



ECLAC



Distr.  
LIMITED  
LC/CE.23/4  
15 April 2025  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: SPANISH  
2500167[E]

---

**REPORT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE STATISTICAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAS OF THE ECONOMIC  
COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Santiago, 28 and 29 August 2024

## CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Page</i>
A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK .....	1–8	3
Place and date of the meeting.....	1	3
Attendance.....	2–7	3
Chair.....	8	3
B. AGENDA.....	9	4
C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.....	10–95	4
Annex 1 Agreements.....	–	23
Annex 2 List of participants .....	–	26

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

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

1. The twenty-third meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) was held in Santiago on 28 and 29 August 2024.

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

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following States serving as members of the Executive Committee: Argentina, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Mexico, Peru, Spain and Uruguay.

3. Also attending were representatives of the following member countries of the Conference: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago.

4. The following associate members of ECLAC were also represented: Aruba and Curaçao.

5. Attending from the United Nations Secretariat were representatives of the Statistics Division and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

6. The following entities of the United Nations system were represented at the meeting: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and World Bank.

7. Also present at the meeting were representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Central American Integration System (SICA) and European Union.

### **Chair**

8. The meeting was chaired by the Dominican Republic, the country serving as Chair of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC.

---

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

## B. AGENDA

9. The Executive Committee adopted the following agenda:
  1. Adoption of the agenda.
  2. Towards a new strategic plan for the Statistical Conference of the Americas: analysis and regional challenges.
  3. Review of progress in the implementation of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2024–2025, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas.
  4. Other matters.
  5. Consideration and adoption of agreements.

## C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

10. At the opening session, statements were made by José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; Miosotis Rivas Peña, General Director of the National Office of Statistics of the Dominican Republic, the country serving as Chair of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC; and Stefan Schweinfest, Director of the United Nations Statistics Division, speaking by video link.

11. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC noted that the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas was a space for collaboration on statistical challenges in the region. He listed the three traps facing Latin America: (i) low capacity for growth, (ii) high inequality and low social mobility and cohesion, and (iii) weak institutional capacities and ineffective governance, and he emphasized the need for comprehensive policies to address them. Noting that administrative records and new data sources held the potential to improve statistical production, he also underscored the importance of strengthening statistical capacity, updating regulatory frameworks and fostering partnerships with various stakeholders. Lastly, he expressed the hope that statistical production and its public policy implementation would continue to be strengthened through collaboration, looking towards the 2026–2035 Strategic Plan of the Statistical Conference of the Americas for, and emphasized that the Caribbean should regard itself as an integral part of that initiative.

12. The General Director of the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic highlighted the importance of establishing a new strategic plan that could serve as a road map towards more inclusive and sustainable development, focusing on the quality of data and the need for innovation in data collection. She stressed that national statistical offices played a seminal role in the development of high-quality statistical data. The region participated actively in the Statistical Commission of the United Nations, in the context of which joint efforts had led to the adoption of Economic and Social Council resolution 2024/2 of 12 July 2024 to ensure a more inclusive and representative Statistical Commission. Lastly, she presented the “Descifrando” podcast, which aimed to strengthen statistical culture and foster civic-mindedness, and reaffirmed the commitment to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, highlighting the importance of ensuring data integrity.

13. The Director of the United Nations Statistics Division underscored the importance of regional cooperation on statistical topics and of events such as the seventh High-level Forum on Global Geospatial Information Management, to be held in Mexico, and the fifth United Nations World Data Forum, which

would take place in Colombia. He noted that the meeting of the Executive Committee addressed issues of global relevance, such as data governance in a context of increasing digitalization. Different types of data must also be integrated to address the challenges of sustainable development, including statistical, geospatial and big data. He hailed the region's leadership in implementing those approaches and thanked institutions such as ECLAC, and the international statistical community, for their collaborative work.

Towards a new strategic plan for the Statistical Conference of the Americas: analysis and regional challenges  
(agenda item 2)

14. Rolando Ocampo, Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC, said that the preparation of the 2026–2035 Strategic Plan was divided into three phases: evaluating the previous plan (2015–2025), defining the mission and vision of the new plan and preparing the final document. In the first phase, interviews and surveys had been conducted at national statistical offices, with responses received from 24 countries. He spoke of the need to update regulatory frameworks to enable the use of administrative registers and protect personal data, as well as challenges related to staff retention and the implementation of new technologies. Limited human and technological resources hindered progress in the region, in particular in the Caribbean. He said that the strategic plan should be both innovative and creative to address future challenges and improve statistical production.

15. In the ensuing discussion, several key issues of statistical development in the region were raised. It was important for the new Strategic Plan to be practical and practicable for national statistical offices. The Knowledge Transfer Network was a valuable tool for overcoming financial constraints, in particular in the Caribbean and it was suggested that it should be used for planning and to address critical issues for the region. The increasing demand for information could be addressed by advancing ambitious technological modernization projects. Also mentioned was the need for alignment between the CARICOM Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics and the new strategic plan and for innovation, despite the lack of resources. Appreciation was expressed for the provision of simultaneous interpretation at meetings, as it facilitated collaboration between countries. Lastly, the importance of encouraging the *Methodological guide on time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean* as a good practice in the region was highlighted.

*Organization and management of national statistical offices in the new data ecosystem*

16. Discussion on this thematic area was moderated by Miosotis Rivas Peña, General Director of the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic, and the participants were Mariana Kotzeva, Director-General of Eurostat (by video link); and Romina Garrido, Assistant Director of GobLab UAI of the School of Government of the Adolfo Ibáñez University, in Chile.

17. The Director-General of Eurostat spoke on the experiences of the statistical offices in the European Union. She said that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and rapid technological advances had fuelled the use of data in the public sector. The growing demand for data posed new challenges and presented new opportunities in statistics, and statistical offices were encouraged to take on roles that went beyond their customary activities. She said that participating in data governance was crucial for ensuring data quality and privacy and referred to Common European Data Spaces for cooperation in the use of data. Statistical offices must also work with the private and public sectors to leverage new sources of data and to preserve public trust in the integrity and ethical handling of statistical data. Lastly, she said that both technical skills and robust institutional frameworks were needed.

18. The Assistant Director of GobLab UAI of the School of Government of the Adolfo Ibáñez University in Chile explained her laboratory's work, which focused on improving the State's use of data. Her team, which was leading artificial intelligence projects and working to establish an integrated data infrastructure in the country, had participated in the technical round tables organized during the drafting of the new Personal Data Protection Act. To foster public trust, it was important to ensure that personal data were handled in an ethical and transparent manner. Although there was progress in data legislation in Chile, institutional capacities must continue to be developed, including at the National Institute of Statistics (INE), to ensure appropriate data management. The interoperability of public bodies and the modernization of regulatory frameworks were essential for efficient and safe management of statistical data in the country.

19. Next, a panel discussion was held. The panellists were the representatives of the Bahamas National Statistical Institute, INE of Chile, the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) of Colombia and the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data. The panel was moderated by the General Director of the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic, who invited participants to consider how national statistical offices could adapt to technological and methodological changes within the existing legal framework.

20. The representative of the Bahamas National Statistical Institute referred to the structural changes made to its legal framework, which included the power to make financial and contracting decisions and the establishment of a new data collection unit. Following the country's general elections, the new government had amended some aspects of the legal framework, and the Institute continued to implement new technologies to improve data collection and processing. It was critical to ensure that new technologies were compatible with existing data protection laws. She also underscored the need for training for both the Institute's staff and data providers to ensure the quality and integrity of information. Lastly, she mentioned the increase in requests for microdata and the implementation of ethics and anonymization measures to protect data privacy.

21. The representative of INE of Chile emphasized the importance of adapting the legal framework of statistical offices in response to technological and methodological changes, noting that his country was working to modernize its framework. While obtaining data from administrative registers rather than traditional sources could significantly reduce costs and improve the quality of censuses, there was a need to foster a culture of innovation in national statistical offices, given their tendency to adhere to traditional approaches. It was also important to learn from international best practices and use knowledge transmission networks like the ones that had emerged during the pandemic to improve training and procedures.

22. The representative of DANE of Colombia said that investment in technological infrastructure was needed to maintain high standards in data production. National statistical offices should have methodological guidelines and codes of good practice and ethics to enable progress even when legal frameworks had not yet been updated. National statistics plans were essential for coordinating the efforts of public and private bodies and establishing a clear road map. She also highlighted the value of partnerships with academia, civil society and other national statistical offices, and of ongoing dialogue with them, which facilitated adaptation to technological and methodological changes. Updating methodological instruments was also essential to ensure the relevance and quality of the data produced.

23. The representative of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data said that the agendas for artificial intelligence, digital transformation and official statistics needed to be better coordinated since they were usually siloed. He explained that statistics and data protection legislation were often conflicting, so it was critical to foster smoother communication between data protection bodies and statistical offices. Data governance and ethical data management were also key, and he called for greater

collaboration between governments, civil society and other sectors in that regard. There was a need to strengthen the data-sharing, supported by sufficient funding, and successes should be showcased to prove that data and statistics were not merely an expense but also an investment that could yield substantial financial returns.

24. The moderator then posed specific questions to each panellist. Responding to the question on how national statistical offices could establish flexible data governance mechanisms that could adapt to changes in the data ecosystem, the representative of DANE of Colombia emphasized the importance of strengthening offices' data governance and of alignment with a culture of quality in official statistics. There was a need to document metadata, periodically audit policies and processes and conduct peer reviews every two years. The risks of artificial intelligence and its impact on statistical production should also be evaluated. Lastly, she mentioned the need to train civil servants, adopt scalable technological infrastructure and ensure adherence to ethical principles in the use of new technologies.

