publishing of a regular concept note on the main planning trends in the region, intended for decision makers. The first concept note addresses the lessons learned from the modalities used by the countries of the region with regard to the territorialization of the 2030 Agenda.

Almost two years since the launch of the Regional Observatory, the results have been very good, as evidenced by the most recent official metrics provided by the Publications and Web Services Division of ECLAC (see figure 3).

Figure 3
Visits to the website of the Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, July 2018–June 2019
(Number of visits)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean [online] <https://observatorioplanificacion.cepal.org/en>.

C. STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

During the period covered by this report, partnerships have been maintained and strengthened with international donors and the authorities of various countries in the region with which bilateral agreements have been signed: Ministry of Production of the province of Buenos Aires, Ministry of the Interior, Public Works and Housing of Argentina; the Municipality of Renca (Chile); the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) of Mexico; Civil Aviation Authority (AAC) of Panama; Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance of Panama; The Office of Planning and Budget of Uruguay.

Collaboration between the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and ECLAC is underpinned by a framework cooperation agreement signed in Santiago on 27 July 2006, which bolstered the technical framework cooperation agreement signed by both entities in May 1992. Since the beginning of this relationship, ILPES has developed a major training programme within the framework of that agreement to strengthen the institutional capacities of the Latin American and Caribbean countries to design and implement public policies. To fulfil this objective, activities that have been carried out in the last biennium are:

- (i) the establishment and implementation of the Planning Network for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
- (ii) the international course on planning and land management (March 2019)
- (iii) the institutional public management course for development and the 2030 Agenda (May 2019)
- (iv) the evaluation of planning for development course (June 2019)

An innovative element of the aforementioned courses was the development of three distance learning modules, which were completed prior to the face-to-face phase of the courses. This facilitated the delivery of content on cross-cutting issues such as planning and the 2030 Agenda, open government and participatory planning. A total of 89 people were enrolled in the courses given in points (ii), (iii) and (iv) (see table A1.1 of annex A1).

The current programme approach emphasizes building the capacities of government and civil society stakeholders to incorporate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs into national and subnational development strategies. This programme framework includes maintaining the Planning Network for Development, updating the Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, preparing Symposiums on Planning, and developing courses and studies. In carry out these activities, the preparatory planning work began in early 2019.

ECLAC has also worked closely with Germany's cooperation agency in recent years. Since 1980, the Commission and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) have been working together to promote economically, socially and ecologically sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Within the framework of the cooperation programme between ECLAC, BMZ and GIZ to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which concluded in June 2018, ILPES played a key role. This programme led to the creation of the Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and a training programme on planning for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean, on the basis of which a methodological guide was developed (see annex A3, on publications).

During the second half of 2018, the new project, "Sustainable development paths for middle-income countries within the framework of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean", was launched. Within the project, ILPES is responsible for developing the theme of "Planning, financing and monitoring", which seeks to strengthen the institutional capacities of the selected countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in terms of planning, statistics and financing, so that they can implement and monitor the SDGs in a manner adapted to their own national contexts.

To this end, the objective of the project is to ensure that selected countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have strategies in place to facilitate structural change that is environmentally friendly, socially acceptable, inclusive and progressive. The four pilot countries selected for this project are Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay. Work is currently underway with the authorities to define actions to provide instruments to implement the 2030 Agenda. Similarly, through regional products such as the Regional Observatory on Planning for Development, the Regional Network of Environmental Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the capacity-building programme for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, instruments are being developed to achieve that result among more countries.

Lastly, ECLAC and the Government of the Republic of Korea have strengthened their strategic cooperation relationship. The agreement between the two promotes trade and urban and rural development in the countries of the region, with a view to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this context of collaboration, ILPES has focused on the territorial dimension of development, in both urban and rural contexts.

This is based on the rich experience of the Republic of Korea in implementing territorial development policies, such as the promotion of development hubs, the re-evaluation of rural areas and, more recently, the adoption of green growth strategies, particularly focused on cities. Another interesting aspect is the increasing levels of citizen participation in planning processes, which is fostered to improve the content and quality of medium- and long-term urban development plans. Lastly, the experience of the Republic of Korea shows the importance of public leadership to inspire and guide large-scale urban transformation processes, processes that required a strategic vision, connected different stakeholders' wishes to diverse interests and needed management capacity to carry out highly complex projects.