25. On the question of how national statistical offices could safeguard the quality and integrity of data obtained from other institutions, whether public or private, the representative of the Bahamas National Statistical Institute underscored the need to establish clear standards and guidelines for data collection, processing and dissemination and to ensure the use of consistent international frameworks. She also noted the importance of having data-sharing agreements that aligned with legal frameworks, including clear memorandums of understanding that were conveyed to data providers. Training was needed for both the employees of national statistical offices and data providers. She also noted the importance of ethical considerations and confidentiality, particularly with regard to data anonymization, on which her team had received training to ensure the security of data-sharing.

26. Responding to the question on the challenges faced by national statistical offices in coordinating with central banks and other providers of administrative records, the representative of INE of Chile explained that coordination between central banks and national statistical offices depended on the degree to which banks participated in producing statistics. If the bank performed only traditional functions, collaboration focused on a methodological understanding of the statistical production of national statistical offices, as in the case of the consumer price index. When the bank produced statistics, as in El Salvador, close and ongoing coordination was recommended, with protocols and rules to improve data quality. He also highlighted the importance of technical collaboration and of security in exchanging information and referred to the Register of Companies of Chile.

27. The representative of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data responded to a question on the high-impact initiative on the power of data and its expected contribution. He explained that the initiative focused more on the political component of statistical production than on its technical and methodological aspects. Engaging the political stakeholders who shaped legislation on statistics and the digital transformation was essential to shift the perception of data as an expense and position it as a high-return investment. He also referred to the challenge of communicating the need for greater investment in official statistics to those responsible for national budgets. Several organizations, such as UNICEF and the World Bank, were collaborating to develop laws on statistics, as exemplified by the experience in the Dominican Republic, and he emphasized that replicating that in other countries would be worthwhile.

28. In the ensuing discussion, comments were made on the importance of data protection in statistical production and the need to harmonize the relevant laws. It was noted that national statistical offices should coordinate with national data protection authorities, that the implementation of laws posed challenges, and that it was important to establish clear standards for the processing of personal data. Some countries' experiences in investing in cybersecurity and implementing data protection laws to ensure statistical

confidentiality were cited. It was also noted that, although some countries had unrestricted access to administrative records, their use could be hampered as new laws were adopted. Lastly, reference was made to the review of models of statistics laws in the region to respond to changes in the data ecosystem to allow for more regulatory flexibility.

*Technical and methodological capacities amid rapid technological development*

29. The discussion under this thematic area was moderated by Rolando Ocampo, Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC, and the speakers were Stefan Schweinfest, Director of the United Nations Statistics Division, speaking by video link; InKyung Choi, a Statistician with the Statistical Division of the Economic Commission for Europe, also by video link; Marcio Pochmann, President of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics; and Isabel Islas Arredondo, Director-General of Integration, Analysis and Research of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico.

30. The Director of the United Nations Statistics Division provided an overview of the work being done globally on statistics, highlighting the importance of data governance and emphasizing the need for greater clarity with regard to terminology and the pivotal role of statisticians. He also referred to the update of the System of National Accounts, which was being conducted to reflect globalization and digitalization, and noted that implementation would begin in 2025, following its adoption. He underscored the importance of censuses and social statistics, urging countries to actively participate in the global consultation being conducted on that subject, which would become the framework for the recommendations on censuses. He also noted the progress made in the geospatial programme and the need to integrate statistics with geographical data. In closing, he called for the statistical and geospatial communities to cooperate and continue to liaise with permanent missions in New York to strengthen regional participation in the Statistical Commission.

31. Next, the Statistician of the Statistics Division of the Economic Commission for Europe delivered the presentation “Artificial intelligence for official statistics: experiences and lessons learned from the initiatives of the High-level Group for the Modernization of Official Statistics”, explaining that the Group had been established in 2010, working initially on several areas, including artificial intelligence. Interest in that subject had intensified in 2019, when the group had focused on machine learning and generative artificial intelligence. The democratization of artificial intelligence had increased its uptake, providing new opportunities for national statistical offices. Nonetheless, there were also challenges related to the quality of machine learning models and the need for specialized staff. She concluded by underscoring the importance of integrating artificial intelligence into the day-to-day work of national statistical offices and gave specific examples of the development of best practices for implementing the technology and recruiting for key positions in the field.

32. Next, the President of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics spoke of the challenges related to official statistics in the twenty-first century. The paradox of a vast amount of available data coupled with the rise of disinformation undermined trust in official statistics. In the twentieth century, the data produced by statistics institutes were used to support public policies based on verifiable facts. However, with the rise of social media and big technology corporations, it had become possible to manipulate or falsify data. National statistical offices were facing three key challenges: enhancing their efficiency, communicating effectively and preparing for the future. Against that backdrop, digital literacy and data sovereignty were critical. He also underscored the need to maintain impartiality and objectivity in the production of statistics to strengthen governance and national identity and bolster democracy.

33. The Director General of Integration, Analysis and Research of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico presented the Institute's advances in the use of data science in the production of statistics and geographical data. In that regard, the first steps had been taken in 2014, with the holding of a seminar on big data. In 2018, the Institute had partnered with Australia to develop the Mexican Geospatial Data Cube. In 2019, the Institute had established a data science laboratory, which had boosted innovation, and by 2020, it had launched products such as the Timely Indicator of Economic Activity and had advanced in the use of satellite imagery and the automated coding of text data. It was important to ensure the interoperability of traditional and non-traditional sources of data and the laboratory had enhanced the efficiency of data production. Technological and regulatory infrastructure must be upgraded to meet the challenges posed by artificial intelligence.

34. Next, a panel discussion was held with the representatives of the Statistical Institute of Belize, the National Institute of Statistics (INE) of Uruguay and the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC) of Ecuador. It was moderated by the Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC, who began by asking the representative of the Statistical Institute of Belize what challenges were faced in the implementation of new methodologies and how they could be overcome.

35. The representative of the Statistical Institute of Belize explained the challenges that had arisen for the Institute since 2020 in the implementation of new methodologies. Despite advances, such as the development of food-related statistics and a poverty index, the Institute was facing three major constraints: lack of staff, of funding and of technical experience. With just 45 employees, high staff turnover had made knowledge retention difficult. Insufficient funding also limited the collection of new data and the upgrade of infrastructure. Despite those obstacles, they continued to pursue innovation and adaptation thanks to training and the support of external partners.

36. The representative of INE of Uruguay, responding next to a question on the strategies employed for integrating new technologies into existing statistical processes, said that it had begun playing a larger role as a data administrator, in addition to producing traditional statistics. That change had implied taking on the management of information flows from different sources, such as administrative registers, which had required the adoption of new technologies and the creation of a data warehouse to organize information consistently. He noted that the traceability of the Continuous Household Survey had improved and that new data collection methods, such as online surveys, were being implemented on the basis of the success of the population census.

37. Responding to a question on the security measures needed to protect statistical data in the context of technological innovation, the representative of INEC of Ecuador referred to two key elements. Firstly, it was important to build staff capacity on the protection of personal data, differentiating between the protection of such data and the protection of statistical confidentiality. Secondly, as part of cooperation between the United Nations Population Fund and the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC in the evaluation of the population census, a road map to improve data protection had been prepared, focused on techniques such as data encryption and multifactor authentication. He also noted the need to strengthen cybersecurity through training and audits and for strategic collaboration with other countries.

38. Next, the moderator asked the three panellists which training and development strategies would be key to better equip the staff of national statistical offices with skills for the future and to attract and retain talent in a competitive environment. The representative of the Statistical Institute of Belize spoke of the importance of proper training for employees, emphasizing the need to focus on succession planning and to align training programmes with the Institute's long-term goals. Training should go beyond technical aspects

to encompass management and supervision, and employees should have opportunities to take on leadership roles. She also noted the importance of attracting and retaining talent by providing a good work environment and policies that promoted staff well-being, such as programmes to provide support and encourage work-life balance.

39. The representative of INE of Uruguay said that the profile of Institute staff needed to be transformed to adapt to a growing dependency on administrative registers and data from alternative sources. The change implied a shift from a pyramidal structure, with a broad base of enumerators, to a more rectangular structure, in which the capacity for data analysis became essential. To that end, training had been provided on data science, artificial intelligence and data visualization, and the Institute had switched from using SPSS data analysis software to the R programming language, which had required a massive training exercise.

40. The representative of INEC of Ecuador said that despite efforts to retain its personnel, many trained professionals were likely to take positions in ministries or the private sector, which could be viewed as a positive externality for the national statistical system. It was critical to train professionals with a shared respect for the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and for good data processing practices. He said that rather than focusing on retention, partnerships with the private sector could be established to protect the country's sensitive information. He also proposed setting deadlines for the migration to register-based censuses, emphasizing the need to rapidly adapt to new technologies.

41. In the discussion that followed, representatives underscored the importance of investing in technology infrastructure and training of statistical office staff. Technological upgrading was critical, and while advances had been made in that regard, there was also a need to establish a cooperation hub to share experiences and good practices. Artificial intelligence and public-private partnerships were also important, and the academic sector could be a strategic partner for strengthening staff skills. Lastly, there was a call to foster creativity and innovation to optimize resources and improve statistical production, even amid budgetary constraints.

*Coordination and cooperation in the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC*

42. The panel discussion was moderated by Antonio Salcedo, Head of the Office of the President of the National Statistics Institute (INE) of Spain. The panellists were Miosotis Rivas Peña, General Director of the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic; Peter Abad Altamirano, Acting Director of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) of Peru; José Antonio Mejía, representative of IDB; and Pedro Silva, representative of the National School of Statistical Sciences (ENCE) of Brazil.

43. The General Director of the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic underlined the importance of establishing clear and well-structured protocols when it came to mechanisms to improve coordination, participation and collaboration among the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas. It was essential to have a governance structure that could facilitate agile and effective decision-making and to define specific roles and responsibilities. A rigorous work schedule with strict deadlines and follow-up mechanisms should be implemented, and there was value in empowering participants and encouraging their active participation and decision-making in that process. It was also important to foster engagement by assigning responsibilities and ensuring accountability. Improvements could be made in the preparation and review of documents, and she suggested that a collaborative approach and efficient use of technology could facilitate communication and collaboration among group members.

44. The Acting Director of INEI of Peru responded to a question on the role of the Statistical Conference of the Americas in supporting innovation and the development of technical and methodological

capacities in the region's national statistical offices. He emphasized the importance of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2024–2025, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC in boosting innovation and technical capacity-building in that regard. The working groups of the Conference were instrumental for cooperation on responses to key issues, such as environmental statistics, the labour market and data imputation, and there was a need to strengthen cooperation with United Nations agencies to mobilize international resources and facilitate in-person and online workshops. Technological advancement and artificial intelligence were key for process standardization in statistical offices. The work of the Knowledge Transfer Network was important, as were the technical advisory services provided by ECLAC to several institutes, and he called for the establishment of public and private partnerships that included civil society and academia to improve the production and dissemination of official statistics.

45. The representative of IDB, responding to the question on how the Statistical Conference of the Americas could improve cooperation, collaboration and alignment with international statistical initiatives and programmes, said that the search for resources should be coordinated in a systematic manner, avoiding competition between proposals. He also called for leveraging of linkages with the global statistical community, including the Statistical Commission of the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), so that the region could be progress. Cooperation should be encouraged with other regional organizations, such as the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and experiences. He stressed the importance of relations with specialized bodies and of learning through less conventional exchange modalities. ECLAC played a key role in fostering such initiatives and it was essential to involve countries in those global dialogues.

46. The representative of ENCE of Brazil replied to the question of how statistical offices could strengthen ties with academic and research bodies by highlighting the importance of establishing partnerships between statistical offices and academia for the benefit of both. In a context of growing demand for statistical products and limited resources, innovation was critical. Collaboration with academia could provide access to knowledge and experiences that offices lacked, and could influence the training of future professionals. He gave examples of fruitful collaboration in Brazil, Canada and the United Kingdom. In Brazil, ENCE had provided continuing education for staff of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), of which it was a part, and had organized academic events. In Canada, a consultative council for statistical methods was contributing to research and development. Despite their initial challenges, such partnerships were essential for innovation and should be fostered in the field of official statistics.

47. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of the Central American Statistical Commission (CENTROESTAD) underscored the importance of cooperation on statistical matters in the subregions, citing examples of such in the Andean Community and the Southern Common Market. In Central America, CENTROESTAD had been responsible for implementing the agenda of the Statistical Conference of the Americas since 2008, facilitating the participation of statistical offices in the meetings of the Conference. He drew attention to cooperation between the Central American Monetary Council and FAO in areas such as national accounts and agricultural censuses and noted that work at the subregional level helped to optimize cooperation and address existing inequalities in a more manageable manner.

48. The representative of INEI of Peru and the Director General of the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic both spoke of the importance of establishing closer ties between statistical offices and academic institutions. The representative of the INEI of Peru said that a research centre had been established at the Institute to promote the use of databases for the continuous improvement of surveys and

censuses and to foster collaboration with universities. The Director General of the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic reflected on the need to define a common agenda that would determine the region's stance at international meetings, and highlighted the importance of coordination and consensus among countries. She suggested that working groups could be established with a more flexible format to address specific topics in a timely manner. Both representatives agreed that strengthening cooperation was critical for developing capacities and adapting to the present-day challenges of statistical production.

49. Other statements were made underlining the importance of cooperation and collaboration on statistics. Issues raised included the need to adapt the regulatory frameworks of the National Geographical Statistics System of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, along with the need to centralize knowledge through ECLAC and secure resources to carry out regional initiatives. Mention was made of the establishment by CARICOM of an online platform for statistics training and it was recommended that ECLAC cooperation in specific areas, such as geoportals, should be leveraged. A suggestion was also made to establish an academic network to foster statistical cooperation, and the value of using existing platforms to strengthen labour and environmental statistics was mentioned, emphasizing the need to develop shared standards and tools. Gender-related initiatives should be supported in the context of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, and the commitment of UN-Women in that area was reiterated.

Review of progress in the implementation of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2024–2025, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (agenda item 3)

*Follow-up on the proposals of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations*

50. The Conference considered the proposal on the establishment of an independent advisory board on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. The Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC provided some background on the proposal, which the Statistics Division of the United Nations had submitted for consultation at the global level.

51. In the discussion that followed, the representative of INE of Uruguay said that the board would have to be established with the appropriate characteristics and checks and balances to preserve the independence of national statistical offices, lest it be used as a political tool to undermine them, especially during elections, and underscored the importance of establishing clear objectives. The representative of the National Statistics and Census Institute (INDEC) of Argentina acknowledged that the version of the document that had been circulated was a more comprehensive one, but underscored that regional organizations were already carrying out many of the board's proposed activities, which could eventually lead to an overlap. He suggested that it could serve a quality assurance function, and he questioned the lack of clarity on the budget implications. The representative of the National Office of Statistics and Information of Cuba noted the lack of time for consulting documents and cautioned against the manipulation of statistics for political reasons. She reaffirmed her country's opposition to any measures that were not voluntarily taken, which could compromise the independence of statistics offices and data integrity.

52. The Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC agreed that there was a need to preserve national independence and to avoid overlap and budget issues, and noted that the document explicitly stated that action would be taken at countries' request. The General Director of the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic noted that while non-compliance with the Principles was of paramount importance, so, too, was the quality and the manner with which they were upheld. She called for a clear definition of the independence of the advisory board, as a subsidiary body of the Commission, and proposed that a special meeting of the Executive Committee be convened to discuss pending issues.

53. Turning to Economic and Social Council resolution 2024/2 entitled “An inclusive and representative Statistical Commission to leave no one behind”, the Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC said that it had been adopted in June 2024, after much debate, to increase the membership of the Statistical Commission. However, that improvement in regional representation was not replicated proportionally at the subregional level. He said that the Statistical Conference of the Americas might wish to suggest to the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States that a distribution of membership similar to that of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference could be adopted for South America, the Caribbean and Central America. That would ensure that all countries, irrespective of their size or needs in the area of statistics, were represented in the discussions of the Statistical Commission.

54. In the ensuing discussion, participants noted the need for closer ties with the Latin American and Caribbean Group, stressing the importance of coordination and political support for achieving technical objectives. The establishment of a liaison mechanism was proposed to translate technical issues into policy that would benefit the Statistical Conference of the Americas. Also addressed was the issue of the non-inclusion of subregions in decisions of the Statistical Commission. The lack of representation of the States members of CARICOM and the need to ensure their adequate participation in the Statistical Commission were of particular concern. It was also suggested that each country should lobby independently for representation on the Commission or, alternatively, arrange a meeting with the Latin American and Caribbean Group in New York for joint discussions. Foreign ministries must be consulted on decisions, as it was essential to define a clear position in advance. It was also agreed that any text proposed should be sufficiently wide-ranging to avoid specific implications and dialogue must be strategic to engage all interested parties. Lastly, the secretariat was requested to prepare a text that would be taken forward for consideration only if consensus were reached.

#### *Review of progress in implementation of the biennial programme of activities*

55. The Chief of the Social Statistics Unit of the Statistics Division of ECLAC presented a briefing on the implementation of the biennial programme of activities for the period 2024–2025. The biennium was the third in which working groups were operating with specific deadlines and objectives, which had improved their results. He noted the importance of reviewing the workings of the Conference, considering aspects such as the shared workplan and the establishment of groups in the context of the new strategic plan. Four important documents had been endorsed during the previous biennium, including the Code of Good Practice in Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean and the *Guidelines for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production*. The groups had presented progress reports and 25% of activities had been implemented at the time. The second progress report would be presented in April 2025.

#### *Working groups, 2024–2025*

56. The representative of DANE of Colombia presented the results of the working group to propose a peer review mechanism in Latin America and the Caribbean, the objective of which was to establish a regional peer review methodology under the Statistical Conference of the Americas, using the Generic Statistical Business Process Model for statistical production and adhering to the Code of Good Practice in Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean. In 2024, progress had been made in the preparation of the methodological document and a pilot test had been carried out in the Dominican Republic with external funding. Countries were working together on the development of self-assessment and user-assessment tools, with a view to improving regional statistical activities and fostering cooperation. The self-assessment tool had been validated by member countries of the working group, after which significant adjustments had been made. The pilot test would continue and would be followed by a final report presenting challenges and opportunities for improvement. Documents and instruments would also be updated and sent to the national statistics office of Ecuador, the second pilot country.