Cooperation with the Republic of Korea has therefore helped to strengthen the three ILPES working modalities, namely applied research, technical cooperation and training, the ultimate aim of which is to improve the planning and public management processes of Latin American and Caribbean governments. In this regard, during the period under consideration, the following activities were supported by the Republic of Korea:

- Preparations for the twenty-seventh meeting of the presiding officers of the Regional Council for Planning, held in Santo Domingo, in August 2018. The focus of discussions at this meeting was territorial development and national policies to promote it.
- International seminar entitled “Territorialization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: policy challenges”, organized in the framework of the twenty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning. At this event, 10 countries shared their territorial planning experiences. The presence of authorities from Caribbean countries was acknowledged and they presented the main challenges they faced in terms of resilience to climate change and risk management. One of the main conclusions of the seminar was the need to adopt the territorial dimension as a comprehensive and central approach to address the major challenges facing the region in terms of sustainability and inclusiveness
- Workshop on public leadership for inclusive cities, held in Santiago from 17 to 19 June 2019, which strengthened the knowledge and skills of members of the public leadership alumni network, as well as the principles and values that inspire them. New content was created for a new generation of courses on public leadership for inclusive cities covering, for example, negotiation and conflict resolution, and strategic communication.
- Research on new urban-rural dynamics in Latin America and the Republic of Korea. The study explored the emerging process of migration from urban areas to rural ones.

Annex A2 lists the technical cooperation agreements established during this biennium, some of which are still in effect.

D. WORKING DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS



ILPES produces various types of publications and information resources, with different objectives and for different target audiences and partners: institutional documents, books, working paper series, manuals and project documents. It also uses different media to disseminate its research and compilations during the biennium.

These publications are distinguished by their regional and international comparative analysis, which provides an overview of the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, manuals and handbooks reflect the practical experiences of the ILPES team in the region, which have allowed the team to develop tools to meet the needs of institutions and professionals in the region, especially in the area of planning and public administration. The following documents were published in this biennium:

- *Compendio del Primer Congreso Internacional de Evaluación Social de Proyectos*. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) pose a challenge in three dimensions: the economic, social and environmental. This presents challenges for national public investment systems (SNIP), as each country must create favourable conditions to guide investment processes and have a set of investment initiatives that promote social well-being, ensuring the efficient use of public resources. Therefore, the systems must regularly update methodological and support tools to devise and evaluate initiatives, in accordance with new challenges, and provide constant feedback, in order to improve investment processes. The social evaluation of projects allows priorities to be defined, and determines the scope, contribution to the common good and, ultimately, the desirability of a project.

In the last decade, national public investment systems have generated interest in some dimensions that go beyond the pre-investment studies, such as the ex-post evaluation, impact assessment, territorial equity and disaster risk. All these dimensions were analysed by 100 experts from the governing bodies of SNIP in Latin America at the First International Conference on the Social Evaluation of Projects, held in Santiago from 20 to 22 November 2017, the results of which are presented in this publication.

- “Methodological guide on planning for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean”. Three years into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, Latin America and the Caribbean face great challenges. More than half of the countries in the region have national coordination mechanisms for the implementation and follow-up of this Agenda. Most of these mechanisms have entrusted planning institutions with the role of coordinator or

technical secretariat for coordinating the various sectors, convening stakeholders and defining the strategies and partnerships for achieving the SDGs, as well as monitoring and ensuring accountability of the Goals.

This methodological guide from ECLAC is intended to provide conceptual and practical inputs that enable countries to formulate strategies —whether at the national or subnational level— for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The guide takes into account planning challenges and the integrated nature of the Agenda to then establish methodological phases, using practical exercises to identify the critical nodes and links of the SDGs in a given context and link them with planning systems and the identification of key stakeholders. This then reveals the elements that can be used to prepare an implementation strategy for the 2030 Agenda in a specific context.

- “Disaster assessment methodology exercise guide”. ECLAC pioneered not only disaster assessment but also compilation of the necessary methodology and courses on this methodology for member countries and international institutions. Its first disaster assessment was in 1973, following the Managua earthquake of December 1972. Since then, ECLAC has led about 100 disaster assessments in 28 countries of the region.
- The experience of ECLAC in this area has resulted in three editions of the *Handbook for Disaster Assessment* in 1991, 2003 and 2014. The last of these was prepared in collaboration with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) This document contains exercises developed for the economic, social and environmental disaster assessment methodology courses and is a teaching supplement to the third edition of the *Handbook*. The purpose of this exercise guide is to reinforce the basic concepts used in estimating the effects of a disaster, namely damage, losses and additional costs, which are explained in the third edition of the *Handbook for Disaster Assessment*.
- “Ruralidad, hambre y pobreza en América Latina y el Caribe”. This document presents the results of a study to identify rural territories with the highest incidences of hunger and poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, which used the unsatisfied basic needs methodology and is based on health-related survey data from the countries studied. The study was part of the joint project between ECLAC and FAO, “100 territories free from hunger and poverty”, which seeks to highlight the rural dimension in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to identify action lines to address shortages in these territories in order to ensure that no one is left behind.