57. The representative of INE of Chile presented an overview of the activities of the working group on data imputation methodologies applied in household surveys and population censuses. The group, which was composed of 15 countries and received support from CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, sought to standardize the techniques for data imputation, given the lack of consensus among countries in that regard. To that end, various reference documents had been reviewed, and the presentation by IBGE on its experience with the 2022 census in Brazil had been a significant step forward. A diagnostic survey had been circulated among member countries of the group to assess imputation practices in the region so as to establish a regional standard of good practices and propose guidelines to improve the data accuracy and reliability. The document would include definitions, imputation methods and regional experiences and it was expected to serve as a reference for national statistical offices on practical and theoretical matters.

58. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of INE of Uruguay suggested that a section on the use of administrative records in the work of the group should be included in the document. He cited examples from New Zealand and Scotland and said that Uruguay was also working on the subject. It was essential to incorporate emerging approaches such as those in the analysis. The representative of INE of Chile replied that the use of covariables or administrative records in the imputation of censuses and household surveys was also being analysed through the diagnostic survey, in order to systematize the use of records and gather information from countries' responses.

59. The representative of INDEC of Argentina reported on the progress of the working group in charge of preparing an analysis of technologies and methodologies for census mapping, which sought to analyse the status of progress in technology and methodology for the preparation of geospatial information for the 2030 census round. In 2024, an annotated index with 10 chapters had been prepared, with thematic meetings convened every two weeks with member countries. The group aimed to strengthen geospatial infrastructure and share experiences to enrich the production of statistical information.

60. The representative of DANE of Colombia explained that the objective of the working group on recommendations for incorporating small area estimation methodologies into the production of statistics was to move small area estimation from an experimental field of statistics to a formal method of statistical production. There had been a proposal to prepare a manual with recommendations for national statistical offices to standardize the use of that methodology. She said that small area estimation would expand the supply of information and strengthen targeted analysis for social and demographic policy programmes. Progress had been made in the development of an instrument to describe the level of institutional maturity in applying small area estimation and the work to be conducted in 2025 had been planned. The strengths and weaknesses of each group adopting the methodology had been assessed, with institutions classified into five levels, and corresponding recommendations for each level. Seven coordination meetings and four plenary meetings had been held, in keeping with the workplan, and three activities had been planned for the remainder of 2024.

61. In the ensuing discussion, emphasis was placed on the importance of small area estimation for locating vulnerable populations and the guides and training provided by the World Bank for improving estimation methodologies were highlighted. Also noted was the need to develop methodologies to analyse inequalities in areas such as health, and it was suggested that national statistics institutes should address that issue. Attention was called to the importance of clearly communicating the results of estimations to users. The representative of FAO spoke of the support provided to various countries in applying those methodologies to food security and expressed its interest in participating as an observer. Representatives reflected on the need to modernize censuses and update design frameworks, and CENTROESTAD requested to join the working group.

62. The representative of DANE of Colombia reported on the progress of the working group tasked with preparing guidelines on metadata management when implementing the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM). She said that an instrument had been developed to evaluate the status of GSBPM implementation, under the leadership of DANE, and that the active collaboration of member countries was expected going forward. With regard to identifying and documenting good practices in metadata management, she said that specific recommendations had been made to improve the implementation of models in statistical production and that it was important to strengthen capacities through the use of guidelines and manuals. Cooperation and knowledge exchange among countries had also been fostered. Lastly, she said that future activities included a detailed review of the documents and guidelines provided by member countries and the consolidation of the metadata management inventory.

63. The representative of INE of Chile presented a report on her group's work on the manual on the integration of administrative data on children and adolescents. In the first quarter of the year, the resources to move forward with the manual had been secured, a timetable had been defined, and meetings had been held with 20 countries of the region. The objective of the document was to integrate administrative data on children and adolescents, and based on selected case studies from Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay. She underscored the importance of reflecting the very different realities in the region and promoting the incorporation of children's rights into administrative data. The selected case studies were related to the integration of vital statistics systems and income poverty maps. Under the leadership of INE of Uruguay and INE of Chile and with support from UNICEF, a manual had been prepared in the 2022–2023 biennium in which countries were classified into four categories according to the maturity of the systems using administrative data. It would be presented at the United Nations World Data Forum, which would take place in Medellín, Colombia, in November 2024. Work would continue on the literature review and on specific consultations to have the manual ready by 2025.

64. In the ensuing discussion, mention was made of the significance of the poverty map case study. It was important to have an accurate population census to avoid omissions in small areas, and administrative records needed to be properly managed to validate statistical studies. It was stressed that although administrative records were not designed for producing statistics, they could be useful with appropriate coordination. Emphasis was placed on the value of using administrative data to address key issues. The representative of UNESCO offered technical support for the production of educational statistics and emphasized their importance for educational planning.

65. The representative of INEGI of Mexico reported on the progress made by the working group on tools for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production processes, which aimed to develop an online platform to share experiences in that regard. The portal would include best practices, examples, strategies and actions of various national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women. It would also include a glossary and conceptual and regulatory documents. Specific content would also be provided for each phase of the statistical process, such as forms, questionnaires, teaching aids and dissemination guides. He also described the group's working methods, which consisted of monthly meetings at which contributions had been received from various offices and participants, including guidelines, videos, forms and manuals. The resources available had increased thanks to the contributions of statistical offices, UN-Women and other organizations. Next steps included the development, evaluation and dissemination of cross-cutting recommendations, making adjustments to the toolkit for mainstreaming gender.

66. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of UN-Women said that those efforts were a continuation of the preparation of the *Guidelines for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production*, endorsed in September 2023, and she highlighted the need to go beyond the recommendations,

providing tools for teams to efficiently implement a gender-sensitive approach. She emphasized the importance of sharing the good practices and tools mentioned by the representative of INEGI of Mexico with a view to enriching a website that was useful and jointly developed. She invited attendees to participate in the interactive learning session of the United Nations World Data Forum, where the *Guidelines* would be presented and topics related to the toolkit would be discussed.

67. The representative of INDEC of Argentina referred to the working group on the guidelines for the development of an integrated system of well-being indicators and underscored the importance of defining well-being as a multidimensional issue and examining how it had been measured at the international, regional and national levels. He also underscored the importance of the OECD publication on well-being in Latin America<sup>2</sup> as a key input for the preparation of the guidelines and recommended that the measurement of well-being should be operationalized and progress made in defining its dimensions and indicators. Recommendations had been made and good practices had been established, such as the guidelines for reading indicators and the development of data dashboards, and it was important to establish common theoretical and methodological guidelines and using a variety of data sources. He also described the metrics and inputs that the group had been using in its work, noting that three dimensions had been addressed at its meetings—housing, employment and income—and five thematic clusters had been defined for each. The commonalities and differences between each dimension and availability of data thereon had been discussed at each meeting. The group expected to define indicators and thematic clusters for sustainability and future well-being, as well as systems of indicators and measurements to facilitate local and regional comparability.

68. In the discussion that followed, the representative of INEI of Peru emphasized the importance of establishing indicators that went beyond GDP and asked whether they should take the form of synthetic indices, like the Human Development Index (HDI), owing to the challenges related to the international comparability of well-being indicators, as each country used different dimensions. He suggested considering the use of an indicator dashboard, such as the one used by OECD, which did not use composite indicators, and expressed a request for Peru to join the working group. The representative of INDEC of Argentina agreed that there was a need to discuss the use of composite indicators and said that the Institute was already using a spotlight system in its Integrated Social Statistics System.

69. The representative of INE of Honduras reported on the progress made by the group in charge of developing the guidelines for the harmonized production of statistics on forced displacement and migration. The group comprised 12 active members, including the Joint Internally Displaced Person Profiling Service and CENTROESTAD, and the Statistics Division of ECLAC, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) served as technical secretariat. The objective of the guidelines was to strengthen the capacities of the national statistical offices of Latin America and the Caribbean to implement the recommendations of the Expert Group on Refugee, Internally Displaced Persons and Statelessness Statistics. An expert from UNHCR was assisting in the development of a questionnaire on displacement and inter-agency coordination. He stressed the importance of producing information on migration by using censuses, surveys and administrative records, and outlined some proposals for implementing the recommendations of the Expert Group on Refugee, Internally Displaced Persons and Statelessness Statistics.

70. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of UNHCR emphasized the importance of improving the statistics on displaced populations. She noted that countries such as Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Peru had made a commitment to that effect at the Global Refugee Forum. She highlighted

---

<sup>2</sup> OECD, *How's Life in Latin America?: Measuring Well-being for Policy Making*, Paris, OECD Publishing, 2021.

the leadership role of INE of Honduras in applying the recommendations on internal displacement, as well as the efforts of INEI of Peru to include populations of other nationalities in its national survey. She also mentioned the discussions held with Costa Rica on incorporating migration into its future surveys and the need for practical guidelines for the application of international recommendations. The representative of INEI of Peru commended Honduras on its leadership of the working group and expressed thanks for UNHCR and World Bank assistance that had enabled the inclusion of Venezuelan nationals in the national household survey, and thus the availability of comparable data on a population that had been increasing since 2017.

71. The representative of the INEC of Costa Rica said that the group in charge of preparing recommendations for strengthening official environmental statistics systems had been formalized in the first half of 2024 and had prepared a workplan and held three meetings. Progress had been made in the preparation of a document containing recommendations as well an assessment of environmental statistics, the experiences of several countries and opportunities for cooperation. She also drew attention to the importance of sharing experiences and best practices to strengthen environmental statistics. Next steps included collecting and systematizing experiences to illustrate the progress in strengthening environmental statistics capacity in national statistical systems produce. There had also been a proposal to collect and systematize opportunities for collaboration to improve statistics. Other meetings and workshops were being planned to share experiences and best practices, with the aim of consolidating and improving the recommendations document.

72. In the discussion that followed, the representative of the World Bank referred to a tool had been developed to assess the productivity and capacity of statistical offices in several areas, including environmental statistics, and had already been implemented in a number of Latin American and Caribbean countries. She suggested using its results to complement the work done by ECLAC. The work done under Costa Rica's leadership was commended and the importance of incorporating the gender perspective in environmental statistics, which was a real challenge, was underscored. Environmental statistics and gender mainstreaming were among the pillars of sustainable development. Mention was made of the publication of Argentina's first energy account in environmental and economic accounting, in collaboration with the World Bank. Emphasis was also placed on the need to coordinate initiatives to avoid duplication of efforts. The representative of Peru reaffirmed the country's commitment to developing environmental statistics and the representative of the Dominican Republic referred to the progress made in that area, notably the use of drones and regional collaboration.

73. The representative of INEGI of Mexico reported on the progress made in the working group tasked with the preparation of the reference guide on police administrative records. The working group, composed of 11 countries, received support from the Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Victims of Crime, Public Security and Justice and the Statistics Division of ECLAC. The working group aimed to implement the *Guidelines for the Production of Statistical Data by the Police*, adapting them to the regional context, improving police institutions' administrative records. There was a need for police institutions to restructure and establish their own information systems to improve the dissemination of statistics. Significant progress had been made in the preparation of a questionnaire to assess police administrative requirements, which aimed to gauge how they recorded and published data and how well they were aligned with international standards. Good practices had also been identified, such as the establishment of mechanisms for coordination between police and statistics institutions and of procedures for the exchange of administrative records.

74. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of INEI of Peru said that his country's Inter-agency Statistical Committee on Crime had facilitated the participation of the Statistics Division of the National

Police in the virtual meetings of the working group. Although the wide range of police duties had posed challenges for coordination, efforts were under way to develop a specific questionnaire. Progress had also been made on the integration of crime statistics by harmonizing the data scattered across various institutions. The representative of UNEP enquired as to the possibility of identifying and disaggregating environmental crimes from police records in accordance with each country's laws.

75. The representative of INE of Chile reported on the activities of the working group tasked with analysis of measurement of dependent contractors and the informal economy. The group had contacted the relevant focal points early in the year and had secured the participation of 17 Latin American and Caribbean countries, the most successful call for participation since the establishment of the working group, for which ILO and the Statistics Division of ECLAC provided support serving as joint technical secretariat. An online workshop on the measurement of statistics had been organized and was available on the Knowledge Transfer Network website. A regional consultation was being designed on the measurement of dependent contractors and digital platform workers, with results expected by the last quarter of 2024. He invited countries lagging in the implementation of international recommendations to carry out the methodological evaluations required to advance implementation. A second thematic workshop on remote work would be held on 5 September, and regional consultations would also begin that month.

76. In the discussion that followed, the representative of the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador asked to join the working group. The ILO representative said that it was important for countries to adopt the most recent international recommendations, particularly in the context of South-South cooperation initiatives. She referred to the technical assistance provided by ILO to Costa Rica and noted that Uruguay had already adopted key resolutions in that regard, while the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Paraguay were in the pilot phase of adopting the outcomes of the twentieth and twenty-first International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Work had also been done with Caribbean countries to conduct a harmonized questionnaire that included the last three resolutions adopted by ILO. Noting that no country must be left behind, she referenced the assistance provided to Chile and Uruguay on child labour surveys which incorporated new international standards that affected the measurement of child labour and labour migration. She said that UN-Women and IOM would work together on the issue.

77. The representative of INEC of Ecuador reported on the progress made by the working group in charge of analysing area frames in agricultural surveys, which had been formed to describe and assess national agricultural statistics systems. The region needed a harmonized, standardized tool for the production of agricultural statistics. There was no regional standard for the development of agricultural surveys, which presented an opportunity to categorize and evaluate successful experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean. Among the activities conducted by the working group were in-person meetings, the documentation of experiences and collaboration with experts in statistics. Upcoming activities would include consolidating documentation and preparing the final recommendations on improving the generation of environmental statistics.

78. In the discussion that followed, the representative of FAO underscored the importance of using multiple-frame sampling in agricultural statistics, a challenge shared by several of the region's countries. Many lacked agricultural surveys owing to the absence of a sampling frame, and the working group was developing recommendations to address the issue. Advisory services and logistical support had been provided to the group, although the linguistic diversity in the Caribbean had presented some difficulties. A draft of the recommendations was expected to be submitted for adoption at the next meeting of the Latin American and the Caribbean Commission for Agricultural Statistics, to be held in Paraguay in 2025. The representative of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC noted the progress made on gender mainstreaming but said that there was still room to strengthen it in the working groups. She invited the coordinators of the working groups

to take into account the specific gender mainstreaming recommendations provided for each group and stood ready to provide support on a bilateral basis. At the global level, UN-Women was working with several statistics offices and international organizations on the issue.

*Report of the Knowledge Transfer Network*

79. The representative of the National Institute of Statistics of Chile presented the report on the achievements of the Knowledge Transfer Network, highlighting its recent expansion, the experiences shared, and the establishment of new partnerships with several countries and specialized agencies such as FAO, UN-Women and ILO. Also highlighted were the cycle of webinars on agricultural statistics, the communities of practice of the Network and the launch of the communities of practice on censuses, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), women leaders of national statistical offices and measuring the care society. Two new communities, one focused on statistics for population groups such as LGBTQI+ persons and one on ethnicity and race, were being developed in cooperation with IDB. The Knowledge Transfer Network was working with INE of Uruguay to relaunch the working group on censuses and countries were requested to update the list of focal points for that community. Two topics were proposed for discussion: the use of computer-assisted web interviewing and the recruitment of field staff. Support had also been provided to hold events and an invitation to establish new communities had been issued.

80. In the ensuing discussion, participants expressed appreciation for the leadership of INE of Chile in the Knowledge Transfer Network. They drew attention to the need to democratize the knowledge generated and to foster collaboration among national statistical offices, and recognized the Network's contribution in organizing in-person and online workshops and facilitating the exchange of good practices. The importance of mainstreaming gender in the production of police statistics and in public management was underscored. Also discussed were shared challenges such as the use of private data, South-South cooperation and the impact of the pandemic on productivity. Participants agreed on the need to continue strengthening the Network, participate actively in the communities of practice and further a more holistic approach to the measurement and analysis of data for sustainable development.

*Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators*

81. The representative of the IBGE, speaking by video link, presented a report on the work of the Institute and its role in coordinating the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. She explained that pursuant to General Assembly resolution 71/313 of 6 July 2017, the group had focused on the broad analysis of global indicators to be carried out in 2025. The objective was to maintain the same number of indicators so as not to increase countries' workload. Sixty-eight proposals had been evaluated, of which 15 had been selected for open consultation. She stressed the importance of continuing to work on data disaggregation and of maintaining a dialogue with the competent agencies to improve the flow of data in global reporting on the SDGs. It had been noted in 2024 that the world was far from achieving the Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, since just 17% of the targets were on track. For 40% of the targets, progress had stalled or reversed, while progress was minimal for 30% and moderate for 18%. Good data coverage for 68% of the indicators was a sign of the progress made between 2019 and 2024, but gaps remained in priority areas such as climate action and peace.

82. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of UNDRR emphasized the connection between the Sustainable Development Goal indicators and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, noting that the Sendai Framework monitor directly complemented 11 of those indicators. There was a need to foster collaboration between national statistical offices and the Sendai Framework focal points, continuing with the work of the working group on disasters of the Statistical Conference of the Americas that had been

active between 2018 and 2023. The representative of PAHO noted that with regard to monitoring the indicators for Goal 3, many countries were ignoring economic and health-related inequalities. He said that inequalities within countries could be reflected using a subset of indicators for Goal 3 and questioned the suitability of global targets that did not represent the reality of countries with low death rates.

*Report of the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*

83. The representative of DANE of Colombia presented the Report of the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. She described progress in the preparations for the fifth United Nations World Data Forum, which would take place from 12 to 15 November 2024, in Medellín, Colombia. She recalled the importance of the Hangzhou Declaration: accelerating progress in the implementation of the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, adopted in 2023, which aimed to revitalize the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data by restructuring its strategic areas. Regional participation in that process had been significant, with some of the region's countries among the joint leaders of the working groups formed to conduct the work of the High-level Group. The official programme of the United Nations World Data Forum, which would take place over four days, had been the outcome of an international call for participation that had prompted nearly 700 from organizations, academics and institutions around the world. The Forum would include many parallel meetings and pavilions with exhibits as well as workshops, panel discussions and interactive activities. The Stairway to Medellín strategy for fostering inclusion and collaboration in local data ecosystems would also be implemented in the lead-up to the Forum.