The results of the study indicate that a significant number of people still reside in rural areas with woefully inadequate general living conditions. In the 14 countries considered in the survey, the total is 17 million people, almost 15% of the total rural population of the region. The territories identified are mostly characterized by complex geographical conditions, with a severe lack of connectivity, and a strong presence of indigenous peoples and Afrodescendent populations, as well as being greatly affected by climate change.

- “Prospectiva en América Latina y el Caribe: aprendizajes a partir de la práctica”. ILPES has established a regular forum for dialogue with experts in planning for development in the region, known as symposiums on planning. In 2016, these symposiums were held in conjunction with the international seminar on the Sustainable Development Goals and building futures for Latin America and the Caribbean. Both the seminar and the call for tender for projects to presented at the symposiums focused on experience, learning and foresight exercises for development. This document presents the projects selected that year.

With regard to foresight exercises, at both the global and regional level, areas of specialization or of focus have sprung up. Although they address different issues and questions, they share both benchmark theoretical assumptions as well as a rich and varied selection of methodologies and tools. For this reason, this publication offers insights related to the topics covered and the number of papers published on each topic. The document groups together the papers related to technological foresight, urban and local foresight; territorial foresight and foresight for development.

Annex A3 contains a full list of the documents published by ILPES in the 2018-2019 biennium.

At its sixteenth meeting in Lima, the Regional Council for Planning requested the Institute to start preparing the position paper:³ *also requests* the Institute to develop proposed contents for a position paper to be presented at the seventeenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning, and to circulate that proposal at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers.

In response to this request, work began on a draft annotated index, the contents of which were presented and submitted for discussion at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers held in Santo Domingo, in August 2018. Pursuant to the countries' requests at that meeting, the paper's focus was refined, and it is to be presented at the seventeenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning, under the title *Planning for sustainable territorial development in Latin America and the Caribbean*.⁴

It states in the document that in the countries of the region there is great interest in territorial matters, with a wide variety of approaches, ranging from conventional policies to support less developed regions, to more innovative strategies related to disaster prevention and management, land-use planning, rural development or ethnic and cultural diversity. However, this nexus or family of policies is not sufficiently coordinated or cohesive. This duality —a wealth of data but poorly coordinated— also exists in the areas of financing instruments and information systems. Under these conditions, the document puts forward an analysis and self-diagnosis model, called the Territorial PlanBarometer, which is suggested as a first step for countries to assess their territorial public policy efforts. The paper recommends that, once the Territorial PlanBarometer is applied, countries should take the initiative to develop strategies to move from this family, or nexus, of territorial development policies to a comprehensive, joined up and cohesive ecosystem that should enhance impacts and make better use of available but always limited resources.

E. OTHER INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION RESOURCES

The Institute has taken care to keep its web page on the ECLAC portal,⁵ as well as its Facebook account,⁶ continually updated in order to broadcast its training activities and promote dialogue with those who participated in its courses and other initiatives and with the academic community. Likewise, the Public Information Unit of ECLAC was requested to create a playlist on the YouTube channel, ILPES-CAPACITACION,⁷ with the objective of sharing audiovisual material as a complement and support to both

³ See paragraph 5 of resolution CRP/XVI/01 in *Report of the sixteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) LC/CRP.16/6*, 2018.

⁴ LC/CRP.17/3.

⁵ See "Planning for development" [online] <https://cepal.org/en/work-areas/planning-development>.

⁶ See [online] <https://www.facebook.com/ilpes.cepal>.

⁷ See [online] <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLnMibRrfMTMUa7jLERdYSwvdx1tcDTaqM>.

distance training courses and networks that ILPES has developed. Educational materials can be found here, as well as interviews with experts (government officials, academics and civil society representatives). Through this forum, the Institute seeks to disseminate experiences and knowledge.

ILPES, in collaboration with the Hernán Santa Cruz Library, is also responsible for maintaining six libguides⁸ which are an invaluable tool for dissemination and they offer different types of very useful resources and material for specialized users, the general public and ECLAC itself. The libguides address the following topics:

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Open government to open State
- Programme and project evaluations
- Participation, leadership and development
- Foresight and development

Lastly, since 2016, ILPES has been responsible for coordinating, together with the Public Information Unit of ECLAC and the Hernán Santa Cruz Library, the visits by groups from academic institutions and other organizations that wish to come to ECLAC for technical talks, which constitutes another channel of dissemination for the Institute's activities.