84. Next, Alexander Loschky, a Statistician with the Statistics Division of the United Nations, provided a briefing on UN Datathon 2024, a side event to be held in Medellín prior to the United Nations World Data Forum. He explained that a datathon was a data science hackathon, and that UN Datathon 2024 had been organized jointly by the Statistics Division and other institutions, DANE of Colombia and the office of the mayor of Medellín. The goal was to create innovative solutions using non-traditional data and data science to address global challenges and support the localization of the Goals. The 2024 event would focus on sustainable tourism, well-being, access to green spaces, waste management and the circular economy. The competition would be conducted in an in-person and hybrid format and training would be provided online in advance. Between 50 and 100 teams were expected to participate, made up of representatives from national statistical office as well as students and researchers. Countries with funding to attend would receive invitations for in-person participation, while others could join remotely. Benefits of the event included offers for training, networking and participation in the United Nations World Data Forum.

85. In the discussion that followed, participants commended DANE of Colombia for its efforts in organizing the fifth United Nations World Data Forum, acknowledging the team's commitment. It was hoped that all could attend the Forum in Medellín and the hosting of other events, such as the 2023 Data Festival in Uruguay, in the region was welcomed.

Other matters (agenda item 4)

*Information on regional events and activities*

86. The General Director of the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic referred to the meeting held in August 2024 on the theme "Forging pathways for the strengthening of public-private partnerships to expedite the use of private data". The event had been conceived to introduce a regional

report on data from the private sector, following an invitation from the Centre for International Strategic Thinking, with a view to implementing a resolution adopted at the last Statistical Conference. A survey had been distributed to 33 national statistical offices and 13 had responded, making it possible to identify opportunities for collaboration, especially on governance and regulation. The participation of Uruguayan representatives, who had shared their experience in the use of telecommunications data, had prompted dialogues with the private sector. She proposed that the Executive Committee of the Conference could develop an action plan for the implementation of the Statement on the use of data held by the private sector for the purposes of official statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, in order to invigorate the work being done in that area.

87. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of INE of Uruguay underscored the need to transform the previous year's declarations into an action plan, noting that data held by the private sector was a valuable alternative source of data. Those data were used to facilitate mobility and respond to disasters, and were important for generating statistics and for timely public policy responses.

88. The representative of INEGI of Mexico delivered a presentation on the twenty-fourth International Meeting on Gender Statistics, which would be held from 2 to 4 September 2024 in Aguascalientes, Mexico. The Meeting was the outcome of collaboration between the INEGI, the National Institute for Women of Mexico, the Gender Division of ECLAC and UN-Women. He reaffirmed the value of such meetings, which had begun in 2000, as a space for sharing practices and keeping abreast of advances in the production and use of gender statistics. The theme of this year's Meeting was "25 years of partnerships for strengthening evidence-based equality policies". The event, which could be attended in-person or online, would address major issues such as care, the use of time, women's economic autonomy and gender-based violence, and promote innovation in the collection of gender-sensitive data.

89. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of UN-Women renewed the invitation to participate in the International Meeting on Gender Statistics. She underscored the importance of each country's experiences in mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistics and the need to listen to the diverse voices of national statistical offices, ministries, civil society organizations and the academic sector.

90. The representative of ECLAC referred to the results of the International Comparison Programme, stressing its importance in measuring the purchasing power of countries and comparing economies worldwide. The Programme had evolved since its inception, with more institutions and countries from the region participating. She reviewed the outcomes of the 2021 cycle and the preparations for the 2024 cycle, underscoring the need to collect accurate data on expenses and prices. She concluded by inviting countries to participate in the programme and collaborate on gathering information to improve economic analysis in the region.

91. Next, the representative of ECLAC presented the results of a survey on statistics, indicators and environmental accounts in the region, conducted jointly by the Statistics Division of ECLAC, the EUROCLIMA programme and the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division. The survey, which had been conducted in October and November 2023, had received responses from 30 countries, mostly from national statistical offices. The results had shown that most offices were facing human resources and funding challenges, and that environmental statistics were often given short shrift compared to economic and social statistics. Despite the barriers identified, progress had been made in the establishment of inter-agency commissions and legal frameworks for the production of environmental statistics. The main training needs identified related to the handling of geospatial information and the use of administrative registers. Despite the progress made, coordination and funding challenges continued to hamper the generation of environmental statistics.

Consideration and adoption of agreements (agenda item 5)

92. The Executive Committee adopted the agreements contained in annex 1.

**Closing session**

93. At the closing session of the meeting, statements were made by Rolando Ocampo, Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC, and Miosotis Rivas, General Director of the National Statistics Office of the Dominican Republic.

94. The Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC thanked all meeting participants for their collaboration over three days of intense work. He reaffirmed the value of the regional seminar on innovations in population and housing censuses of the 2020 round in preparation for the 2030 round, organized jointly the previous day by the Statistics Division, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, UNFPA and IDB. The discussion topics raised provided valuable input for the development of the strategic plan to be presented at the next meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, in 2025. He also mentioned the fifth United Nations World Data Forum, which would be held in Colombia, and the twenty-fifth International Meeting on Gender Statistics, which would be held in Mexico, reaffirming the commitment of ECLAC to providing technical assistance and ongoing support to participating countries.

95. The General Director of the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic, in her capacity as the Chair of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, closed the meeting, thanking the national statistical offices and the special guests who had engaged in its work over three days for their generosity. She underscored the value of the knowledge disseminated in the presentations, which had prompted reflection and the sharing of experiences on the progress made in the working groups. She also emphasized the need to continue working on the strategic plan with a view to its adoption at the next meeting of the Conference. In closing, she reaffirmed her commitment to pursuing those efforts at the next United Nations World Data Forum.

## Annex 1

**AGREEMENTS**

*The Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, at its twenty-third meeting, held in hybrid format on 28 and 29 August 2024,*

1. *Takes note* of the regional seminar on innovations in population and housing censuses of the 2020 round in preparation for the 2030 round, held as a side event of this meeting and jointly organized by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Inter-American Development Bank and the United Nations Population Fund, during which participants considered the experiences of Latin American and Caribbean countries in conducting their population and housing censuses and analysed the main challenges faced in undertaking these statistical operations, which resulted, in some cases, in much higher omission rates in the censuses of the 2020 round than in those of the 2010 round;
2. *Urges* countries to implement processes to ensure continuous improvement in the preparation of population and housing censuses for the 2030 round, taking into consideration the lessons learned from recent experiences and relevant international recommendations, as well as to promote access to administrative records and their use as an indispensable source of information to strengthen the production of official statistics and support the conduct of censuses, especially through the preparation of censuses using combined sources (enumeration via census surveys and administrative records) and of censuses based on administrative records, as well as the statistical use of administrative records to improve the coverage and quality of census information;
3. *Also urges* countries to establish good practices for quality assessment of administrative records, with a view to strengthening the statistical infrastructure through the design and implementation of statistical population registers, and recognizes that the support of United Nations system entities will be required to achieve that objective;
4. *Thanks* the participants for their presentations and views on the current and future challenges of statistical production relating to the themes of organization and management of national statistical offices in the new data ecosystem, technical and methodological capabilities amid rapid technological development, and coordination and cooperation in the Conference, which will serve as key inputs for its 2026–2035 Strategic Plan;
5. *Expresses its satisfaction with* the efforts of the Statistics Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to prepare the 2026–2035 Strategic Plan, including the call to establish an advisory group to update the Plan and the regional consultation and interviews with key stakeholders, and requests the Division to continue preparing the 2026–2035 Strategic Plan, encouraging participation;
6. *Takes note* of participants' comments on the update of the proposal of the Statistical Commission to create an independent advisory board on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and requests the Executive Committee of the Conference to report on the outcomes of the regional discussion of the updated proposal prior to the fifty-sixth session of the Statistical Commission;

7. *Applauds the adoption* of Economic and Social Council resolution 2024/2 entitled “An inclusive and representative Statistical Commission to leave no one behind”, which includes the decision to increase the number of members of the Statistical Commission, and requests the Chair of the Executive Committee, along with the secretariat of the Conference, to propose alternatives to ensure that the region is adequately represented;

8. *Endorses the First report on the implementation of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2024–2025, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;*<sup>1</sup>

9. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the preparation of the *Guía para la compilación y uso de matrices de insumo-producto (MIP) con enfoque transversal de la perspectiva de género;*<sup>2</sup> and for the publication of the complete versions of the methodological documents endorsed at the twelfth meeting of the Conference, namely, *Guidelines for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production, Methodological recommendations on the measurement of the quality of household survey figures* and *Recommendations for measuring perceptions in household surveys;*

10. *Welcomes* the progress made by the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas in carrying out the activities planned for the biennium and urges them to continue their work in order to complete the agreed outputs before the thirteenth meeting of the Conference and requests that they bear in mind the *Guidelines for gender mainstreaming in the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas*<sup>3</sup> and the recommendations made to that effect by the Advisory Group on Gender Mainstreaming;

11. *Encourages* national statistical offices and other agencies producing statistics in the region to continue to leverage the Knowledge Transfer Network and its communities for the sharing of experiences and regional collaboration on themes that are relevant to the countries of the region;

12. *Encourages* representatives of national statistical offices in the region to attend the international workshop on censuses based on administrative records organized by the National Statistics Institute of Uruguay, the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations Population Fund and the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in Montevideo from 7 to 11 October 2024;

13. *Expresses satisfaction* that the International Meeting on Gender Statistics is in its twenty-fifth year, recognizing the crucial role of such events in the development and consolidation of gender statistics in the region, and thanks the national, regional and international institutions that have collaborated in its organization over the years;

14. *Thanks* regional representatives for the presentation of the report on progress made by the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and takes note of the invitation to the member countries of the Conference to participate actively in the United Nations World Data Forum, to be held in Medellín, Colombia, from 12 to 15 November 2024;

---

<sup>1</sup> LC/CE.23/3.