F. REFLECTIONS ON ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTCOMES

Planning has been reinvigorated with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, which has led authorities to recognize long-term planning for development and comprehensive policies, programmes and projects as vital to its implementation. However, this poses a challenge, as the multiple demands of the countries of the region must be met, taking into account their particular contexts and realities, which requires timely but differentiated responses.

As a result, the ILPES team must divide its resources and time among applied research, technical assistance and training activities, taking into consideration the application of criteria such as impact and geographical representation, among others, as well as its sense of institutional responsibility for the development of the region. ILPES has been providing training on planning and public management technical skills for 57 years. Its courses have evolved over time to identify regional capacities, showcase them and share knowledge through the “learning by doing” methodology.

Innovation is an ongoing challenge that requires the mainstreaming of more integrated working practices, new technological tools and new topics, leaving no one behind. Strategic partnerships with countries and with bilateral and multilateral partners are crucial, by supporting, facilitating and guaranteeing the Institute's ability to respond to countries and generate regional public goods. Collaboration with countries' institutions, AECID, BMZ, GIZ and the Republic of Korea is necessary to bolster the Institute's capacity to respond to countries. Until now, ILPES has managed to operate on the basis of a variety of resources: regular budget, extrabudgetary resources and contributions from countries of the region.

⁸ See [online] <https://biblioguias.cepal.org/planificacion>.

However, this base has been diminished, as a result of the low contributions received, which could jeopardize the Institute's operations.

The number of activities and their topics, advisory services, courses and documents, responds to the commitments made in the framework of the programme of work approved at the thirty-sixth session of ECLAC and the mandates of the Regional Council for Planning. The human and financial resources needed to carry them out are allocated on the basis of criteria such as efficiency, effectiveness, replicability and knowledge generation for the benefit of the region. In this regard, the Institute's preoccupation with knowledge management is reflected in the creation of opportunities for exchange through both in-person and virtual platforms, such as the Observatory, networks and training courses, and is also demonstrated in its applied research. This sense of pragmatism has been repeatedly commended by member States, promoting know-how as the main guideline of the Institute's daily technical cooperation efforts.

Some of the main challenges facing the Institute's operations include keeping up to date and at the forefront of knowledge and practices on the topics related to planning and public management, and adopting the cross-cutting approaches, such as citizen participation, gender equality and open government approaches.

The methodological tools, the Regional Observatory, the PlanBarometer, the expert networks and learning communities are all freely available to the countries and have been constructed with regional human resources dedicated to planning and public management. These tools are intended and designed to be used by development stakeholders; not only are they available to countries, but countries are also partly responsible for ensuring that the tools are used and sustainable and that stakeholders take ownership of them. The challenge is to encourage these stakeholders to participate actively in the processes that constitute the work of the region's planning authorities in collaboration with ILPES.

The positive results of the attendees' evaluations of the training courses, seminars and meetings, particularly with regard to the pertinence and quality of the material, show that progress is being made in the right direction. The Institute's convening power in all its activities, alone or in conjunction with other institutions, enables it to identify persistent and emerging challenges, validate methodologies and tools, and assess capacity gaps and needs.

The linkages between all the modalities of ILPES work together with its multiple resources gives coherence to the programme of work and the support countries need to comply with their global, regional and national commitments.

Annex A1

Table A1.1
International courses or courses open to all, July 2018–June 2019

Course subject	Dates	Location	Country	Teaching hours	Participants		
					Women	Men	Total
Strategies for open government in the Americas	3–7 September 2018	Santiago	Chile	40	25	13	38
Foresight for development and the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda	8–19 October 2018	Santiago	Chile	72	18	11	29
Results-based management and budgets	5–16 November 2018	Santiago	Chile	80	18	14	32
Logical frameworks and performance management for projects	19–30 November 2018	Santiago	Chile	80	22	11	33
Planning for development from a gender perspective	18–22 March 2019	Santiago	Chile	40	35	5	40
Land management and planning	25–29 March 2019	Montevideo	Uruguay	40	17	13	30
Institutional public management for development and the 2030 Agenda	20–24 May 2019	La Antigua	Guatemala	40	16	11	27
Evaluating planning for development	10–14 June 2019	Santa Cruz de la Sierra	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	40	21	11	32
Subtotal				432	172	89	261

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

Table A1.2
National courses or courses restricted to a limited number of participants, July 2018–June 2019

Course subject	Dates	Location	Country	Teaching hours	Participants		
					Women	Men	Total
Specialization in results-based management and budgets	2–5 October 2018	Caracas	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	32	11	11	22
Training programme to strengthen the management of the Civil Aviation Authority of Panama (four modules)	December 2018–March 2019	Panama City	Panama	152	16	16	32
Territorial development in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	8–10 April 2019	San Fernando del Valle de Catamarca	Argentina	24	20	20	40
Training programme to strengthen planning and public management (two of five modules)	April–October 2019	Panama City	Panama	80	12	13	25
Territorial development in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	24–26 June 2019	Buenos Aires	Argentina	24	16	18	34
Subtotal				312	75	78	153

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

Table A1.3
Combined courses and workshops and seminars, July 2018–June 2019

Course subject	Dates	Location	Country	Teaching hours	Participants		
					Women	Men	Total
Workshops in the framework of the agreement between ECLAC and the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) of Mexico (13 workshops)	July–December 2018	Mexico City	Mexico	298	216	422	638
Public spending accountability gaps: citizens' expectations versus the status of fiscal transparency in Chile	6 August 2018	Santiago	Chile	8	12	22	34
Capacity-building and development programme for municipalities and territorial stakeholders	10 September–21 November 2018	Junín, Tandil, Bahía Blanca and La Plata (Buenos Aires province)	Argentina	40	20	25	45
Seminar on 70 years of ECLAC: forward-looking development planning	22–23 October 2018	Santiago	Chile	16	91	91	182
Information and indicators for public decision-making (Social Development Division of ECLAC–ILPES)	8–9 November 2018	Santiago	Chile	16	15	16	31
Workshops in the framework of the agreement between ECLAC and the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) of Mexico (7 workshops)	January–December 2019	Mexico City	Mexico	112	103	163	266
International seminar on Governing the Future: trust, public innovation and institutional capacities for sustainable development, beyond SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	14–15 May 2019	Santiago	Chile	16	39	41	80
Subtotal				506	496	880	1 276

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

Table A1.4
Distance-learning courses, July 2018–June 2019

Course subject	Dates	Locations	Country	Teaching hours	Participants		
					Women	Men	Total
Logical framework for the formulation of development projects	8 October–30 November 2018	Taught remotely from Santiago	Chile	80	40	41	81
Subtotal				80	40	41	81

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

Annex A2

Table A2.1 presents a summary of the projects carried out in the period between July 2018 and June 2019, as well as those that are still ongoing.

Table A2.1
Current agreements, July 2018–June 2019

Institutions	Description	Topic	Implementation period
Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	Technical Cooperation Programme	Planning and public management	2017–2018 2018–2019
Ministry of Production of the province of Buenos Aires and ECLAC	Capacity-building and development programme for municipalities and territorial stakeholders of the province of Buenos Aires	Territorial development	August 2017– April 2019
Ministry of the Interior, Public Works and Housing of Argentina and ECLAC	Agreement with the Secretariat of Territorial Planning and Public Works Coordination	Territorial development	March 2019– March 2020
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) of Germany, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and ECLAC	Sustainable development paths for middle-income countries within the framework of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean	Planning exercise	2018–2020
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), ECLAC and the Civil Aviation Authority of Panama	Strengthening the Civil Aviation Authority of Panama in the framework of the project PS96690 “Strengthening management of the Civil Aviation Authority of Panama”	Planning and public management	March 2019– December 2021
UNDP, ECLAC and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance of Panama	Strengthening planning for the mainstreaming and territorialization of the Sustainable Development Goals in public policies of Panama	Planning and public management	March 2019– December 2021

Table A2.1 (concluded)

Institutions	Description	Topic	Implementation period
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and ECLAC	100 territories free of hunger and poverty	Planning and territorial development	December 2017–December 2018
National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) of Mexico/ECLAC	Consolidation the monitoring system for social policies and programmes, 2018	Public management	2018–2019
Republic of Korea and ECLAC	Programme to maximize the impact of efforts to promote sustainable urban and rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean	Territorial development	2017–2018

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

Annex A3

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS, JULY 2018–JUNE 2019**Books, monographs and coeditions**

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)/Ministry of Social Development of Chile (2018), *Compendio del Primer Congreso Internacional de Evaluación Social de Proyectos* (LC/TS.2018/54), Santiago, August.

Project Documents

ECLAC (2018), “Methodological guide on planning for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean”, (LC/TS.2018/63), Santiago, August.

ECLAC (2018), “Disaster assessment methodology exercise guide”, (LC/TS.2018/64), Santiago, October.

ECLAC/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2018), “Ruralidad, hambre y pobreza en América Latina y el Caribe” (LC/TS.2018/119), Santiago, December.

Seminars and Conferences series

L. M. Cuervo and F. Guerrero (2018), “Prospectiva en América Latina y el Caribe: aprendizajes a partir de la práctica”, No. 88 (LC/TS.2018/38), Santiago, July.