<sup>2</sup> LC/CE.23/DDR/1.

<sup>3</sup> LC/CEA.11/9.

15. *Also thanks* regional representatives for the presentation of the report on progress made by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, and takes note of its activities, as well as the initiatives relating to the 2025 comprehensive review of the global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

16. *Requests* the Executive Committee to prepare a plan of action for implementation of the Statement on the use of data held by the private sector for the purposes of official statistics;

17. *Requests* that, at the fortieth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to be held in Lima from 9 to 11 October 2024, the Chair of the Executive Committee report on the main activities undertaken by the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Commission.

## Annex 2

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS<sup>1</sup>****A. Estados miembros de la Comisión/Member States of the Commission****ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA/ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**Representante/Representative:

- Stachel Edwards, Chief Statistician, Statistics Division, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Governance, email: stachel.c.edwards@gmail.com;

**ARGENTINA**Representante/Representative:

- Marco Juan Lavagna, Director, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC), email: secretariaprivada@indec.gob.ar;

**BAHAMAS**Representante/Representative:

- Kim Saunders, Assistant Director, Bahamas National Statistical Institute, email: kimsaunders@bahamas.gov.bs;

**BELICE/BELIZE**Representante/Representative:

- Diana Castillo-Trejo, Director General, Statistical Institute of Belize, email: dtrejo@mail.sib.org.bz;

**BRASIL/BRAZIL**Representante/Representative:

- Marcio Pochmann, Presidente, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia y Estadística (IBGE), email: presidencia@ibge.gov.br;

**CHILE**Representante/Representative:

- Ricardo Vicuña Poblete, Director Nacional, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE), email: rvicunap@ine.gob.cl;

---

<sup>1</sup> Los datos de esta lista son los suministrados por los participantes en el registro correspondiente que se habilitó para la reunión.  
The information contained in this list is as supplied by the participants themselves, in the register provided for the meeting.

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Leonardo González, Subdirector Técnico, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE), email: ljgonzaleza@ine.gob.cl;
- Macarena Alvarado, Jefa, Proyecto Censo, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE), email: mmalvaradom@ine.gob.cl;
- Ignacio Agloni, Jefe, Unidad de Gobierno de Datos, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE), email: ifaglonij@ine.gob.cl;
- Olga Barquero Alpízar, Jefa, Unidad de Cooperación Institucional, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE), email: obarqueroa@ine.gob.cl;
- David Niculcar, Jefe de Departamento, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, email: dpiculcarc@ine.gob.cl;
- Denisse López, Jefa de Departamento, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE), email: delopeza@ine.gob.cl;
- Aylin Flores Hinojosa, Coordinadora, Proyecto Registro Estadístico de Población, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE), email: asfloresh@ine.gob.cl;
- Beatriz Castillo Hewstone, Analista, Unidad de Cooperación Institucional, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE), email: bccastilloh@ine.gob.cl;
- Denisse Viera, Analista, Unidad de Cooperación Institucional, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE), email: dpvierad@ine.gob.cl;
- Felipe Molina, Analista Metodólogo, Subdepartamento de Investigación Estadística, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE), email: fimolinaj@ine.gob.cl;

**COLOMBIA**Representante/Representative:

- Piedad Urdinola Contreras, Directora General, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE), email: bpurdinolac@dane.gov.co;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Sebastián Camilo Guanumen Parra, Embajador de Colombia en Chile, email: echile@cancilleria.gov.co;
- Nataly Bulla Galvis, Segundo Secretario, Embajada de Colombia en Chile, email: nataly.bulla@cancilleria.gov.co;
- Marta Lucía García López, Asesora, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE), email: mlgarcial@dane.gov.co;

**COSTA RICA**Representante/Representative:

- Floribel Méndez Fonseca, Gerente a.i., Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC), email: floribel.mendez@inec.go.cr;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Adriana Murillo Ruin, Embajadora de Costa Rica en Chile, email: embajada@costarica.cl;
- Cinthya Chacón Salazar, Encargada, Proceso de Cooperación Nacional e Internacional, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC), email: cinthya.chacon@inec.go.cr;
- Sofia Mora Steiner, Profesional, Equipo de Censos Nacionales, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC), email: sofia.mora@inec.go.cr;
- Eduardo Salgado Retana, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de Costa Rica en Chile, email: esalgado@rree.go.cr;
- Mauricio Zamora Villalobos, Consejero, Embajada de Costa Rica en Chile, email: mazamora@rree.go.cr;

**CUBA**Representante/Representative:

- Juana María Pantoja Hernández, Jefa, Oficina Nacional de Estadística e Información (ONEI), email: jmaria@onei.gob.cu;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Aimée Cosculluela Ballester, Directora de Asesoría Jurídica y Relaciones Internacionales, Oficina Nacional de Estadística e Información (ONEI), email: aimee@onei.gob.cu;
- Alexei Felizola Chaveco, Consejero Encargado de Asuntos Económico-Comerciales, Embajada de Cuba en Chile, email: oficome@cl.embacuba.cu;

**ECUADOR**Representante/Representative:

- Roberto Castillo, Director Ejecutivo, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC), email: roberto\_castillo@inec.gob.ec;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Luis Lara, Director de Planificación y Gestión Estratégica, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC), email: luis\_lara@inec.gob.ec;
- Carla Ballesteros, Analista, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC), email: carla\_ballesteros@inec.gob.ec;
- Rubén Herrera, Primer Secretario, Embajada del Ecuador en Chile;
- Cosme Batallas, Segundo Secretario, Embajada del Ecuador en Chile, email: cbatallas@cancilleria.gob.ec;

**EL SALVADOR**Representante/Representative:

- Douglas Rodríguez, Presidente, Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador, email: douglas@bcr.gob.sv;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Hazel González, Vicepresidenta, Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador, email: hazel@bcr.gob.sv;
- Edgar Cartagena, Gerente, Oficina Nacional de Estadística y Censos, email: edgar.cartagena@bcr.gob.sv;

**ESPAÑA/SPAIN**Representante/Representative:

- Antonio Salcedo Galiano, Subdirector General de Relaciones Internacionales y Agenda 2030, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: antonio.salcedo.galiano@ine.es;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Rafael Garranzo, Embajador de España en Chile;
- Julia Fuentes, Consejera Política, Embajada de España en Chile, email: julia.fuentes@maec.es;

**GRANADA/GRENADA**Representante/Representative:

- Rachel Jacob, Assistant Statistician, Central Statistical Office, email: jacobrachel29@gmail.com;

**GUATEMALA**Representante/Representative:

- Cristian Miguel Cabrera Ayala, Subgerente Técnico, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: ccabrera@ine.gob.gt;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Wendel Arriaza Ayala, Embajador de Guatemala en Chile, email: warriaza@minex.gob.gt;
- Romeo Escobar Castillo, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de Guatemala en Chile, email: rescobar@minex.gob.gt;
- Fernanda Espinosa Muñiz, Asistente, Embajada de Guatemala en Chile, email: embchile@minex.gob.gt;

**HONDURAS**Representante/Representative:

- Horacio Francisco Lovo Peralta, Subdirector Ejecutivo, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: ccarcamo@ine.gob.hn;

Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Linda Margarita Redondo Marini, Embajadora de Honduras en Chile, email: claudia.recinos@embajadadehonduras.cl;

**MÉXICO/MEXICO**Representante/Representative:

- Graciela Márquez Colín, Presidenta Nacional, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI), email: graciela.marquez@inegi.org.mx;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Adrián Franco, Vicepresidente de la Junta de Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI), email: adrian.franco@inegi.org.mx;
- Isabel Islas Arredondo, Directora General de Integración, Análisis e Investigación, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI), email: isabel.islas@inegi.org.mx;
- Mauricio Rodríguez Abreu, Director General de Estadísticas Sociodemográficas, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI), email: mauricio.abreu@inegi.org.mx;
- Ximena Mariscal del Alba, Primera Secretaria, Encargada de Asuntos Multilaterales, Embajada de México en Chile, email: xmariscal@sre.gob.mx;
- Wladimir Gómez Muñoz, Asistente de Asuntos Multilaterales, Embajada de México en Chile, email: wgomez@emexico.cl;

**PANAMÁ/PANAMA**Representante/Representative:

- Hilda Martínez Landecho, Subdirectora Sociodemográfica, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo (INEC), email: himartinez@contraloria.gob.pa;

**PARAGUAY**Representante/Representative:

- Norma Inés Medina Roa, Directora General de Producción Técnica Estadística, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: norma.medina@ine.gov.py;

**PERÚ/PERU**Representante/Representative:

- Peter Abad Altamirano, Jefe (e), Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI), email: peter.abad@inei.gob.pe;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Aurora Cano, Segunda Secretaria, Embajada del Perú en Chile, email: acano@embajadadelperu.cl;
- Nancy Hidalgo Calle de Martell, Directora de la Dirección Nacional de Censos y Encuestas, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI), email: nancy.hidalgo@inei.gob.pe;

**REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**Representante/Representative:

- Miosotis Rivas Peña, Directora General, Oficina Nacional de Estadística (ONE), email: miosotis.rivas@one.gob.do;

**SAINT KITTS Y NEVIS/SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS**Representante/Representative:

- Corneil Williams, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Sustainable Development, email: corneil.williams@gov.kn;

**TRINIDAD Y TABAGO/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**Representante/Representative:

- Satee Boodoo, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning and Development, email: satee.booodoo@statistics.gov.tt;

**URUGUAY**Representante/Representative:

- Diego Aboal, Director, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: daboal@ine.gub.uy;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Lorena Lewis, Secretaria, Dirección General, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: llewis@ine.gub.uy;
- Leonardo Cuello Álvarez, Director de Censos, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: lcuello@ine.gub.uy;

**VENEZUELA (REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE)/VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)**Representante/Representative:

- José Gerardo Avendaño, Viceministro, Ministerio del Poder Popular de Planificación, email: josegerardo77@gmail.com;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Rafael Argenis Torres, Gerente General, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: rafaeltorres@gmail.com;
- Raúl Ernesto Pacheco, Presidente, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: pacheco.raul@gmail.com;

**B. Miembros asociados/Associate members****ARUBA**Representante/Representative:

- Marlon Faarup, Director, Central Bureau of Statistics, email: faarup.marlon@yahoo.com;

**CURAÇAO**Representante/Representative:

- Sean de Boer, Director, Central Bureau of Statistics, email: sean.deboer@gobiernu.cw;

Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Kenneth Mattheeuw, Head of General Affairs and Support, Central Bureau of Statistics, email: kenneth.mattheeuw@gmail.com;

**C. Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas/United Nations Secretariat****División de Estadística/Statistics Division**

- Stefan Schweinfest, Director, email: schweinfest@un.org (virtual);
- Alexander Loschky, Statistician, email: loschky@un.org (virtual);

**Comisión Económica para Europa (CEPE)/Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)**

- InKyung Choi, División de Estadística, email: choii@un.org (virtual);

**D. Sistema de las Naciones Unidas/United Nations system****Banco Mundial/World Bank**

- Trinidad Saavedra Facusse, Economist, email: tsaavedrafacusse@worldbank.org;

**Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres (ONU-Mujeres)/United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)**

- Andrea Llerena, Statistics and Data Advisor, Oficina Regional para las Américas y el Caribe, email: andrea.llerena@unwomen.org;
- Maricel Sauterel, Especialista en Enfoque de Género, Coordinación Interinstitucional y Planificación, email: maricel.sauterel@unwomen.org;
- Ricardo Herrera Saldías, Senior Specialist, Oficina Regional para las Américas y el Caribe, email: r.herrerassaldias@unwomen.org;
- María Jesús Barraza, Coordinadora, Proyecto Cambio Climático, Chile, email: mariajesus.barrera@unwomen.org;
- Albania Quevedo, Coordinadora, Cuidados, Chile, email: albania.quevedo@unwomen.org;

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

- Liliana Carvajal, Gerente de Datos, Colombia, email: lcarvajal@unicef.org;
- Alejandro González, Oficial de Monitoreo y Evaluación, Chile, email: aegonzalez@unicef.org;
- Jenneke Le Moullec, Consultora, Panamá, email: jlemoullec@unicef.org;

**Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**

- Daniel Allende, Asesor Técnico Principal del Censo de Población y Vivienda, email: dallende@unfpa.org;
- Sabrina Juran, Asesora Regional en Población y Desarrollo, email: juran@unfpa.org;
- Daniel Macadar, Oficial Nacional, Uruguay, email: macadar@unfpa.org;

**Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres (UNDRR)/United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)**

- Mario Salgado, Oficial de Gestión de Programas, email: mario.salgadogalvez@un.org;

**Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**

- Laura Giammarinaro, Senior Coordinator, Data, Identity Management and Analysis (DIMA), email: giammari@unhcr.org;

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

- Michael Rahija, Oficial Regional de Estadísticas, email: michaelaustin.rahija@fao.org;

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

- Héctor Vera, Funcionario, email: a.vera-mohorade@unesco.org;

**Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)/International Labour Organization (ILO)**

- Marcela Cabezas, Especialista Regional en Estadísticas, email: cabezasm@ilo.org;

**Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)**

- Antonio Sanhueza, Asesor Regional, email: sanhueza@paho.org;

**Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA)/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**

- Javier Neme, Oficial de Programa, email: javier.neme@un.org;

### **E. Organizaciones intergubernamentales/Intergovernmental organizations**

#### **Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)/Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)**

- Florencia Attademo-Hirt, Gerente General de Países del Cono Sur, Representante en Chile, email: florenciiaa@iadb.org;

#### **Comunidad del Caribe (CARICOM)/Caribbean Community (CARICOM)**

- Halim Brizan, Director, Regional Statistics Programme, email: halim.brizan@caricom.org;

#### **Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA)/Central American Integration System (SICA)**

- Miguel Ángel Corleto Urey, Especialista, Comisión Centroamericana de Estadística (CENTROESTAD), : mcorleto@sica.int;

#### **Unión Europea/European Union**

- Mariana Kotzeva, Directora General de Eurostat, email: mariana.kotzeva@ec.europa.eu (virtual);

### **F. Otros participantes/Other participants**

- Romina Garrido, Subdirectora de GobLab, Escuela de Gobierno de la Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, email: romina.garrido.i@edu.uai.cl;
- Fredy Rodríguez, Alianza Mundial para los Datos sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible (AMDDS), email: frodriguez@data4sdgs.org;
- Pedro Silva, Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Estadísticas (ENCE), Brasil, email: pedronsilva@gmail.com;
- Denise Kronemberger, Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística (IBGE), Brasil, email: denise.kronemberger@ibge.gov.br (virtual);

### **G. Secretaría/Secretariat**

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

- José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs, Secretario Ejecutivo/Executive Secretary, email: jose.salazarx@un.org;
- Luis F. Yañez, Secretario de la Comisión/Secretary of the Commission, email: luis.yanez@cepal.org;
- Rolando Ocampo, Director, División de Estadísticas/Chief, Statistics Division, email: rolando.ocampo@cepal.org;
- Xavier Mancero, Jefe, Unidad de Estadísticas Sociales, División de Estadísticas/Chief, Social Statistics Unit, Statistics Division, email: xavier.mancero@cepal.org;
- Jimena Arias Feijoó, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales, Oficina de la Secretaría de la Comisión/Social Affairs Officer, Office of the Secretary of the Commission, email: jimena.arias@cepal.org;
- Karen Haase, Asistente Superior de Gestión de Documentos, Oficina de la Secretaría de la Comisión/Senior Document Management Assistant, Office of the Secretary of the Commission, email: karen.haase@cepal.org;

- Daniel Taccari, Jefe, Unidad de Innovación, Difusión Estadística y ODS, División de Estadísticas/ Chief, Statistical Innovation, Dissemination and SDG Unit, Statistics Division, email: daniel.taccari@cepal.org;
- Claudia de Camino, Jefa, Unidad de Estadísticas Económicas, División de Estadísticas/ Chief, Economic Statistics Unit, Statistics Division, email: claudia.decamino@cepal.org;
- Georgina Alcantar, Jefa, Unidad de Estadísticas Ambientales, División de Estadísticas/ Chief, Environmental Statistics Unit, Statistics Division, email: georgina.alcantarlopez@cepal.org;
- Carolina Cavada, Oficial de Asuntos de Población, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE)-División de Población/Population Affairs Officer, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division, email: carolina.cavada@cepal.org;
- Álvaro Monett, Experto Regional en Gestión de Información Geoespacial, División de Estadísticas/Regional Expert on Geospatial Information Management, Statistics Division, email: alvaro.monett@cepal.org;
- Andrés Gutiérrez, Experto Regional en Estadísticas Sociales, División de Estadísticas/ Regional Expert on Social Statistics, Statistics Division, email: andres.gutierrez@cepal.org;
- Álvaro Fuentes, Oficial de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Officer, Statistics Division, email: alvaro.fuentes@cepal.org;
- Alfonso Zerón, Oficial de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Officer, Statistics Division, email: alfonso.zeronmarmolejo@cepal.org;
- Mónica Aguayo, Estadística Adjunta, División de Estadísticas/Associate Statistician, Statistics Division, email: monica.aguayogonzalez@cepal.org (virtual);
- Andrés Yáñez, Asistente Superior de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Senior Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: andres.yanez@cepal.org;
- Horacio Castellaro, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistics Assistant, Statistics Division, email: horacio.castellaro@cepal.org;
- Alejandra Ovalle, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: alejandra.ovalle@cepal.org;
- Claudio Moris, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: claudio.moris@cepal.org;
- Ernestina Pérez, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: Ernestina.perez@cepal.org;
- Patricia Marchant, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: patricia.marchant@cepal.org;
- Pablo Villatoro, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: pablo.villatoro@cepal.org;
- Rocío Miranda, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: rocio.miranda@cepal.org;
- Alberto Malmierca, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: alberto.malmierca@cepal.org;
- Andrea Murden, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: andrea.murden.de@gmail.com;
- Juan Álvez, Asistente de Gestión de Programas, División de Estadísticas/Programme Management Assistant, Statistics Division, email: juan.alvez@cepal.org;
- Miguel Castillo, Asistente de Investigación, División de Estadísticas/Research Assistant, Statistics Division, email: miguel.castillosoto@cepal.org;
- Guillermo Herrera, Oficial Asistente de Sistemas de Información/Assistant Information System Officer, División de Estadísticas/Research Assistant, Statistics Division, email: gherrera@cepal.org;
- Karen García Rojas, Estadística, División de Asuntos de Género/Statistician, Division for Gender Affairs, email: karen.garciarojas@cepal.org.